



COUNTY OF MENDOCINO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FY 2017-18 **2nd QUARTER REPORT & ADJUSTMENTS**

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Auditor – Controller: Lloyd Weer

MARCH 13, 2018

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INTRODUCTION

With this document, we begin the Mid-Year Budget Reporting process to the Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-18. The Mid-Year Report covers the first two quarters of the budget year, from July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, and provides detailed information projecting how the County budget status is likely to end on June 30, 2018. As with mid-year reports presented to the Board of Supervisors in the past, this report examines the Net County Cost (NCC) projections of departments across the County system. The NCC for a department is identified by taking the annual expenditures of a department and subtracting the annual revenues derived by that department. Most departments operate at a loss and require infusions of discretionary general fund dollars to be able to maintain services. These infusions of revenue, referred to as NCC, are financed primarily by property tax, sales tax, and transient occupancy tax revenues. The pool from which the County provides these monies is limited and is annually adopted in the County's budget as Budget Unit 1000. An update on these funds is represented in **Exhibit A** of this document.

California Government Code § 29009 requires the County to produce a balanced budget and the Mid-Year Report is an important step in the process of fulfilling this legal requirement of the County's financial management. Every year we hope to produce a budget that is balanced between the needs of our community and revenue reality that is presented to us. All decisions and policy in this matter are solely the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors. The Chief Executive Officer serves as the administrative officer designated by the Board to advise and administer Board direction in fulfilling the requirements of GC § 29009.

Budget Goals & Priorities: In 2016, the Board of Supervisors identified budget goals and priorities, as focus areas in the development and implementation of the County budget. The goals and priorities include:

- Fiscal Stability
 - Debt mitigation and elimination are a priority
- Financial Sustainability
 - Maintain the reserve policy
 - One-time revenue will not be used for on-going expenses
- Organizational Development
 - Investing in the Organization's future through the Leadership Initiative, succession planning, and recruitment and retention practices.
 - Identify and measure departmental performance metrics, including the balancing of location-based provision of county services.
- Investment in Roads
- Economic/Business Development
 - Broadband
 - Permit Fee Waiver Program
 - Support New Housing Development
 - Grant Writer Program
- Support for Emergency Services
- Homeless Issues
- Support Community Partners

The Executive Office continues to focus on these goals and priorities throughout the year resulting in a Mid-Year Budget recommendations supporting the Board's direction.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

No one knew that 2017 would bring the biggest disaster that Mendocino County has ever experienced. While the wild fire of October 2017 impacted 36,000 acres of 3,510 square miles, the whole county continues to be impacted by the event. The Board of Supervisors is committed to assist every person that has been negatively impacted by this disaster and we believe this recovery will take years. As we move forward in the recovery process, we must plan recovery costs for the next few years.

Additionally, the implementation of a new legal cannabis program brought hope of a strong funding stream but that hasn't materialized. The Board of Supervisors directed we develop a robust cannabis code enforcement unit, which we did. This unit is costly to the General Fund with very little dollars recovered through the enforcement process.

Moving forward this fiscal year, we are following the Board of Supervisors' fiscal management goals and directives, focusing on fiscal stability, financial sustainability and organizational development. The wild fires and the lack of cannabis dollars are just two examples of under realized revenue and unanticipated expenses. This year, the majority of the projected carryover is much closer to the budgeted amounts due to the Executive Office, the Auditor's Office and the Departments careful estimating of expenditures and revenues and thoughtful oversight of the budget. However, we have a few major department shortfalls this year. Those department shortfalls may be due to unanticipated expenses and underfunding.

The final carryover amount for FY 2016-17 was \$6,404,171 (\$1,382,133 more than projected at 3rd quarter). Information included within this Mid-Year Report indicates the need to transfer \$855,623 of the \$1,382,133 to address an otherwise negative year-end balance projected to be \$855,623.

In previous years, the amounts were: FY 2015-16 was \$8,827,145, FY 2014-15 was \$11,734,766 and FY 2013-14 was \$8,850,853. This compares to FY 2012-13's actual carryover of \$6,798,242, FY 2011-12's actual carryover of \$2,976,286, and FY 2010-11's actual carryover of (\$500,833). We rely on departments to provide accurate quarterly budget information which is the basis of developing this Mid-Year Report. We are aware that numerous factors can affect this preliminary estimate of our year-end outcome including unanticipated expenses, under-realized or over-realized revenues, vacancy factors, as well as other unforeseen circumstances.

Analysis of Budget Unit 1000, Non-Departmental Revenue, projects a total surplus of \$885,384 year-end revenue breakdown as follows:

- Current Secured Property Tax is trending ahead of budget by +1.72% and will result in a surplus of \$550,000.
- Room Occupancy Tax (TOT) is up +6.7% and will result in a surplus of \$350,000.
- Property Tax In Lieu is up 3.2% and will result in a surplus of \$350,000.
- Cannabis Business Tax is down approx. -50% and will result in a deficit of (\$858,349).
- Interest revenues are up due to improving interest rates during FY 2017-18.

While the County is projecting an increase in surplus, the unanticipated expense described in the Mid-Year Report is greater than the anticipated surplus. The County will continue to experience increases in operating costs with the biggest impacts expected to be salary and benefit related costs.

COUNTY EMPLOYEE UPDATE

Contracts with all Mendocino County bargaining units are current.

As of January 23, 2018				
Bargaining Unit	Employee Count 1/23/18*	Contract Status	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
Confidential	25	Current	9/1/2017	6/30/2019
Department Heads	13	Current	9/1/2017	8/31/2019
DSA	139	Current	7/1/2017	6/30/2019
Management	55	Current	10/1/2017	9/30/2019
MCLEMA	10	Current	7/1/2017	6/30/2019
MCPAA	26	Current	1/1/2017	12/31/2018
MCPEA	47	Current	10/1/2017	9/30/2019
SEIU	775	Current	7/1/2017	6/30/2019
Unrepresented**	36	Current	9/1/2017	8/31/2019
* Does Not Include Extra Help				
**Tied to Department Heads Bargaining Group				

Acronym Definitions:

- DSA: Deputy Sheriffs Association
- MCLEMA: Mendocino County Law Enforcement Management Association
- MCPAA: Mendocino County Public Attorneys Association
- MCPEA: Mendocino County Probation Employees Association
- SEIU 1021: Service Employees' International Union, Local 1021
- SEIU ULTCW: Service Employees' International Union, United Long Term Care Workers

Recruitment Summary: Between July 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017 Human Resources received 215 staffing requests, conducted 160 recruitments, received and screened 2,157 applications, conducted 116 examinations, and prepared 155 certifications. During this time period, the County hired 96 new employees and had 81 employment terminations.

Leadership Initiative: The Executive Office hosts a quarterly expanded leadership meeting where department heads and all staff involved in leadership activities are invited to attend. Each meeting includes a presentation on relevant leadership topics such as developing functional teams, career planning, and high performance organizations. Meeting attendance continues to grow as more employees participate in the work of leadership.

The Leadership Book Club meets every other Thursday from 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm at 501 Low Gap Road. Over the past six months, the book club has completed two books, with approximately 60 employees participating in activities.

As part of the on-going Leadership Development initiative, Mendocino County co-hosted the annual joint training session with Humboldt County on September 15th held at the Benbow Inn in Garberville. This one-day seminar featured Futurist, Dr. Mary O'Hara-Devereaus, currently a best-selling author, and inspirational speaker. Mendocino County had 42 participants attend this one-day event. We look forward to offering this opportunity to more County employees as we continue the series of co-sponsored training.

The Mendocino County Executive Leadership Team (MCELT) meets at least monthly for the purpose of addressing cross-organizational issues that have significant long term impacts. MCELT is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining policies and programs that align with the Leadership Philosophy. Over the past few years County employees participating in leadership identified several areas of opportunity for improvement. Seven project teams were formed in the spring of 2017 to start work on the identified areas. The Leadership project teams are communication, recruitment/retention, operational processes, customer service, economic development, performance plans and employee engagement. These teams have been working very hard and meeting consistently for the last 6 months, they have developed short term and long term goals and are ready to move forward.

The December MCELT meeting hosted all seven project teams, giving them the opportunity to present their short and long term goals. In the meeting the teams requested support and guidance to continue working towards the goals.

In August, 2017 all MCELT and project team members participated in a DiSC Workplace Assessment, DiSC stands for Dominance, Influence, Steadiness and Conscientiousness. This assessment is similar to Meyer-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), this is a great tool to learn more about us as individuals and how we are perceived by others as well as tips on how to better work with different personalities. This training was very well received and over 100 employees have been trained.

Wellness: 706 County employees and their covered dependents participated in on-site health screenings in 2017. 670 employees completed the requirements for the wellness incentive program which qualifies them for discounts in 2018 on their health care premiums.

County-Wide Training Program: There were a total of 152 training seats filled by County employees between July 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. The classes included: Effective Communication of Complex Issues to the Public, Intermediate Word, Intermediate Excel, Advanced Excel, Introduction to Leadership, Business Writing Skills, and Dealing with Difficult People. During the next quarter, additional basic skills classes will be offered in the following areas: Emotional Intelligence, Professional Communication/Team Work Skills, Public Speaking/Presentation Skills, Improving Communication, Business Writing and Stress Management.

2018 Economic Outlook for Mendocino County

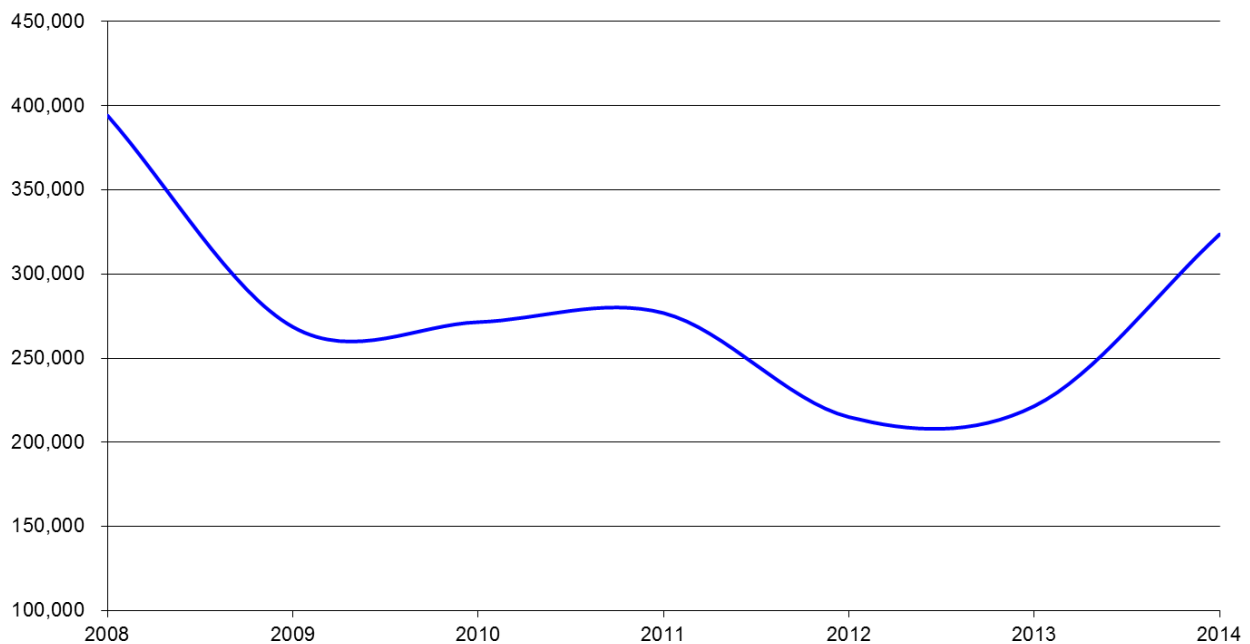
The most recent metrics available to assess the economic status of Mendocino County are from 2016. While these metrics provide a basis for forecasting the future economic conditions for 2019, it is important to take into account any significant events that may have significant impacts. In the case of Mendocino County, the wildfires in Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma Counties in October of 2017 and the legalization of Cannabis for recreational use in January of 2018 will likely have economic impacts on the local economy that cannot be captured by data from previous years.

Median Household Income

Mendocino County has had a steadily rising Median Household Income (MHI) since 2010 when it was \$40,339 to \$45,247 in 2016. A rising MHI could suggest improved economic wellbeing of the residents of Mendocino County.

Median Home Price

Mendocino County Median Home Price



Industry Employment

Mendocino County has experienced overall job growth by 11% between 2011 and 2016. The largest industry in the county is Health Care and Social Assistance which had a total employment of 6,669 jobs in 2016, a 46% change from 2011. The Retail Industry continues to be the second largest employer with 5,989 jobs in 2016, and a significantly smaller % of change at only 7%.

Accommodation and Food Services had 4,792 jobs in 2016, also showing significant growth by 19% since 2011. Manufacturing also saw more moderate growth with 3,208 jobs in 2016, a 15% change between 2011 and 2016. The growth in the number of jobs in these industries indicates positive economic change.

Mendocino County Total Employment, 2011-2016

Industry Sectors	2011	2016	Change in # of Jobs	% Change
Total employment (number of jobs)	44,818	49,584	4,766	11%
Wage and salary employment	29,905	33,698	3,793	13%
Farm employment	1,889	1,782	(107)	-6%
Nonfarm employment	42,929	47,802	4,873	11%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Top 5 Largest Industries in Mendocino County, 2011-2016

Industry Sectors	2011	2016	Change in # of Jobs	% Change
Health care and social assistance	4,583	6,669	2,086	46%
Retail trade	5,621	5,989	368	7%
Accommodation and food services	4,020	4,792	772	19%
Other services (except public administration)	2,794	3,242	448	16%
Manufacturing	2,796	3,208	412	15%

Top 5 Industries by Job Growth, 2011-2016

Industry Sectors	2011	2016	Change in # of Jobs	% Change
Health care and social assistance	4,583	6,669	2,086	46%
Accommodation and food services	4,020	4,792	772	19%
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Manufacturing	2,796	3,208	412	15%
Retail trade	5,621	5,989	368	7%

The increase in the Median Household Income along with the overall growth in the number of jobs in important industries like Health Care, Accommodations and Food Service (Tourism), and Manufacturing indicate positive economic trends. Additionally, the increase in residential property value indicates that homeowners may be recovering equity that was lost in their home during the recession. This is also a positive economic trend.

Unemployment & the Labor Force:

Mendocino's adjusted December 2017 unemployment rate is 4.2%, up 0.3% from the November 2017 rate of 3.9%. The year-over rate is down 1.1% from the December 2016 rate of 5.3%. With the rate increase in December, Mendocino County rose from 24th rank to 23rd rank (from the top) among 58 counties. Total Mendocino industry employment grew 520 jobs for the year-over, with ten industry sectors gaining, one remaining unchanged, and one declining.

Year-over job growth occurred in:

- Leisure and Hospitality (+140)
- * Total Government (+110)
- Education & Health Services (+70)
- Construction (+60)
- Professional & Business Services (+40)
- Farm (+30)
- Mining & Logging (+30)
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+20)
- Other Services (+20)
- Manufacturing (+10)

* Expected to be revised due to fire response

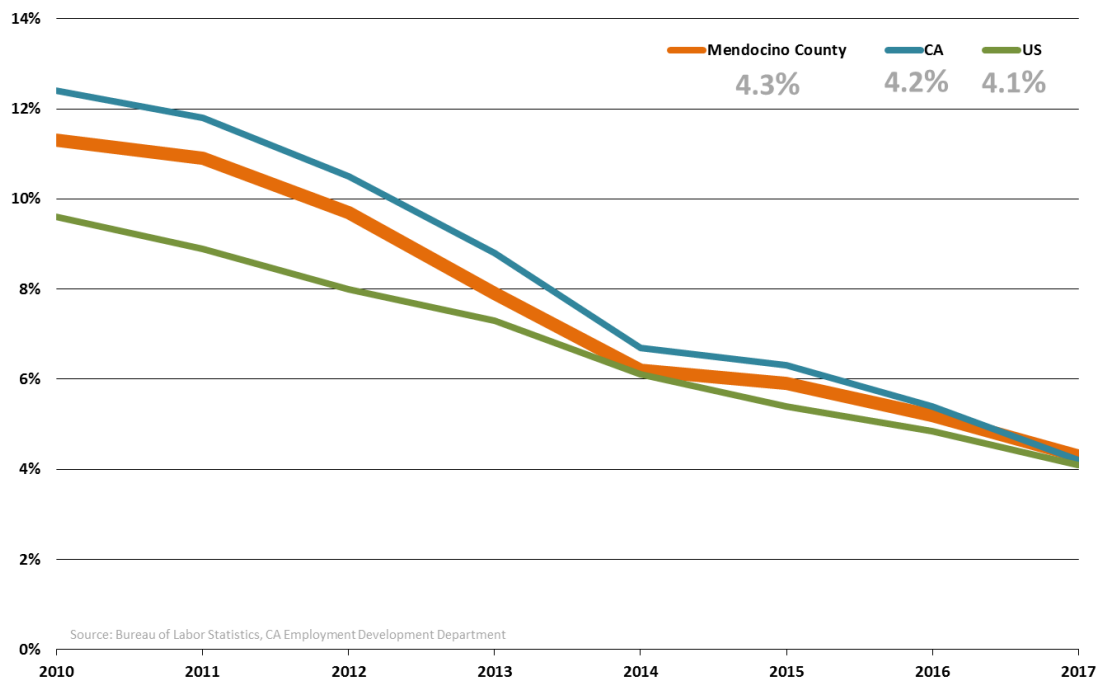
Sectors remaining unchanged:

- Financial Activities

Year-over cutbacks occurred in:

- Information (-10)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



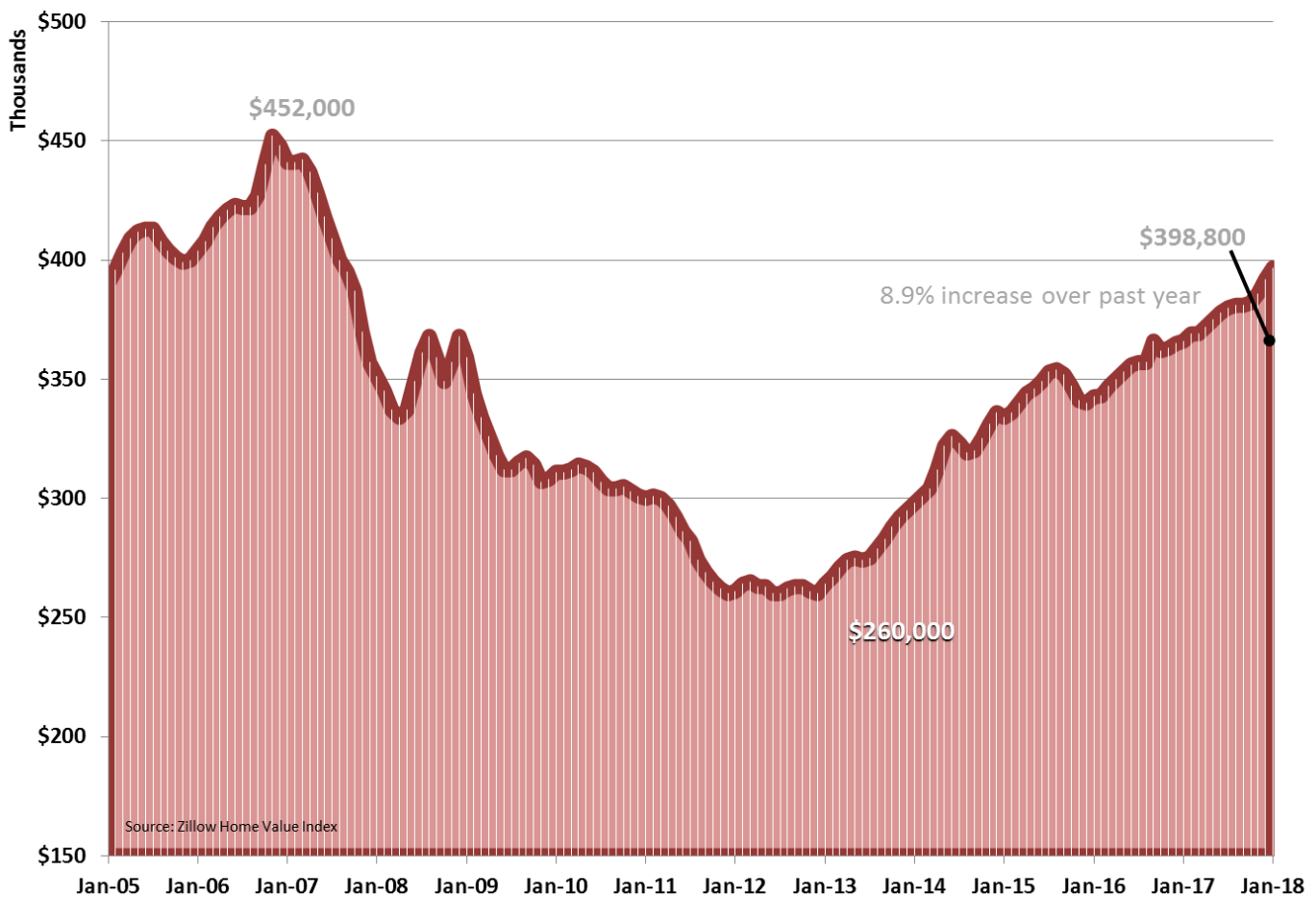
(It is important to note that local area unemployment statistical data provided by the US Department of Labor-Bureau of Labor Statistics will be revised to incorporate updated inputs, new population controls, re-estimation of models, and adjustment to new census division and national control totals. In addition, a new procedure for seasonally adjusting the data will be implemented. While the not seasonally adjusted data are subject to revision from 2013 forward, the seasonally adjusted data will be revised back to 1976.)

Property Values

Mendocino County's home values continue to climb. According to Zillow's Home Value Index, the median home value is \$398,800 in January; this is 8.9% growth over the past year. The median price of homes currently listed in Mendocino County is \$520,000. Foreclosures will be a factor impacting home values in the next several years. In Mendocino County 1.7 homes are foreclosed (per 10,000). This is greater than the national value of 1.6. Mortgage delinquencies are similar to historical averages according to Zillow and the County Assessor. Currently the percent of delinquent mortgages in the county is 1.0%, which is lower than the national value of 1.6%.

With U.S. home values having fallen by more than 20% nationally from their peak in 2007 until their trough in late 2011, many homeowners are now underwater on their mortgages, meaning they owe more than their home is worth. The percent of Mendocino County homeowners underwater on their mortgage is 8.0%. The strength of local real estate market has significant impact on the County's discretionary revenues due primarily to the percentage of revenue received from property tax.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUES



It is important to understand the distinction between state and local revenue streams. While state indicators have been strong over the past couple of years, this is based primarily on revenue from personal income tax, sales and use tax and corporate income tax. The capital gains tax growth has been the result of the strong stock market and is estimated to surge in State Fiscal Year 2017-18 by nearly \$8 billion. Much of the growth comes from income taxes on capital gains, income that individuals receive when they sell stocks and other assets. For over a year there has been strong stock market growth. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) has expected that growth to be accompanied by an increase in quarterly tax payments (typically made by higher-income taxpayers). That surge has not yet materialized. They suspect that many high-income individuals might have a large tax liability for 2017, but have nonetheless been making quarterly payments more consistent with their 2016 tax liability. If the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) is right, monthly revenue collections for January and/or April will exceed the administration's earlier projections which were what the June 2017 budget was premised. It is still unclear as to what effect the National Tax Cuts and Jobs Act will have on capital gains.

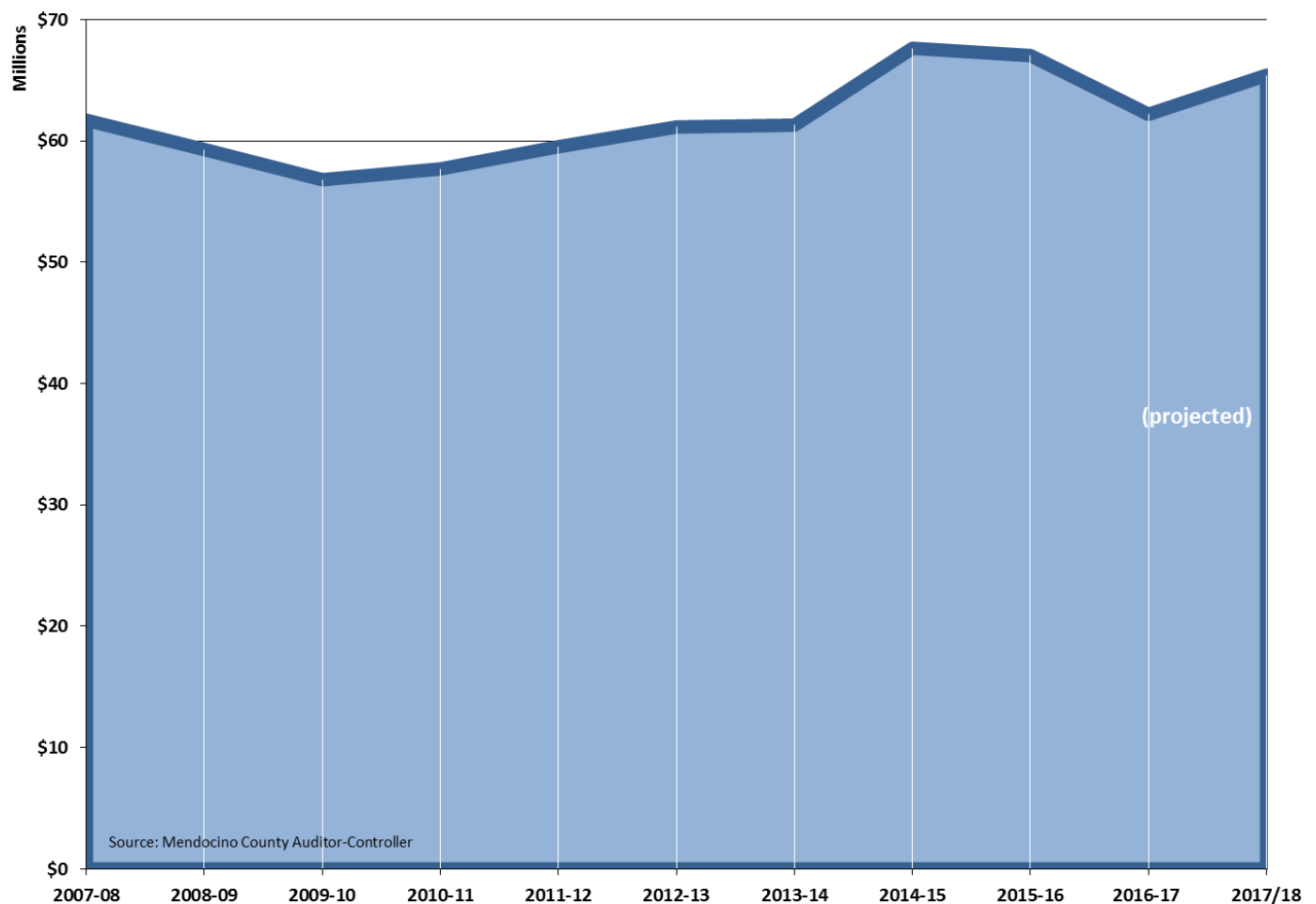
The County's main source of discretionary revenue is property taxes, which is directly tied to the housing market and has subsequently suffered throughout the recession. While the County benefited from a general rise in the real estate markets prior to the recession, that revenue stream has been largely flat compared to inflation and barely able to keep pace with the rising costs of operating the County. Property tax revenue during FY 2013-14 was \$28,470,016 and is projected to be \$32,500,000 for this fiscal year. Again, while there is strong evidence that the county, state, and nation are experiencing continued improved economic conditions, that fact should be tempered by the reality that the County's own recovery in property tax revenue will often lag behind the overall economic improvements of the larger region and the state. The Following graphs will provide information regarding discretionary revenue, property taxes, sales tax and transient occupancy tax.

Discretionary Revenue

The graph below depicts Budget Unit (BU) 1000 performance over the past several years as well as the County's projected outlook for revenues through FY 2017-18. Budget Unit 1000 is the source of the County's discretionary revenue, which is used for Net County Cost assignments. Without significant growth, it is likely that Net County Cost (NCC) assignments will remain essentially flat into next fiscal year, with increases only being included to cover additional costs from labor agreements and fire related costs. In order to continue to maintain the general reserve, make deferred capital improvements, and cover rising workers' compensation and retirement costs, it is recommended that the Board continue to avoid current-year financing of operations with carry-over balances. Continued scrutiny of on-going revenues and one-time expenditures will be a part of the FY 2018-19 budget preparation processes, in order to determine if NCC assignments can be adjusted.

The graph below also shows the significant increase in discretionary revenue received in FY 2014-15. This increase was a result of strength in travel and tourism, sales tax receipts and property tax growth. However you can see this is artificially inflated as a result of one-time revenues from the state to repay Pre-2004 mandate debt, of which Mendocino County has received approximately \$2.8 million. When this amount is removed from the FY 2016-17 numbers, it is anticipated there will be slight growth of on-going revenue in BU 1000. The reasons for this are further described in more detail in the following pages.

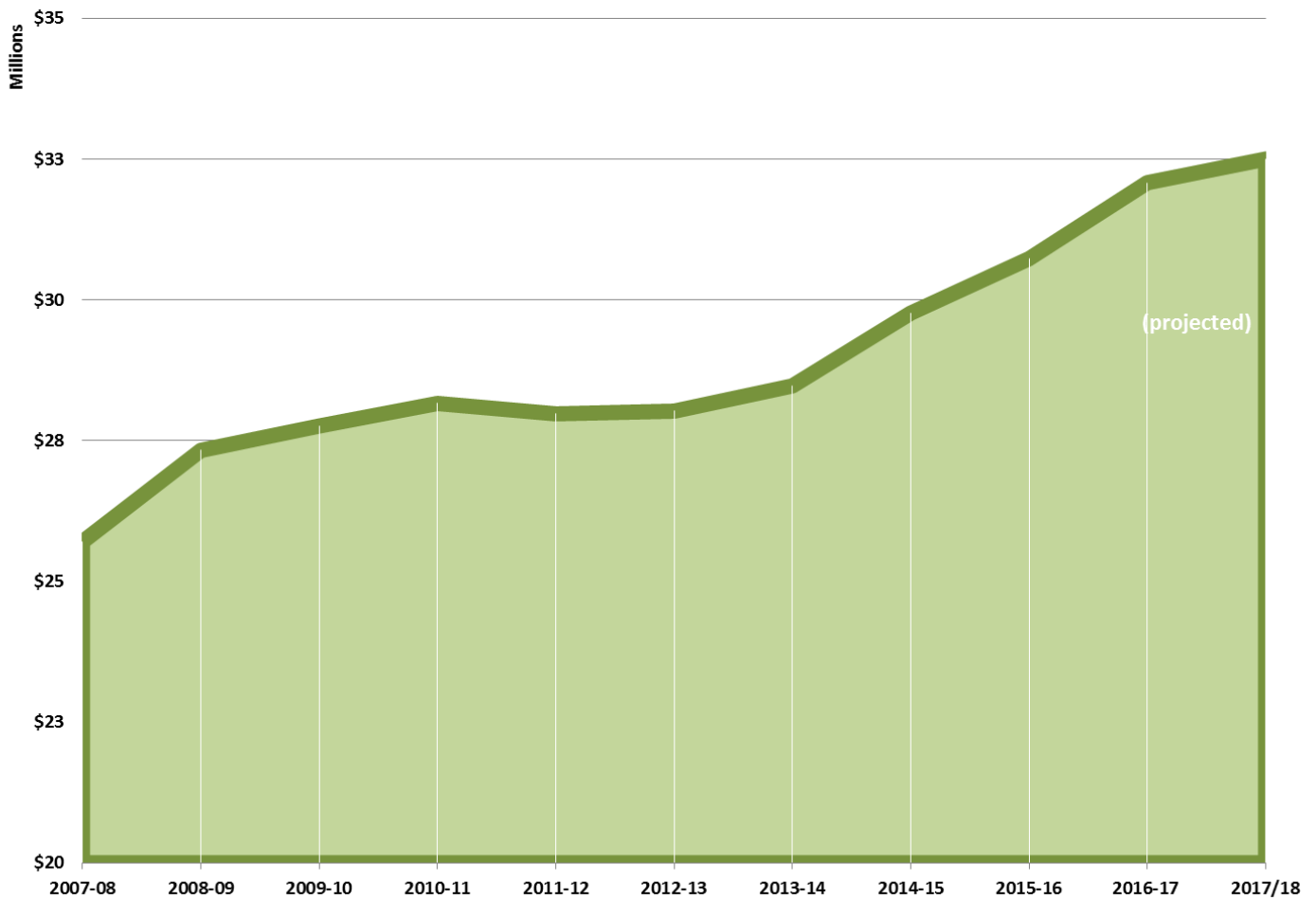
DISCRETIONARY REVENUE (BU 1000)



Property Taxes

The County's overall financial picture is tied closely to trends and changes in property tax revenue. The Current Secured Property Tax alone makes up almost half of all County discretionary dollars. Current projections continue to show slow growth in current secured property tax revenue over the next several years, after a slight decline in FY 2011-12. This revenue stream is expected to continue a slow increase in the near future. Mid-year projections for Current Secured Property Tax receipts are \$32,500,000, an increase of \$550,000 from the Adopted Budget of \$31,950,000, a 1.72% increase.

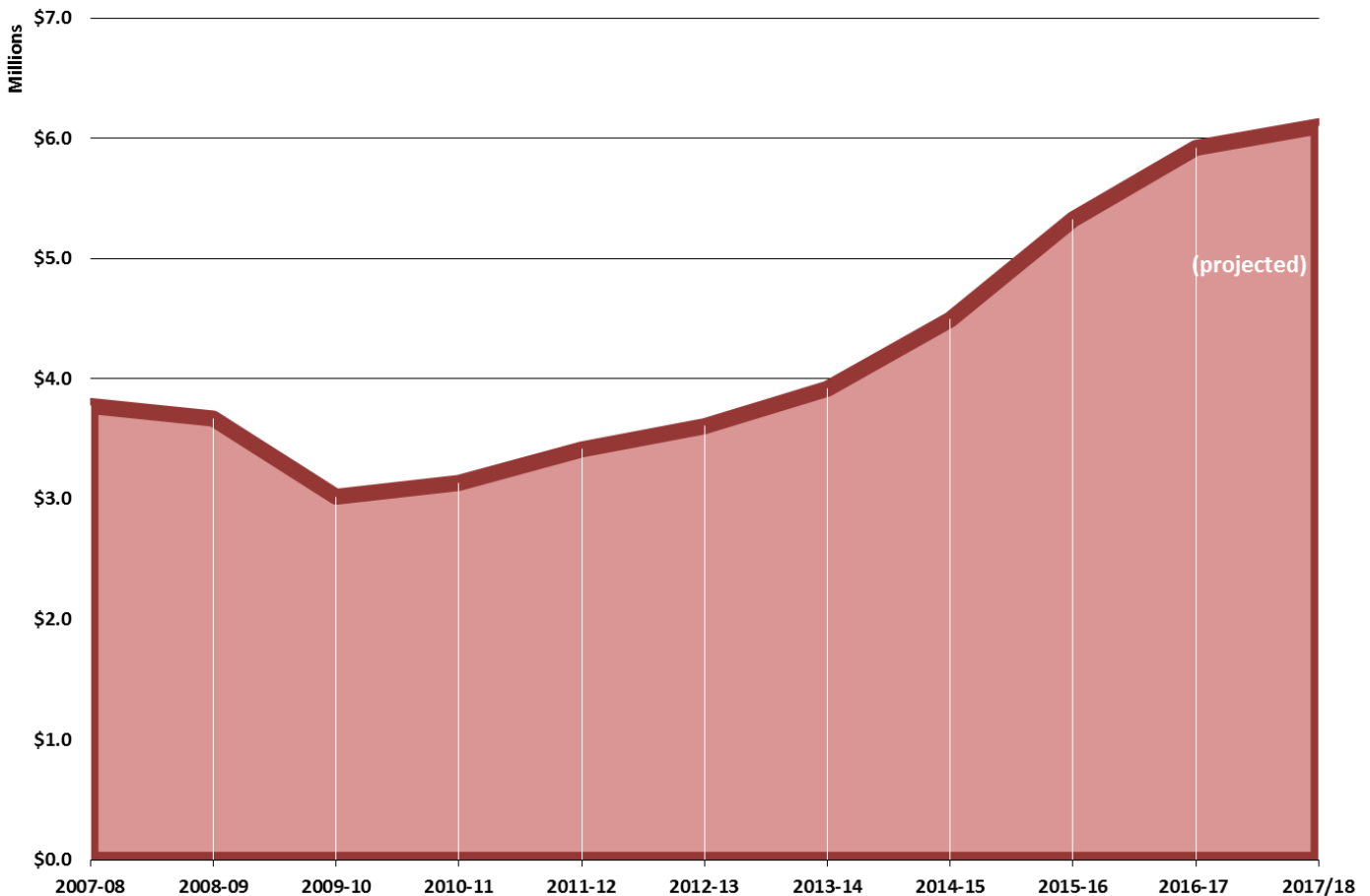
SECURED PROPERTY TAX REVENUE



Sales Tax

The sales tax “1% County Share” is collected on sales in the unincorporated areas of the County and does not include the proceeds of the public safety sales tax. This is shown as a separate account in BU 1000. The actual benefit to the County general fund is 0.75%. Under current state law, 0.25% is diverted to the Mendocino Council of Governments (MCOG) for transportation projects that benefit all jurisdictions. Consumer confidence has grown steadily and the public continues to spend money. In the depth of the recession, sales tax revenue plummeted sharply to a low in FY 2009-10, but has now bypassed pre-recession levels. In FY 2016-17 receipts rose to \$5,920,131 from a budgeted amount of \$4,100,000. The Mid-Year Report projects an increase from \$5,875,000 to \$6,100,000 by the end of the fiscal year over the projection in the Adopted Budget.

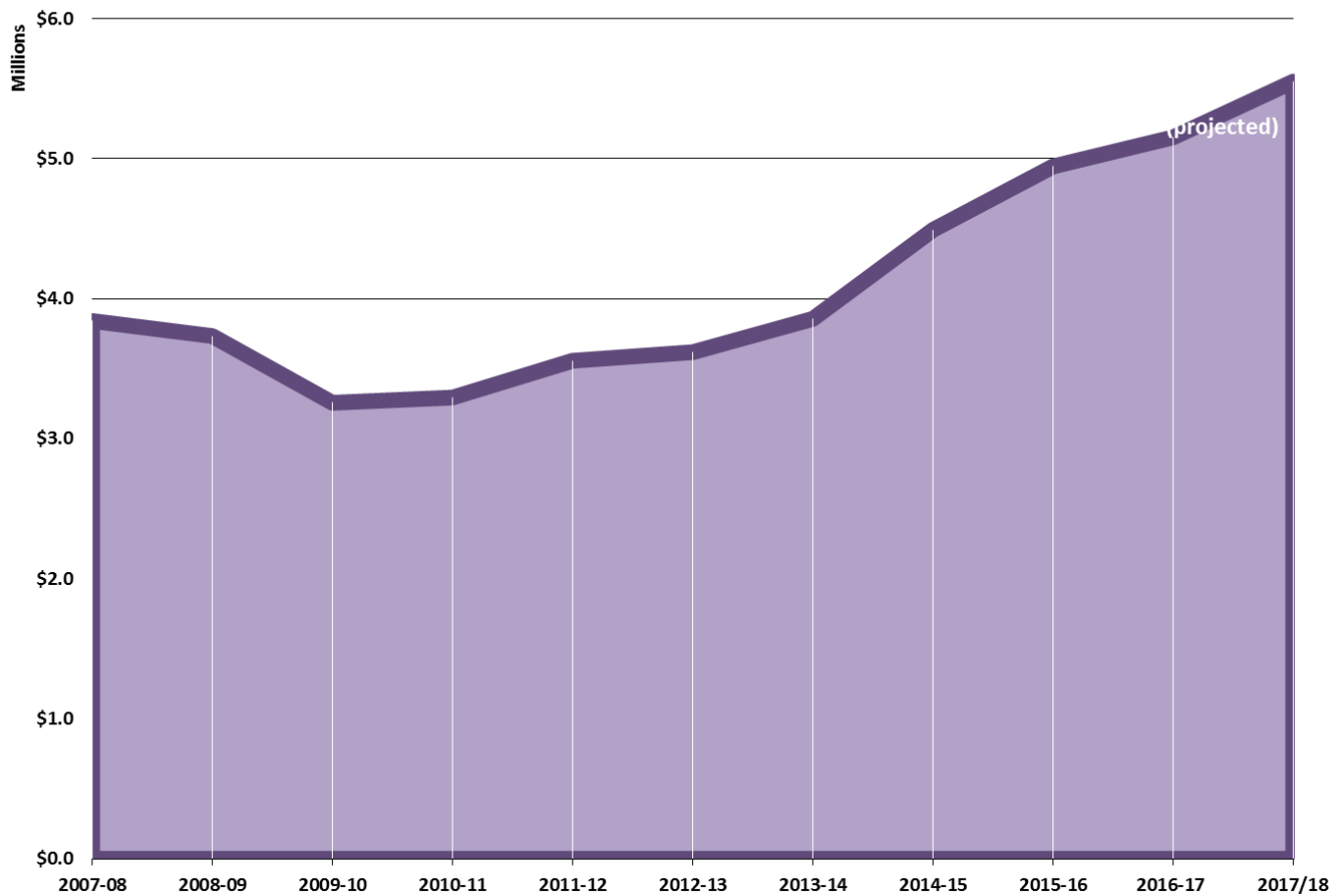
SALES TAX REVENUE (1% COUNTY SHARE)



Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)

A tax of 10% is levied on all of the lodging rooms in the unincorporated areas of Mendocino County. This is a discretionary revenue stream that is used to partially support destination marketing efforts in the County. As with other revenues the Great Recession caused a dramatic decline in TOT revenue. However, as travelers began spending again, a steady growth has occurred which has brought TOT revenues back to pre-recession levels. During the recession visitors looked to lower cost destinations and Mendocino undoubtedly benefited from this. Destination marketing and positive press from a number of national publications have also likely helped build the image of Mendocino County as a quality visitor destination. FY 2014-15 was a particularly strong year and it is expected that strength in the travel and tourism sectors will continue to grow. Mid-year projections estimate to come in above the \$5,200,000 Adopted Budget amount at \$5,500,000. Starting in FY 2015-16, the Treasurer-Tax Collector's Office received receipts of one-time TOT funding from short term rental properties that were brought into compliance through the Treasurer-Tax Collector's Office efforts.

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX (TOT)



State Budget

The State budget for Fiscal Year 2017-18 was passed by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor in June 2016. The 2017-18 budget continues to prioritize the state's Rainy Day Fund and paying down accumulated debts and liabilities to counter the potential fiscal impact of federal policy changes on California and preparation for a recession. The Budget focuses state spending on the Governor's key priorities — investing in education, counteracting the effects of poverty, and improving the state's streets, roads and transportation infrastructure.

On Thursday, January 10, 2018, Governor Brown held a press conference introducing the proposed 2018-19 State budget. The Governor stressed familiar themes of prudence and caution to plan for the next recession. The 2018-19 Budget is projected to have a healthy one-time surplus. However, the state will continue to face uncertain times, including the ramifications of the recently enacted federal tax bill, which have not yet been factored into the Budget's economic or revenue forecasts. The proposed 2018-19 budget totals \$190.3 billion in total state funds, consisting of \$131.7 billion from the General Fund.

State Fiscal Outlook

The Governor's January budget proposal anticipates continued revenue growth, expected to outpace 2017 Budget Act projections by \$4.7 billion from 2016-17 through 2018-19. In the long term, the economic forecast in the Governor's January budget proposal reflects steady growth at an average year-over-year growth rate of 4.2 percent through 2022. It is also important to note that these figures are preliminary in nature and do not factor in federal tax changes which could potentially cause projections to shift in subsequent budget revisions.

Compared to the 2017-18, the Governor's January budget proposal reflects an improved outlook for sales and use tax revenues. The Administration modified its figures to reflect a projected sales tax revenue generation of \$24.9 billion in 2016-17, \$25.2 billion in 2017-18, and \$26.2 billion in 2018-19. In terms of change, these figures represent increases of \$378 million in 2016-17, \$695 million in 2017-18, and \$426 million in 2018-19.

The Governor's January budget proposal anticipates property tax revenues to continue showing positive growth. In total, the Governor's January budget proposal estimates statewide property tax revenues to increase by almost 6 percent in 2017-18 and 5.6 percent in 2018-19.

Statewide Disaster Recovery

A significant portion of the operational reserves in the proposed 2018-19 budget is dedicated to disaster recovery following the October 2017 wildfires. The Governor's proposed budget anticipates additional needs for CalFIRE and state departments as recovery efforts are ongoing. The Administration has also been working with CSAC and the 13 counties, including Mendocino, impacted by the recent wild fires to provide direct disaster recovery assistance, including a preliminary \$24 million commitment for property tax revenue loss backfill for the northern California counties. The Administration will continue to work with CSAC and impacted counties to determine accurate number for both 2017-18 and 2018-19. The Governor's January budget proposal notes the school share of losses will be backfilled by the General Fund pursuant to Proposition 98 funding mechanism, which is estimated to total \$24.5 million in Fiscal Year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The Governor's January budget proposes \$11.5 million in State Emergency Telephone Number Account (SETNA) funds to modernize the state's system and improve public safety during emergency events. It includes a revised SETNA fee structure to reflect the use of data compared to voice communications, proposing a per-subscription flat rate on all voice and data plans.

Election Systems

Included in the Governor's January budget proposal is a General Fund commitment of \$134.3 million to fund county elections systems, which are nearing the end of their useful shelf life at the same time that counties are considering implementation of the "SB 450" vote center model elections. The funding will be made available to all counties with a 50 percent match requirement for hardware, software and initial licensing costs.

Health and Human Services

The Governor's January budget proposal contains no changes to the structure of the new county In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) maintenance of effort (MOE) that was negotiated last year and included in the budget trailer bill SB 90. For 2018-19, the Governor's January budget proposal includes \$11.2 billion for IHSS, of which \$3.6 billion is from the General Fund. This is a 7.7 percent increase in General Fund costs over the 2017-18 costs.

The Governor's January budget proposal provides an increase of \$54.8 million (\$18.5 million General Fund) for Medi-Cal county administration. This amount is based on an adjustment that incorporates the increase in the California Consumer Price Index.

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides federal funding to states to offer fullscope Medicaid coverage to 32,000 low-income pregnant women and children in California. It has been subject to significant uncertainty at the federal level, but Congress approved a stopgap measure in December to continue CHIP funding to states until early March through the Continuing Resolution (CR) process. In California, regardless of Congressional action, CHIP funding will be maintained through September 30, 2019, as part of the Affordable Care Act Maintenance of Effort.

Transportation

The Governor's January budget proposal estimates that SB 1 will generate \$2.8 billion in new revenue for transportation infrastructure in 2017-18 and \$4.6 billion in 2018-19. Counties can anticipate receiving via direct subventions fifty percent of the \$451 million slated for local streets and roads in 2017-18 and the approximately \$1.2 billion in 2018-19 from SB 1.

Federal Budget Update

Fall 2016 was another difficult year in budget negotiations at the federal level. Stability continues to be a concern at the local level as many budget line-items directly impact state and local finances. Similar to recent years, the House and Senate were unable to agree on any appropriation bills before the 2018 federal fiscal year and utilized continuing resolutions to fund the government. On February 9, 2018, the House and Senate approved a major two-year budget deal. The bill provides flat funding for all federal programs through March 23, 2018. Between now and that new statutory deadline, congressional appropriators will work to write a FY18 omnibus spending bill that will reflect the new defense and non-defense numbers. On February 12, 2018, President Donald Trump unveiled a \$4.4 trillion budget proposal, which details his administration's priorities for fiscal year 2019 and propose many cuts that would impact County programs.

The Administration's budget request for fiscal year 2019 calls for nearly \$1.2 trillion in discretionary spending authority. This includes \$540 billion in non-defense spending, which is \$57 billion less than the new Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) caps. While the White House is recommending less spending on domestic programs, the defense portion of the budget request exceeds the \$647 billion funding limit established for fiscal year 2019. The highlight of the budget is a plan to devote \$200 billion over the next decade to improve the country's crumbling infrastructure. Starting with an initial investment of \$44.6 billion in fiscal year 2019.

STATE BUDGET WATCH LIST

— KEY DATES —

- January: LAO Detailed Budget Analysis
- February: LAO Detailed Revenue Forecast (April is the peak of the revenue stream due to income tax filings)
- February: Assembly/Senate Budget Committee hearings begin
- May: Governor's "May Revise" released (Available Mid-May 2018)
- June: Budget Bill must be passed by legislature (June 15 deadline)
- July: Fiscal Year begins (July 1)

FEDERAL BUDGET WATCH LIST

— KEY DATES —

- February: Congressional Budget Office submits reports to Budget Committees
- April: Senate Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the budget
- April: Congress completes action on the concurrent action on the budget
- May: Annual appropriations bills may be considered in the House
- June: House Appropriations Committee reports last annual appropriation bill
- June: Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation
- June: House completes action on annual appropriation bills
- July: President submits mid-session review
- October 1: Fiscal Year begins

The administration's budget would reduce or eliminate funding for a number of programs important to California's counties. The plan would eliminate the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, as well as the HOME Investment Partnerships program. The budget also proposes setting minimum work requirements for those in public housing. In addition, Trump is proposing significant reductions to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known as CalFresh in California.

With regard to Medicaid, the president's budget proposes drastic changes that would reduce federal spending by nearly \$1.4 trillion over the next decade. The Medicaid savings would largely be achieved by repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and replacing it with the reforms found in last year's failed Graham-Cassidy proposal, including Medicaid per capita caps and block grants.

Dozens of other county programs also are targeted for drastic cuts, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, state and local law enforcement grants, state and local Homeland Security and FEMA grants, renewable energy programs, as well as programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The president's budget targets a number of county programs for elimination, including the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and others.

Finally, the budget proposes level funding (\$465 million) for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program. It does not, however, include a proposal to reauthorize or extend the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) program. Instead, Trump believes that comprehensive forestry reforms are needed to spur economic development, restore the Nation's forests, and improve their resilience to wildfires. The administration also is proposing a new annual wildfire cap adjustment to be made available for the cost of fires that exceed the 10-year average.

Conclusion/Next Steps

Mendocino County Executive Office staff will continue to work with its state lobbyists and monitor federal legislative and budget developments to stay informed of proposed changes. Some budget items inevitably have a big effect on Mendocino County and its residents, and others are less felt. County staff is committed to keeping a firm hold on information resources to be able to allow the Board to act proactively when needed. In November 2016, voters passed Proposition 56, the California Healthcare, Research and Prevention Tobacco Tax Act of 2016, which increases the excise tax rate on cigarettes and tobacco products, effective April 1, 2017 (increased by \$2 – from 87 cents to \$2.87 per pack of 20 cigarettes). This tax is now also applicable to electronic cigarettes.

IT Master Plan

As the Board is aware, the County embarked upon an IT Master Plan project in December 2017. The County's IT Master Plan consultant, ClientFirst, has met with each County department to conduct a needs assessment and take an inventory of our technology and is working towards the development of a preliminary plan. It is anticipated that the plan will be completed by June or July; however, ClientFirst has worked closely with the County on the development of fiscal projections for budgeting purposes. Although the figures are preliminary, the Executive Office recommends that the Board of Supervisors appropriate funding to address the priority/mission critical recommendations included in the preliminary findings. These priority projects include:

- Assessment & Improvement of Cannabis program processes – Permit/Licensing TRAKiT software & Tax system (Aumentum) (includes the assessment and ultimate improvement of all the processes including permits, licensing, revenues for Cannabis to ensure all business processes are fully operational and that all processes are efficient, reliable and secure)
- Upgrade & redesign of network core, cabling, and fiber for County and Mendocino County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) facilities (includes redesign and replacement of critical County and MCSO core switch, which are end of life and at risk of failure)
- Storage Area Network (SAN) and disk expansion space/storage expansion (the County's current SAN is at the end of its useful life and is no longer supported by the vendor)
- Technology enhancements for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (the current technology within the EOC is outdated and inefficient; upgrades would allow the County to be better prepared to more efficiently operate the EOC in future disasters and/or EOC activation)
- Server replacement for MCSO Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS) and ancillary administrative servers (these servers and associated SAN disk space are end of life and no longer supported by the vendor and at risk of failure)
- Property system backup and single point of failure (implement an onsite backup and resiliency system serving the property tax system which will be at end of life within a year and is at risk of failure)
- Assessment of processes related to constituent credit card payments to assure compliance with Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
- Various improvements for the County's microwave system (replace batteries that are past end of life and at risk of failure)
- Various critical infrastructure updates, including server management software and firewall security software upgrades

In order to proceed with the high risk/priority project, the Executive Office is recommending that the Board authorize an increase in appropriates in the IT Reserve budget as follows:

BU 0717 **\$670,364** increase (FY 2017-18 Budget appropriations were \$431,418 in 862230 and \$172,520 in 862189; this will make the total appropriations for this FY at approximately \$1,274,302). This increase will be using existing funds that were contributed to IT Reserve previously, however, not appropriated for spending this fiscal year.

While we are addressing these high priority projects immediately, staff will be presenting additional information to the Board during the Fiscal Year 2018-19 budget process, including potential investment of **\$3 million** per year for five years. The Executive Office will have further information and details on the estimates during the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Budget presentations in June 2018.

Fire Recovery

The Redwood Complex Fire started on October 8, 2017, in the northeastern portion of Potter Valley and burned a total of 36,523 acres in Mendocino County. Regionally known as the Wine Country fires of the North Bay and statewide as the October 2017 Wildfires, this disaster not only impacts the FY 2017-18 budget but will impact the County organization and its residents for years to come.

Nearly 400 households have been directly displaced by the Redwood Complex Fire, which destroyed approximately 350 homes and over 300 other structures. This has created challenges for property owners, as well as renters who comprised about 150 of the families living in Redwood Valley. With a rental vacancy rate of less than 2% countywide, the County has attempted to create additional short term rental capacity by relaxing recreational vehicle requirements for fire survivors and by offering incentives to owners with vacation rentals.

Waiving permits for these immediate solutions and deferring permits for longer term rebuilding creates immediate and future budget impacts for the County, as does the loss of property tax revenue from those who lost their homes in the fires. While the state of California budget has proposed to help backfill local tax revenue losses, these are dependent upon congressional approval. There has been no reimbursement to date and FY 2017-18 tax losses are currently estimated at \$459,500. This does not include potential tax losses associated with the new and burgeoning local cannabis industry.

Fee revenue shortfalls result in an additional \$550,500 gap that is not expected to be reimbursed or back filled by any state or federal resources. Of the remaining \$1.7 Million associated with direct staff costs and material used for emergency responses and protective measures, including protecting and stabilizing the watershed and supporting public health and safety through debris removal, approximately \$700,000 is not identified as reimbursable at this time. In addition, the County could be expected to contribute a share of cost to state and federal debris removal activities. If California does not introduce legislative provisions to cover County share of costs, this is currently estimated at \$750,000. Although this is vastly improved from initial estimates due to the recent Federal budget allocation to cover 90% of California's debris removal costs, this could still be a significant unbudgeted expense for the County.

Given the current unpredictability of reimbursement and local share of cost arrangements, it is recommended that the County exercise an abundance of caution and set aside **\$2.5 Million** of the General Fund reserve for immediate fire recovery and response. This can be revisited at year end once it is more fully determined what will be reimbursed or back filled by state and federal sources, and the County's long term community recovery budget items are more fully identified and developed.

Salary Increases

At the adoption of the FY 2017-18 nearly all of the County's labor agreements were in negotiations. The Budget included funding that would increase the COLA cost by 2%. In October 2017 the newly negotiated labor agreements came into effect at a COLA increase of 3%, and supplemental pay of \$2,000 per employee for all labor groups except elected and longevity pay. The budgeted 2% COLA cost for 12 months offset the 3% increase for 9 months. Departments will absorb the supplemental pay and longevity pay. The supplemental pay will result in an increase of \$2.3 million across all departments. The longevity pay is estimated at \$600,000 this fiscal year. The total unanticipated cost for salaries for FY 2017-18 will be \$2.9 million. The increase in salaries and benefit for FY 2018-19 will be significant. The current 2018-19 Salary Projections will increase by \$8.1 million. Using a 65% reimbursement factor, the Health and Human Services Agency would be able to cover approximately \$1.6 million of the \$8.1 million increase in the General Fund Salary Projections. Therefore, the County will need to identify an additional \$6.5 million to cover the FY 2018-19 increased salaries and benefits in the General Fund.

Local Roads

Mendocino County is responding to four declared disasters – Storm Damage on Federal Highway Roads in 2016, two full Federal Emergency Management Agency Storm Damage events in January 2017, and most impactful, the October 2017 fire.

MCDOT staff has been performing site reviews with staff from the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It will cost approximately \$8.3 million to restore the most critical “B” (protective measures) and “C” (permanent repair) list sites this year. Reimbursement is expected to be somewhere in the range of 75% to 93.75%.

Mendocino County’s Federal Highway Administration Agency (FHWA) eligible “on system” roads have approximately nine storm-related damage sites, and the process of notification and application is ongoing. These nine sites (three from 2016) have an estimated repair cost of approximately \$3.5 million. Reimbursement of 88.53% is expected.

Fire damage includes sub surface and surface repairs, culvert replacement, guardrail replacement, and hazardous tree removal in public right of way.

The estimated amount of total damage to the County Maintained Road System is approximately \$15.8 million, with a +/- \$1.5 million local share. MCDOT office staff is working very hard to ensure that Mendocino County receives all the emergency funds that we qualify for.

County Capital Improvement Plan

The County’s Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) includes sections for Roads & Bridges, County Fleet, IT Maintenance & Upgrades, and Capital Projects. Each section includes example projects and estimated five year expenses for the General Fund and non-General Fund. In recent years, the County has balanced the CIP needs with other priorities while utilizing a “pay as you go” model. Construction costs have begun increasing dramatically, first due to the strong economy and now most likely due to the regional reconstruction efforts from the October wildfire. As an example, completion of the Administration Center’s roof project was estimated to cost \$3,000,000. The actual low bid was \$4,300,000. This escalation of costs impacts all the County’s facilities-related needs. Capital Projects are organized in categories that include the following.

- 1) Roof Replacements & Repairs: The County continues to have multiple facilities with urgent needs related to roof replacement and repair. Identified roofing projects primarily impacting the General Fund include the Administration Center, Sheriff’s Office, Courthouse Annex, and the Point Arena Veterans Hall. The CIP estimated annual General Fund expense at \$800,000. Based on recent bid experience, it is now recommended that roofs be allocated at least **\$1,500,000** annually.
- 2) Capital Facilities Maintenance: Represents many types of projects that are to be expected on a regular, recurring basis and are necessary to maximize useful effective life of a facility. Examples include parking lot maintenance, exterior and interior painting, hazardous tree mitigation, etc. Estimated General Fund expense for maintenance is **\$1,100,000** annually.
- 3) Major Projects/Capital Improvements: Examples include the Little River Airport Terminal reconstruction, Sheriff Substation in Mendocino, and the Jail Expansion. Estimated General Fund expense is **\$500,000** annually.
- 4) Fire-Life-Safety/Modernization of Ageing Facilities: Represents ADA improvements, changes for consistency with the building code as building configurations and occupancies change. Estimated General Fund expense is **\$350,000** annually.
- 5) Energy Efficiency Retrofitting & Upgrades: Replacement of inefficient/broken HVAC units, building weatherization, infrastructure for electric vehicles, etc. Estimated General Fund expense is **\$320,000** annually.

Cannabis

The largest new program undertaken by the County in many years is the Cannabis Program. The State Medical and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, provides for a comprehensive regulatory framework, including license categories for cultivation, nursery, manufacturer, testing, retail, distribution, and microbusiness. When fully implemented, except for limited exceptions for qualifying patients, primary caregivers and personal cultivation, the above cannabis related activities are defined as “commercial cannabis activity” and will require state licenses as of January 1, 2018. State licensees operating in Mendocino County must first obtain a license or permit from the County. Mendocino County’s regulatory program for cultivation went into effect on May 4, 2017 and was included in the County of Mendocino FY 2017-18 Budget. In addition, the County launched a regulatory program for cannabis facilities (processing, distribution, manufacturing, retail and microbusiness) that went into effect on November 16, 2018.

During FY 2017-18 Budget Workshops the Board directed increased enforcement efforts to be managed through the Code Enforcement Program in Planning and Building Services. Code Enforcement positions are not funded by permit fees and therefore discretionary dollars from the cannabis tax are used to cover the increased costs of this program, including the cost of a full-time Deputy County Counsel and a 0.5 FTE Legal Secretary in the County Counsel’s Office to support the Code Enforcement Program. Similarly a new position in Public Health and a contract for public outreach regarding cannabis education are funded from cannabis tax dollars. In July 2017, the Board approved the creation of a Cannabis Program Unit and a Cannabis Manager Position. The Cannabis Program Manager job classification funded by the cannabis business tax was approved by the Board on December 5, 2017. The chart A below shows the use of cannabis tax dollars to support cannabis enforcement in the FY 2017-18 fiscal year. Chart B shows additional FY 2017-18 cannabis costs, not included in the original projections.

Chart A

Department	BU	Cannabis Compliance & Enforcement Program	Budget Amount
PBS	2851	Two Code Enforcement Officers	\$157,248
Vehicle Replacement	711	FY 2016-17 (4 trucks)	\$120,000
Vehicle Replacement	711	PBS Vehicles (2 trucks)	\$70,000
County Counsel	1210	Deputy County Counsel	\$130,544
County Counsel	1210	0.5 FTE Legal Secretary	\$36,294
County Counsel	1210	Hearing Officers	\$50,000
Human Resources	1320	0.5 FTE HR Technician	\$40,131
Public Health	4010	Public Health Outreach - Contract	\$50,000
Public Health	4010	Sr. PH Nurse	\$54,132
Executive Office	1020	Cannabis Program Manager*	\$50,000
			\$758,349

* Approved in December 2017

Chart B

Department	BU	Cannabis Compliance & Enforcement Program	Budget Amount
Vehicle Replacement	711	PBS Vehicles (1 trucks)	\$30,000
PBS	2851	Overlay Contract	\$146,000
Executive Office	1020	Cannabis Management Unit	\$250,000
			\$426,000

During the Budget Workshop on May 15, 2017, the Board directed that projected cannabis tax revenue be focused on funding cannabis enforcement efforts and support for roads. The adopted Budget includes \$1,000,000 for corrective maintenance programs on County roads and \$708,349 for enforcement efforts. With the addition of the Cannabis Program Manager approved by the Board in December, the enforcement cost increased by \$50,000 for FY 2017-18. Cannabis Business Tax revenue was originally projected to be \$1,708,849. Based on mid-year numbers and actuals through February 2018, the tax revenue will cover all of the cannabis compliance and enforcement program costs. Evaluating current tax revenues and the new state regulations affecting distribution and retail sales of cannabis, the Executive Office is projecting the cannabis business tax the projects to be 30-40% lower than anticipated. The lower than anticipated tax revenue will reduce the funding available for the corrective maintenance program allocated in the FY 2017-18 budget.

The FY 2017-18 Budget includes revenue based on the projection that the County will receive 600 permit applications in the fiscal year. This includes application and permit fees specific to the cannabis program in Agriculture, Planning and Building Services, and Environmental Health. Following Board adoption, fee reductions for cottage level permits were implemented in the first quarter of FY 2017-18, which reduced revenues by approximately \$115,000. In addition, there have been delays in issuing cannabis permits, resulting in lower than anticipated cannabis permit fee revenues. Cannabis revenues from applications and permits are projected to be 45% below budget, reducing the revenues from the estimated \$1,079,750 to \$620,863.

CONSOLIDATIONS

Museum/Library/Parks (Cultural Services Agency)

The Board of Supervisors has recently directed the Executive Office to research and present options regarding the formation of a Cultural Services Agency. This proposed agency would incorporate three departments/programs (Library, Museum, and Parks). These three existing departments/programs incorporate similar vision and purpose, including providing informational, educational, and recreational access to Mendocino County communities. Through the potential consolidation of these departments/programs under one administrative umbrella, our community will have greater access to resources (by forming an agency, the County will be better postured to apply for grant opportunities and/or funding streams), will result in administrative efficiencies (shared resources for marketing, finance, outreach programs, etc.), and provide the potential for countywide collaboration.

The Executive Office is working with the Library Director on the development of a plan, including the vision, timelines, and resources that will be required to pursue the formation of the Agency. An update is planned to be presented to the Board of Supervisors during their March 27, 2018, Board meeting.

Environmental Health/Planning and Building

As a result of the October 2017 Redwood Complex Fire, the Division of Environmental Health was temporarily assigned into Planning and Building Services through end of Fiscal Year 2017-18 as a result of the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) Director being re-assigned as the County's Fire Recovery Director, and other duties within the agency being re-assigned to other personnel. This approach was a logical one as Environmental Health is a partner agency in the issuance of land use entitlements such as clearances for subdivisions, clearances for well and septic systems for residential, commercial and industrial uses/developments in the unincorporated areas of the County of Mendocino. During the Redwood Complex Fire, both Planning and Building Services and the Division of Environmental Health worked closely together to ensure that food waste was adequately collected and disposed of as re-population of the affected areas was occurring post fire. In addition, the two departments have worked together on a number of tasks associated with the fire recovery efforts, including the private cleanup program, debris removal and the preparation and adopting of urgency ordinances to address the private cleanup and abatement of those sites not in compliance, as well as watershed protection measures. Because the two departments are also involved in land use development review, it is appropriate to consolidate the two departments during FY 2017-18.

MID-YEAR (2ND QUARTER) REVIEW BY BUDGET UNIT

Summary of General Fund Departments by Budget Unit: This summary provides information on General Fund budget unit projections for mid-year of FY 2017-18 and only includes those departments that are projected to come in over their NCC assignment.. The period of time covered includes July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the first two quarters of the fiscal year.

BU 1000 – Non-Departmental Revenue: Overall, revenue is projected to be **\$885,384** more than budgeted. A detailed breakdown of BU 1000 revenues is included as **Exhibit A**. The budget unit is currently tracking to come in at budget or above with the exception of the Cannabis Business Tax which is down approximately -50% and will result in a deficit of -\$858,349.

Current Secured Property Tax is trending ahead of budget by approximately 1.72% and will result in a surplus of \$550,000. Room Occupancy Tax is up 6.7% and will result in a surplus of \$350,000. Property Tax In Lieu is up 3.2% and will be \$350,000 higher than budgeted. Interest revenues are also up due to improving interest rates during FY 2017-18.

BU 1110 – Auditor-Controller: Projected to be **\$64,505** over budget. The 2000 series is projected to come in at approximately 3% over, due to the following factors: Approved MOUs at 3% COLA vs department FY 2017-18 Salary Projections with 2% COLA. Additionally, the Assistant Auditor-Controller (AAC) is retiring and the department has implemented a dual fill for the position for two months during training. The AAC will also receive a large vacation term pay out amount Prior to June 30, 2018. In addition, the Department hired two extra help employees to assist with the fire recovery claiming process. The Department also anticipates revenues will be short by -9.3%. This is due to a reduction in anticipated prior year revenue normally claimed from any abandoned funds leftover in the County's Miscellaneous Trust Fund 2110-760259.

BU 1410 – Elections: Projected to be **\$41,278** over budget. Revenue projections did not include the cost of the county wide measure added to the November 7, 2017 Consolidated District Election which was added by the Board of Supervisors after the FY 2017-18 budget was approved. Districts cannot be billed for the County's share of those election costs. Additionally, salaries and benefits were higher than budgeted due to the Assistant Registrar of Voters position being upgraded during the this fiscal year.

BU 1810 – Economic Development: Projected to be over budget by **\$100,000**. This overage is due to the additional contract costs with Community Development Services (CDS) for Community Development Block Grant management services and West Company for Fire Recovery and Cannabis Marketing Services.

BU 2012 – Court Collections – AB 233: Projected to be **\$704,752** over budget due primarily to repayment of costs associated with State audit findings and lower than anticipated revenue.

The Court Audit by State Controller's Office resulted in a finding that netted a shortage in the County's Maintenance of Effort payment to the State, from prior fiscal years, in the amount of \$578,525. The audit covered seven years from 2008 through 2015. The largest financial finding was due to surety bond forfeiture distribution calculation errors on behalf of the Courts. In past these funds we posted to revenue in CD-823300. There were approximately five large surety bonds causing this finding. The State invoiced the County and was paid by the Auditor from budget unit 2012, object code CD-863113. The 3000 Series overall is \$633,953 over budget. The amount in excess of the audit costs is from miscellaneous expenses. There are small positive savings anticipated in Series 1000 and 2000; \$4,623 and \$4,557 respectively.

Revenues will be down approximately \$170,275 due to the following items and will be offset by slight increases in other revenue sources for an overall shortfall of \$79,979:

- Recording Fees are expected to be down by 15% based on current revenue levels, falling short of budgeted amount by \$8,679.
- Other Charges – This fund contains the revenue from cost recovery for the collection program. Revenue in this fund is reduced due to staffing working on Tax Department projects such as Cannabis and Transient

Occupancy Collections. Time spent in the Tax programs by Collections staff is not cost recoverable under the comprehensive collection program. Staff time has also freed up to work on these projects due to the new software, Revenue Results, a more automated software system, creating more automation freeing up staff to work on critical Tax department projects bringing in other general fund revenue. Therefore part of the salary and benefits allocated to the Tax department is not cost recoverable under the comprehensive collection program and therefore the revenue is down. This line item may fall short by approximately \$77,720.

- Traffic School Fee revenue, CD-826505; projected to be down to \$419,846 from budgeted amount of \$496,603, a reduction of \$76,757. Traffic School \$24, CD-826506; fee is also projected to be down from \$71,013 to 63,894, \$7,119 less. Both of these line items are Traffic School related fines and fees which have seen a decrease for the first two quarters of FY 2017-18. If the trend continues through the balance of the year a 10-15% decrease in revenue is projected in these line items.

All other revenue line items are seeing an increase due to Franchise Tax Board (FTB) revenue collections increasing, helping to offset the other revenue shortfalls. FTB increase is attributable to the improved automation from the Revenue Results software system.

BU 2085 – Alternate Defender: Projected to be **\$25,000** over budget. One of the three homicides the office is currently preparing for trial is anticipated to cost an additional \$25,000 over budget before the end of this fiscal year.

BU 2086 – Conflict Defender: Projected to be **\$129,583** over budget. The number of cases referred has escalated due to the number of cases with conflicts with Alternate Defender clients.

BU 2310 – Sheriff-Coroner: The Sheriff's Office has reported this budget unit is projected to be **\$1,091,278** over budget due to a variety of unanticipated costs including negotiated salary and wage increases and underfunding concerns expressed by the department during the build of their 2017-18 budget.

The Sheriff's Office has proposed and/or is requesting the following:

- 1000 Series Salaries and Benefits: Projected out to June 30, 2018 \$-890,502.42 Over Budget
- Salary Projections used by the department were not modified after receiving from Auditor resulting in under projecting by approximately \$700,000
- Bailiff services cost more than revenues received to offset estimated at \$585,572
- Extra Help was underfunded during budget build/adoption estimated at \$150,000
- DSA MOU changes were not calculated in Salary Projections
- CCP Sheriff Liaison funding reduced one fiscal year estimated at \$169,997
- Impacts associated with the October Fire Overtime and MCLEMA Side Letter on Overtime estimated at \$115,000
- As a means to offset the 1000 series shortfall, the department is requesting the transfer of Salary Savings from JA (Jail) to SO (Sheriff) estimated at reducing SO deficit by \$252,030
- 2000 Series Services and Supplies: Projected through the end of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 2018, to be \$-43,696.89 Over Budget
- This series was underfunded during budget build/adoption (not recommended or approved by the department) by approximately \$-173,242
- Line Item 862185 was under projected by department by approximately \$85,000 due to mortuary costs being erroneously omitted from projections
- Line Item 862185 is projecting to be approximately \$130,000 over budget due to increased coroner cases
- Line Item 862110 was under projected by department by approximately \$20,000 due to a projection error
- Line Item 862260 was under projected by department by approximately \$12,000 due to a projection error
- 3000 Series Payments to Other Government Agencies: Projected through the end of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 2018, to be \$41,000 Under Budget
- This Series was used to reimburse the Courts for perimeter security in the past and SO currently pays these invoices. Contract amount is \$259,000 annually
- 4000 Series Fixed Assets: Projected out to June 30, 2018 \$1,968.09 Under Budget

- Series was underfunded during budget build/adoption (not recommended or approved by the department) in the amount of \$-598,000
- Line Item 864370 did not include any appropriations for required upgrades or repairs ad budget adoption
- 5000 Series: N/A
- Revenue Estimates: Projected through the end of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 2018, to be \$-200,047 (unrealized revenues/revenue shortfall)
- Revenues were over-estimated during budget build/adoption (not recommended or approved by the department) and therefore are projected to have a shortfall of approximately \$-175,000
- Revenue projections by the department estimate a shortfall of \$-25,000

The total over NCC amount for the SO is estimated to be: \$-1,343,308. With the anticipated offset of Salary Savings from JA of \$252,030 the remaining estimated deficit in SO budget is \$-1,091,278.

BU 2510 – Jail: The Sheriff’s Office has reported that this budget unit is projected to be \$252,489 under budget. The Sheriff’s Office is requesting to utilize the projected savings to offset the Budget Unit2310 anticipated overage in that unit. The anticipated savings are almost entirely attributed to Salaries and Benefits. Although the department is realizing a salary savings, the department had not included the MOU increases in the Salary Projections at proposed budget.

BU 2550 – Juvenile Hall: Projected to be **\$432,126** over budget due to the termination of the Lake County contract at the end of the first quarter. Revenue is projected to be \$531,833 less than budgeted for FY 2017-18. This loss is partially offset by postponing the \$60,000 budgeted for purchase and installation of planned surveillance system upgrades. The 2000 Series costs are projected to be \$49,520 less due mostly to not having to provide services to Lake County juvenile detainees.

BU 2710 – Agriculture: Projected to be **\$318,240** over budget due to significantly less than projected (\$-562,321) Cannabis Fee revenues; this includes Weights and Measures projected revenue being 20% less than projected and Cannabis 45% below. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors directed that refunds for Cannabis Fees be issued which resulted in in approximately \$115,000 less revenues. These losses are anticipated to be offset by salary savings and a reduction in services and supplies expenses as a result of housing the cannabis program within the current Agriculture facility, enabling the sharing of equipment and resources.

BU 2851 – Planning and Building: Projected to be **\$843,068** over budget due primarily to a revenue shortfall of \$550,520, an increase in Professional Services costs and increases in salaries for certain planning and building staff. The overall cannabis applications/permits are lower than expected (Board changes to permit types), deferral of fire related permit fees, combined with lower levels of development activity in the County have contributed to the revenue shortfalls. This ending balance projection was revised on February 27, 2018 upon Board approval of significant increases in salaries for specific planning and building staff for positions that have not been able to be filled at salaries that had been offered. The Department has added and/or extended contracts for the Interim Director, Plan Checks, Code Enforcement, Cannabis Overlay and other planning and building related services. Savings from staff vacancies in Series 1000 (\$127,197) do act as an offset to contract costs in services and supplies (which is projected to be \$-389,745 over budget).

Summary of Non-General Fund Departments by Budget Unit: This summary provides information on Non-General Fund budget unit projections for mid-year of FY 2017-18. The period of time covered includes July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017, the first two quarters of the fiscal year.

BU 0326 – Water Agency: Projected to be **\$72,935** over budget. This overage is due to salary increases and additional contract costs. The Water Agency utilized RDA for grant writing assistance that was not originally budgeted and the funds awarded from the grant will not be realized until next fiscal year. There is an added cost of \$25,000 a year through 2020 and \$2,500 a year through 2019 for the County of Mendocino participation in the USGS Russian River Groundwater Model and Inland Water and Power Commission’s Eel Russian River Study. Additionally, to meet state requirements regarding groundwater more funds were utilized than originally projected.

FY 2016-17 CLOSE OUT

As you are aware the Board adopted the FY 2017-18 budget in a one-step process rather than the multiple steps required by approving a Recommended Budget in June and adopting a Final Budget in September, as in years past. Due to this timeline the Budget was adopted prior to the final close out of the previous fiscal year. The County Auditor utilizes a 60-day accrual period and closes the previous year's books on August 31st. When the Board adopted the budget in June the final numbers for FY 2016-17 were estimated based on each Department's 3rd Quarter projections. These projections included an estimated General Fund balance carryover of \$5,022,038. When the books were closed the final fund balance was \$6,404,171, which was \$1,382,133 more than projected.

MID-YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of \$704,752 from the carryover is recommended to be appropriated to cover findings on the Mendocino County Court Revenues Audit Report detailed below and \$150,871 to Planning and Building Services. The remainder of the carry forward of \$526,512 is recommended to be allocated to the creation of the Fire Recovery and Cannabis Budget Units. \$276,080 would be allocated to Fire Recovery and \$250,000 to Cannabis Management Unit. After mid-year adjustments the FY 16-17 carry forward is \$0.

All of the recommended adjustments are included in the "FY 2017-18 Mid-Year Budget Adjustments" spreadsheet and summarized in the spreadsheet attached. The recommended adjustments would bring the total County Budget from \$274,965,398 to \$276,347,531 for all funds.

Recommended Actions:

1. Accept the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Mid-Year Report as presented.
2. Adopt Resolution Amending the FY 2017-18 Adopted Budget.

COUNTY OF MENDOCINO
BY-1000 Revenue Forecast For Fiscal Year 2017-18

Revenue Description	Object	2013/14 Adopted Budget	2013/14 Actual	2014/15 Adopted Budget	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Adopted Budget	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Adopted Budget	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Adopted Budget	2017/18 Actual thru 12/31/2017	2017/18 Projected Auditor
Current Secured Property Tax	821110	28,500,000	28,470,016	28,980,000	29,763,529	30,500,000	30,730,136	31,526,000	32,080,502	31,950,000	18,387,836	32,500,000
Current Unsecured Property Tax	821120	960,000	1,036,384	1,020,000	961,540	960,000	1,005,803	1,000,000	1,029,521	1,000,000	941,865	975,000
Current Supplemental Roll Taxes	821130	0	126,805	128,000	249,292	250,000	327,276	250,000	346,415	350,000	280,818	350,000
Prior Year Secured Taxes	821210	0	142,883	140,000	(12,096)	0	(2,731)	0	(8,680)	0	0	0
Prior Year Unsecured Taxes	821220	80,000	28,573	25,000	65,483	50,000	44,674	50,000	75,106	50,000	13,389	50,000
Penalties & Cost on Delinquent Taxes	821400	600,000	751,558	650,000	729,599	600,000	696,543	650,000	656,868	650,000	14,140	500,000
Sales and Use Tax - County 1% Share	821500	3,750,000	3,917,219	4,200,000	4,491,936	4,700,000	5,325,470	4,100,000	5,920,131	5,875,000	2,317,888	6,100,000
Sales and Use Tax - Public Safety	821510	6,700,000	6,558,646	6,700,000	7,049,260	7,200,000	6,888,143	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Yield Taxes	821600	210,000	240,504	250,000	334,076	300,000	381,912	325,000	344,086	375,000	494,337	500,000
Highway Property Rentals	821700	0	2,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Room Occupancy Tax	821701	3,700,000	3,855,504	3,900,000	4,491,130	4,400,000	4,944,101	4,900,000	5,152,109	5,200,000	2,069,542	5,550,000
Property Transfer Tax	821702	420,000	446,610	450,000	521,472	500,000	791,430	600,000	656,145	600,000	360,857	700,000
Property Tax In Lieu of VLF Revenues	821704	10,007,487	10,007,487	10,180,000	10,203,634	10,517,000	10,516,886	10,750,000	10,812,410	10,950,000	0	11,300,000
Property Tax In Lieu of Sales Tax (Triple Flip)	821705	1,233,601	1,233,601	1,234,000	1,423,231	554,200	554,203	0	0	0	0	0
Williamson Act Replacement Tax	821706	460,000	442,987	440,000	458,533	450,000	487,555	480,000	522,064	525,000	267,992	500,000
Cannabis Business Tax	821707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,868	1,708,349	388,815	850,000
Franchise Fees	822210	725,000	744,938	725,000	757,841	750,000	777,701	750,000	793,287	800,000	52,417	800,000
Forfeiture and Penalties	823300	0	41,518	0	2,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Income	824100	175,000	161,387	200,000	123,905	100,000	218,285	110,000	403,145	200,000	103,812	500,000
Motor Vehicle In Lieu	825150	0	32,434	30,000	31,306	30,000	29,876	30,000	33,047	35,000	0	35,000
SB90 Reimbursement (State Mandated Cost)	825398	0	1,502	347,070	347,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open Space Subvention (Williamson Act)	825454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeowner's Property Tax Exemption	825481	307,000	300,233	300,000	303,601	300,000	295,028	300,000	286,242	300,000	0	300,000
State Other: (State Roundabout Tax Shift)	825490	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Federal Grazing Fees	825650	0	116	0	1,138	0	1,421	0	1,819	0	0	0
Federal Land In Lieu Taxes	825660	535,879	535,879	591,815	591,815	558,500	606,453	550,000	630,421	630,000	641,536	642,000
Federal Other	825670	1,000	1,278	1,200	1,337	1,300	1,301	1,200	1,349	1,350	92	1,000
Other Government Agency Revenue (County RDA return)	825810	65,000	168,553		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solid Waste Fee	826315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Cost Plan Charges/Property Tax Admin Fee	826402	518,000	599,630	720,000	882,488	1,067,800	1,025,867	1,310,665	1,352,057	2,372,917	0	2,300,000
Prior Year Revenue	827400	0	0	0	2,678,496	223,000	264,979	0	6,408	0	0	0
Sale of Fixed Assets	827500	5,104	82,104		33,679		45,034	0	35,580	0	0	0
Other Sales	827600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Card Rebate Programs - Bank of America VISA	827700	4,000	23,485	35,000	59,093	56,700	58,322	55,000	87,521	75,000	20,187	80,000
Refund Jury & Witness Fees	827701	0	34	0	15	0	45	0	275	0	0	0
Donations	827707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco Settlement Funds	827715	780,000	773,492	770,000	765,727	765,700	757,118	760,000	778,697	760,000	0	760,000
Operating Transfers In (Mental Health A-87)	827802	453,000	448,033	386,558	205,525	138,100	138,190	0	0	0	0	0
Total		60,320,071	61,305,633	62,533,643	67,645,875	65,102,300	67,041,020	58,627,865	62,206,394	64,537,616	26,485,523	65,423,000

Prepared by Auditor-Controller

MID-YEAR REPORT

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. 18-

RESOLUTION AMENDING THE FY 2017-18 ADOPTED BUDGET OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS BY ADJUSTING REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

WHEREAS, on June 20, 2017 the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 17-076 which adopted the FY 2017-18 County Budget; and

WHEREAS, Section 29130 of the Government Code provides for appropriation of unanticipated revenue by a four-fifths vote of the Board of Supervisors; and

WHEREAS, Sections 29125, 29126, 29126.1 and 29130 of the Government Code provides authority for the Board of Supervisors to transfer and revise appropriations, cancel unused appropriations, transfer unused appropriations to contingencies, reduce revenue estimates and cancel and appropriate designations and reserves other than the general reserve; and

WHEREAS, revenue estimates and appropriations within the FY 2017-18 Budget have been reviewed and approved by the Chief Executive Officer and Auditor-Controller based on information which has become available since the time of adoption of the budget, and it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors approve certain revisions to the budget.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors that amendments to the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Adopted Budget of the County of Mendocino, as shown in Attachment A, entitled "FY 2017-18 2nd Quarter Budget Adjustments" are hereby ordered and approved.

The foregoing Resolution introduced by Supervisor _____, seconded by Supervisor _____, and carried this _____ day of _____, 2018, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:

WHEREUPON, the Chair declared said Resolution adopted and SO ORDERED.

ATTEST: CARMEL J. ANGELO
Clerk of the Board

Deputy

Dan Hamburg, Chair
Mendocino County Board of Supervisors

I hereby certify that according to the provisions of Government Code section 25103, delivery of this document has been made.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
KATHARINE L. ELLIOTT
County Counsel

BY: CARMEL J. ANGELO
Clerk of the Board

Deputy

Attachment A

FY 2017-18 2nd Quarter Budget Adjustments

Fund	Department	Program Name	Amount	Budget Unit	Account	Account Name
1100	Treasurer/Tax Collector	Court Collections-AB233 Program	760,438.00	2012	863113	Prof/Spec Svcs-Other
1100	Treasurer/Tax Collector	Court Collections-AB233 Program	(181,913.00)	2012	826390	Other Charges
1100	Treasurer/Tax Collector	Court Collections-AB233 Program	46,248.00	2012	862189	Prof/Spec Svcs-Other
1100	Treasurer/Tax Collector	Court Collections-AB233 Program	79,979.00	2012	826380	Collection Fee
			704,752.00			
1100	Planning & Building Services	Planning & Building Services	150,871.00	2851	862189	Prof/Spec Svcs-Other
		To Balance General Fund Budget Units	855,623.00			
1100	Executive Office	New Fire Recovey	276,080.00	TBD	862189	Prof/Spec Svcs-Other
1100	Executive Office	New Cannabis Unit	250,000.00	TBD	862189	Prof/Spec Svcs-Other
		New General Fund Budget Units	526,080.00			
		Total FY 2016-17 Carry Forward	1,381,703.00			
1100		Court Trust Account	146,000.00	2012	826390	Other Charges
1600	Treasurer/Tax Collector	Court Trust Account	146,000.00	2011	862239	Spec Dept Expense

ATTACHMENT B					
Mid-Year Adjustment Spreadsheet					
Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
General Fund					
1000	Nondepartmental Revenue				
	5000 Series Estimates	9,766,859	9,766,859	9,766,859	-
	Revenue Estimates	(64,537,616)	(26,485,523)	(65,423,000)	885,384
	Total	(54,770,757)	(16,718,664)	(55,656,141)	885,384
1010	Clerk of the Board				
	1000 Series Estimates	411,207	176,736	377,256	33,951
	2000 Series Estimates	112,948	34,589	114,190	(1,242)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(7,000)	(2,811)	(7,000)	-
	Clerk of the Board Total	517,155	208,514	484,446	32,709
1015	Board of Supervisors				
	1000 Series Estimates	530,216	230,170	526,532	3,684
	2000 Series Estimates	107,451	54,805	106,951	500
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Board of Supervisors	637,667	284,975	633,483	4,184
1020	Executive Office				
	1000 Series Estimates	873,709	391,959	859,506	14,203
	2000 Series Estimates	163,011	118,770	195,767	(32,756)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	1,447	1,447	(1,447)
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	(20,023)	(20,000)	20,000
	Executive Office Total	1,036,720	492,153	1,036,720	-
1110	Auditor-Controller				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,274,457	567,703	1,311,839	(37,382)
	2000 Series Estimates	43,120	19,716	40,243	2,877
	3000 Series Estimates	-	2,990	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(323,450)	(89,698)	(293,450)	(30,000)
	Auditor-Controller Total	994,127	500,711	1,058,632	(64,505)
1120	Assessor				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,611,432	731,626	1,596,847	14,585
	2000 Series Estimates	91,581	23,943	91,581	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(65,324)	(11,881)	(65,324)	-
	Assessor Total	1,637,689	743,689	1,623,104	14,585
1130	Treasurer-Tax Collector				
	1000 Series Estimates	623,387	284,396	623,387	-
	2000 Series Estimates	111,462	55,956	111,462	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(510,150)	(169,326)	(510,150)	-
	Treasurer-Tax Collector Total	224,699	171,026	224,699	-
1160	Central Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	295,787	135,119	266,871	28,916
	2000 Series Estimates	344,152	132,459	321,341	22,811
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(368,961)	(144,759)	(358,439)	(10,522)
	Revenue Estimates	(48,247)	(15,216)	(38,129)	(10,118)
	General Services Total	222,731	107,602	191,644	31,087

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
1210	County Counsel				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,439,360	725,170	1,449,670	(10,310)
	2000 Series Estimates	218,652	56,193	208,342	10,310
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(794,709)	(292,702)	(794,709)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(284,500)	(145,219)	(284,500)	-
	County Counsel Total	578,803	343,442	578,803	-
1320	Human Resources				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,647,359	760,352	1,653,716	(6,357)
	2000 Series Estimates	619,635	332,985	559,454	60,181
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(944,253)	-	(944,253)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(12,526)	(20)	(12,546)	20
	Human Resources Total	1,310,215	1,093,316	1,256,371	53,844
1410	Elections				
	1000 Series Estimates	226,057	118,997	247,363	(21,306)
	2000 Series Estimates	276,274	127,759	276,274	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(88,972)	(52,588)	(69,000)	(19,972)
	Elections Total	413,359	194,168	454,637	(41,278)
1610	Facilities				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,423,572	1,077,974	2,431,927	(8,355)
	2000 Series Estimates	2,181,912	818,188	2,096,396	85,516
	3000 Series Estimates	275,000	96,913	280,020	(5,020)
	4000 Series Estimates	36,625	-	36,625	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(832,749)	-	(752,150)	(80,599)
	Revenue Estimates	(154,490)	(47,032)	(178,026)	23,536
	Buildings & Grounds Total	3,929,870	1,946,044	3,914,792	15,078
1620	Fleet Management				
	1000 Series Estimates	346,039	143,576	349,205	(3,166)
	2000 Series Estimates	848,151	366,937	877,691	(29,540)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	52,000	-	52,000	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(1,201,113)	(479,498)	(1,438,494)	237,381
	Revenue Estimates	(45,077)	(5,686)	(17,057)	(28,020)
	Garage Total	-	25,329	(176,655)	176,655
1810	Economic Development				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	629,914	212,526	729,914	(100,000)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Economic Development Total	629,914	212,526	729,914	(100,000)
1910	Land Improvement Total				
	1000 Series Estimates	685,971	323,209	685,971	-
	2000 Series Estimates	120,382	8,028	120,382	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(119,362)	(37,261)	(119,362)	-
	Land Improvement Total	686,991	293,976	686,991	-

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
1920	Retirement				
	1000 Series Estimates	573,933	270,235	573,933	-
	2000 Series Estimates	356	-	356	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(574,289)	-	(574,289)	-
	Retirement Total	-	270,235	-	-
1930	Teeter Plan				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	3000 Series Estimates	3,300,000	3,445	3,300,000	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(4,800,000)	(2,316,335)	(4,800,000)	-
	Teeter Plan Total	(1,500,000)	(2,312,890)	(1,500,000)	-
1940	Miscellaneous				
	1000 Series Estimates	434,600	173,091	474,600	(40,000)
	2000 Series Estimates	381,475	181,751	315,475	66,000
	3000 Series Estimates	776,429	194,489	776,429	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(398,000)	(154,289)	(423,000)	25,000
	Miscellaneous Total	1,194,504	395,042	1,143,504	51,000
1941	Clerk-Recorder				
	1000 Series Estimates	188,699	55,142	136,616	52,083
	2000 Series Estimates	48,368	15,744	48,368	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	14,500	-	8,689	5,811
	5000 Series Estimates	-	(11)	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(364,042)	(183,726)	(380,000)	15,958
	Clerk-Recorder Total	(112,475)	(112,850)	(186,327)	73,852
1960	Information Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,310,505	1,071,542	2,235,070	75,435
	2000 Series Estimates	1,018,433	469,535	1,018,433	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	45,000	-	45,000	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(143,532)	(66,066)	(206,454)	62,922
	Revenue Estimates	(248,982)	(76,336)	(217,007)	(31,975)
	Information Services Total	2,981,424	1,398,675	2,875,042	106,382
2012	Collections - AB 233				
	1000 Series Estimates	474,446	238,076	469,823	4,623
	2000 Series Estimates	158,085	129,341	153,528	4,557
	3000 Series Estimates	651,238	888,753	1,285,191	(633,953)
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(1,966,760)	(857,058)	(1,886,781)	(79,979)
	Collections - AB 233 Total	(682,991)	399,111	21,761	(704,752)
2060	Grand Jury				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	92,210	42,783	92,210	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Grand Jury Total	92,210	42,783	92,210	-

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
2070	District Attorney				
	1000 Series Estimates	4,707,188	2,061,895	4,707,188	-
	2000 Series Estimates	841,131	365,461	841,131	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(8,000)	(4,975)	(8,000)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(1,047,082)	(280,028)	(1,047,082)	-
	District Attorney Total	4,493,237	2,142,353	4,493,237	-
2080	Public Defender				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,575,363	1,133,559	2,575,363	-
	2000 Series Estimates	177,278	99,776	177,278	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(87,572)	(46,453)	(87,572)	-
	Public Defender Total	2,665,069	1,186,882	2,665,069	-
2085	Alternate Defender				
	1000 Series Estimates	755,965	378,989	755,965	-
	2000 Series Estimates	57,582	34,512	82,582	(25,000)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Alternate Defender Total	813,547	413,501	838,547	(25,000)
2086	Conflict Defender				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	350,000	242,249	479,583	(129,583)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(219,600)	-	(219,600)	-
	Conflict Defender Total	130,400	242,249	259,983	(129,583)
2090	Child Support Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,450,816	976,765	2,450,816	-
	2000 Series Estimates	462,312	69,376	462,312	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	80,000	-	80,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(3,137,055)	(690,341)	(3,137,055)	-
	Child Support Services Total	(143,927)	355,800	(143,927)	-
2310	Sheriff-Coroner				
	1000 Series Estimates	16,666,870	8,980,824	17,557,372	(890,502)
	2000 Series Estimates	2,517,354	966,610	2,561,051	(43,697)
	3000 Series Estimates	300,000	-	259,000	41,000
	4000 Series Estimates	568,702	477,728	566,734	1,968
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(6,966,384)	(1,522,372)	(6,766,337)	(200,047)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	-	-	-	-
	Sheriff-Coroner Total	13,086,542	8,902,790	14,177,820	(1,091,278)
2510	Jail				
	1000 Series Estimates	9,483,521	4,618,708	9,231,490	252,031
	2000 Series Estimates	3,574,721	1,413,549	3,414,142	160,579
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	72,975	72,975	72,975	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(4,124,599)	(1,116,893)	(3,964,478)	(160,121)
	Jail Total	9,006,618	4,988,338	8,754,129	252,489

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
2550	Juvenile Hall				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,620,598	1,270,834	2,630,411	(9,813)
	2000 Series Estimates	440,099	138,581	390,579	49,520
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	60,000	-	-	60,000
	5000 Series Estimates	(44,640)	-	(44,640)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(804,058)	(30,079)	(272,225)	(531,833)
	Juvenile Hall Total	2,271,999	1,379,335	2,704,125	(432,126)
2560	Probation				
	1000 Series Estimates	4,412,627	1,936,233	3,985,413	427,214
	2000 Series Estimates	1,490,544	466,372	1,384,734	105,810
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(124,587)	-	(124,587)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(3,889,726)	(1,079,582)	(3,867,001)	(22,725)
	Probation Total	1,888,858	1,323,023	1,378,559	510,299
2710	Agriculture				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,341,757	608,140	1,258,105	83,652
	2000 Series Estimates	475,340	209,652	318,987	156,353
	3000 Series Estimates	100,000	9,081	95,924	4,076
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(1,780,433)	(212,970)	(1,218,112)	(562,321)
	Agriculture Total	136,664	613,904	454,904	(318,240)
2830	Emergency Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	168,327	67,163	168,327	-
	2000 Series Estimates	156,578	16,354	140,922	15,656
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	15,599	15,656	(15,656)
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(143,435)	-	(143,435)	-
	Emergency Services Total	181,470	99,116	181,470	-
2851	Planning & Building				
	1000 Series Estimates	3,933,381	1,620,121	3,806,184	127,197
	2000 Series Estimates	926,592	476,329	1,316,337	(389,745)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	30,000	(30,000)
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(3,138,779)	(1,020,735)	(2,588,259)	(550,520)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment			-	-
	Planning & Building Total	1,721,194	1,075,716	2,564,262	(843,068)
2860	Animal Care				
	1000 Series Estimates	866,005	405,227	842,911	23,094
	2000 Series Estimates	440,412	143,944	466,436	(26,024)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(10,000)	-	(1,500)	(8,500)
	Revenue Estimates	(712,500)	(66,131)	(698,930)	(13,570)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	-	-	(25,000)	25,000
	Animal Care Total	583,917	483,039	583,917	-
3050	Round Valley Airport				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	89,450	55,767	89,450	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(55,421)	(5,116)	(55,421)	-
	Round Valley Airport Total	34,029	50,651	34,029	-

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
3060	Little River Airport				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	1,706,774	37,927	1,706,774	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(1,580,213)	(37,143)	(1,580,213)	-
	Little River Airport Total	126,561	784	126,561	-
4010	Community Health Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,918,710	764,726	1,787,946	130,764
	2000 Series Estimates	1,341,919	458,069	1,445,830	(103,911)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(1,497,373)	(196,356)	(1,438,805)	(58,568)
	Revenue Estimates	(1,637,875)	(569,266)	(1,773,722)	135,847
	Community Health Serv. Total	125,381	457,173	21,249	104,132
4011	Environmental Health				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,076,471	733,365	1,696,395	380,076
	2000 Series Estimates	439,680	91,060	476,561	(36,881)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	90,000	89,400	98,600	(8,600)
	5000 Series Estimates	10,000	-	10,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(2,457,798)	(756,520)	(2,454,961)	(2,837)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	-	-	-	-
	Environmental Health Total	158,353	157,306	(173,405)	331,758
4012	Substance Use Disorder Treatment				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,360,984	1,150,247	2,190,274	170,710
	2000 Series Estimates	787,839	185,735	549,369	238,470
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(731,904)	(49,057)	(621,801)	(110,103)
	Revenue Estimates	(2,158,642)	(39,773)	(2,029,471)	(129,171)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	-	-	-	-
	Alcohol & Other Drug Total	258,277	1,247,152	88,371	169,906
4013	Public Health Nursing				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,589,348	739,139	1,444,046	145,302
	2000 Series Estimates	361,720	120,180	392,802	(31,082)
	3000 Series Estimates	117,834	29,459	117,834	-
	4000 Series Estimates	100,000	83,018	100,000	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(957)	(5,035)	16,919	(17,876)
	Revenue Estimates	(1,942,996)	(660,820)	(1,846,652)	(96,344)
	Public Health Nursing Total	224,949	305,941	224,949	-
4016	Emergency Medical Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	22	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	38,010	27,471	51,080	(13,070)
	3000 Series Estimates	945,630	-	855,500	90,130
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(150,000)	-	(198,000)	48,000
	Revenue Estimates	(477,906)	(156,807)	(482,287)	4,381
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	-	-	-	-
	Emergency Medical Serv. Total	355,734	(129,314)	226,293	129,441
4025	Employee Wellness EAP				
	1000 Series Estimates	169,279	73,077	166,475	2,804
	2000 Series Estimates	192,588	83,037	192,437	151
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(361,867)	(362,117)	(362,117)	250
	Employee Wellness EAP Total	-	(206,003)	(3,205)	3,205

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
4070	County Medical Services Program				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	4,204,059	2,060,324	6,124,714	(1,920,655)
	3000 Series Estimates	623,572	-	376,000	247,572
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	422,173	-	452,859	(30,686)
	Revenue Estimates	(7,027,371)	(3,578,300)	(10,709,539)	3,682,168
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	1,777,567	-	3,755,966	(1,978,399)
	County Med Serv. Prog. Total	-	(1,517,976)	-	-
4080	California Children's Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	714,392	286,239	587,446	126,946
	2000 Series Estimates	225,435	22,598	243,128	(17,693)
	3000 Series Estimates	212,773	8,044	212,773	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	12,560	(3,771)	(9,038)	21,598
	Revenue Estimates	(1,074,926)	(288,982)	(944,075)	(130,851)
	Ca. Children's Services Total	90,234	24,128	90,234	-
4510	Solid Waste				
	1000 Series Estimates	69,138	54,494	69,138	-
	2000 Series Estimates	122,446	17,846	122,446	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(302,399)	(99,701)	(302,399)	-
	Solid Waste Total	(110,815)	(27,361)	(110,815)	-
5010	Social Services Administration				
	1000 Series Estimates	28,000,536	13,262,069	26,353,873	1,646,663
	2000 Series Estimates	7,831,312	2,153,297	7,612,807	218,505
	3000 Series Estimates	10,479,594	2,024,394	9,525,951	953,643
	4000 Series Estimates	1,110,500	207,437	1,110,500	-
	5000 Series Estimates	128,963	(39,474)	128,963	-
	Revenue Estimates	(46,448,444)	(6,612,021)	(43,632,633)	(2,815,811)
	Soc. Serv. Admin. Total	1,102,461	10,995,703	1,099,461	3,000
5020	HHSA Administration				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,825,262	685,569	1,621,868	203,394
	2000 Series Estimates	1,179,736	120,497	1,224,666	(44,930)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	10,000	-	10,000	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(2,695,876)	(307,126)	(2,537,412)	(158,464)
	Revenue Estimates	(319,122)	-	(319,122)	-
	HHSA Administration Total	-	498,941	-	-
5130	Cal Works/Foster Care				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	3000 Series Estimates	27,245,772	10,480,989	23,676,120	3,569,652
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(25,504,485)	(4,343,921)	(21,934,833)	(3,569,652)
	Cal Works/Foster Care Total	1,741,287	6,137,068	1,741,287	-
5170	In-Home Supportive Services				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	328,000	500	328,000	-
	3000 Series Estimates	4,087,693	1,851,148	4,704,537	(616,844)
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(2,781,657)	(812,000)	(3,398,501)	616,844
	In-Home Supp. Serv. Total	1,634,036	1,039,648	1,634,036	-

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
5190	General Relief/Assistance				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	51,500	12,882	81,500	(30,000)
	3000 Series Estimates	531,794	205,380	497,133	34,661
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(55,924)	(36,044)	(55,924)	-
	Gen Relief/Assistance Total	527,370	182,218	522,709	4,661
6210	Farm Advisor				
	1000 Series Estimates	191,501	90,781	191,501	-
	2000 Series Estimates	49,411	26,219	49,411	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Farm Advisor Total	240,912	117,000	240,912	-
7110	County Museum				
	1000 Series Estimates	449,936	130,758	359,374	90,562
	2000 Series Estimates	210,740	53,568	209,840	900
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(9,432)	(15,831)	(28,432)	19,000
	County Museum Total	651,244	168,495	540,782	110,462
	1000 Series Estimates	103,357,727	48,353,769	100,517,739	2,839,988
	2000 Series Estimates	37,850,295	13,186,018	39,865,878	(2,015,583)
	3000 Series Estimates	49,647,329	15,795,086	45,962,412	3,684,917
	4000 Series Estimates	2,160,302	947,603	2,148,226	12,076
	5000 Series Estimates	1,603,805	8,227,087	1,599,119	4,686
	Revenue Estimates	(192,637,846)	(55,070,202)	(189,209,538)	(3,428,308)
	Designated Reserve Adjustment	1,777,567	-	3,730,966	(1,953,399)
	BALANCES from BU's	3,759,179	31,439,360	4,614,802	(855,623)
	Series Totals + Rev + Des Res	3,759,179	31,439,360	4,614,802	(855,623)

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
Other Funds					
0326	Water Agency				
	1000 Series Estimates	55,573	35,475	63,608	(8,035)
	2000 Series Estimates	294,063	228,807	349,963	(55,900)
	3000 Series Estimates	27,500	25,000	27,500	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(368,140)	(71,763)	(389,140)	21,000
	Water Agency Total	8,996	217,519	51,931	(42,935)
0327	Air Quality Management District				
	1000 Series Estimates	689,999	305,190	641,254	48,745
	2000 Series Estimates	300,968	135,931	433,516	(132,548)
	3000 Series Estimates	5,000	-	4,994	6
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(946,950)	(514,745)	(1,053,516)	106,566
	Air Quality Mgmt District Total	49,017	(73,625)	26,248	22,769
1942	Recorder Modernization				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	49,000	-	50,840	(1,840)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(66,200)	7,212	(70,605)	4,405
	Recorder Modernization Total	(17,200)	7,212	(19,765)	2,565
1944	Micrographics				
	1000 Series Estimates	69,836	35,035	69,836	-
	2000 Series Estimates	17,269	2,044	17,269	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(87,105)	(17,691)	(87,105)	-
	Micrographics Total	-	19,388	-	-
2840	Fish & Game Commission				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	59,953	3,897	48,000	11,953
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(35,320)	(12,018)	(23,400)	(11,920)
	Fish & Game Commission Total	24,633	(8,121)	24,600	33
2852	Planning & Building Spec Fund				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	167,000	6,308	16,000	151,000
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	16,000	-	16,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(98,550)	(60,254)	(120,508)	21,958
	Planning & Building Spec Fund Total	84,450	(53,946)	(88,508)	172,958
2861	Mobile Spay & Neuter Program				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	94,326	24,263	99,826	(5,500)
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(54,950)	(22,058)	(54,200)	(750)
	Mobile Spay & Neuter Program Total	39,376	2,205	45,626	(6,250)

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
3010	DOT - Admin & Road Maintenance				
	1000 Series Estimates	6,773,273	3,025,287	6,773,273	-
	2000 Series Estimates	2,767,296	925,349	2,767,296	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	370,900	104,163	370,900	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(424,700)	-	(424,700)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(10,924,862)	(5,213,085)	(10,924,862)	-
	Transportation Total	(1,438,093)	(1,158,286)	(1,438,093)	-
3030	DOT Storm Damage				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	4,771,445	115,392	4,771,445	-
	3000 Series Estimates	11,000	3,000	11,000	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(4,409,379)	(800,849)	(4,409,379)	-
	DOT Storm Damage Total	373,066	(682,457)	373,066	-
3041	DOT Federal & State Programs				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	8,745,282	3,311,060	8,745,282	-
	3000 Series Estimates	193,000	33,100	193,000	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-
	Revenue Estimates	(6,326,901)	(1,631,349)	(6,326,901)	-
	DOT Federal & State Programs Total	2,361,381	1,712,811	2,361,381	-
3080	Round Valley Airport -- Restricted Fund				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	50,000	-	50,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	-
	Round Valley Airport - Restricted Fund	-	-	-	-
3090	Little River Airport -- Restricted Fund				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	20,000	-	20,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(20,000)	-	(20,000)	-
	Little River Airport - Restricted Fund	-	-	-	-
4050	Mental Health				
	1000 Series Estimates	3,823,212	1,410,067	3,489,463	333,749
	2000 Series Estimates	1,957,499	424,806	1,774,538	182,961
	3000 Series Estimates	17,450,381	7,146,691	18,354,548	(904,167)
	4000 Series Estimates	40,000	30,537	30,537	9,463
	5000 Series Estimates	98,423	-	98,423	-
	Revenue Estimates	(23,340,673)	(4,201,596)	(23,747,509)	406,836
	Designated Reserve Adjustment			-	-
	Mental Health Total	28,842	4,810,504	-	28,842
4051	Mental Health Services Act				
	1000 Series Estimates	1,916	1,916	1,916	-
	2000 Series Estimates	3,358,567	286,918	3,300,182	58,385
	3000 Series Estimates	25,000	-	10,000	15,000
	4000 Series Estimates	32,000	29,350	29,350	2,650
	5000 Series Estimates	3,649,139	35,826	4,181,794	(532,655)
	Revenue Estimates	(4,584,794)	(1,560,683)	(4,584,794)	-
	Designated Reserve Adjustment			(456,620)	456,620
	Mental Health Serv. Act Total	2,481,828	(1,206,673)	2,481,828	-

ATTACHMENT B

Budget Unit	Description	2017-2018 Revised Budget	2017-2018 Actuals 12/31/17	2017-2018 Projected 06/30/18	Difference
4511	Landfill Closure				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	1,551,247	392,681	1,551,247	-
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	9,000	-	9,000	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(460,200)	(149,359)	(460,200)	-
	Landfill Closure Total	1,100,047	243,322	1,100,047	-
6110	Library				
	1000 Series Estimates	2,221,693	995,157	2,089,689	132,004
	2000 Series Estimates	1,360,525	424,715	1,218,766	141,759
	3000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	140,000	-	140,000	-
	Revenue Estimates	(3,275,241)	(2,040,535)	(3,286,606)	11,365
	Library Total	446,977	(620,663)	161,849	285,128
8010	Debt Service COPs				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	3,600	2,320	3,600	-
	3000 Series Estimates	1,868,637	-	1,868,637	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(1,872,233)	(1,502,876)	(1,872,233)	-
	Debt Service - COPs Total	4	(1,500,556)	4	-
8011	Debt Service - POBs				
	1000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	2000 Series Estimates	4,020	250	4,020	-
	3000 Series Estimates	7,870,890	6,314,339	7,870,890	-
	4000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	5000 Series Estimates	-	-	-	-
	Revenue Estimates	(7,874,910)	(4,004,146)	(7,874,910)	-
	Debt Service - POBs Total	-	2,310,443	-	-