REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW

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Presented Monday October 27, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL FORECAST

OBJECTIVE

To update the comprehensive five-year financial forecast for the General Fund, incorporating City fiscal policies, expenditure patterns, revenue trends, fund balances and other known financial impacts.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The financial forecast allows the City to determine how current spending plans will impact future budgets. The base forecast is developed using the present level of services provided by the City. Inflation rates are used to predict expenditure patterns. Revenues are projected by trend or by specific circumstances that are anticipated to occur during the forecast period. Revenues and expenditures are also adjusted for specific events or liabilities that will be incurred within the five-year forecast timeframe.

Information regarding economic indicators and the performance of the national economy as a whole over the forecast period was taken from the UCLA Anderson Forecast, the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the Congressional Budget Office Forecasts.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

Annually, the City prepares a five-year financial forecast. The forecast identifies the City's current and projected financial condition to determine whether funding levels are adequate and if baseline expenditures can be sustained. The forecast focuses on two critical elements: operating position and fund balances, to determine the fiscal health of the City.

OPERATING POSITION

Based on current expenditure and revenue trends, the financial forecast predicts that the city's financial position will be self sustaining by 2011 without the need of federal and state loan proceeds. Results of the forecast with respect to operating position (operating receipts less operating disbursements and expenditures) are shown in the following chart and table.

FUND BALANCES

Fund balance is the excess of revenues over the amount of expenditures and consists of the designated and undesignated fund balance.

Designated Fund Balance: The City's designated fund balance consists of $8.7 million in reserves for encumbrances, remaining bond funds reserved for judgments and other designations.

Undesignated Fund Balance and Emergency Reserve: The undesignated fund balance is the portion that is available for appropriation. One of the main financial goals of the City, as defined in the City's Financial Policy, is to ensure that adequate resources will be available to fund emergency reserves and to sustain city operations through revenue fluctuations caused by unanticipated economic volatility. As shown, the projected ending undesignated fund balance for FY 2009 is approximately 8% which is consistent with the City's Financial Policy with respect to emergency reserves. However, the Undesignated/Unreserved Fund Balance, which provides a contingency for unanticipated economic fluctuations does not achieve the 2.0% target until 2010 and remains over 2.0% over the remaining forecast period.

FORECAST SUMMARY

Recurring City revenues are anticipated to grow by 13% in 2009 over the Gustav adjusted 2008 estimate. Revenue growth will be more reserved from 2010 through 2013 growing 8.0% over the four year period. Property taxes will increase by 11.7% for the same period and sales taxes by 12.6%.

Expenditures are projected to increase at an average rate of 1.0% per year to account for the inflationary impact on purchases and the normal increases in personnel costs. Additionally, a $16.8 million contribution to the fireman's pension fund is included in 2011 and rising to approximately $19 million annual payment in 2012. A $4.9 million annual addition to expenditures is included in 2012 and 2013 as repayment to the state for the debt reduction loans obtained under the Louisiana Gulf Opportunity Tax Credit Bond Issuance.

FACTORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FORECAST

- This forecast is based on the General Fund only.
- No new or enhanced programs are included in the forecast.
- No increases to current employee benefits are projected.

Table 1

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS FIVE YEAR BUDGET PLAN

	2007 (Audited)	2008 Budgeted	2008 Estimated	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected	2012 Projected	2013 Projected
Revenues								
Recurring Revenues	$385,403,420	$400,918,302	$407,897,923	$466,306,611	$485,999,550	$501,998,661	$517,875,862	$524,885,103
Use of CDL Loan	$32,748,404	$31,953,249	$34,372,730	$25,268,866	$10,000,000	$0	$0	$0
Use of G.O. Zone Payment	$21,345,239	$12,344,538	$12,344,538	$8,458,343	$0	$0	$0	$0
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance	$37,022,832						$681,774	
Total Revenues	**$476,519,894**	**$445,216,090**	**$454,615,191**	**$500,033,821**	**$495,999,550**	**$501,998,661**	**$518,557,636**	**$524,885,103**
Expenditures								
Expenditures	$416,437,750	$423,368,015	$441,159,205	$436,624,416	$436,546,661	$457,796,397	$469,214,018	$473,394,182
Debt Services	$43,164,156	$44,283,437	$49,034,624	$48,668,307	$47,551,151	$41,084,702	$45,089,862	$41,484,629
Total Expenditures	**$459,601,906**	**$467,651,452**	**$490,193,829**	**$485,292,723**	**$484,097,811**	**$498,881,099**	**$514,303,880**	**$514,878,811**
Surplus/ (Deficit)	$16,917,989	($22,435,362)	($35,578,638)	$14,741,098	$11,901,739	$3,117,562	$4,253,756	$10,006,292
Use of Fund Balance								
Beginning of Year	$50,761,730	$67,796,781	$67,796,781	$32,218,143	$46,959,241	$58,860,980	$61,978,542	$65,550,524
Prior Year adjustment	$117,062							
End of Year	$67,796,781	$45,361,419	$32,218,143	$46,959,241	$58,860,980	$61,978,542	$65,550,524	$75,556,816
Distribution of Fund Balance:								
Designations	**$31,131,372**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**	**$8,696,010**
Undesignated for Emergencies	**$32,500,000**	**$32,500,000**	**$23,522,133**	**$38,263,231**	**$38,727,825**	**$39,910,488**	**$41,144,310**	**$41,190,305**
Undesignated/Unreserved	**$4,165,409**	**$4,165,409**			**$11,437,145**	**$13,372,044**	**$15,710,203**	**$25,670,501**
Total Emergency Reserves	**8.0%**	**7.8%**	**4.8%**	**7.9%**	**10.4%**	**10.7%**	**11.1%**	**13.0%**

Notes to Long-Term Projections:

1. FY 2007 Actuals incorporate CDL revenues and expenditures. Additionally, the revenues and expenditures related to state supplemental pay for police and fire have been excluded.
2. Repayment of the State Tax Credit Bonds is assumed to begin in 2012 at $4.9 million per year. The city will proceed to with a request to the state for forgiveness.
3. Under the provisions of the Stafford Act, repayment of the CDL loans is scheduled to commence in 2010. However, it is assumed that a 5-year extension will be granted. Congress has authorized the President to forgive the loans. However, details regarding this forgiveness are yet to be worked out.
4. Expenditures are projected to grow at 1.00% per year starting in 2010.
5. Additions to 2008 Budget:

Personnel & Benefits	
Police Overtime	$2,750,000
Hospitalization	$1,300,000
Gustav Expense	$4,200,000
Net Personnel Costs[1]	$8,250,000
Other Operating	
SPCA	$1,000,000
Property Management	$376,191
Park & Parkway	$1,380,000
Gustav Expense	$5,800,000
Fuel	$985,000
Total Other Operating	$9,541,191
Total Additions to Operational Expense	$17,791,191
Estimated Additions to Interest Cost	$4,751,186
Total Additions	$22,542,377

6. The Plan includes restoring the Undesignated Unreserved Fund Balance to approximately 10% of expenditures.
7. 2009 Revenues assumes a roll up of 10.01 mills generating $24.5 million

[1]Firefighter pay adjustments pursuant to court order is estimated to be $5,341,743. Salary savings within the fire department as well as from all other city departments will offset this expenditure.

REVENUE FORECAST

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

General fund revenues consist of those revenue measures that are levied and collected by the city and are used to finance necessary public services. It also includes recurring revenues originating from the state, for the most part, to support the provision of necessary and critical city services. In the post-Katrina era, the General Fund also includes loan proceeds from the federal Community Disaster Loan program and the Louisiana Gulf Opportunity Tax Credit Bond Issuance. Approximately, $33.7 million of combined loan proceeds is incorporated in the FY 2009 recommended budget. The FY 2009 Recommended Budget represents a fundamental shift with respect to the use of CDL funds than was proposed in the FY 2008 Budget. The FY 2009 budget incorporates a higher level of use of CDL funds in 2009 than previously recommended.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS

As real estate prices decline across the country causing fiscal distress for many jurisdictions who are dependent on property tax revenue. However, net assessments grew in Orleans Parish over the course of the year. Home prices are down over 30% for approximately a third of the U.S. population. Home prices for example were down over 40% in Phoenix, Las Vegas and Miami. In New Orleans, homeowners experienced a home value appreciation of approximately 3.5% from last year, a better return on investment than what is available elsewhere.

Table 2

ORLEANS PARISH ASSESSMENT

	FY 2008	FY 2009	GROWTH
REAL ESTATE	$2,295,826,432	$2,359,800,545	2.79%
PERSONAL PROPERTY	$394,544,153	$405,304,800	2.73%
PUBLIC SERVICE	$145,144,540	$152,439,600	5.03%
TOTAL ASSESSMENT	**$2,835,515,125**	**$2,917,544,945**	**2.89%**
HOMESTEAD EXEMPT.	$293,188,976	$317,272,930	8.21%
NET ASSESSMENT	**$2,542,326,149**	**$2,600,272,015**	**2.28%**

PROPERTY TAX PROJECTION

The 2009 budget assumes a General Fund millage of 37.87 mills which is 10.01 mills greater than the 27.86 currently levied for FY 2008. In December of 2007, the City Council rolled back the millage from 37.87 to 27.86 mills and the projection for 2009 assumes that the General Fund millage is restored to the 2007 levels which is constitutionally permissible.

The 10.01 mill roll forward will generate $24.3 million in 2009 to restore the emergency reserves which were consumed by Hurricane Gustav and to address the budgetary imbalance incorporated in the 2008 budget.

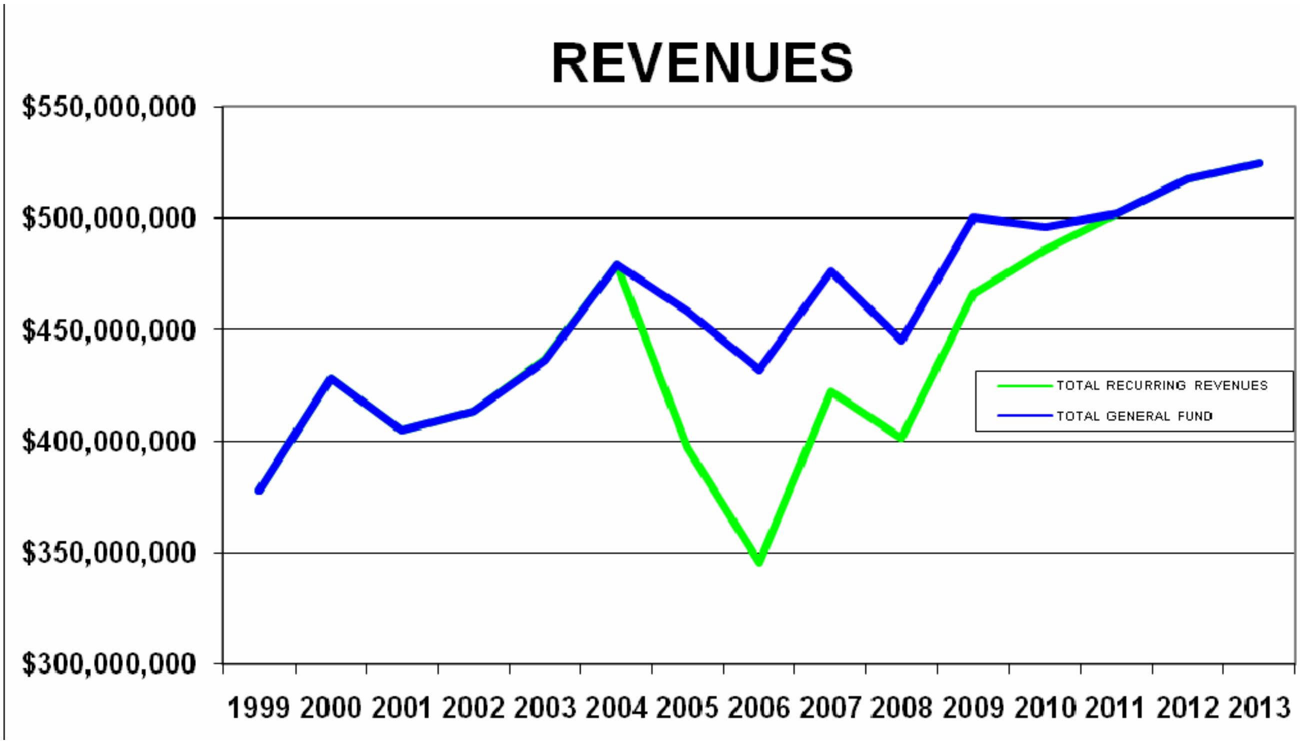
Table 3

FY 2009 PROPERTY TAX PROJECTIONS

	FY 2009 MILLAGE	NET RECIEPT	MILLAGE AVAILABLE	ROLL UP REVENUES
GENERAL FUND	**27.86**	**$67,964,039.10**	**10.01**	**$24,333,417.93**
CITY ALIMONY	10.85	$25,572,984.86	4.06	$9,569,245.95
POLICE & FIRE	4.66	$10,983,420.22	1.74	$4,101,105.41
DOUBLE PLATOON	3.11	$7,330,136.67	1.16	$2,734,070.27
PAY RAISES	1.55	$3,653,283.55	0.58	$1,367,035.14
SPEC.TAX DIST.	7.92	$20,966,313.94	2.55	$6,750,517.74
POLICE	3.98	$10,536,102.21	1.28	$3,388,495.18
FIRE	3.94	$10,430,211.73	1.27	$3,362,022.56
CITY MILLAGE	0.87	$2,050,552.70	0.32	$754,226.28
N.O.R.D.	1.09	$2,569,083.27	0.41	$966,352.42
PARK & PKWY	1.09	$2,569,083.27	0.41	$966,352.42
STREETS	1.38	$3,252,600.84	0.52	$1,225,617.71

Current projections for 2008 indicate that the General Fund Budget will end the year with a Fund Balance of $23.5 million or 4.8% of budget. The considerable level of financial and economic volatility and uncertainty prevailing today makes this estimate of ending year fund balance far from certain.

Chart 2



SALES TAX

There are three components to the sales tax. The 2.5% on retail purchases, 2.5% on the sales price of autos and the 1.5% on the hotel room charge. Auto taxes are projected to rise at the rate of inflation. Hotel-Motel tax is projected to rise as tourism and convention activity picks up. This forecast anticipates achieving the pre-Katrina visitor benchmark by 2011. Retail sales activity will continue to be influenced by the recovery efforts. Construction and renovation activity will remain significantly above the pre-Katrina benchmark levels for the entire period of focus.

The post-Katrina sales tax collection in New Orleans is a remarkable achievement and testimony to the resilience, independence and pioneering spirit of New Orleanians. The sales tax projection contained in this five year plan assumes that this energetic rebuilding effort continues unfettered. Admittedly, there is some risk associated with this assumption given the volatile nature of the national economy. Should this malaise in the financial market linger too long, the availability of private funds could dry up in New Orleans as insurance proceeds, road home grants and household savings are exhausted with no infusion of new capital. Secondly, should the Wall St. ills cause a national recession, which is not contemplated; the tourism industry could suffer and reduce sales tax proceeds. And lastly, should credit standards be tightened too severely in the aftermath of the credit binge, New Orleans would not be immune to its consequences. It would affect the sales of big ticket items such as homes, cars, furniture etc. resulting in lower tax revenue.

As will be stated subsequently, no national recession is assumed in this projection and it is further assumed that there will be an orderly return to a new equilibrium in the financial market, within a reasonable time frame and that credit standards will not be onerously tightened so as to endanger the recovery.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

SALARIES AND WAGES

This budget plan assumes a constant level of personnel. Personnel expenditures were increased by 1.0% per year to account for the normal level of longevity increases and internal promotions. These assumptions are reflected in the "Expenditures" line in the Recommended Five Year Plan. Significant budgetary discipline will have to be exerted in order to constrain personnel expenditures at the projected levels.

OTHER OPERATING AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Other operating expenses consist of supplies, fuel, utility expenditures, professional services etc. These expenditures were also increased by 1.0% annually, which admittedly, will require constant managing of expenses by all departments in order to achieve these projections. These assumptions are also reflected in the "Expenditures" line in the Recommended Five Year Plan.

DEBT SERVICE

This forecast assumes no new debt issuance. Debt payments are based on current debt obligations. Repayment of CDL has not been incorporated in these projections. Congress has authorized the President to forgive these loans however; the details of this authorization have not been delineated to date. In addition, the city has the right to request an extension for another 5 years, which would carry this obligation to 2015 thereby bring it beyond the current forecast horizon. However, starting in 2012, this projection does include a $4.9 million per year repayment to the state for the $52.3 million GO Zone debt reduction loan. The annual payments are enumerated in the Recommended Five Year Plan.

Because of the unanticipated spillover from the collapse of the sub-prime credit market, the City of New Orleans faces potential increases in its interest payments that result from the terms of an interest rate swap agreement in connection with the City's issuance of variable rate Taxable Pension Revenue Bonds Series 2000 issued to fund the City's obligations to the pre-1968 New Orleans Firefighters Pension Plan (the "Bonds"). These interest rate increases are based on variable rates and, thus, cannot be predicted with certainty.

In addition, because the Bonds are now held in a Liquidity Facility at JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase"), the City may face an obligation to begin an accelerated amortization of the Bonds by payment of 1/10th of the outstanding principal amount (presently just under $140 million) in ten semi-annual installments beginning on January, 2010.

At the last Revenue Estimating Conference, it was reported that the City faced a $400,000 per month increase in debt service. However, current circumstances suggest that that monthly increase may actually be half that amount. Financial markets remain quite volatile and there is no assurance that this lower rate will prevail over the entire planning period.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The national economy is projected to remain on a moderately expansionary path for the duration of the forecast period. No national recession is anticipated over the forecast horizon although isolated regions and industries may experience varying degrees of recessionary stress.

The turmoil in the financial markets is presumed to subside in 2009 and growth in real GDP will average under 3.0% for the period 2009 through 2013.

Inflation will average a modest 2.2% per year while unemployment will rise to 5.2% in 2009 before stabilizing at 4.8% in 2011.

Interest rates are anticipated to stabilize in 2009 then rise gradually over the planning period.

This stable and expanding national economy will provide an adequate basis for the continued economic recovery of the city and support the revenue projections contained in this five year plan.

The national economic assumptions incorporated in this recommended plan are enumerated in the appendix.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The New Orleans economy can truly be characterized as one in transition much more so than can be said for the national economy in general. There is an economy today that is dominated by the tourism industry, higher education, the port and the recovery. This economy is transitioning into one which will be dominated by tourism; higher education which will not only train tomorrows workforce but more importantly nurture tomorrows entrepreneurs; a port which will serve not only as a trans-shipment point but one which will spur businesses that will add value to the raw materials passing through the port; and the re-emerging medical industry and attendant research facilities will form the core of the new New Orleans economy.

It is not anticipated that the prevailing turmoil and uncertainty exhibited on Wall St. will materially impact the New Orleans economy. Albeit, this turmoil has injected considerable uncertainty regarding the future, which is never good for business or the economy, however, it is not projected to significantly affect the recovery or the long-term transition of the local economy.

The financial resources necessary for the recovery for the most part are in place and well fortified from the Wall St. storm. Some projects may be delayed because of the sclerosis infected financial market but that will not derail the recovery or long-term growth prospects for the local economy.

The city of New Orleans is not a financial center and therefore, will not be impacted by the fallout stemming from the merger and acquisition activity which has occurred among the various financial institutions. There are no job losses projected in New Orleans resulting from this consolidation activity.

Furthermore, New Orleans did not experience the helium induced growth in real estate prices experienced on the West Coast, Arizona, Nevada, Florida and the East Coast. The exorbitant rates of real estate appreciation were further facilitated by the creation and use of exotic short-term financial instruments to finance long-term, exorbitantly expensive real estate acquisitions. These exotic financial arrangements never took hold in New Orleans to any significant degree and the relatively low levels of foreclosures in the area supports this contention.

Ironically, Katrina imposed a wholesale property re-evaluation and re-alignment in the city back in 2005, so the market corrections which are occurring elsewhere are well behind us today.

Although the city’s economy is somewhat insulated from the financial upheaval for the reasons mentioned above, it is not entirely immune from its consequences. The longer this financial malaise lingers the more susceptible not only the national economy becomes to a recession but the possibility of dramatic impacts on the city’s economy become more likely as well.

EMPLOYMENT

The moderate levels in total employment and payroll employment contained in the appendix understate the true level of economic activity in the city.

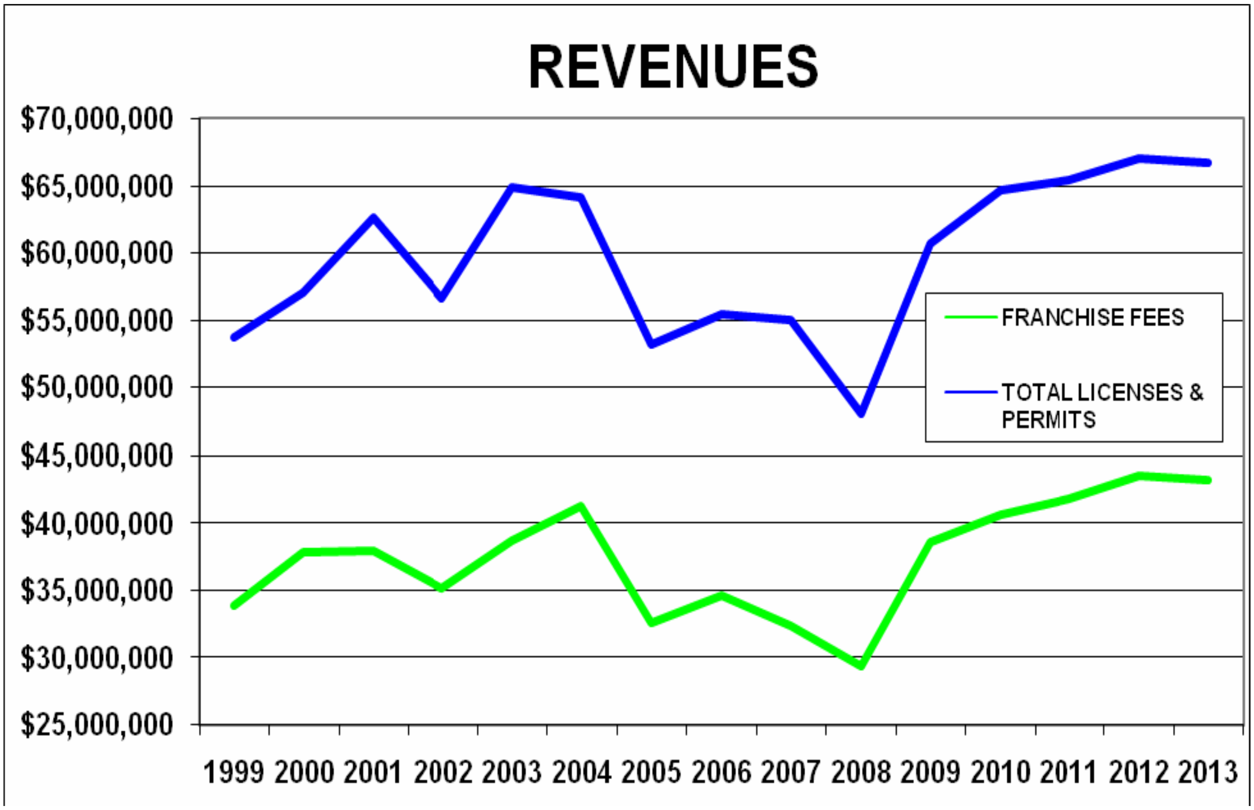
The New Orleans economy will be driven by re-building activity over the course of the planning period. The level of construction activity is so enormous that it exceeds the capacity of local businesses and must therefore, be supplemented by firms located outside of the city and metropolitan area. These temporary employees simply do not make it into the recorded statistics and therefore, making the recorded employment statistics a less accurate indicator of overall economic activity.

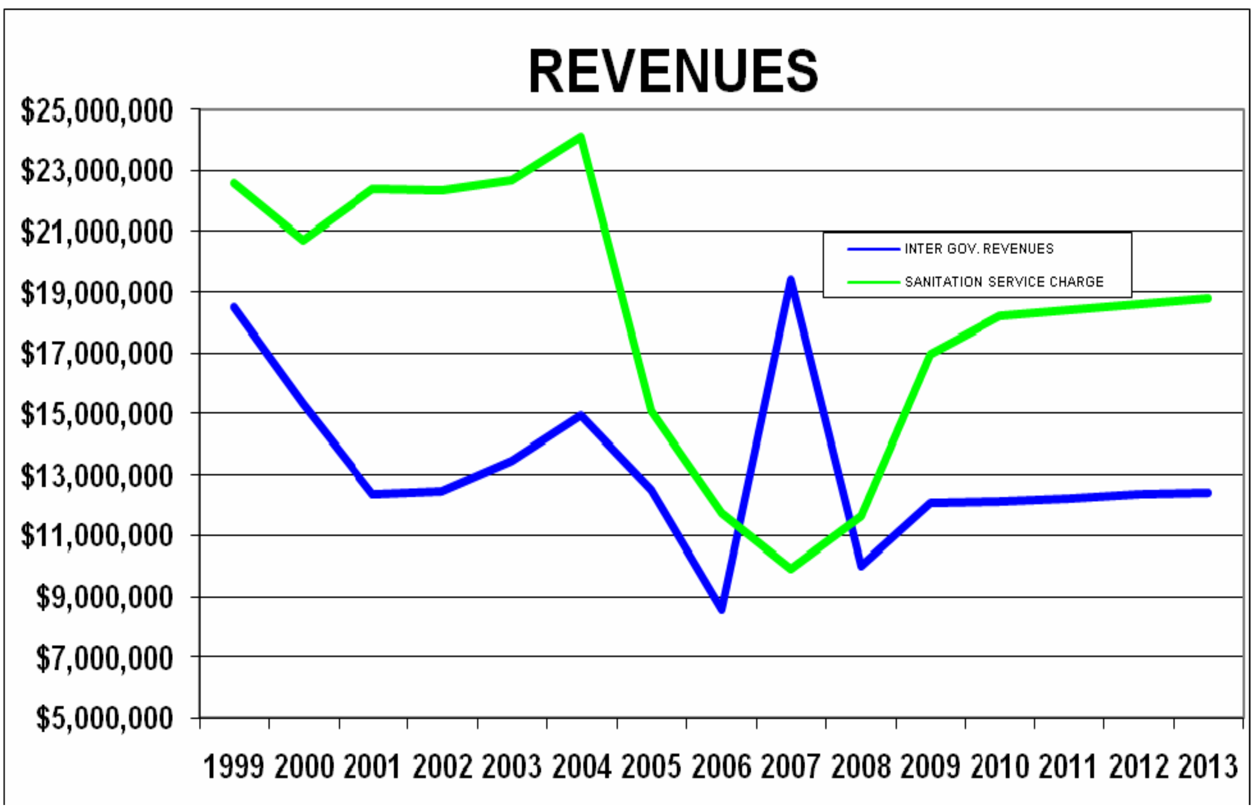
Growth in total and payroll jobs is projected to flatten because there is no reliable method to adjust the projection for the jobs that will be created from known projects which have already been planned. Additionally, there is no reliable method to accurately estimate timetables or the distribution of jobs which will actually be created.

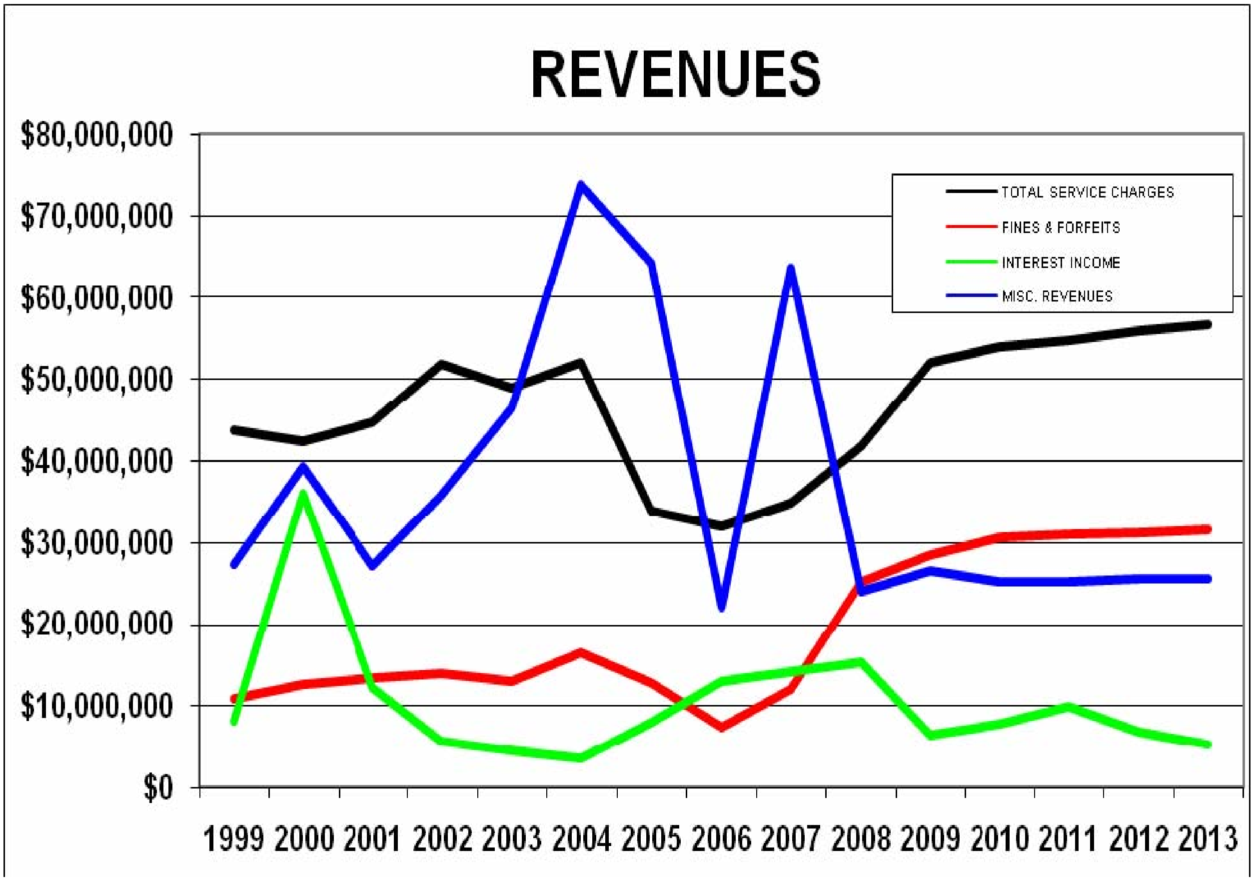
Payroll in New Orleans is projected to grow at the national average of 4.9% per year over the five year horizon. This is a considerable improvement from pre-Katrina days when payroll growth in New Orleans lagged the national average growth rate.

APPENDIX

CHARTS


REVENUES
$70,000,000
$65,000,000
$60,000,000
$55,000,000
$50,000,000
$45,000,000
$40,000,000
$35,000,000
$30,000,000
$25,000,000
FRANCHISE FEES
TOTAL LICENSES & PERMITS
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013


REVENUES
$25,000,000
$23,000,000
$21,000,000
$19,000,000
$17,000,000
$15,000,000
$13,000,000
$11,000,000
$9,000,000
$7,000,000
$5,000,000
INTER GOV. REVENUES
SANITATION SERVICE CHARGE
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013



REVENUES
$80,000,000
$70,000,000
$60,000,000
$50,000,000
$40,000,000
$30,000,000
$20,000,000
$10,000,000
$0
TOTAL SERVICE CHARGES
FINES & FORFEITS
INTEREST INCOME
MISC. REVENUES
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

TABLES

	TOTAL CIVILIAN EMP.	TOTAL NONFARM. EMP.	TOTAL UNEMP. PERSONS	UNEMP%	GDP (mil.)	REAL GDP (mil.)	RGDP GROWTH
1990	118,793	109,487	7,047	5.6	$5,803.1	$7,112.5	1.9%
1991	117,718	108,374	8,628	6.8	$5,995.9	$7,100.5	-0.2%
1992	118,492	108,726	9,613	7.5	$6,337.7	$7,336.6	3.3%
1993	120,259	110,844	8,940	6.9	$6,657.4	$7,532.7	2.7%
1994	123,060	114,291	7,996	6.1	$7,072.2	$7,835.5	4.0%
1995	124,900	117,298	7,404	5.6	$7,397.7	$8,031.7	2.5%
1996	126,708	119,708	7,236	5.4	$7,816.9	$8,328.9	3.7%
1997	129,558	122,776	6,739	4.9	$8,304.3	$8,703.5	4.5%
1998	131,463	125,930	6,210	4.5	$8,747.0	$9,066.9	4.2%
1999	133,488	128,993	5,880	4.2	$9,268.4	$9,470.3	4.4%
2000	136,891	131,785	5,692	4.0	$9,817.0	$9,817.0	3.7%
2001	136,933	131,826	6,801	4.7	$10,128.0	$9,890.7	0.8%
2002	136,485	130,341	8,378	5.8	$10,469.6	$10,048.8	1.6%
2003	137,736	129,999	8,774	6.0	$10,960.8	$10,301.0	2.5%
2004	139,252	131,435	8,149	5.5	$11,685.9	$10,675.8	3.6%
2005	141,730	133,703	7,591	5.1	$12,433.9	$11,003.4	3.1%
2006	144,427	136,086	7,001	4.6	$13,194.7	$11,319.4	2.9%
2007	146,047	137,589	7,078	4.6	$13,841.3	$11,566.8	2.2%
2008	146,559	138,482	7,836	5.1	$14,430.7	$11,798.4	2.0%
2009	147,643	139,706	8,140	5.2	$15,096.4	$12,100.4	2.6%
2010	149,233	141,264	8,075	5.1	$15,813.0	$12,441.2	2.8%
2011	152,726	143,171	7,757	4.8	$16,681.5	$12,855.1	3.3%
2012	154,396	144,395	7,841	4.8	$17,488.7	$13,219.3	2.8%
2013	155,997	145,499	7,923	4.8	$18,318.2	$13,580.6	2.7%

	GDP DEFLATOR	CPI	UNIT LAB. COST	CONSUMPTION (mil.)	PERSONAL INCOME	WAGES & SALARY	CORP. PROFITS
1990	81.590	130.7	95.7	$3,839.9	$4,878.6	$2,754,015.0	$437.8
1991	84.444	136.2	98.9	$3,986.1	$5,051.0	$2,822,984.0	$451.2
1992	86.385	140.3	100.0	$4,235.3	$5,362.0	$2,964,529.0	$479.3
1993	88.381	144.5	101.6	$4,477.9	$5,558.5	$3,089,159.0	$541.9
1994	90.259	148.2	102.1	$4,743.3	$5,842.5	$3,249,764.0	$600.3
1995	92.106	152.4	103.8	$4,975.8	$6,152.3	$3,435,670.0	$696.7
1996	93.852	156.9	104.5	$5,256.8	$6,520.6	$3,623,205.0	$786.2
1997	95.414	160.5	106.0	$5,547.4	$6,915.1	$3,874,685.0	$868.5
1998	96.472	163.0	109.3	$5,879.5	$7,423.0	$4,182,719.0	$801.6
1999	97.868	166.6	111.3	$6,282.5	$7,802.4	$4,471,400.0	$851.3
2000	100.000	172.2	116.0	$6,739.4	$8,429.7	$4,829,240.0	$817.9
2001	102.402	177.1	117.7	$7,055.0	$8,724.1	$4,942,776.0	$767.3
2002	104.193	179.9	117.1	$7,350.7	$8,881.9	$4,980,897.0	$886.3
2003	106.409	184.0	117.5	$7,703.6	$9,163.6	$5,112,700.0	$993.1
2004	109.462	188.9	118.5	$8,195.9	$9,727.2	$5,394,500.0	$1,231.2
2005	113.005	195.3	120.9	$8,707.8	$10,301.1	$5,667,900.0	$1,372.8
2006	116.568	201.6	124.5	$9,224.5	$10,983.4	$6,018,200.0	$1,553.7
2007	119.668	207.3	128.3	$9,733.1	$11,667.3	$6,359,600.0	$1,595.2
2008	122.129	212.6	131.4	$10,113.0	$12,158.0	$6,611,200.0	$1,634.7
2009	124.572	217.3	134.4	$10,579.5	$12,718.9	$6,891,800.0	$1,677.3
2010	126.990	222.2	137.3	$11,081.7	$13,322.7	$7,254,750.0	$1,720.8
2011	129.572	226.8	140.8	$11,690.3	$14,054.4	$7,633,000.0	$1,752.5
2012	132.077	231.6	144.4	$12,256.0	$14,734.5	$8,037,000.0	$1,787.9
2013	134.630	236.5	148.2	$12,837.3	$15,433.3	$8,401,000.0	$1,818.7

	NONRES. FIXED INVEST.	RES. FIXED INVEST.	HOUSTART	MED. HOUS. COST
1990	$622.4	$224.0	1,192.7	$122,900
1991	$598.2	$205.1	1,013.9	$120,000
1992	$612.1	$236.3	1,199.7	$121,500
1993	$666.6	$266.0	1,287.6	$126,500
1994	$731.4	$301.9	1,457.0	$130,000
1995	$810.0	$302.8	1,354.1	$133,900
1996	$875.4	$334.1	1,476.8	$140,000
1997	$968.7	$349.1	1,474.0	$146,000
1998	$1,052.6	$385.8	1,616.9	$152,500
1999	$1,133.9	$424.9	1,640.9	$161,000
2000	$1,232.1	$446.9	1,568.7	$169,000
2001	$1,176.8	$469.3	1,602.7	$175,200
2002	$1,066.3	$503.9	1,704.9	$187,600
2003	$1,077.4	$572.4	1,847.7	$195,000
2004	$1,154.5	$675.5	1,955.8	$221,000
2005	$1,272.1	$768.2	2,068.3	$240,900
2006	$1,397.7	$764.8	1,800.9	$246,500
2007	$1,482.5	$641.1	1,353.7	$239,800
2008	$1,545.5	$485.6	892.0	$223,900
2009	$1,590.0	$503.1	1,177.0	$218,200
2010	$1,668.9	$585.3	1,426.0	$207,433
2011	$1,869.0	$639.7	1,708.0	$211,789
2012	$1,984.8	$699.2	1,708.0	$216,237
2013	$2,107.9	$764.3	1,708.0	$220,778

	T-BILL	10 YR TREAS NOTE	AAA	MORTG
1990	7.51	8.55	9.32	10.05
1991	5.42	7.86	8.77	9.32
1992	3.45	7.01	8.14	8.24
1993	3.02	5.87	7.22	7.20
1994	4.29	7.09	7.96	7.49
1995	5.51	6.57	7.59	7.87
1996	5.02	6.44	7.37	7.80
1997	5.07	6.35	7.27	7.71
1998	4.81	5.26	6.53	7.07
1999	4.66	5.65	7.04	7.04
2000	5.85	6.03	7.62	7.52
2001	3.45	5.02	7.08	7.00
2002	1.62	4.61	6.49	6.43
2003	1.02	4.01	5.66	5.80
2004	1.38	4.27	5.63	5.77
2005	3.16	4.29	5.23	5.94
2006	4.73	4.80	5.59	6.63
2007	4.40	4.63	5.56	6.33
2008	3.02	4.18	5.48	5.99
2009	3.53	4.61	5.51	6.47
2010	4.13	5.10	5.99	6.59
2011	4.47	5.27	7.27	7.16
2012	4.47	5.30	7.27	7.26
2013	4.47	5.30	7.27	7.26

	TOTAL N.O. EMP.	N.O. PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL N.O. EARNINGS (000's)	TOTAL N.O. PAYROLL	N.O.PERSONAL INCOME	N. O. POP.
1990	327,044	268,306	$8,832,883	$6,175,679,488	$8,753,392	495,744
1991	323,966	266,716	$9,144,784	$6,456,444,928	$9,067,291	494,767
1992	323,211	267,768	$9,683,282	$6,760,421,888	$9,688,686	496,006
1993	323,488	264,191	$9,951,469	$6,842,338,304	$10,000,085	496,468
1994	324,157	266,382	$10,271,035	$7,001,546,752	$10,300,753	496,092
1995	327,289	268,857	$10,773,272	$7,341,549,056	$10,674,458	495,018
1996	321,557	262,421	$10,744,390	$7,308,957,184	$10,899,157	490,610
1997	322,150	261,890	$11,150,296	$7,717,426,688	$11,226,362	488,061
1998	321,501	260,039	$11,701,816	$8,054,517,760	$11,824,670	485,801
1999	319,704	258,960	$11,813,449	$8,090,426,880	$11,760,529	485,511
2000	325,602	263,536	$12,744,351	$8,352,492,544	$12,341,772	483,560
2001	326,458	263,084	$13,640,305	$8,647,064,362	$13,345,818	477,632
2002	321,564	253,859	$13,482,346	$8,735,241,985	$13,283,217	472,409
2003	317,318	250,767	$13,798,607	$8,894,926,377	$13,679,046	467,592
2004	316,165	247,260	$14,493,749	$9,118,298,381	$14,453,307	461,115
2005	278,777	212,504	$11,475,624	$8,470,308,176	$5,960,530	324,077
2006	217,865	151,936	$11,686,676	$7,261,652,000	$12,496,048	225,000
2007	229,193	165,777	$12,237,425	$7,823,027,408	$13,626,691	275,000
2008	233,470	169,856	$12,687,724	$8,020,335,992	$13,841,502	325,000
2009	235,884	171,552	$13,081,862	$8,432,199,226	$14,034,052	350,000
2010	237,836	172,830	$13,488,985	$8,872,597,426	$14,233,968	375,000
2011	239,929	174,519	$13,880,450	$9,339,692,042	$14,587,270	375,000
2012	241,630	175,828	$14,278,979	$9,790,150,903	$14,970,093	375,000
2013	242,800	176,533	$14,683,402	$10,206,267,131	$15,362,365	375,000

	MET. PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL MET. PAYROLL	PER CAPITA ORLEANS	PAYROLL SUBURBS
1990	548,978	$11,994,894,336	$23,017.30	$20,733.15
1991	551,433	$12,623,917,056	$24,207.19	$21,661.76
1992	552,637	$13,182,985,216	$25,247.31	$22,545.67
1993	554,733	$13,467,068,416	$25,899.21	$22,801.28
1994	568,937	$14,072,819,712	$26,283.86	$23,371.86
1995	583,053	$14,923,417,600	$27,306.52	$24,131.02
1996	588,401	$15,384,945,664	$27,852.03	$24,774.49
1997	598,029	$16,487,379,968	$29,468.20	$26,090.26
1998	603,913	$17,511,020,544	$30,974.27	$27,499.91
1999	605,008	$17,694,736,384	$31,241.99	$27,754.27
2000	609,264	$18,294,743,040	$31,693.93	$28,757.44
2001	608,187	$18,907,342,184	$32,868.07	$29,731.06
2002	596,415	$19,327,837,057	$34,409.82	$30,922.23
2003	600,039	$19,943,117,700	$35,470.88	$31,632.06
2004	602,161	$20,791,181,069	$36,877.37	$32,890.53
2005	548,244	$20,466,486,902	$39,859.52	$35,730.56
2006	478,120	$20,318,473,750	$47,794.15	$40,029.01
2007	507,284	$21,470,180,987	$47,189.97	$39,961.56
2008	521,081	$22,811,098,664	$47,218.51	$42,111.89
2009	530,491	$24,423,840,108	$49,152.35	$44,552.60
2010	538,714	$26,047,035,919	$51,337.15	$46,939.61
2011	547,280	$27,589,646,310	$53,516.78	$48,958.81
2012	552,418	$28,971,438,474	$55,680.21	$50,934.16
2013	556,853	$30,159,650,413	$57,815.20	$52,464.73

REVENUES

	PROP TAX	SALES TAX	TOTAL TAX
1999	$61,700,756	$133,490,226	$215,557,127
2000	$64,823,695	$139,770,583	$225,785,100
2001	$69,018,554	$139,511,329	$232,393,681
2002	$69,542,497	$145,008,776	$236,905,056
2003	$73,919,181	$148,654,787	$245,030,990
2004	$80,102,671	$150,723,481	$254,398,768
2005	$80,405,771	$116,127,910	$212,685,924
2006	$68,497,110	$124,137,028	$207,028,432
2007	$71,671,630	$133,230,543	$223,526,964
2008	$71,395,056	$147,029,221	$236,689,394
2009	$102,198,412	$157,438,771	$280,014,652
2010	$105,319,693	$165,334,544	$291,664,811
2011	$108,505,283	$173,409,472	$303,487,555
2012	$114,982,329	$181,804,476	$318,990,069
2013	$117,689,025	$186,178,761	$326,706,419

	FRANCHISE FEES	TOTAL LICENSES & PERMITS	INTER GOV. REVENUES
1999	$33,819,561	$53,672,427	$18,544,388
2000	$37,762,389	$57,019,789	$15,353,359
2001	$37,907,972	$62,641,721	$12,392,155
2002	$35,108,507	$56,615,744	$12,497,983
2003	$38,663,358	$64,952,888	$13,505,452
2004	$41,286,594	$64,190,481	$14,958,773
2005	$32,569,512	$53,129,862	$12,527,300
2006	$34,581,034	$55,472,359	$8,590,764
2007	$32,325,276	$55,025,856	$19,441,560
2008	$29,312,663	$48,004,816	$10,024,107
2009	$38,553,400	$60,751,030	$12,075,158
2010	$40,537,849	$64,654,060	$12,131,483
2011	$41,772,386	$65,431,632	$12,239,446
2012	$43,489,622	$67,077,847	$12,376,789
2013	$43,216,339	$66,744,981	$12,455,007

	SANITATION SER. CHARGE	TOTAL SERVICE CHARGES	FINES AND FORFEITS
1999	$22,622,111	$43,797,590	$10,873,398
2000	$20,757,292	$42,328,375	$12,635,500
2001	$22,436,020	$44,789,990	$13,419,789
2002	$22,385,684	$51,953,018	$14,012,817
2003	$22,718,059	$48,914,532	$13,043,958
2004	$24,149,183	$52,122,048	$16,440,986
2005	$15,132,860	$33,889,706	$12,705,811
2006	$11,745,610	$31,882,792	$7,325,377
2007	$9,919,744	$34,877,956	$11,901,538
2008	$11,664,000	$41,699,091	$25,292,000
2009	$17,007,946	$52,156,602	$28,455,700
2010	$18,242,799	$53,973,396	$30,705,700
2011	$18,427,027	$54,809,737	$31,005,700
2012	$18,613,077	$55,943,123	$31,305,700
2013	$18,800,968	$56,748,237	$31,605,700

	INTEREST INCOME	MISC. REVENUE
1999	$8,042,455	$27,311,483
2000	$35,895,945	$39,185,983
2001	$12,189,490	$27,069,297
2002	$5,506,222	$35,684,200
2003	$4,453,527	$46,409,799
2004	$3,451,803	$73,649,772
2005	$7,980,828	$64,118,827
2006	$12,933,171	$22,013,220
2007	$13,986,407	$63,665,971
2008	$15,176,308	$24,032,587
2009	$6,363,881	$26,489,588
2010	$7,757,344	$25,112,755
2011	$9,856,836	$25,167,755
2012	$6,706,578	$25,475,755
2013	$5,096,004	$25,528,755

	TOTAL RECURRING REVENUE	TOTAL GENERAL FUND
1999	$377,798,868	$377,798,868
2000	$428,204,052	$428,204,052
2001	$404,896,122	$404,896,122
2002	$413,175,040	$413,175,040
2003	$436,311,145	$436,311,145
2004	$479,212,632	$479,212,632
2005	$397,038,259	$458,434,375
2006	$345,246,115	$431,580,473
2007	$422,426,252	$476,519,894
2008	$400,918,302	$445,216,090
2009	$466,306,611	$500,033,821
2010	$485,999,550	$495,999,550
2011	$501,998,661	$501,998,661
2012	$517,875,862	$517,875,862
2013	$524,885,103	$524,885,103