



Management’s Discussion and Analysis

Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

Note: Throughout this discussion the term "City" as used herein refers to The City of Calabasas and all subordinate entities falling under its immediate financial domain.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is presented as a supplement to the City’s financial statement. The MD&A offers an objective narrative of the City’s financial activities based upon facts, decisions, and conditions known to management as of the auditor’s report date for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Readers are encouraged to utilize this report in conjunction with the information outlined in the City’s financial statements and notes to the financial statements (found on subsequent pages). A summary of the fiscal year’s financial picture immediately follows.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

- *City assets exceeded liabilities by \$94.9 million*
- *Total net assets increased by \$6.8 million from 2007*
- *Combined ending fund balances for governmental funds experienced a 43.8% decrease*
- *\$36.0 million available for the City’s governmental activities*
- *Unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$21.0 million*
- *The City’s total long-term debt (\$38.9 million) was reduced by \$0.2 million*

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This document memorializes the financial activities of the City from an unaudited managerial perspective using an integrated approach as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34. Its goal: To provide readers with an easy-to-understand user friendly overview of the City’s basic financial statements that are inclusive of 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements. Additionally, this financial report is in full compliance with GASB Statement No. 44 for the 4th consecutive year. GASB 44 added new information in the statistical section that users have identified as important and eliminates certain previous requirements. This statement specifies that the statistical section should include ten-year trends in three types of operating information: government employment levels, operating statistics, and capital asset information. This Statement also clarifies certain features of previously required information, such as which governmental funds to include in information about trends in changes in fund balances.

Information outlined in government-wide financial statements is drawn from numerical data relating to the City’s major funds. Government-wide financial statements detail all capital assets, including infrastructure, depreciation and long-term debt. Examples covered in this printing include general, special revenue, capital projects, and non-major governmental funds. Fund financial statements primarily contain information about short-term fiscal accountability for governmental funds and longer-term operational accountability for proprietary and agency funds such as the Tennis and Swim Center and the Las Virgenes Parking Authority

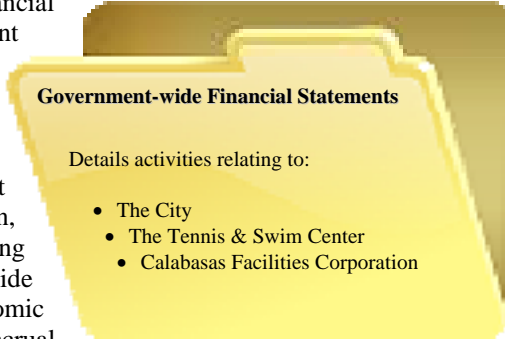


Fund respectively. Notes to the financial statements include support and other qualifying documentation as warranted.

The aforementioned are covered in subsequent sections.

Government-wide financial statements.

As previously discussed, government-wide financial statements detail all capital assets, including infrastructure, depreciation, and long-term debt. Specifically, these statements are designed to provide an expansive overview of the City’s finances. Given its scope and in an effort to adequately present this data in a comprehensible format, government-wide financial statements are divided into two subcategories, the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements reasonably chart long- and short-term information regarding the City’s financial condition.



The City’s statements provide a manageable yet comprehensive view of the City’s economic position, appropriately accounting for all revenue and expenses during the specified fiscal year. To accomplish this, government-wide financial statements are reported utilizing the flow of economic resources (cost of services) measurement focus and the accrual method of accounting. Using the flow of economic resources measurement focus allows the City to provide financial transparency insofar as all assets and liabilities are listed on the Statement of Net Assets. The added use of the accrual basis of accounting allows the City a ‘real-time’ advantage as revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The Statement of Net Assets outlines the City’s assets and liabilities. The difference between the assets and liabilities is recorded as net assets (assets - liabilities = net assets). While fluctuations are expected, over time increases or decreases in the City’s net assets could be used to gauge the City’s financial standing in order to ascertain whether it is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates how the City’s net assets evolve during the current fiscal year. Specifically, this statement provides comparative analysis between direct expenses and program revenues for each functional activity of the City. In this forum, net asset changes are recorded in real time when triggered by underlying events without respect to the timing of the related cash flows. Because of this it is expected that revenue and expenses for some items (such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation and/or sick leave) will result in recorded cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Combined, the *Statements* reveal functions of the City that can be divided into two categories: 1) Governmental activities, and 2) Business-type activities.

Governmental activities are chiefly supported by a) taxes elicited from such sources as utility user’s tax, transient occupancy tax, sales tax, property tax, and franchise tax, and by b) intergovernmental revenues such as motor vehicle in-lieu fees. Governmental activities of the City are inclusive of general government, police, public works, traffic and transportation, community development, and community services such as parks and recreation. As mentioned earlier, tax revenue principally funds these activities. Consequently, a good portion of the City’s basic services is reported in this category.

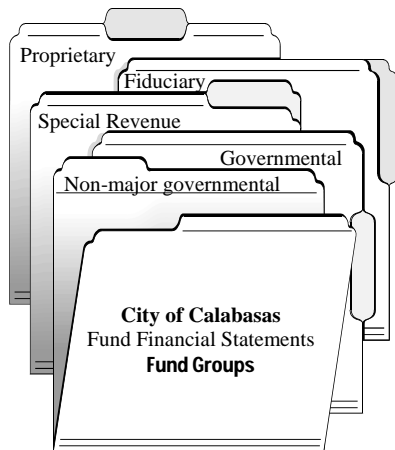
Component units are legally separate entities that the City is either financially accountable for or shares a significant relationship with in such a way that their exclusion would cause the City’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Calabasas Facilities Corporation (termed the “Corporation”) meets the



criteria of component unit classification and has thus been included as a blended component unit in the governmental activities statements.

Business-type activities are funded in large part through the assignment of user fees charged to external parties for goods or services. In other words, the City charges a fee to parties to cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The City’s Tennis and Swim Center is reported in this category.

Fund Financial Statements.



Fund Financial Statements cover segregated groupings of related accounts whose funds have been designated for specific activities or purpose. They provide a detailed accounting of revenue and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and remaining fund balances for each fund. This helps to ensure and demonstrate finance-related legal compliance.

Fund financial statements differ from activity reports due to the way capital outlay, depreciation, long-term debt, compensated absences, deferred revenues, and intergovernmental receivables are reported. The impact of these differences is laid out in the notes accompanying the financial statements.

Funds required by State law and by bond covenants (i.e., Proposition A & C, and Highway Users Tax) are part of the fund financial statements. Likewise, other funds (i.e., Developer

Impact Fees, Grants, and Storm Damage) established to provide the City with tighter fiscal controls and accountability are itemized on these statements. The following sections provide a more in-depth detailing of the fund groups.

Governmental funds are reported in essentially the same fashion as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements with an exception---governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources. This means governmental fund financial statements identify current sources and uses of money within the immediate fiscal year. Benefits derived include a detailed *short-term view* of the City’s general government operations and the basic services it provides, which assist in determining whether there are sufficient financial resources available to meet the City’s current needs.

Since the scope of the governmental funds is different than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is beneficial to comparatively examine information presented for the governmental funds with information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. From this, readers gain a clearer picture of the long-term impacts current financial decisions might yield. When examined together, the governmental funds Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide the reader with a different snapshot that identifies variances between the two different methodologies of accounting for governmental activities and governmental funds. The City maintains 21 governmental funds including the general fund.

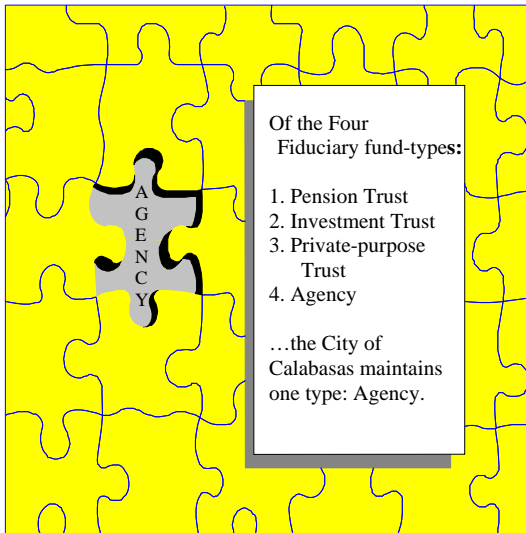
Governmental funds statements are included in subsequent pages of this report.

Proprietary funds record revenues when they are earned and record expenses at the time liabilities are incurred. Proprietary funds can be divided into two fund types: enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds display financial activities operating in a similar fashion to a business enterprise. Specifically, these funds account for services for which the City charges a user fee. Enterprise funds are



documented in the business-type activities section of the governmental-wide financial statements. They account for operations that provide services primarily to customers outside the financial reporting entity (the City).

Internal service funds are generally used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City’s various functions. These funds might include general benefits and insurance, duplicating and printing, office maintenance, architectural services, and information technology, to name a few. Given these services



largely benefit governmental activities rather than business-type functions, City services that might ordinarily be reported in this area have been included with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The City maintains one type of proprietary fund (the enterprise fund), which accounts for the Tennis and Swim Center. Readers will find accounting for the Tennis and Swim Center recorded in the business-type activities section of the governmental-wide financial statements. Here, all capital acquisitions are recorded as fund assets and depreciation is included as a current operating expense.

Propriety funds financial statements follow on subsequent pages of this report.

Fiduciary fund statements are used to present assets held in trust or agency capacity for others. As such, these funds cannot be used to support the City’s own programs. The City oversees seven agency funds that fall under the fiduciary fund type.

Agency funds report resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity (assets = liabilities). Generally, management of agency funds typically involves the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The City holds funds for the following agencies: 1) Las Virgenes Parking Authority, 2) Community Facilities District 98-1, 3) Community Facilities District 2001-1, 4) Community Facilities District 2006-1, 5) Deposits, 6) Las Virgenes Unified School District, and 7) Education Fund.

The City’s agency fund activities are reported in a Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities and a Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional support information that is essential in assisting readers in gaining a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.



Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *supplementary information* concerning the City’s Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and Agency Funds. Reports include schedules of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances (budget and actual) for each specific fund in these three fund categories.

GOVERNMENT- WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

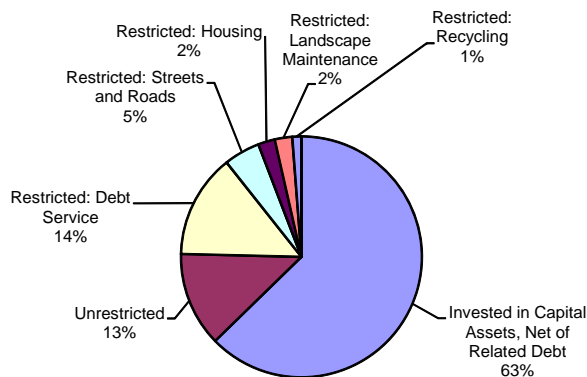
Net assets. Recall that the statement of net assets outlines the City’s assets and liabilities with the delta of the two being recorded as the net assets. The City’s net assets can be separated into three primary categories: 1) Capital assets – net of related debt, 2) unrestricted assets, and 3) restricted assets. As shown in Chart 1, the largest portions of the City’s net assets are found in capital assets – net of related debt (63%), debt service (14%), and unrestricted assets (13%). The percentage of net assets subject to external use restrictions, except for that associated with the servicing of City debt, makes up 10% of the net asset portfolio. Streets and roads, housing, landscape maintenance, and recycling fall under this category.

For purposes of discussion, 63% of the City’s net assets are derived from investments in capital assets such as land, buildings, machinery and equipment – net of accumulated depreciation, minus the remaining outstanding debt related to these acquisitions. Despite equity gains that might be experienced, capital assets are not available for future spending since they are tangible assets used to provide services to citizens. Consequently, resources required to address related debt must be secured from other sources.

Chart 1 Percentage of net assets by asset type and category.

Chart 1

Net Assets - Primary Government
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)



Thirteen percent (\$12.0 million) of the City’s net assets are unrestricted meaning they can be used in any way (subject to the approval of council) to meet the City’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. As



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shown in Table 1, positive balances in all three categories of net assets, for both the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities are reported. Additionally, Table 1 presents condensed financial information derived from the Statement of Net Assets.

Changes in net assets. Current fiscal year changes in net assets reflect an increase of \$6.8 million dollars (7.7%) from the prior fiscal year bringing the total net assets for both governmental activities and business-type activities to \$94.9 million. The greatest cause for the increase in net assets is the amount reported for the value of the City’s capital assets, including the value of the City’s new civic center. Table 2 further details the contributing factors regarding the change in net assets for the primary government.

Table 1. Condensed financial information derived from statement of net assets.

Table 1

Net Assets - Primary Government
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
(amounts in millions)

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cash and investments	\$ 37.5	\$ 66.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.6	\$ 37.9	\$ 67.0
Other current assets	4.1	3.9	-	-	4.1	3.9
Capital Assets	94.4	59.0	2.1	2.1	96.5	61.1
Other non-current assets	1.6	1.9	-	-	1.6	1.9
Total assets	\$ 137.6	\$ 131.2	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.7	\$ 140.1	\$ 133.9
Current liabilities	\$ 6.6	\$ 6.7	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 6.7	\$ 6.8
Non-current liabilities	38.5	39.0	-	-	38.5	39.0
Total liabilities	\$ 45.1	\$ 45.7	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 45.2	\$ 45.8
Total Net Assets:	\$ 92.5	\$ 85.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.6	\$ 94.9	\$ 88.1
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 57.4	\$ 21.9	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.0	\$ 59.5	\$ 23.9
Restricted	23.4	43.3	-	-	23.4	43.3
Unrestricted	11.7	20.3	0.3	0.6	12.0	20.9
Total Net Assets	\$ 92.5	\$ 85.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.6	\$ 94.9	\$ 88.1

Governmental activities. As stated earlier, taxes and intergovernmental revenue chiefly support governmental activities.

Governmental activities expenses totaled \$29.5 million. Of this, \$7.4 million (community services department expenses), \$4.1 million (public works), \$4.0 million (public safety), and \$10.8 million (general government department expenses) account for slightly greater than 89% of governmental activity expenditures. City funding for governmental activities was derived from \$26.0 million (72.6%) in general revenue and such sources as program revenue, which contributed \$9.8 million (27.4%). Program revenue funds were secured from \$3.2 million in charges for services and \$6.6 million from grant money.

The City’s governmental activities have been accounted for in six departmental categories: 1) Community services, 2) general government, 3) public safety, 4) public works, 5) other, and 6) community development (see Chart 2).

Total net assets for governmental activities were \$92.5 million representing an upward adjustment of \$7.0 million since the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 due mostly to an increased receipt of sales tax and property tax revenue, and a decrease in public work expenses. Chart 3 presents a five-year comparison of net assets for governmental activities.



As of this printing, tax revenue (59.8%) was the single greatest source of City revenues for governmental activities. Total tax revenues collected for governmental activities improved by \$3.6 million compared to the prior fiscal year, again, mostly caused by increases in both sales and property tax. A strong economy and the boost in new automobile sales contributed to the increase in both sales and property tax revenue. Charts 4 and 5 present the percentage of total expenses for each program of governmental activities and the percentage of total revenues by source.

Table 2 Condensed financial information derived from the statement of activities.

Table 2

Changes in Net Assets - Primary Government
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
(amounts in millions)

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue:						
Program Revenue:						
Charges for services	\$ 3.2	\$ 6.1	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9	\$ 6.2	\$ 9.0
Operating grants and contributions	0.4	0.6	-	-	0.4	0.6
Capital grants and contributions	6.2	3.3	-	-	6.2	3.3
General Revenue:						
Taxes:						
Utility users tax	3.7	3.6	-	-	3.7	3.6
Transient occupancy tax	1.3	1.5	-	-	1.3	1.5
Sales tax	6.8	6.4	-	-	6.8	6.4
Property tax	8.8	5.6	-	-	8.8	5.6
Franchise tax	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.8	0.7
Other tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle in-lieu	1.9	1.8	-	-	1.9	1.8
Use of money and property	2.4	2.6	-	-	2.4	2.6
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	\$ 35.8	\$ 32.3	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9	\$ 38.8	\$ 35.2
Expenses:						
General Government	\$ 10.9	\$ 9.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.9	\$ 9.8
Public Safety	4.0	3.8	-	-	4.0	3.8
Public Works	4.1	9.9	-	-	4.1	9.9
Community Development	1.1	0.9	-	-	1.1	0.9
Community Services	7.3	7.3	-	-	7.3	7.3
Interest and fiscal charges	2.1	1.1	-	-	2.1	1.1
Unallocated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis and Swim Center	-	-	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total Expenses	\$ 29.5	\$ 32.8	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 32.7	\$ 35.9
Change in Net Assets	\$ 6.3	\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 6.1	\$ (0.7)
Net Assets - Beginning of Fiscal Year	85.5	85.9	2.6	2.5	88.1	88.4
Prior Period Adjustments	0.7	0.1	-	0.3	0.7	0.4
Net Assets - End of Fiscal Year	\$ 92.5	\$ 85.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.6	\$ 94.9	\$ 88.1



Chart 2 Program comparisons of governmental activity expenses, with related revenues.

Chart 2

Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
(amounts in millions)

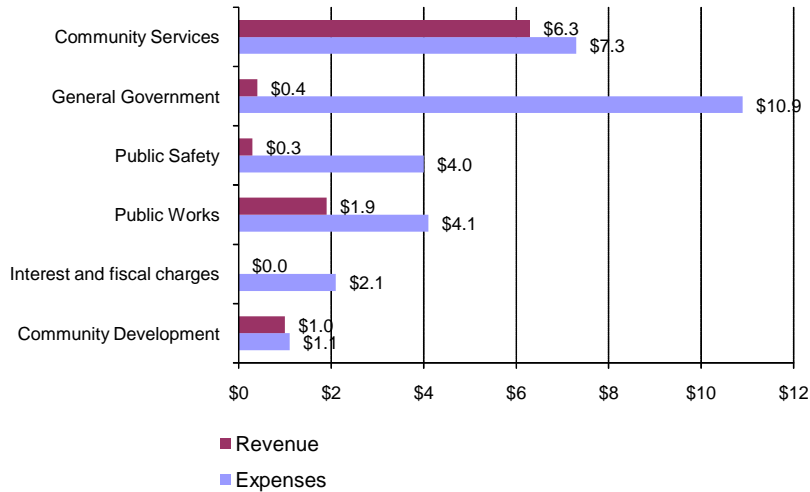
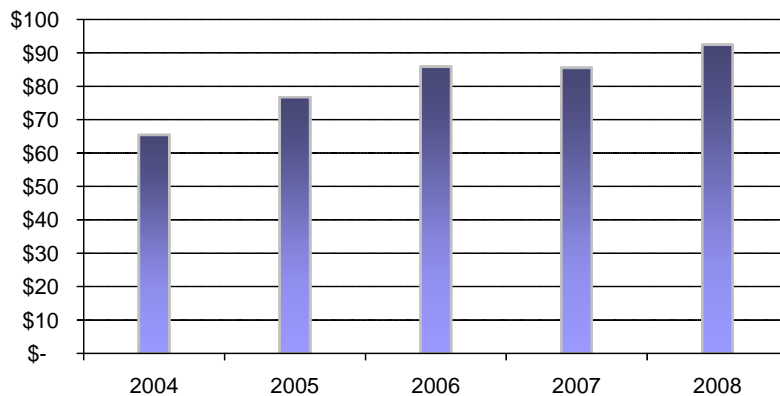


Chart 3 Five-year comparisons of net assets for governmental activities.

Chart 3

Total Net Assets - Governmental Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
(amounts in millions)





Charts 4 & 5 Percentage of total program expenses and the percentage of total revenues by source, respectively.

Chart 4

Expenses - Governmental Activities
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)

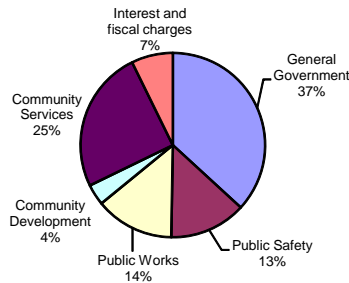
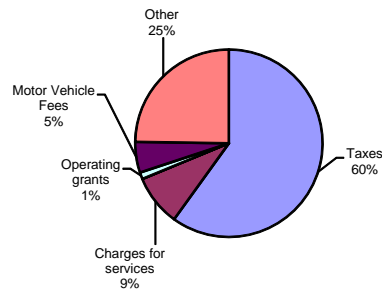


Chart 5

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)

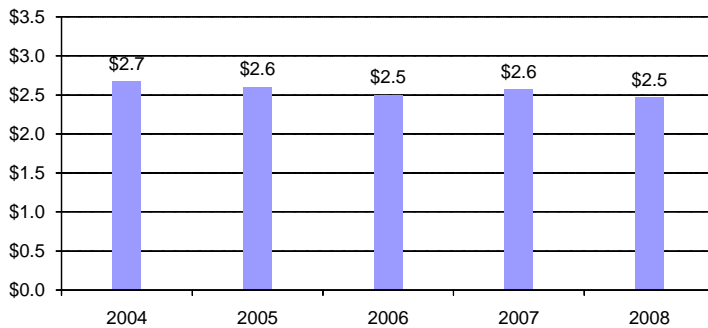


Business-type activities. As mentioned earlier, business-type activities are funded in large part through the assignment of user fees imposed on external parties in exchange for goods or services. The Tennis and Swim Center (the “Center”) is reported in this category. Business-activity revenue remained significantly unchanged from the prior fiscal year due to stable revenue from charges for services. The City’s net assets for business-type activities related to the Center decreased by \$0.2 million due to slightly higher operational expenses at the center. Chart 6 shows a five-year history of net assets for business-type activities.

Chart 6 Five-year histories of total net assets for business-type activities.

Chart 6

Total Net Assets - Business-type Activities
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (amounts in millions)





At the close of the current fiscal year, total net assets for business-type activities were \$2.5 million. Revenue, mainly stemming from Center fees, totaled \$3.0 million.

As shown in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets (Proprietary Fund), amounts paid to operate the facility include: \$1.7 million – outside services, \$0.5 million – supplies and utilities, and \$0.7 million – administrative costs.

FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Governmental funds. As stated, governmental funds financial statements identify current sources and uses of money. Benefits derived include a detailed *short-term view* of the City’s general government operations and the basic services it provides, which assists in determining whether there are sufficient financial resources available to meet the City’s current needs.

The financial position of the City’s governmental funds was reduced when compared to the previous fiscal year. The \$21.0 million general fund balance depicts an overall decrease of \$1.4 million from the prior fiscal year mainly due to the year-end transfer of funds to pay for City-wide street improvements.

The total ending fund balance for the City’s governmental funds was \$36.0 million, which represented a \$28.1 million or 43.8% decrease from the prior fiscal year. The majority of the decrease was caused by the spending of monies received through the issuance of a Certificate of Participation used to help finance the construction of the new Civic Center which opened in July 2008. Of the total fund balance, \$22.2 million was identified as unreserved thereby making these funds available for appropriation. The reserved portion of the fund balance totaled \$13.8 million, which is committed to debt service and to offset non-current financial resources not likely to be executed in the near term.

Revenue. Total General Fund revenue increased by \$0.2 million over last year bringing the total revenue for the fiscal year to \$21.4 million. Of this, \$15.5 million (72.3%) was generated by taxes, \$0.9 million (licenses and fees), \$1.9 million (intergovernmental), \$1.6 million (charges for services), and \$1.5 million (others) represents source specific income that contributed to the general fund’s total revenue balance (see Chart 7).

Expenditures. A \$1.4 million dollar increase in General Fund expenditures from the prior fiscal year is noted, bringing the total expenditures to \$19.7 million. The increase in general fund expenses is attributed mostly to a general fund contribution to the repair and maintenance of city-wide streets.

Special revenue funds. Fund balances for special revenue funds (Landscape Maintenance Districts and Developer Impact Fees) experienced no change from the prior fiscal year with a combined fund balance of \$6.3 million. The ending fund balance for the Landscape Maintenance District was \$2.2 million, where the ending balance for Developer Impact Fees was \$4.1 million.

Capital projects. The Capital Improvement fund should reflect a zero or near zero fiscal year ending balance. This is expected since capital project fund revenues are project specific and are funded by other sources in amounts equal to the amount spent. Greater than the prior fiscal year by \$2.0 million, this year’s expenditures totaled \$6.6 million. Primary expenditures included \$5.0 million for public work projects, and \$1.6 million for transportation projects.

Non-major governmental funds. The City’s non-major governmental funds include AB939, affordable housing, proposition C, the library district, bridge and thoroughfare / Lost Hills district, and others.



Total revenue of \$4.5 million for non-major governmental funds is slightly lower than the prior fiscal year by (\$0.4) million. The major revenue sources included intergovernmental revenue at \$2.4 million, taxes at \$1.8 million, and uses of money and property at \$0.4 million. (See Chart 8).

Expenditures totaled \$2.4 million, fundamentally unchanged from last fiscal year. The greatest expenditure of \$2.1 million was in the area of community services. Other expenditures including spending for public safety, community development, and various capital projects accounted for the remaining costs incurred (see Chart 9). The total fund balances of all non-major governmental funds decreased by (\$6.7) million bringing the total fund balances to \$6.3 million (see Chart 10).

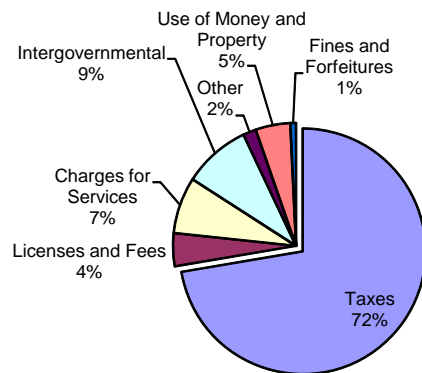
Proprietary funds. As mentioned in the business-type activities discussion, the City accounts for one proprietary fund: The Tennis and Swim Center. The Center received its operating revenue exclusively from fees associated with services. This fiscal year total revenue received was \$3.0 million, higher than that of last fiscal year by \$0.1 million. Operating expenses remained unchanged from last fiscal year and totaled \$3.2 million.

Fiduciary (agency) funds. The City of Calabasas has seven agency funds, which consist of Las Virgenes Parking Authority, Community Facilities District 98-1, Community Facilities District 2001-1, Community Facilities District 2006, Deposits, Las Virgenes Unified School District, and the Education Fund. Agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments. Assets of the agency funds total \$15.0 million, up from \$14.2 million last fiscal year.

Chart 7 General fund revenue sources.

Chart 7

Revenue by Source - General Fund
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)





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Charts 8 and 9 Percentage of total program expenses for each non-major governmental funds and the percentage of total revenues by source, respectively.

Chart 8

Revenue by Source - Non-major Governmental Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)

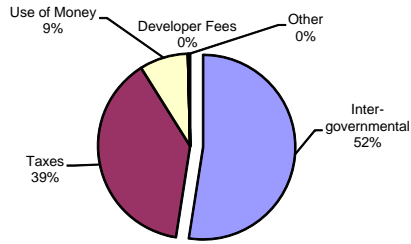


Chart 9

Expenses - Non-major Governmental Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (as a percent)

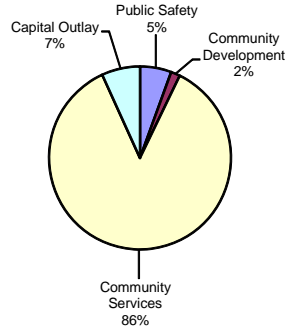
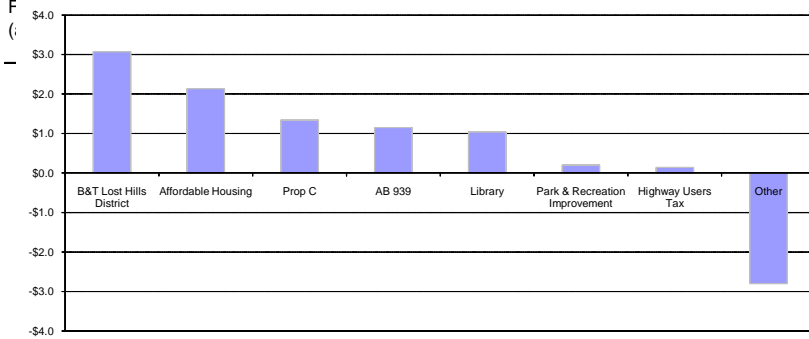


Chart 10 Fiscal year ending fund balances for the non-major governmental funds.

Chart 10

Fund Balances - Non-major Governmental Funds





CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. The City’s current fiscal year investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$96.5 million (net of accumulated depreciation). The City’s capital assets increased by \$35.5 million due to “construction in progress” related to the new civic center. Table 3 shows this investment by investment category. Depreciable property includes equipment, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and infrastructure. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and can be preserved for a greater number of years than most capital assets, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems.

Table 3 Summary of capital assets for governmental and business-type activities.

Table 3

Capital Assets

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Land	\$ 5.068	\$ 0.838	\$ 5.906
Construction in progress	50.894	0.485	51.379
Buildings	0.570	0.692	1.262
Equipment	4.147	0.124	4.271
Investment in joint venture	1.100	-	1.100
Infrastructure	32.552	-	32.552
Total	\$ 94.331	\$ 2.139	\$ 96.470

Long-term liabilities. Debt liability for governmental activities decreased by \$0.2 million from last fiscal year due to payment of regularly scheduled debt service payments for the 2005 Refunding Certificates of Participation for the continued lease of Creekside Park. Total outstanding balance owed for the COPs is \$38.5 million. (See Table 4).

Table 4 Summary of long-term obligations for governmental and business-type activities.

Table 4

Long-Term Obligations

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008
 (amounts in millions)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
2005 Refunding Certificates of Participation	\$ 3.480	\$ -	\$ 3.480
2006 Certificates of Participation	35.000		35.000
Compensated absences payable	0.433	0.020	0.453
Total	\$ 38.913	\$ 0.020	\$ 38.933



GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

- In July 2008, the City adopted a biennial budget identifying revenue and expenditures for the two-year period ending June 2010. Council renews the budget annually or as need arises.
- Increased revenue from taxes, licenses and fees, intergovernmental transfers, and uses of money and property caused the fiscal year revenue for the General Fund to end up \$1.3 million greater than the original budgeted amount. Total General Fund revenue received during the fiscal year was \$21.4 million.
- The City under-ran its General Fund budgeted expenditures by \$0.6 million, mostly in the areas of personnel services.
- Net of transfers and prior period adjustments, the General Fund’s ending fund balance for fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 was \$21.0 million, down (\$1.4) million from the previous fiscal year due to a transfer of funds for street repair and maintenance projects.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR’S BUDGET

Economic Factors

Like many California cities, the City of Calabasas has been called to address several economic challenges. It is expected that the future cost of inflation as it pertains to employee salaries and the cost to purchase materials and services will require focus. Higher forecasted health costs, worker’s compensation, and retirement benefits will remain a concern and will be reflected in the upcoming budget.

Revenue from sales tax generated by new automobile dealerships in the City is expected to slow as the result of the sub-prime mortgage scare. Additionally, revenue received from citizen participation in programs the City offers is also likely to decrease as the pressures of maintaining a household mounts. It is also expected that property tax and transfer tax revenue will plateau as home prices stabilize and the sale of homes slow.

Next Year’s Budget

The budget will continue to focus on four main purposes:

1. Present a clear picture to residents, council, and staff regarding the City’s direction,
2. Provide an overview and summary of City Funds,
3. Identify Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs), Department / City special projects, and other discretionary spending items, and
4. Improve financial tracking

The 2008-09 approved General Fund spending plan is approximately \$23.0 million.

A new two-year budget with an annual review is being developed and is slated for release on July 1, 2009. The finance department is implementing a budgetary approach that will result in a balanced budget in the general fund. The goal is to implement a budget whereby total projected expenditures will be less than or equal to total projected revenue.



It should be noted that while a balanced budget is the goal, it remains possible that individual funds may experience greater out-flows relative to in-flows for the same fiscal period. Still, those funds are expected to have a positive ending fund balance to pay for the overages.

City management, namely the City Manager and the Chief Financial Officer will be especially challenged in two areas: 1) to reduce expenditures through the discovery and implementation of cost saving programs; 2) to increase revenue through innovation.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the City of Calabasas’ finances. Questions concerning the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

City of Calabasas
Office of Finance
c/o Dr. Gary J. Lysik, CFO
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, California 91302

This report is also available on the Finance Department’s website at <http://www.cityofcalabasas.com>.