



ADOPTED EXECUTIVE BUDGET

(VOLUME 1)



www.wichita.gov

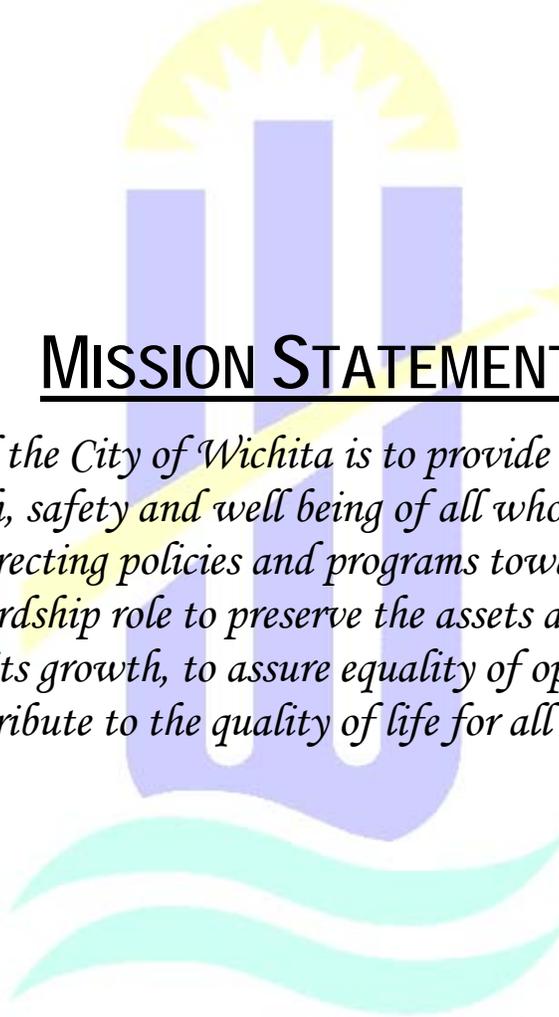


CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

ADOPTED EXECUTIVE BUDGET

January 1 – December 31, 2006

January 1 – December 31, 2007

A large, semi-transparent watermark of the Keeper of the Plains, the symbol of the City of Wichita, is centered on the page. It features a purple figure with arms raised, a yellow sun above its head, and green wavy lines at the bottom.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the City of Wichita is to provide an environment to protect the health, safety and well being of all who live and work in the community. In directing policies and programs toward that end, the City assumes a stewardship role to preserve the assets and natural resources entrusted to its growth, to assure equality of opportunity and to contribute to the quality of life for all citizens.

The cover features a photo looking down the life-blood of the City, the Arkansas River as it runs through downtown Wichita with a featured illustration of the Keeper of the Plains, the symbol of the City illuminating just above the skyline. This majestic 44-foot sculpture, with face raised toward the sky, lifts his arms in supplication to the Great Spirit. Throughout this Budget document we lift our arms to reach out by showing our grand traditions and how we touch people's lives daily. Additional information can be found at the City's website at www.wichita.gov.



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

City of Wichita

Kansas

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2005

Nancy L. Zelle
President

Jeffrey R. Egan
Executive Director

The Government Finance Officers Associations of the United States and Canada (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the City of Wichita, Kansas for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2005.

In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device.

The award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

**THE CITY OF WICHITA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE HAS EARNED THE
DISTINGUISHED BUDGET AWARD CONSISTENTLY FOR 17 YEARS.**



CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

2006 – 2007

- ✓ The 2006 Budget does not require a mill levy rate increase for the twelfth consecutive year.
- ✓ General Fund expenditures of \$177,025,170 are adopted for 2006, a 4.4% increase over the 2005 Revised budget.
- ✓ An additional maintenance crew is included in the Park Department to enhance irrigation system maintenance. Funding for the crew had been previously allocated as a maintenance initiative.
- ✓ To supplement fire protection, the budget includes \$374,660 to fund 7 additional fire staff in 2006. In addition, three training positions are included, as well as funding in 2007 for other anticipated improvements.
- ✓ The budget includes up to \$1,000,000 annually for economic development incentives. In addition, \$2.5 million in City funds and \$1 million contributed by Sedgwick County is included in 2005-2006 to support low airfare efforts.
- ✓ The budget includes seventeen positions to enhance employee and visitor security at City Hall.
- ✓ An employee wage and benefit package is included for 2005-2006 based on bargaining unit settlements, which provide 3% pay increases, earned merit pay adjustments, and continuation of the 80% employer contribution for health insurance.
- ✓ All landfill post-closure costs and anticipated liabilities of \$24.8 million are fully funded.
- ✓ The budget funds 22 School Resources Officers, offset partially by an annual contribution from USD 259. In 2006, this anticipated contribution is \$284,150; in 2007 it is increased to the total program cost of \$1.6 million.
- ✓ Water and Sewer rate increases of 6% and 7%, respectively, are authorized in 2006, driven primarily by capital needs for water supply and sewage treatment improvements.



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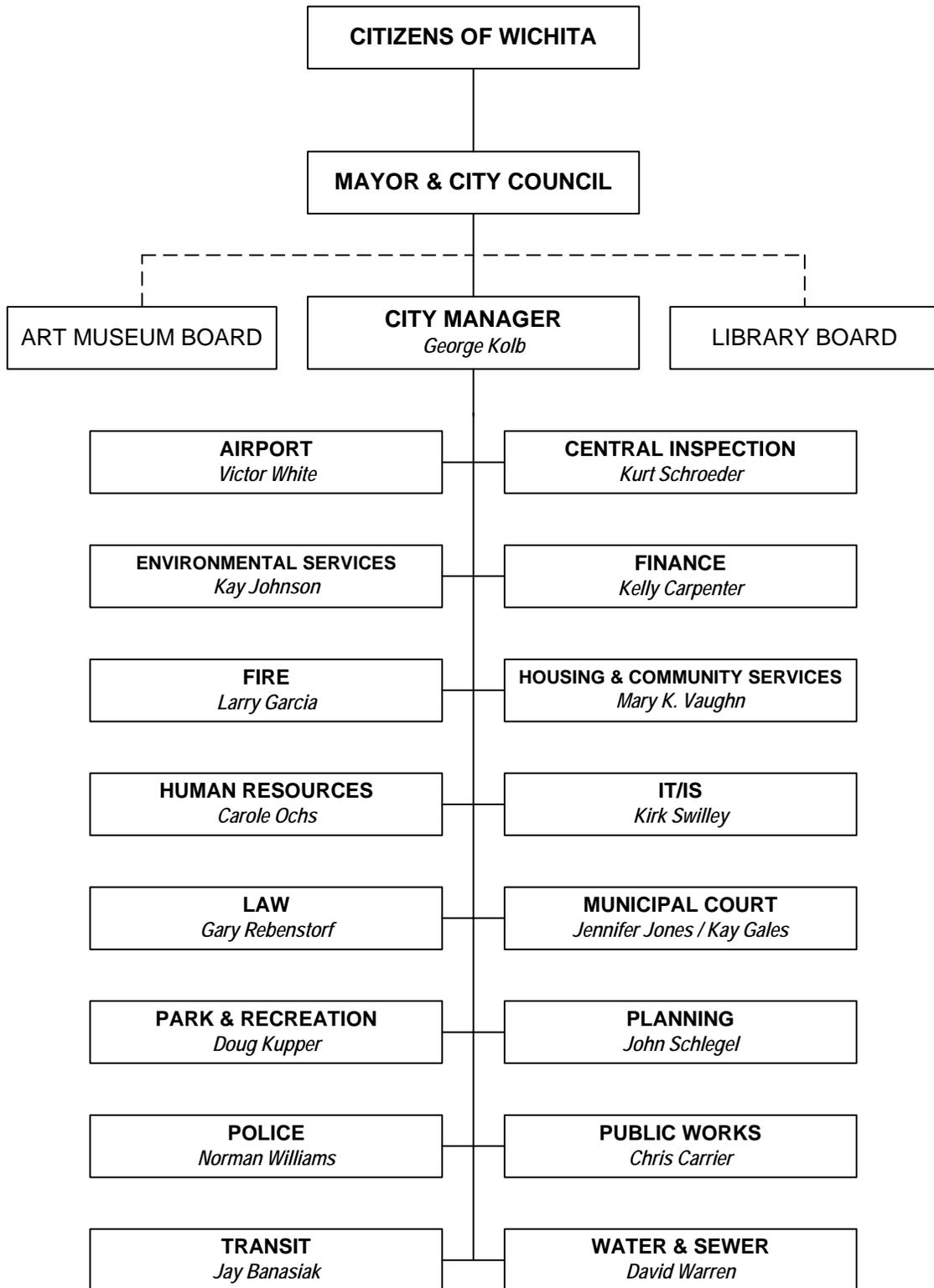
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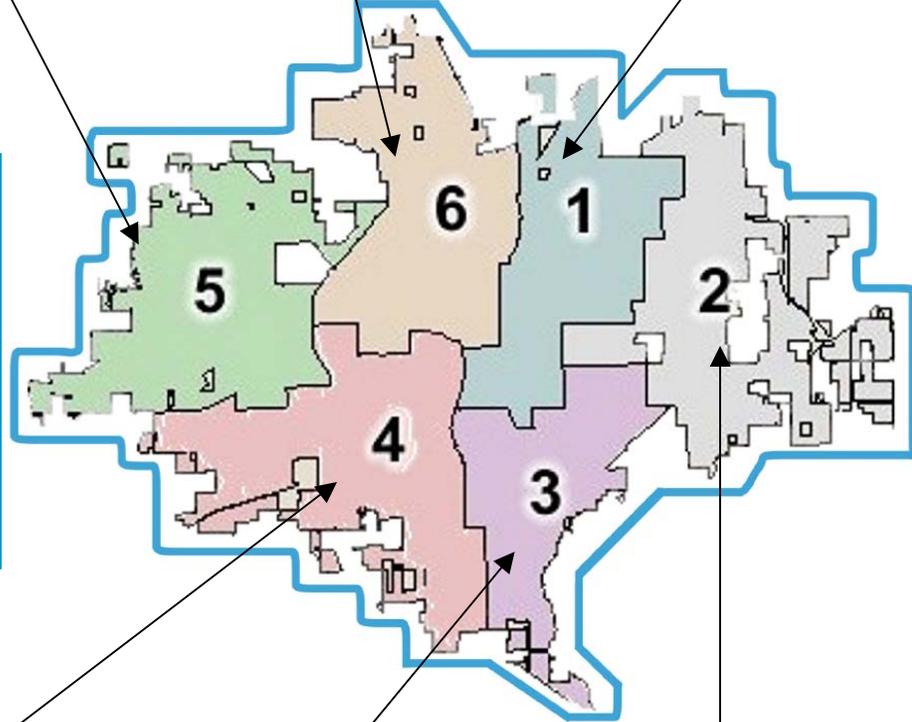


ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





CITY OF WICHITA ELECTED OFFICIALS





DIRECTORY

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| <i>Carlos Mayans</i> | Mayor | 268-4331 | 455 N. Main, 67202 |
| <i>Susan Schlapp</i> | Vice Mayor (II) | 268-4331 | 455 N. Main, 67202 |
| <i>Carl Brewer</i> | Council Member (I) | 303-8017 | *2755 E. 19th, 67214 |
| <i>Jim Skelton</i> | Council Member (III) | 303-8029 | *2820 S. Roosevelt, 67210 |
| <i>Paul Gray</i> | Council Member (IV) | 303-8008 | 455 N. Main, 67202 |
| <i>Bob Martz</i> | Council Member (V) | 268-4331 | 455 N. Main, 67202 |
| <i>Sharon Fearey</i> | Council Member (VI) | 303-8042 | *2700 N. Woodland, 67207 |

*Council Members can be reached at the Neighborhood City Hall as well as City Hall at 455 N. Main, 268-4331.

CITY DEPARTMENTS & DIRECTORS

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| City Manager's Office | 268-4351 | <i>George R. Kolb</i> , City Manager <i>Cathy Holdeman</i> , Assistant City Manager <i>Scott Moore</i> , Assistant City Manager |
| Airport | 946-4700 | <i>Victor White</i> , Director |
| Art Musuem | 268-4921 | <i>Charles A. Steiner</i> , Director |
| Office of Central Inspection | 268-4460 | <i>Kurt Schroeder</i> , Superintendent |
| Finance | 268-4300 | <i>Kelly Carpenter</i> , Director |
| Fire | 268-4451 | <i>Larry Garcia</i> , Fire Chief |
| Environmental Services | 268-8351 | <i>Kay Johnson</i> , Director |
| Housing & Community Services | 462-3700 | <i>Mary K. Vaughn</i> , Director |
| Human Resources | 268-4531 | <i>Carole Ochs</i> , Director |
| Information Technology | 268-4318 | <i>Kirk Swilley</i> , Chief Information Officer |
| Law | 268-4681 | <i>Gary Rebenstorf</i> , Director of Law & City Attorney |
| Library | 261-8500 | <i>Cynthia Berner-Harris</i> , Director |
| Municipal Court | 268-4611 | <i>Kay Gales</i> , Court Administrator |
| Park & Recreation | 268-4628 | <i>Doug Kupper</i> , Director |
| Planning | 268-4421 | <i>John Schlegel</i> , Director |
| Police | 268-4158 | <i>Norman Williams</i> , Chief of Police |
| Public Works | 268-4497 | <i>Chris Carrier</i> , Director |
| Transit | 265-1450 | <i>Jay Banasiak</i> , General Manager |
| Water and Sewer | 268-4504 | <i>David Warren</i> , Director |

Note: All phone numbers are within the 316 area code.



GUIDE TO THE BUDGET

The budget document is a two volume set. Volume one is the [Executive Budget](#) and volume two is the [Detail Budget](#). The Executive Budget is designed for a more general audience. Internet access makes the City's budget available to a much broader range of people. The Executive Budget is primarily a narrative presentation providing the City Manager's Policy letter, budget highlights, a profile of the City of Wichita, department overviews, background information, performance measurement data, summary tables of appropriations, and an entire section on property taxes and the mill levy rate.

The Detail Budget is intended for an audience interested in more specific information. It contains very little narrative and is mostly numbers (see Figures 1 and 2). Volume two includes line item detail budget pages, personal services pages (which identify individual position titles, position classification ranges, authorized position counts, and salary amounts), a listing of all budgeted capital outlay, an itemization of all appropriation items categorized as "other" within department budgets, an itemization of operating grants received by the City (including an index of agency acronyms), position counts, all the organization salary schedules (ranges and steps), information about employee benefits, and an explanation of the chart of accounts for expenditures.

Figure 1. Personal Services Page, Detail Budget (Vol. 2)

| CITY OF WICHITA 2006/2007 ANNUAL BUDGET | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|--------|
| FUND | | 540 - WATER UTILITY | | | | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT | | 18 - WATER AND SEWER | | | | | | | | |
| DIVISION | | 10 - WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
| SECTION | | 01 - WATER ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
| POSITION TITLE | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | RANGE | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED | | |
| Director of Water & Sewer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 002 | 120,050 | 128,750 | 128,750 | 128,750 | | |
| Assistant Director of Water & Sewer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 005 | 86,680 | 89,930 | 89,930 | 89,930 | | |
| Administrative Secretary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 821 | 37,530 | 38,950 | 38,910 | 41,000 | | |
| Secretary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 619 | 34,200 | 28,180 | 29,750 | 31,410 | | |
| Management Intern | 1 | 1 | 1 | 801 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | | |
| Subtotal | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 306,450 | 315,510 | 314,240 | 317,990 | | |
| Intern Program (PT - 25%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 801 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Subtotal | 5 | 5 | 13 | | 306,450 | 315,510 | 314,240 | 337,990 | | |
| ADD: Longevity | | | | | 1,150 | 740 | 990 | 1,050 | | |
| Acting | | | | | 2,720 | 2,720 | 2,950 | 3,170 | | |
| Personal services for expensed projects | | | | | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | |
| Auto allowance | | | | | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | | |
| Cell phone allowance | | | | | 720 | 720 | 720 | 720 | | |
| Employee compensation (Water) | | | | | 83,690 | 0 | 86,600 | 173,000 | | |
| Employee compensation (Sewer) | | | | | 52,420 | 0 | 53,870 | 107,740 | | |
| LESS: Charge to Sewer Utility | | | | | (224,770) | (160,250) | (240,190) | (314,090) | | |
| Subtotal | | | | | (79,270) | (151,270) | (70,960) | (3,810) | | |
| TOTAL | 5 | 5 | 13 | | 227,180 | 166,240 | 244,180 | 334,080 | | |

Both documents are primarily organized by departments, with the Executive Budget offering a few additional sections in the front. Both departments have an "Other Information" section at the end. Sections are separated with tabbed dividers.

The [City Manager Policy Message](#), near the front of the Executive Budget, is the principal focus upon current budget issues and the budget development environment. It communicates in a single section the City Council's policies and priorities that superintend the process, the salient issues

Figure 2. Line Item Budget, Detail Budget (Vol. 2)

| CITY OF WICHITA 2006/2007 ANNUAL BUDGET | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| FUND | | 540 - WATER UTILITY | | | |
| DEPARTMENT | | 18 - WATER AND SEWER | | | |
| DIVISION | | 10 - WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| SECTION | | 01 - WATER ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
| 110 Regular Salaries | 117,902 | 221,600 | 154,720 | 258,660 | 328,560 |
| 120 Special Salaries | 25,537 | 5,520 | 5,520 | 5,520 | 5,520 |
| 130 Overtime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 Employee Benefits | 50,309 | 70,120 | 54,000 | 66,480 | 69,690 |
| 150 Planned Savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Personal Services | 193,748 | 297,300 | 224,300 | 330,660 | 403,970 |
| 210 Utilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 220 Communications | 5,232 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| 230 Transportation and Training | 22,678 | 38,030 | 67,290 | 75,100 | 71,600 |
| 240 Insurance | 103,530 | 82,210 | 82,210 | 149,940 | 149,940 |
| 250 Professional Services | 93,503 | 49,930 | 72,880 | 385,290 | 110,290 |
| 260 Data Processing | 44,444 | 24,150 | 25,960 | 25,960 | 25,960 |
| 270 Equipment Charges | 1,801 | 1,390 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 280 Buildings and Grounds Charges | 95,002 | 93,620 | 93,620 | 93,620 | 93,620 |
| 290 Other Contractuals | 1,257,826 | 1,244,540 | 1,675,440 | 1,194,360 | 1,207,240 |
| Subtotal Other Contractuals | 1,623,812 | 1,539,380 | 1,924,090 | 1,931,160 | 1,665,540 |
| 310 Office Supplies | 566 | 12,750 | 12,750 | 12,750 | 12,750 |
| 320 Clothing and Towels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 330 Chemicals | 2,231 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 340 Equipment Parts and Supplies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 350 Materials | 1,514 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 360 Equipment Supplies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 370 Building Parts and Materials | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 380 Non-capitalizable Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 390 Other Commodities | -1,138 | -520 | -1,260 | -2,080 | -2,080 |
| Subtotal Commodities | 3,472 | 13,530 | 12,790 | 11,970 | 11,970 |
| 410 Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 420 Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 430 Improvements Other Than Bldgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 440 Office Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 450 Vehicular Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 460 Operating Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 510 Inland Transfers | 1,852,828 | 2,196,700 | 2,199,400 | 2,250,740 | 2,201,859 |
| 520 Debt Service | 12,404,655 | 14,611,570 | 11,730,500 | 13,078,650 | 15,734,410 |
| 530 Other Nonoperating Expenses | 2,125,572 | 2,832,760 | 2,897,500 | 3,008,650 | 3,165,100 |
| 540 Inventory Accounts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Other | 16,380,727 | 19,741,030 | 16,827,830 | 18,638,450 | 21,191,160 |
| TOTAL | 18,201,759 | 21,591,240 | 18,989,010 | 20,912,240 | 23,272,640 |

and how they were resolved, and all the major changes incorporated in this budget. The intent of the Policy Message is to give readers one place to go to get a sense of the processes entirety. The budget documents flow from the Policy Message into greater and greater detail as it moves through the ensuing Executive Budget sections and into volume two.

The [City Profile](#) provides the framework the City uses for the development of its annual budget by illustrating the core values and strategic priorities of the organization. This is further illustrated by providing an index of correlation between organizational priorities and departmental budgets. The profile also contains an Environmental Scan that provides a historical outline of the City of Wichita. In addition, the City Profile reports demographic information, as well as information on industry and employment. Selected measures and projections of community growth that have assisted the budget process are also reported in the City Profile. The final component of the City profile is the Benchmarking section where statistical information is gathered for comparative evaluation to determine the quality of service being provided.

The [Budget Process](#) provides a budget calendar and basic information about the budget process. This section lets the reader know how the process works.



Summaries of Revenues and Expenditures are in the following section. Often called the City's "Total Operating Budget," the summaries in fact are a combined presentation of several, discrete operating budgets (or legal funds) that are established as locally funded operations. Trust funds, grant funds and capital funds are not included in these summaries.

Departmental Presentations in the Executive Budget begin with a mission statement, recent accomplishments, department objectives, and a table reporting key performance measurements that relate to the objectives as well as providing benchmarks to compare against (see Figure 4). Each Department is given the liberty to choose the type of benchmark they would like to use, therefore the key is provided on each page to provide the reader with an explanation of the symbols. The section also includes an overview of the department, operational information, discussion of issues that were prevalent during budget development, and closes with narrative about future challenges and summary table of appropriations and authorized position totals. The depth of discussion for each department is intended to provide general audiences with a greater sense of what total value that department adds to the community for the amount of its budget.

Figure 3. Budget Summary Table, Executive Budget (Vol. 1)

| Water Utility Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| | Actual | Adopted | Revised | Adopted | Approved |
| Water Fund Revenue | 37,949,927 | 41,273,700 | 38,874,880 | 41,417,188 | 44,749,816 |
| Personal Services | 7,512,545 | 8,413,700 | 8,532,700 | 9,081,010 | 9,353,730 |
| Contractual Services | 6,529,578 | 7,733,750 | 8,075,330 | 8,688,810 | 8,046,980 |
| Commodities | 2,899,970 | 4,188,470 | 3,744,330 | 3,649,180 | 3,614,530 |
| Capital Outlay | 2,719,035 | 1,102,240 | 1,114,190 | 1,173,930 | 768,450 |
| Other | 16,566,658 | 21,041,030 | 18,127,830 | 19,938,450 | 22,491,160 |
| Total Water Fund Expenditures | 36,227,785 | 42,479,190 | 39,594,380 | 42,531,388 | 44,274,858 |
| Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures | 1,722,142 | (1,205,490) | (719,500) | (1,114,200) | 474,160 |
| Transfer to (from) Reserves | 1,722,142 | (1,205,490) | (719,500) | (1,114,200) | 474,160 |
| Total full-time positions | 183 | 184 | 184 | 185 | 185 |
| Total part-time positions | 29 | 29 | 29 | 37 | 37 |
| Total FTE positions | 202.75 | *203.75 | 203.75 | **206.75 | 206.75 |

* The 2005 Budget included an additional Electrician II for Condonation.
** The 2006 Budget includes an additional Plant Operator and eight (8) limited interns.

The first page in each department presentation focuses on Performance Management. Each department was provided a Performance Management Reference Guide that detailed a comprehensive performance management program, allowing for a way of collecting and using information to maximize service quality and resource utilization. From this program these department pages were created as a tool to illustrate to employees, supervisors, managers, elected officials and citizens the performance levels of the City.

The final section of the budget document contains Other Information, and provides supplementary detail for the rest of the document, as well as budgetary laws, policies and guidelines.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

The two-volume budget document is the principal product of the budget development process, but there are several documents produced as part of the overall process, and each

Figure 4. Department Presentation, Executive Budget (Vol. 1)

WATER & SEWER

The Water & Sewer Department is dedicated to providing quality, reliable, customer-conscious water and sewer service to its customers that represents extraordinary value. We will remain the premier Water & Sewer utility in the region.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. (Strategic Priority I and II)
 - a. Meet or exceed all drinking water standards 100% of the time.
 - b. Meet demand 365 days per year.
 - c. Maintain adequate supply to support future growth.
2. Ensure that all wastewater effluent released into the Arkansas River has been adequately treated. (Strategic Priority I and II)
 - a. Be in compliance with all NPDES requirements 100% of the time.
3. Satisfy customers by providing reliable, courteous and convenient services. (Strategic Priority III)
 - a. Minimize the number of main breaks.
 - b. Minimize the number of sewer stoppages.
 - c. Decrease telephone response time.
4. Operate the Water & Sewer Utilities in a financially responsible manner. (Strategic Priority III)
 - a. Maintain a Utility debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.2.
 - b. Minimize the average monthly residential water & sewer bill.
5. Support the City's economic and social development strategies. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Provide infrastructure for economic development.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1a | % of days met drinking water standards | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1b | % of daily demand met | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1c | % of maximum capacity used | ≤ 80% | 66.9% | 66% | 70% | 70% |
| 2a | % of days in compliance with NPDES | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 3a | # of main leaks per 100 miles of main (Midwest avg) | 50 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| 3b | # of sewer stoppages & backups per 100 miles (Midwest avg) | A | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 3c | % of telephone calls abandoned (10 year avg) | 14.1% | 6.3% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| 4a | Combined debt service coverage ratio | 1.2 | 1.44 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.37 |
| 4b | Monthly avg. residential water & sewer bill | \$36.20 | \$25.23 | \$26.82 | \$28.16 | \$29.57 |
| 5a | Amount spent on development-related infrastructure | N/A | \$4 million | \$7 million | \$16 million | \$10 million |

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of them contribute to the financial planning and policy making process. The budget captures in summary much of the information provided in other documents.

- The City of Wichita *Financial Plan* is a completely separate document presenting economic and financial assumptions, preliminary revenue projections, current level expenditure estimates and fund balances for five years into the future. All major operating funds are included in this analysis. It is prepared in the spring of each year and presented to the City Council as the first step in the budget process. The Financial Plan serves as a launching pad for the Council to offer direction, priorities, or policy modifications as the budget process kicks-off.
- The *Proposed Annual Budget* contains the City Manager's proposal to meet the City's operating needs for a two-year (continually rotating) period, along with revenue estimates and decision points for City Council action (published in July). It resembles the eventual Adopted Budget in all respects, i.e., Executive and Detail volumes, etc. However, it does not include any final changes made by the governing body and it does not contain some information that is not available until later in the year, e.g., updated grant information.
- The *Adopted Annual Budget* contains the operating expenditure limits approved by the City Council and certified to the State of Kansas, as required by law, for the coming calendar year (published in November). The Executive and the Detail publication together comprise the *Adopted Annual Budget*.



- The *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP) provides the ten-year program for planned capital projects and the means of financing them.
- Each year, the Budget Office produces the City's annual *Organizational Chart*. This document conveys the approved organizations for each City department, including all authorized position titles and counts, and information about which are locally or non-locally funded.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS. Governmental funds are used to account for operations that rely primarily on current assets and current liabilities.

- The *General Fund* finances the largest portion of current operations. General Fund operations are Police, Fire, Public Works, Park, Library, Law, Municipal Court, Finance, Health, City Council, City Manager and General Government. Primary funding sources are property taxes, motor vehicle taxes, franchise taxes, intergovernmental aid and user fees.
- The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for the payment of interest and principal on long-term general obligation (GO) debt. Sources of funding include property taxes, special assessments, sales tax, bond proceeds, interest earnings and miscellaneous sources.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS finance specified activities from a dedicated revenue source and are presented in the Detail Budget after General Fund activities within each department presentation.

- The *Tourism and Convention Fund* supports convention and tourism promotion with monies collected through the transient guest tax.
- The *Trolley Fund* receives contributions, charter income, fares, and other revenues to finance operating and maintenance costs of five trolleys.
- The *Special Alcohol Programs Fund* receives a dedicated portion of state-shared alcohol liquor tax revenues, which are reserved only for services or programs dealing with alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education.
- The *Special Parks and Recreation Fund* receives a portion of state-shared alcohol liquor tax for the support of park and recreational services, programs and facilities.
- The *Ice Rink Management Fund* uses revenues received from the operation of Wichita Ice Sports to offset the expense of contract management for the facility.

- The *Landfill Fund* receives income through a lease agreement with a private contractor, to support activities at refuse disposal sites and environmental management needs.

- The *Landfill Post Closure Fund* exists to satisfy a statutory requirement of contingent resources enough to remediate environmental hazards emanating from the City's closed landfill. The resources were accumulated during the operation of the landfill, are enhanced through investment, and must be maintained throughout a thirty year liability period.

- The *Central Inspection Fund* utilizes building permit and license fees to monitor and regulate compliance with City codes on building construction, housing maintenance, signs and zoning.

- The *Economic Development Fund* provides management for the City's ongoing capital financing program as well as the administration for special financing projects.

- The *Sales Tax Construction Pledge Fund* receives one-half of the City's local sales tax distribution, which is pledged to support the City's transportation infrastructure. Resources are used to support debt obligations in the Debt Service Fund for selected freeway, arterial, and bridge projects, and thereafter to cash finance other qualifying and designated transportation projects.

- The *Property Management Fund* utilizes rental revenues and other earnings to acquire, manage, and dispose of City-owned properties.

- The *State Office Building Fund* uses building and garage rent payments and parking space revenues to manage custodial and maintenance functions of the State Office Building.

- The *Tax Increment Financing Fund (TIF Districts)* receives support from a property tax increment in defined districts to fund remediation and clean-up of groundwater contamination, and fund redevelopment projects to prevent or alleviate blighted areas. Districts established to eliminate groundwater contamination also receive funding from potentially responsible parties to assist with the clean-up efforts.

- The *Self-Supporting Municipal Improvement District (SSMID)* was created by the City Council in 2000 as a benefit assessment district to improve and convey special benefits to properties in downtown Wichita. The SSMID Fund provides the accounting mechanism for the revenues and distributions of the district.



- The *City/County Joint Operations Fund* supports the Metropolitan Area Planning Department and maintenance of the Wichita-Valley Center Floodway Project. Both operations are jointly financed by the City/County (less any self generating revenue), but are administered within the City's organization.
- The *Art Museum Board Fund* segregates the annual General Fund subsidy given to the Art Museum, allowing these resources to carryover to subsequent fiscal years, earn interest, and maintain a cash reserve for accrued liabilities (vacation and sick leave) and for emergencies.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS are used for government functions that are self-supporting. Enterprise funds belong to the group of funds called "proprietary", and are operated much like a business, with a balance sheet for all long-term debt obligations, assets and liabilities. These funds provide services to the community at large, in contrast with internal service funds (another kind of proprietary fund that provides services within the City organization). Each enterprise operation receives revenues from the sale of services or user fees. The operations generally do not receive tax support, except for Transit, which receives a subsidy from the General Fund.

The City has six enterprise funds:

- The *Wichita Airport* provides facilities for air transportation services for the public, business and industry.
- The *Golf Course System* provides five public golf facilities that are supported by user fees.
- The *Sewer Utility* operates and maintains the sewer component of the combined Water and Sewer Department, including wastewater treatment plants.
- The *Water Utility* operates and maintains the water component of the combined Water and Sewer Department, treating and distributing a safe, reliable supply of water from the equus beds (aquifer) and Cheney Reservoir (surface water).
- The *Storm Water Utility* is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the City's storm water system.
- *Wichita Transit* provides public bus service through regular fixed route services and special charter (point-to-point) services.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS provide services for City departments at cost. Like enterprise funds (which provide services externally), internal service funds belong to the "proprietary" group of funds. The funds are operated like a

business, with a balance sheet for all assets, current liabilities and long-term obligations.

The City has four internal service funds:

- *Fleet* includes the equipment motor pool and central maintenance facility.
- *Information Technology* coordinates the City's office automation and data processing, and provides centralized management of the large digital switch, long distance usage, smaller telephone systems, and other telecommunications.
- *Stationery Stores* provides all departments with office supplies, mail service, and microfilming at the most economical cost.
- *Self Insurance* accounts for the self insurance programs of health, workers' compensation, group life, employee liability, property damage and general liability.

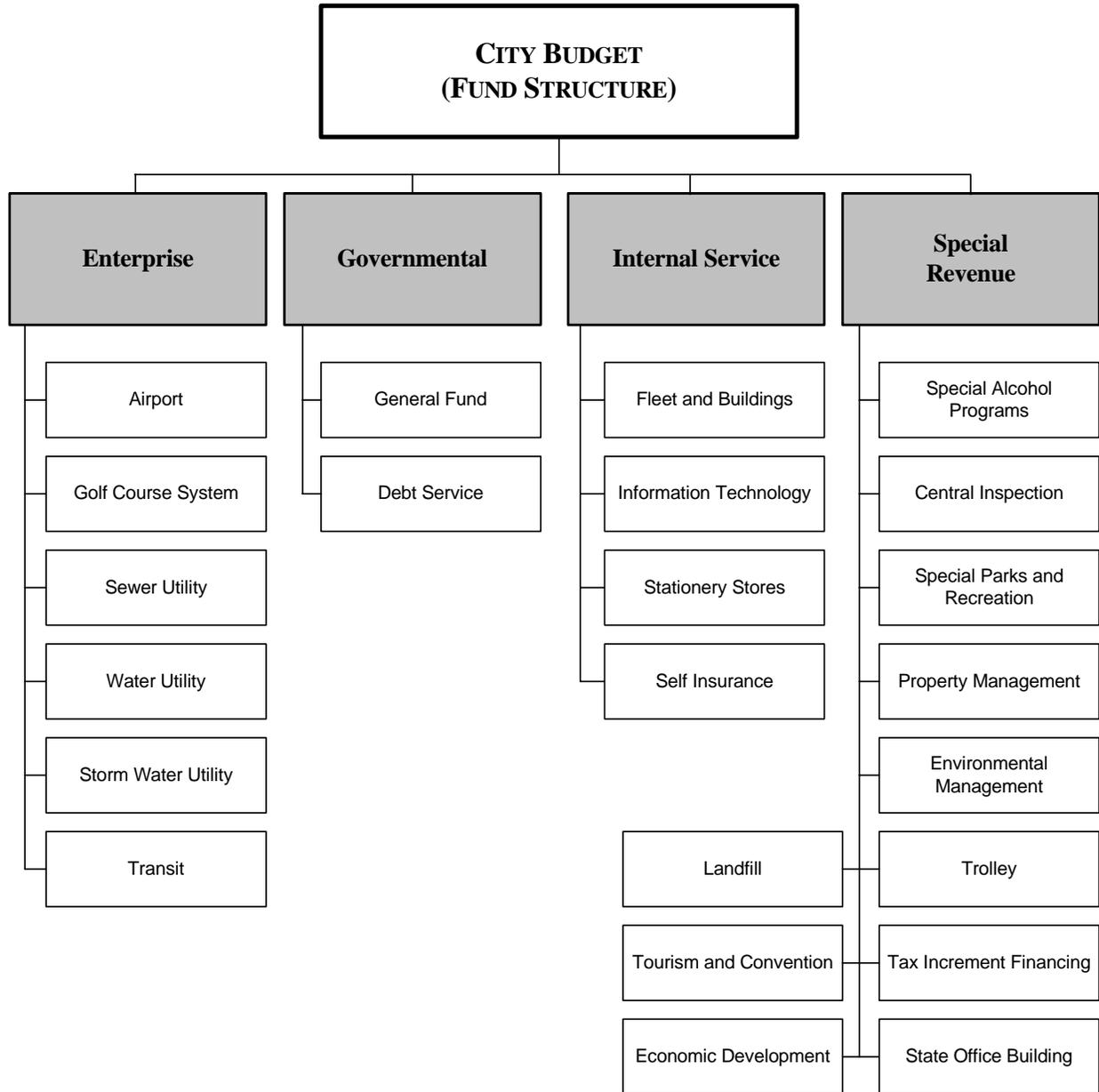
TRUST FUNDS are established when the City is custodian of monies that are to be reserved and used for a specific purpose. The budget document presents selected trust funds that are expended according to the conditions of the trusts.

- The *Wichita Employees' Retirement Fund* provides a pension program for noncommissioned employees. The City's contribution is budgeted within the operating departments.
- The *Police and Fire Retirement Fund* provides a pension program for commissioned Police and Fire personnel. The City's contribution to this pension program is budgeted within the operating departments.
- The *Cemeteries Trust Fund* uses interest earnings and charges for services to maintain the Highland Park and Jamestown cemeteries.

The chart on page viii provides a graphic representation of the fund structure utilized in the City budget. Efforts have led to a consolidation of funds (for example, more than a dozen property tax supported funds have now been consolidated into the General Fund and Debt Service Fund). Fund consolidation, along with automated data system accounting, allows improved management and costing of programs (and cost recovery where appropriate) and maximizes City Council financial flexibility in policymaking.



FUND STRUCTURE



City of Wichita
Department of Finance
July 2002



KEEPER OF THE PLAINS

The symbol of Wichita and Sedgwick County, this majestic 44-foot sculpture was designed by Blackbear Bosin (1921-1980), a Kiowa-Comanche and internationally recognized artist, muralist and designer. Face raised toward the sky, the Keeper of the Plains lifts his arms in supplication to the Great Spirit.

The landmark five-ton statue was erected in 1974 at the confluence of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers, an historic meeting place for the Plains tribes and a traditional Native-American ceremonial site. It was fashioned from 6 x 12-foot sheets of 10 gauge Cor-Ten weathering steel at a cost of \$28,500. The statue may be viewed from behind the Mid-America All-Indian Center at 650 N. Seneca (262-5221) or from McLean Boulevard, between Seneca and Second Street.



Office of the City Manager
City Hall – Thirteenth Floor
455 North Main
Wichita, Kansas 67202

November 4, 2005

The Honorable Mayor Carlos Mayans and
Members of the City Council
City of Wichita
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mayor and Council Members:

In the spirit of the entrepreneurial ideal that exists within the community and evident throughout the history of the City of Wichita, the theme for last year's annual budget was "New Beginnings." This fitting focus reflected the change in city government leadership, including the appointment of several top administrators. The changes are helping generate new thinking within our organization regarding delivery of services, cost savings, revenue generation and efficiencies.

These new beginnings are helping to shape and spur the Wichita economy, as is evident in the decision to build a new air terminal, the arrival of Gander Mountain as the retail anchor in the Wichita WaterWalk, renewed interest in residential living downtown, the location of a regional postal encoding center and the eventual construction and opening of a dynamic downtown arena in the Core Area.

The past few years have tested Wichita's economic fabric. However, City government, guided by the City Council, has maintained its pledge to the people whose lives we touch every day to provide basic city services, including: enhanced economic development efforts; readily available quality water and sewer services; enhanced public safety through police, fire and medical services; and initiatives that focus on repairing and maintaining roads and parks, to name a few.

Our government sprang from and was made for the people – not the people for the government. To them it owes an allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom.

- Andrew Johnson

In this same spirit, the City has sustained an interest in redeveloping older neighborhoods, taken first steps to develop a government culture that further emphasizes a focus on citizens and redirected and transformed services to best serve those citizens. The City's ambitious goal is to do the hard work of banishing bureaucracy and recognize that we touch people's lives every day.

Members of the City Council, through their guidance helped to establish the mission and goals, provided the vision and leadership that shaped this budget.

It is therefore my privilege to present the City of Wichita **Annual Budget for 2006-2007**, developed in accordance with applicable State laws and City policies. As in past years, tough budgetary decisions have been made but always with the spirit of helping the people we serve. This budget also includes two significant facts that have been key features of its predecessors: there will be no tax increase and the budget is a balanced, sound fiscal plan.

With the submittal of this letter, I am pleased to announce that Wichita City government is eager to move beyond these *new beginnings* and reinforce our commitment to the citizens we serve, as we aim to **"Touch People's Lives Every Day"**.



2006-2007 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The primary goal of a municipality is to provide services to its citizens. The more than 3,100 employees of the City of Wichita aim to meet that goal every day in many ways. For this municipality, a budget is more than a financial document, it provides policy direction that serves as a foundation for programs, initiatives, services and accountability to citizens. The annual budget allows the City to celebrate its accomplishments while outlining future initiatives, programs and services.

- The City delivered a balanced General Fund 2006 budget, which features no property tax rate increase for the twelfth consecutive year, pursuant to governing body policy direction.
- Dedicated funds continue to promote a collaborative economic development initiative, considered vital to the future growth of the City, by pledging \$250,000 in annual funding over five years for the Greater Wichita Economic Development Coalition's efforts to retain and attract jobs. The Economic Development Office continues to set aside up to \$1 million in financial incentives for businesses.
- The City has a renewed commitment to emerging and disadvantaged businesses. The newly created Contract Compliance Manager in Finance will provide outreach programs, assist contractors and help monitor compliance policies that assist emerging and disadvantaged businesses.
- The City recognizes the importance of cultural arts attractions and the direct impact they have on the community's quality of life by allocating additional funding for arts and culture attractions.
- The City is funding security improvements to City Hall. The improvements will include 17 positions towards ensuring a safe, citizen-friendly public facility.



- The City Manager's Office is spearheading efforts to make this a nationally recognized "High Performance Organization." Funds have been set aside for information and transformation throughout the City organization.
- The City is implementing wireless technology to help identify efficiencies and savings by placing technology solutions into the field. Funding has been allocated for software and hardware enhancements in multiple departments, such as Office of Central Inspection, Water & Sewer, Police and Transit.
- Public Works is spearheading Federal, State and City-funded partnerships for the \$105 million Central Railroad Corridor project, which will build or upgrade elevated railroad crossings downtown and reduce traffic jams.
- The City strengthened its entrepreneurial initiative to encourage administrators to think more like entrepreneurs. One goal is to generate additional funds to help enhance basic services. For example, Property Management staff is increasing commissions charged for sales of property and implementing commissions for property acquisitions.
- The Fire Department controlled costs through efficient staffing and captured \$320 thousand from overtime reductions and other administrative changes. The department will welcome 7 new firefighters in Operations in 2006.
- The City continues its efforts to outsource seasonal personnel to capture savings and improve performance. For example, the Park and Recreation Department hires seasonal workers from a temporary placement agency, which has substantially lowered worker's compensation insurance premiums resulting in a savings of approximately \$160,000 per year for the past two budget years.





TOUCHING LIVES THROUGH CITY GOVERNMENT

The City of Wichita is an award winning community that is rich in history and tradition. The ideals of the entrepreneurial spirit are evident in the streets every day, and although we have faced some rough roads, we have embraced our community and become stronger for doing so. The efforts of our organizations to receive local, state and national recognition only validate the job our dedicated staff provides the people of this fine City.

This budget focuses on maintaining our core services, restoring services reduced in previous years and addressing operating and maintenance costs. The City's financial resources are finite and tough choices must be made to provide an equitable balance between competing objectives and interests.

Early in the budget process, the Finance Department submits a financial forecast, which provides a financial overview and five-year preview in advance of the actual development of the budget. This forecast is based on City Council policies and current economic conditions. The intent is to provide the Mayor and City Council members with the staff's best estimates of the future, so the governing body has an early opportunity to plan and provide policy guidance to the City Manager before submission of a proposed budget for the coming year.

Forecasting the future is a challenge, especially given the current uncertainties of the local economy. However, the staff provided City Council with a sound financial plan that introduced citizens and policymakers to important budgetary information and encouraged informed participation early in the budget development process. Within the limitation of budget resources, the 2006 budget attempts to incorporate funding for City Council and citizen priorities.

"We live immersed in narrative, recounting and reassessing the meaning of our past actions, anticipating the outcome of our future projects, situating ourselves at the intersection of several stories not yet completed".
- Peter Brooks.

TOUCHING LIVES THROUGH PUBLIC SAFETY

Protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Wichita is a fundamental service provided by the municipality through the outstanding service of the Public Safety Departments.

The City of Wichita has a tradition of emphasizing a public safety initiative that places citizens first, perhaps most notably through Community Policing, a program that cultivates strong relationships between law enforcement and neighborhoods.



Homeland Security is also an important aspect of the public safety initiative. The City of Wichita continues to balance heightened security needs with public access to its facilities. Providing secure and accessible facilities will continue to be a City priority.

The 2006-2007 budget also includes a revision to the City's current partnership with Wichita Public Schools, to provide School Resource Officers. This program connects police officers with youth, fostering mentoring and learning.

"I have an affection for a great city. I feel safe in the neighborhood of man, and enjoy the sweet security of streets."
- Longfellow.

The Wichita Police Department (WPD) has many recent accomplishments. They include providing security for major City events such as the Wichita River Festival, the Kansas Aviation Festival and Vice President Dick Cheney's visit to Wichita. Other key accomplishments include spearheading the Homeland Security/City Hall redesign, expanding a 4 x 10 shift study to all four Patrol bureaus, adding a drug dog to the Field Services Division, opening a new Property and Evidence facility in the former Rounds and Porter building and establishing a Community Policing satellite office in the bustling Old Town District. The Wichita Police Department, an unequalled two-time recipient of the prestigious *Webber Seavey Award* by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, solved the infamous BTK serial killer case in 2005.





Reinvention of traditional City services is proposed for the Warrant Office. This Office has traditionally been a stand-alone work group in Support Services but will now be shifted to Field Services. Six existing Warrant Officer positions will be replaced with eight Police Officer positions that will work out of the four neighborhood substations. Their efforts, along with support from other Patrol Officers, will result in an increase in warrants served by an estimated one hundred percent (100%).

The Wichita Fire Department (WFD) is benefiting from relocations and new stations. The relocation of Station 10 from 17th Street and Grove to 2950 East 21st North is scheduled for completion in late 2005. Fire Service will be further expanded through the use of CIP funding for construction of two new fire stations. Other enhancements to fire service include equipment upgrades such as 3 fire pumpers and an aerial platform. The 2006 budget also includes additional staffing to help meet increasing public safety demands.



The Emergency Medical Services System (EMSS) is a collaboration between the City and Sedgwick County after both governments reached a new agreement for emergency medical services in November 2003. City firefighters, along with County firefighters and EMSS staff, will embark on a collaborative training program to upgrade the skill set of all Fire and Emergency Medical Service employees. The goal is to ensure citizens are provided the best emergency medical services available.

The Office of Central Inspection (OCI) touches lives by ensuring building and home safety and capturing cost efficiencies through technology. OCI set a record for permit activity in 2004. The 1,681 new home starts in 2004 exceeded Wichita's 2003 new home starts by about 10%. In 2004, total building valuation was \$535 million, or about \$40 million more than the previous annual record.

The City is touching people's lives by offering online inspection services such as e-Permits. In early 2005, OCI initiated Internet permitting, inspection scheduling and permit management for licensed Wichita contractors. Through September 2005, approximately 2,700 permits had been submitted, processed and issued over the Internet. It is expected that by the end of 2005, OCI will process nearly 4,000 permits. Permit inspection scheduling has also been made available on the Internet,

enabling contractors not only to schedule and cancel inspections 24-hours/day but also to easily review permit and inspection results and comments.

This technology has led to significant reductions in permit processing time and telephone call volumes. It has also greatly increased information sharing between contractors and OCI, providing contractors detailed inspection histories and comments from field inspectors, while providing inspectors more specific information relating to inspection requests.

"Information is the oxygen of the modern age."

– Ronald Reagan

Further, all neighborhood inspection personnel have been equipped with wireless laptop computer units that are now saving time in code enforcement case management and enabling inspectors to initiate and manage cases from the field, thus reducing time required in the office. This allows individual inspectors to more efficiently manage their caseloads and to perform more inspections each day. By late 2005, all construction field inspectors will also be equipped with wireless laptop units, enabling them to manage their inspection workloads, to provide better information to contractors and to reduce their reliance on phone calls to OCI dispatchers. Construction field inspectors now have cell phones, providing contractors with more immediate access to inspectors and allowing inspectors timely and efficient communication to contractors.



The Law Department provides the City with a wide-range of quality legal services. It provides legal council for City Council and City Staff, provides representation for the City and prosecutes cases in Municipal Court. In 2004, the Department re-engineered its civil law processes. The attorneys engaged in careful analysis and active legal defense of damage claims filed against the City. As a result, only 1.63% of all claims submitted during the year were paid, which saved the city more than \$3,389,000.

Municipal Court will touch people's lives through enhanced customer service by investing heavily in technology upgrades to improve operations. These improvements are focused on providing better customer service. A new interactive voice response (IVR) system will be implemented for court customers. This system will improve the dissemination of court information and enhance the efficiency of the court clerical staff. An



automated system will quickly direct callers to the appropriate information on their respective court case or will provide general information on the court process. Staff will continue to handle calls that require personal assistance when necessary.

The Probation Office offers the Wichita Intervention Program. This program provides alcohol education and intervention for eligible first-time defendants who plead guilty to drunk driving. The program couples the State-mandated 48 hours of incarceration with a strong intervention process in an effort to eliminate future offenses. This program is now offered in Spanish as well as English.

TOUCHING LIVES THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

A strong infrastructure is part of the foundation for growth and economic development. The City is charged with providing, financing and maintaining the infrastructure that sustains urban life in a modern city.

The Public Works Department touches citizen's lives each day through its improvements to freeways, arterials, streets, bridges, and public buildings. On any given day, PW staff are managing 222 active projects valuing more than \$269.6 million.

One of the city's most important, far-reaching enhancements is the *Kellogg Expansion Project*. The City has leveraged approximately \$200 million of local



resources to obtain federal and state funding for the \$400+ million project improving U.S. 54 highway (known locally as Kellogg). The total project creates numerous grade separations, frontage roadways, and additional lanes in order to create an unmitigated thoroughfare from the far east to the far west sections of the City. Despite challenges in design, right of way acquisition, financing and construction, Public Works has been dedicated to finishing work on this vital thoroughfare while ensuring that streets are maintained, potholes are filled, public facilities are maintained, and other services are provided to all areas of the City. One result of the transportation and street maintenance improvements is that Wichita ranks second only to Corpus Christi, Texas for shortest

commutes among the nation's 68 largest cities, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Public Works is also spearheading the \$105 million *Central Railroad Corridor project*, which will build or upgrade elevated railroad crossings downtown



and reduce traffic jams. The ongoing project, which is expected to last slightly more than three years, caps a nine-year effort to design, finance and build one of Wichita's largest public works undertakings. Project funding comes from Federal, State and City governments as well as railroad funds set-aside since the 1996 merger between Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

The Public Works Department seeks continuous quality improvements through new technology. In 2004 and 2005, the

"There are no great limits to growth because there are no limits of human intelligence, imagination, and wonder."

- Ronald Reagan

Department implemented a work order and asset management software system (DataStream) to better manage fleet and building operations. Currently, the department is following up by enhancing existing technology and strategies for streets, bridges, signs, stoplights, etc.

Public Works will play a key role in implementing the 21st Street North Revitalization Plan, which the Planning Department is helping to implement. The project is largely being guided by input from racially, ethnically and culturally diverse citizens who live in the area. The goal is to transform an aging area into a thriving destination district, which features culturally oriented businesses, enhanced residences and a thriving industrial park.

The Metropolitan Area Planning Department (MAPD) will play a key role in implementing redevelopment related to the downtown arena. It is important to plan for the anticipated redevelopment of the area surrounding the arena, concurrent with the location and design of the new arena.

The City is partnering with Sedgwick County, as the arena developer, and with the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation in formulating the arena neighborhood redevelopment plan. This plan will work to



establish a neighborhood that blends in with the current and planned downtown developments including the Museum District, River Corridor, WaterWalk, *Old Town* and Century II. This plan will work with area stakeholders, including residents, landowners, and business representatives to build consensus in the development of what this new arena district should look like both physically and aesthetically. By working together, this plan will touch the lives of present and future generations of Wichitans.



Wichita Mid-Continent Airport is the portal to our community and thereby touches peoples lives on a daily basis. The Airport has seen passenger volume jump nearly 27% since the inception of the Fair Fares program in 2001. In 2004, the Airport set an annual passenger traffic record with 1,498,749 total passengers, an increase of 5% over 2003.

While passenger traffic has continued to rise with Fair Fares, ticket prices have steadily fallen. Thanks to City leaders, through funding support, and the business community with Fair Fares, passengers have saved over \$200 million on airfares since low-cost airlines AirTran Airways and Allegiant Air entered the market.



With Fair Fares becoming so successful leading to rising ridership and new security concerns, the City focused on the need for a new \$150 million terminal. In June 2005, The City Council approved a program manager to oversee construction of the new, two-story terminal building, which will be built west of the existing 50-year-old terminal building.

With the additional traffic and new plans for the terminal, the Airport has been directed by the City Council to focus on marketing and promotion. Dollars have been allocated to focus on reducing leakage to airports outside the state.

In addition, in response to the need for more parking because of heavier use, a new temporary long-term shuttle lot was constructed and opened in early 2005 and has been to date a huge success. The Airport will seek innovative ways to address parking issues as the terminal project progresses.

The Water and Sewer Department touches the lives of the City's residents and businesses every day by providing systems to efficiently and effectively deliver water and collect and dispose of wastewater. With Operating and Maintenance costs of \$889 per million gallons (MG) water processed and \$127 cost per wastewater account, the City's utilities compete favorably with national standards (\$1,308 for water and \$275 for wastewater) for cost and efficiency. The department continues efforts to improve service delivery, with new booster pump stations, a new water tower, improvements at Sewage Treatment Plants 1 and 2, and rehabilitation and replacement of aging pipes throughout the City.

In June 2005, the City's new ozone generating facility began operation. Located at the Cheney Reservoir pump station, the facility generates ozone gas that is used to treat taste and odor in the Cheney water supply. With the implementation of ozone, the City anticipates saving nearly \$600,000 per year through the decreased levels of other chemicals such as chlorine and powdered activated carbon.

The process of selecting a consulting engineer to design the Mid-Continent Sewage Treatment Plant is underway. The new wastewater plant will support projected growth and development on the City's west side.



Utility and IT/IS staffs are working on a citywide wireless data transmission network. Improvements resulting from this system are field transmission of work orders and real time sharing of work done in response to citizen requests. Automated meter reading and automation of Sewage Treatment Plant #1 and the Four Mile Creek Sewage Treatment Plant are also improving service through wireless connectivity.

A major component of the Integrated Local Water Supply Plan (ILWS) is the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project. This project includes injection of 100 MGD (millions of gallons per day) of river diversion and recharge capacity to the Equus Beds Well Field. It is estimated that up to 65 billion gallons of water can be recharged into and stored in the Equus Beds. This is about the same amount of water held by the Cheney Reservoir. A second major goal of the ASR is the



development and maintenance of a hydraulic barrier between the Equus Beds Well Field, and the Burrton Oil Field brine plume and the Arkansas River salt-water.

It is estimated that through the year 2050 that the ILWS plan will cost approximately \$313 million. The next lowest cost alternative – the construction of a new reservoir and transmission line was estimated to cost approximately \$425 million. There is currently legislation in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate that could secure \$30 million in funding for the ILWS project.

Rate increases of 6% and 7% in the Water and Sewer utilities, respectively, are necessary for the City's utilities to continue to provide current service levels and support growth. The rate increases (combined) will raise the monthly cost of water and sewer services by approximately \$1.48 for the average utility customer. Despite the need for increased rates, the Utilities continue to provide excellent value to customers, apparent by low average monthly bills. Water's average monthly bill of \$12.53 is well below the Midwest average of \$17.65 and the national average of \$22.52. An even more significant statistic that shows the value of the Utilities is the 0.69% rating on the affordability index showing the Water & Sewer bill as a percentage of Median Household Income, as compared to the nationwide average of 1.14%.

TOUCHING PEOPLE'S LIVES THROUGH SERVICE DELIVERY

The Housing/Community Services (HCS) Department is nationally recognized for innovative home ownership efforts. The department boasts occupancy rates exceeding 95% in its public housing units. Occupancy rates are expected to remain high even after new income verification policies take full effect.

The recent completion of a new downtown building addition for HCS enables it to better serve citizens seeking quality, affordable housing. Section 8 employees moved into the expanded building from the first floor of nearby Greenway Manor. Now nearly all Housing personnel are located in the same facility.

The Section 8 division has benefited from technology by adding wireless inspection units. The use of these units will enable faster, more efficient collection of inspection

data by field inspectors, and allow landlords quicker notification of the results.

The City's HOME Program excels at touching residents' lives. The Home Program received HUD's "Door-knocker Award" for the Millair Creek



affordable housing project, a single-family homeownership development near 25th Street and Minnesota. The project was also one of three HOME-funded projects featured in a national video presentation that commemorated the 15th anniversary of the HOME Program.

The Career Development Office (CDO) helps citizens find jobs. The totally grant-funded office began offering employment services to welfare recipients in April 2004 under a contract with the Wichita Area Office of the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Over nine months in 2004, the CDO provided 25 weeks of workshops to Social Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

"This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in."
– Theodore Roosevelt

groups, in addition to individual counseling to over 500 clients. The number of job placements during the year was 111, with an average wage of \$7.86. Job retention of clients was 86%. All the performance outcomes exceeded the SRS contract goals.

In the first nine months of 2005, 317 clients have received individual counseling. Twenty-four weeks of workshops have been provided and 179 clients have been placed in jobs at an average wage of \$7.71 per hour with a 90.6% after 60 days retention rate. Based on the CDO's 2004 performance, SRS has extended the contract through 2005 and into 2006.

The Transit Department touches the lives of citizens by providing public transportation through its fleet of 51 fixed-route buses and 24 vans that offer curbside-to-curb, one-way or round-trip van trip service to disabled citizens on a scheduled basis. Operations have been modernized



through the installation of electronic fareboxes. Additionally, Para transit scheduling software has been implemented; enabling more accurate measuring of ridership and more efficient scheduling of curb-to-curb ADA rides. In the future, these capabilities are expected to facilitate route planning to better meet the needs of Wichita's citizens. Other improvements, including bus shelters and vehicle locator capabilities, will be added.



The Q Line, the downtown trolley service returned with expanded routes into the historic Delano District. It operates from June through August. This service is funded by federal grants with some support provided by the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation. The service has been well received by members and employees of the downtown business community.

Wichita Public Library touches people's lives by offering programs to better serve citizens of all ages. Activities and use of the department's programs and services remains high. On an average day in 2004, the Library loaned more than 5,400 items to its customers, answered more than 900 questions, provided over 400 public access computer work sessions for users, attracted more than 180 individuals to Library-sponsored programs, created 50 new customer accounts, added 215 items to its collections, ordered 118 additional items for the collection, received 50 interlibrary loan requests from other libraries and had more than 30 people visit a Library facility to attend a community event held in a Library meeting room.



Equating Library services to market value (i.e., what taxpayers might spend to receive the same services from the private sector), the department in 2004 generated more than \$31,000,000 in service through the circulation of its collections, attendance at its programs, use of its public computing services and information delivered through its reference services. When compared to the General Fund budget allocation of just under \$5,800,000, the department generated more than \$5 in value for every \$1 of local tax support.

The Library continues to seek new ways to address the needs of citizens through technology improvements proposed for early 2006. The upgrades will bring the

Library into alignment with City of Wichita information technology system standards and improve customer service. Additionally, Library employees have begun the task of creating a master plan to help the department grow its collections.

TOUCHING PEOPLE'S LIVES THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: "THINKING LIKE ENTREPRENEURS"

Economic Development touches people's lives by helping retain and create jobs. Wichita is the hub of business and industry in the Sunflower State. There are encouraging signs that Wichita continues to recover from one of the worst economic downturns in recent history. While the local economy is more diverse than reputation might suggest, the recent economic challenges highlight the importance of further diversifying through collaborative and aggressive economic development efforts.



The City has strengthened its commitment to a stronger area economy by sustaining a partnership with Sedgwick County, the Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce, the Regional Area Economic Development Partnership (REAP) council of governments and the private sector to support the Greater Wichita Economic Development Coalition (GWEDC).

"You have not done enough, you have never done enough, so long as it is still possible that you have something to contribute."

- Dag Hammarskjold

The City and County have each pledged \$250,000 in annual funding for GWEDC's efforts for a five-year period. The private sector has exceeded the commitment by raising nearly \$4 million over the same period.

GWEDC's mission is to retain and expand existing businesses as well as recruit new businesses to the greater Wichita area. The City will continue to play a leading role in providing financial incentives to qualifying businesses. The budget maintains up to \$1 million annual allocation for economic development incentives. Additionally, the City will augment traditional incentives such as industrial revenue bonds (IRB) and tax



abatements with additional tools such as tax increment financing (TIF), sales tax and revenue bonds (STAR), and forgivable loans. These incentives are tied to job creation and capital investment.

The City remains committed to the redevelopment of downtown and other economically distressed areas. The City has entered into a public-private partnership for the redevelopment of the east bank of the Arkansas River, south of Century II. The multi-million dollar

Wichita *WaterWalk* project will provide quality residences, restaurants, retailers and office space. The destination project will feature anchor retailer Gander Mountain, which opened this fall. The City has committed to spending \$28 million on land, site work, infrastructure and construction in order to leverage approximately \$100 million in private investment in an important area of downtown.



The City continues to support three small business programs that are primarily designed to assist emerging and disadvantaged businesses. The Wichita BizLoan Program is a joint effort featuring several local banks. The City's participation stems from a HUD Section 108 loan. The City also has teamed with the South Central Kansas Economic Development District to support its Micro loan Program. The latest program is being developed jointly with the Wichita Technology Corporation, a local business incubator to make loans for start-up and high-risk businesses that may not qualify for traditional financing.

The Property Management operation is increasing commissions charged to projects for sales of property and charging commissions for property purchases. Additional commissions of nearly \$320,000 could be realized on property management transactions based on projected revenue budgets for 2006 and 2007 and assuming that the portfolio value remains constant.

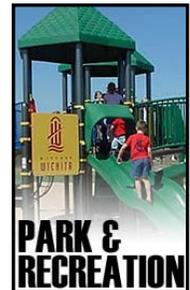
Current commissions for sales are set at 10% (0% for purchases). The new proposed rate is 15%, both on property sales and purchases. A 15% rate in 2003 on sales would have added \$32,000 to the fund balance; a 15% rate on 2004 sales would have added \$110,000; and thus far in 2005 the net positive impact to the fund

from such a change would have been \$4,500. It is difficult to anticipate when sales or purchases will occur. But if all property in the current portfolio were sold in 2006 at market value, additional commissions of \$65,000 would be realized.

At the direction of the City Council, the City continues to sell marketable properties. Much property in the City's inventory was sold in 2004, leaving only 11 tracts cleared for sale. These tracts have a market value estimated at \$1.3 million. A few additional tracts eventually may be available for sale from the construction of the East Kellogg Freeway.

TOUCHING LIVES THROUGH QUALITY OF LIFE

The Park and Recreation Department is promoting a campaign to "bring Park and Recreation into the 22nd Century" over the next two budget years. For example, the Grounds Maintenance division will be implementing an asset management system. Other upcoming technology improvements include Automotive Vehicle Locator (AVL) systems, mobile workforce laptops, and the use of more Geographical Information Systems (GIS).



Maintenance continues to be a top priority for the Park and Recreation Department. Park added approximately 130 acres of prime recreational space with the Rail banking Corridor project (also known as "Rails to Trails"). An abandoned BNSF railroad that runs from Grove to 159th East between 13th and 21st street will offer residents another opportunity for recreational activities.

Before 2003, the Park and Recreation Department had difficulty hiring and retaining quality seasonal help. To resolve this problem the City retained an employment company to provide seasonal workers.

"What is the city but its people?"
- William Shakespeare

As a result, the City was able to fully staff all seasonal positions and maintain the needed levels of staffing throughout the summer season. This added to other practices encouraging work safety allowed the City to substantially lower worker's compensation insurance premiums, saving approximately \$160,000 per year for the past two budget years. The savings has been reprogrammed into irrigation and



grounds maintenance to further enhance the quality of life for all citizens.



The *January 2005 ice storm* had a substantial impact on the operational budgets of Park and Recreation and Public Works. Over a period of 90 days, more than 1,200 trees were removed, another 10,000 trees were trimmed, and approximately 90 thousand tons of debris was picked up and disposed. Clean-up costs exceeded \$6.5 million. Both departments led City efforts to meet the challenges of the natural disaster. Restoration efforts will continue throughout the City to focus on continued removal of damaged trees and the planting new trees.

This past year, with the approval of the City Council, the Park and Recreation Department created agreements with two non-profit associations to take over the management and maintenance of Wichita's two largest soccer facilities. The realized savings from these agreements will help provide for the maintenance of newly acquired parks -- Golden Rod, Stearman, and the new McAdams neighborhood park. It will help in providing the maintenance of the new landscaped areas along West Kellogg and the rail bank corridor in the northeast section of the City.

In 2005, the City Council approved the purchase of a new ticketing system for Century II, which is now being implemented. This operation will create a new level of customer service patrons who can purchase and print tickets at home on the Internet. The system will also provide a new level of accountability that will benefit both the City and the promoters. Once the system is fully operational, it can be expanded to sell tickets for other venues and help promote tourism packages to other attractions in Wichita. In its first full year of operation, box office operations will net a projected \$63,000. This will be accomplished with fees collected through the sale of tickets, as well as sponsorship opportunities on the tickets and the web site.



One of the challenges facing the Park and Recreation Department is the management of Ice Sports Wichita. The Department issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a new management company to manage this facility in 2006. Efforts are underway to increase attendance at this facility through additional programming and marketing.

Wichita Botanica Gardens' visitors increased by 9% over 2003. Visitors, a total of 114,529, came from 43 countries and 49 states. That was an increase of 9% over 2003. Over 400 volunteers worked 44,475 hours to beautify the Gardens, welcome visitors, plan and implement special events and provide educational programs. The annual holiday event, dubbed "Illuminations," continued to grow in its fourth year, with a record attendance of 10,600 guests over six nights and net revenue of \$62,000.



The Environmental Services Department provides a wide variety of services for the community, including traditional public health functions and environmental protection activities. Department staff engages in education, direct services, and regulatory oversight, all aimed at protecting health and the environment.

Through the Air Quality program, staff is able to respond to hazardous materials incidents and biological or chemical terrorist attacks. Realignment of existing allocations, and a small increase in future funding, will allow continuation of the department's ability to continue and improve this technical assistance and monitoring activities.

Neighborhood Code Enforcement staff will be equipped with laptop computers and wireless communication equipment to allow inspection data entry and case status updates from the field. The move to field based activities will increase the program's capacity to respond to citizen complaints relative to trash, junk vehicles, salvage material and bulky waste, or other neighborhood concerns.

"Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee."
- English Proverb



Several initiatives are being undertaken to improve services to help promote a clean and healthy environment. Included in this is the conversion of water quality data to electronic format, allowing the sharing of information with other City departments such as Water and Sewer, Central Inspection, and Planning through use of a common format. Staff will also gain the ability to access information in a more timely manner.

Water Quality staff performing well testing and on-site sewage system inspections will receive laptop computers and wireless communication to complete automation of water quality record keeping, helping to expedite the process while ensuring more accurate information.

Animal Control response to citizen requests for service, which currently exceed 30,000 annually, will be enhanced by the addition of one full time and one part time animal control officer position.

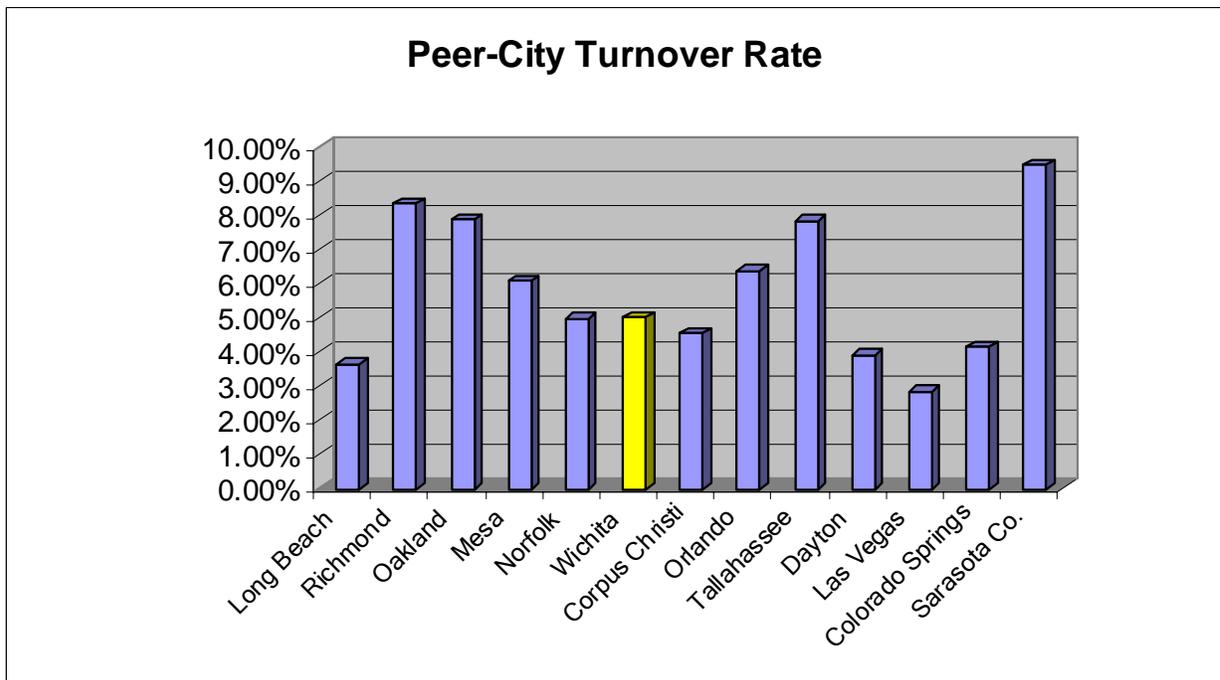
TOUCHING PEOPLE'S LIVES THROUGH RESPONSIVE HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resources Department (HR) touches the lives of the City's more than 3,100 employees who come from diverse backgrounds. The policies and procedures that govern the workplace reflect the City's commitment to a well-trained and educated workforce so that the City can better serve its citizens.

The City of Wichita is currently undertaking an initiative for creating a "High Performance Organization," with Human Resources spearheading the transition. A starting point for this major initiative will be the development of a new performance evaluation process (pay-for-performance) for exempt and management pay plans that better link performance levels with compensation and a customer service rating to encourage increased customer service practices in all areas of the organization. This new system will work to motivate employees to perform at peak levels and on a more sustained basis.

"Every ceiling, when reached, becomes a floor, upon which one walks as a matter of course and prescriptive right."
- Aldous Huxley

In 2005 the City negotiated agreements with the three major unions; the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), and the Service Employees International Union (SEIU). Agreements with the FOP and IAFF provided for 3 percent annual General Pay Adjustments beginning in January 2004 and continuing through the end of 2006. In addition, the agreement includes annual step raises of 2.5% for those eligible. The SEIU agreement also affords employees 3 percent annual General Pay Adjustments beginning in 2005 and concluding in December 2007, along with applicable step movements. As part of the





negotiations, employees agreed to examine ways in which performance could play a larger role in the evaluation process with the intent of weighting employee rewards more on merit than tenure.

HR realizes the basis for the overall success of the City is through its number one resource, its employees. As such, HR is continually looking for ways to promote that resource to a level of job enjoyment that will produce even higher productivity and customer service. A pilot employee satisfaction survey was conducted in December 2004, involving 272 voluntary employees at all levels in the organization. This survey indicated that 88% of employees surveyed enjoy their job and would like to be working at the City one year from now. This is an impressively high rating and HR will continue to work on initiatives to increase this rating while focusing on the direction of making the City of Wichita one of the premier places to work. Some initial initiatives will include a new on-the-spot employee recognition program that will empower supervisors to immediately recognize and reward employees who exceed typical expectations.

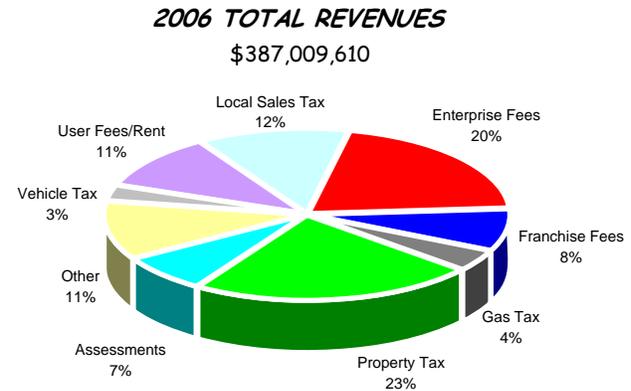
The adopted budget increases the City's Tuition Reimbursement Program. This past year, the number of employees seeking to advance their career by attending higher education institutions increased by 10%. Efforts to improve the skill-set of employees should be encouraged and rewarded as a better trained and educated workforce can improve service to citizens.

HR continues to address employee job satisfaction to increase productivity and to reduce attrition. Employers incur substantial costs when an employee leaves employment that can result in hundreds of thousands of dollars in employee replacement expenses. It is therefore imperative to keep turnover at a minimum. While some turnover is necessary, and includes employee retirements, best practices indicate a turnover rate of fewer than 6% is a measure to maintain. The City has maintained the turnover rate at or below this level and will also continue efforts to create employee retention initiatives.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES: THE FINANCIAL PICTURE

Budgeted revenues for 2006 of \$387,009,610 are derived from several major sources. Certain major revenue categories (e.g. transient guest tax, special alcohol tax and the gas tax) are legally dedicated resources and can

only be used to offset specific expenses. Total revenues are exclusive of internal services, fiduciary funds, enterprise construction and interfund transfers (eliminating double counting and co-mingling of operating and capital funds).



The City's revenue picture reflects years of effort to diversify its funding sources. While the City's revenue base remains diverse, the impact of the downturn in the economy and cutbacks in State aid (especially the elimination of demand transfers) have somewhat reversed the trend, increasing reliance on the property tax as a revenue source to fund basic municipal services.

The mill levy required to finance the 2006 Budget is 31.828 mills, no change from the levy requirement for the 2005 Budget. The mill levy is divided between the General and Debt Service Funds:

| FUND | LEVY |
|-------------------|---------------|
| General Fund | 21.828 |
| Debt Service Fund | <u>10.000</u> |
| Total | 31.828 |

On a comparative basis with the 24 other first class cities in Kansas, Wichita remains below the 36.8 mill average. When compared with the 26 other cities within the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Wichita's levy also compares favorably with the average of 49.3 mills for combined municipal and/or fire district services.

*"Don't be afraid to see what you see."
- Ronald Reagan*

[Note: Averages are based on 2004 tax levy information and may change as other cities adjust for 2005 tax levies to fund 2006 budgets.]



Assessed valuation is the measure of property values for taxation purposes. The County's preliminary estimate of assessed valuation is \$2,673,854,934, an increase of 5.02% over the previous year. Final assessed values are set (by the County) after the City's budget is adopted.

CITY MILL LEVY
1994 to 2005

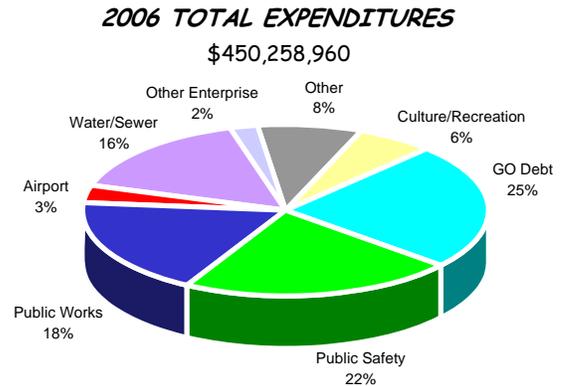


The mean value of a home in Wichita is \$93,888. City property taxes annually will amount to \$344 per year, or \$28.64 per month. A family of four will likely spend about as much (or more) per month for cable television, telephone service, Internet service, or one family trip to the movies. These comparisons serve to emphasize the value represented in municipal services. For their annual City property taxes, citizens are provided vital police and fire protection, streets, parks, libraries, and a myriad of other services.

In lieu of a tax lid, the State Legislature imposed a stipulation that the City, by ordinance, acknowledge any growth in General Fund spending based on an increase in property taxes not derived from new development, increased personal property valuation, annexation, or change in use. The estimated amount of increased property tax revenue is \$155,006.

2006 expenditures total \$450,258,960 for all funds. Increases are primarily the result of higher wage/benefit costs, expanded City Hall security, use of Debt Service Fund cash to retire temporary notes, future water supply initiatives in the Water Utility, expanded flood water remediation efforts, maintenance enhancements and increased activity in the tax increment finance (TIF) operations. The 2006 Proposed Budget expenditures increase 10% above the adopted 2005 Budget.

Expenditures by program/service groups are summarized in the following chart:



Total revenues and expenditures are aggregated and reported to show a combined budget picture. In practice, each fund is a discrete, separately certified budget.

POSITIONS ANALYSIS

The 2006 City budget funds 3,240 positions. The majority of these (2,278) are funded in the General Fund. Of the total General Fund financed employees, over half (1,259) are employed by either the Fire and Police departments. A total of 36 positions were included in the 2006 budget, compared to the previously adopted budget. These position changes are outlined on page 298 of Volume II, and included:

General Fund

- Seven additional firefighters
- Seventeen additional positions for City Hall Security
- A new Contract Compliance Officer
- Three new fire training positions
- New Irrigation Maintenance crew for Parks
- Elimination of seven building maintenance staff (privatizing custodial services)

Other Funds

- Eight new Intern positions in Water
- Three new IT staff for new applications

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is the largest of the City's operational funds, accounting for nearly 40% of the total City budget. Public safety, public works, parks and recreation, health, libraries, local property tax subsidies for transit, and



general government activities are the principal programs supported by this fund. The General Fund is one of two major funds that rely upon the ad valorem property tax as a major revenue source.

Overall, General Fund revenues are projected to be 4.9% higher in 2006 than 2005, and 2005 Revised Budget revenues will be 2.1% higher than in 2004. The originally Adopted Budget had assumed 1% growth. The change in 2006 is due to strong growth in the assessed valuation, steady growth in retail sales and franchise fees, and a significant increase in special assessment revenue. Additionally, the Fund will benefit from a few one-time revenues in the form of reimbursements or unexpected windfalls. The chart below identifies the primary areas of growth in the proposed budget.

2006 General Fund Revenues

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Property tax (assessed valuation) | \$2,447,250 |
| Franchise fees | 1,249,560 |
| Charges for services and sales | 763,900 |
| Fines and penalties | 798,170 |
| Local sales tax | 573,220 |
| Motor fuel taxes | 461,050 |
| One-time/windfall | 1,448,820 |

Embedded in the increases for fines and penalties and charges for services and sales are proposed fee increases or collection enhancements. The following table identifies these items.

2006 Proposed Fee Increases

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Library small balance recovery | 193,750 |
| Dog owners' licenses fee | 120,000 |
| Unaltered dog license surcharge | 40,000 |
| Well evaluation (for loans) fee | 20,000 |
| Nuisance abatement admin fee | 10,000 |

The General Fund is balanced for 2006 at \$177,025,170 in revenues and expenditures. The chart provides an overall picture of the allocation of General Fund expenditures by general category. It reflects policy priorities in the General Fund emphasizing public safety, infrastructure, and cultural/recreation services.

The proposed budget accommodates increasing costs in a number of operating areas. Salary improvements for performance-based merit increases and 3% general pay adjustments (GPAs) are included. The budget also includes anticipated increases for health insurance and

other benefits in 2006 and beyond, rising fuel costs and inflationary pressures in several areas. In balancing the General Fund budget, many options for supplemental requests were filtered out to allow only the highest priorities to be included in the Adopted 2006-2007 Budget. Highlighted below are some of the items added in the proposed budget.

2006 General Fund Expenditures Significant Increases

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| City Hall Security | 551,180 |
| P&F pension rate increase* | 356,140 |
| Cultural and Arts funding | 719,000 |
| Enhanced bridge maintenance* | 250,000 |
| Cost of fuel | 244,560 |
| Library enhancements * | 175,030 |
| Fire EMSS | 165,780 |
| Benefits Coordinator | 87,100 |
| Street lights for newly annexed areas | 75,000 |
| Compliance Manager | 56,930 |
| P.A.C.K. Program At Colvin* | 28,890 |
| Tuition reimbursement program | 10,000 |

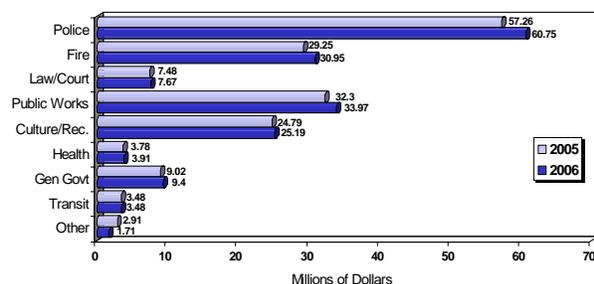
*Partially or fully offset through proposed fee increases, other budget reductions and/or dedicated revenue from another source.

The current year budget includes more than \$1.25 million of non-renewable revenue in the General Fund. The Proposed Budget incorporates almost \$1.45 million. Revenue items such as proceeds from the sale of land, repayment of prior year loans from other funds, closing completed projects, returning grant overmatches and other one-time charges are measures that cannot sustain on-going operational costs.

The 2006 Adopted Budget assumes 2% Planned Savings (under-expenditures), roughly \$3.6 million. This aggressive savings goal will require a heightened level of management effort to "force" savings by holding positions

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

2005 - 2006





vacant, deferring capital equipment of marginal need, etc. If revenue forecasts are too optimistic, the pressure to force savings will be even greater.

OTHER FUNDS

The Budget includes revised estimates of current year revenues and expenditures. The procedure of revising the budget is an important element of effective financial management, designed to provide an updated estimate of trends in the current year and to improve budget development for the next year.

Generally, revised budgets remain within the previously adopted budget levels for each fund. Occasionally, revised estimates resulting from changing needs, or City Council actions, mean an increased expenditure level and require a re-certification of the budget.

Enterprise Funds

Water and Sewer operations are projected to require rate increases necessary to meet future water supply needs and other growth demand capital investments (6% and 7%, respectively). Two 25¢ increases in the Storm Water ERU rates have been factored into the 2006 and (projected) 2007 budgets. The fee will provide funding for \$22 million worth of flood remediation projects. The Golf Fund allows internal refinancing of existing debt, extending the term of repayment to the Debt Service Fund and assessing interest to the Golf enterprise on any outstanding principal.

Special Revenue Funds

A 15% premium on Central Inspection fees was implemented at the beginning of 2004. The premium is applied to a rate table developed in 1985. The premium is necessary to maintain a three to four month operating reserve in the fund. A priority identified within the Transient Guest Tax charter ordinance directs that revenues be used first to retire debt service on convention facility infrastructure and next to offset operating deficits at Century II and Expo Hall. An additional \$180,000 annually is required to offset Century II's operating deficit. The Economic Development Fund will have to be recertified. The addition of affordable air service support created a need for greater expenditure authority. The future direction and operation of the City's Ice Rink is still uncertain. In order to preserve potentially necessary expenditure authority, the fund has been setup with a "contingent" expenditure and an offsetting "contingent" revenue.

Internal Service Funds

A (one-time) vehicle insurance rate holiday was included in 2005 as part of a stopgap expenditure reduction effort. Rates will be assessed again in 2006. IT/IS rates were reduced in 2004 and in 2005. New technology initiatives (such as public safety MCTs and a wireless network) are being implemented. Projects like these and greater technology penetration into the organization (as evidenced by more user accounts and applications) are indicators of the organization's (and the culture's) continued cost effective assimilation of technology to enhance services.

2007 APPROVED BUDGET

The 2007 Budget of \$397,585,590 is misleading because it does not account for the \$22 million Landfill Post Closure liability. State budget law requires that resource be budgeted entirely in the current year as if it will be expended; theoretically, it will not be available for expense again in 2007. Even adjusting for this nuance, the projected budget represents a 6.8% decrease from 2006. Cost increases for wages and benefits throughout are offset by lower Sales Tax Construction Fund and Debt Service Fund expenditures.

The General Fund is projected to increase in 2007 to \$182,560,230, a 3.1% increase over the 2006 Budget. The projected increase is due to anticipated increases in employee wage and benefit costs, and necessary growth demand resources. The 2007 General Fund is projected to modestly draw down cash reserves.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

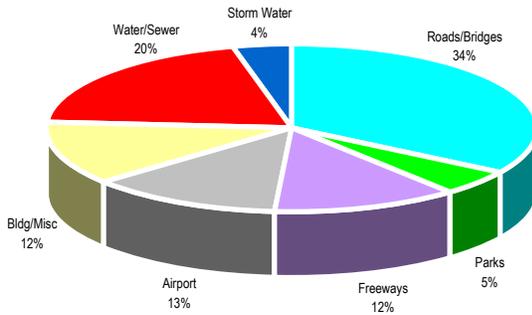
The ten-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) totals approximately \$1.8 billion. Revenues to finance the Program include: Property Taxes (19%), Local Sales Tax (13%), Special Assessments (14%), Grants (21.5%), and Enterprise Fees (32%) from airport, water, sewer, storm water, and golf, and Other (1%).

The City finances capital projects in a variety of ways: general obligation bonds/notes, revenue bonds, grants, and cash. The most significant of these are General Obligation (GO) bonds based on the full faith and credit of the City. GO bonds provide debt financing not only for property tax-funded projects but for capital improvement projects where debt service payments are paid by City enterprises (e.g., Airport, Golf, Storm Water). Based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the



debt service payments for General Obligation (GO) debt are spread either to the Debt Service Fund or the various enterprise and internal service funds, as appropriate.

**2005-2014 Capital Improvement Program
\$1,824,421,000**



The City maintains a high-grade (AA) bond rating. Further, the City demonstrates prudent debt practices under State law with City debt well below the legal debt margin at only 37% of the actual legal margin.

Most projects are initiated in the departments of Public Works, Water & Sewer, Park and Airport. The CIP includes funding for community redevelopment, freeways, arterials, bridges, facilities, utilities, parks and other amenities.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund pays expenditures related to most of the City's General Obligation debt. The first obligation of the Debt Service Fund is to make all debt service payments on existing City bonded indebtedness. Based on revenue estimates and assuming a constant property tax levy (10 mills), the remaining resources of the fund are used to assume debt obligations for new capital projects. Funds not required for long-term debt are used to pay for capital project expenses in the form of temporary notes that are retired in the same year (e.g., "pay-as-you-go" financing).

The Debt Service Fund is positioned to support both existing debt and finance new capital projects. Cash reserves of the fund will be reduced to \$3 million by 2006. While this reduction is substantial, the target level of reserve for this fund is not-to-exceed 5% of annual expenditures. The fund is stable as to revenues and most expenditures are incurred late in the fiscal year. A review of the CIP is currently underway. Proposed revisions to the capital budget will be submitted to the City Council in July.

Local Sales Tax (LST) Capital Projects

Since 1985, the City has set aside one half of all local sales tax proceeds, estimated at \$22.9 million for 2005 and \$23.5 million for 2006, to support the transportation capital program, with a principal emphasis on freeways. Major LST-funded projects currently underway include freeway segments on Kellogg/US-54 at Woodlawn and Rock Road; the Central Rail Corridor; and \$6 million annually (through 2010) on arterials.

RESERVES

Each of the funds in the City's budget has a separate cash balance position. The cash reserve position of the General Fund is projected to be approximately \$11.2 million of unappropriated reserve and \$10.8 million appropriated reserve by year-end (2005) or 13%. The City Council has approved a policy stating the City will not drawdown reserves in excess of 10% of expenditures. This reserve provides a margin to cover an unforeseen shortfall in anticipated revenues, unexpected expenditure requirements, one-time expenditures, or support for future year costs without a property tax increase.

The General Fund cash reserve (in total) represents 13% of 2005 expenditures. It is noted that even if the reserve is maintained at the same dollar amount, it will decline as a percentage of expenditures in the coming years. Unknowns remain on the horizon for the City's budget in terms of a fragile economy. The Wichita economy is showing strong signs of recovery, but continues to face long-term challenges.

The cash reserve position of the Debt Service Fund is projected at 5%. The reserves of other funds vary as necessary for the specific circumstances of each fund. Cash reserves are appropriate and necessary for a variety of reasons:

The cash reserve position is also a significant factor evaluated by bond rating agencies assessing the financial strength of a community. Cash reserves, both as to level (dollar and percentage) and trend (whether reserves are increasing, decreasing or stable), mirror the continued ability of a city to meet its obligations and the willingness of local elected officials to set tax rates commensurate with requirements for a balanced budget.

The classic definition of a balanced budget is when annually recurring revenues offset annually recurring



expenditures. In some funds, expenditures are occurring at a higher rate than revenues, creating a budget imbalance and net reduction in cash reserves. This funding strategy is possible only for a limited period of time if reserves are above target limits. As reserves decline, it will be necessary to restore a balance through expenditure reductions, increases in revenues, or both.

| | |
|--|--|
| Revenue Volatility | Funds relying on revenues that may vary significantly due to economic or other conditions (e.g., weather) will need higher cash balances than those funds relying on more stable revenues. |
| Timing of Cash Inflows/Outflows | When either receipt of income or the payments for obligations are less predictable or subject to significant fluctuations, relatively higher levels of cash reserves may be necessary to maintain liquidity. |
| Contingency | An unencumbered cash balance provides financial resources to meet most unforeseen contingencies and liabilities while avoiding the necessity of tax/rate increases or use of "no-fund" warrants. |
| Legal Requirements | Some funds may have legal/regulatory constraints as to either minimum or maximum cash reserve levels, or a contractual obligation governing cash balances (e.g., bond covenant). |

Precipitous declines in reserves would not be prudent management, nor would such action be recommended. Utilizing the City reserves to balance the operating budget without reducing expenditures, would be short-sighted and not be in keeping with past management practices.

IMPROVING OPERATIONS

The City's efforts do not start and do not end with approval of an annual budget. It is necessary to put into place the means to ensure that taxpayers receive the maximum value in programs and services for each tax dollar spent. During the course of each year, City staff continues to focus on ways to reduce costs and improve services. Continuing improvement efforts have led to the extension of technology to the field, services offered to

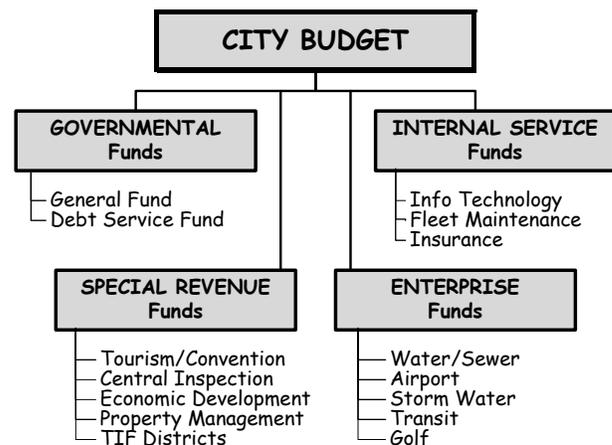
the public through Neighborhood City Halls, and an emphasis on outcomes-based management initiatives. In light of the economic downturn, transformation efforts have intensified to restructure City operations for lower costs, releasing resources for new priorities, while maintaining high service levels. Significant transformation efforts are continually under consideration:

- ▶ *Operational Re-engineering* – Efforts to produce cost-saving organizational changes while maintaining or enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.
- ▶ *Consolidation* – Review of City programs and services to determine if redundancies exist, and where consolidation can produce cost-savings.
- ▶ *Privatization/Outsourcing* – Competitive pricing of government services, to ascertain those services best and most economically provided by City departments and where private companies are better able to provide a lower cost service.
- ▶ *Application of Technology* – A continuing effort to use new technologies to lower costs and enhance public programs and services.

BUDGET PROCESS

Fund Structure

The City does not have one budget but many funds, each of which is a discrete, legally separate budget. Only two funds, the General Fund and Debt Service Fund, include the property tax as a direct revenue source supporting fund expenditures.



Financial projections are tailored to each fund. Estimates and patterns of revenues and expenditures will vary by fund based on each fund's circumstance.



Financial Planning

Sound financial planning is vital in any corporation, including a municipality. The City's primary goal in financial planning is to maintain the public's trust and confidence in its ongoing financial stewardship of the public purse through long-term financial forecasting, a balanced budget, cash reserves to absorb cyclical variations in revenues without reductions in services, investor confidence in the City's bond value, and stable tax levies.

The City has established a practice of multi-year budget forecasting. Long-term analysis of revenues and expenditures into the future helps to avoid recurrence of budget shortfalls leading to service reductions and employee layoffs. A five-year financial forecast is prepared each spring and presented to the City Council in advance of the annual budget development process. The forecast is designed to ascertain the long-term impacts of current operating budget policies and conditions. The Budget itself proposes a detailed two-year expenditure plan (2006 and 2007) that is financed from available revenues.

Another important element in the City's financial plan is a balanced budget, in both the legal and fiscal definitions. This means that annually recurring expenditures (other than one-time costs) are paid from annually recurring revenues. The effort to match annual revenues with annual operating expenditures has also aided the City in another important financial goal – to maintain a stable property tax rate. The City has sustained essentially the same mill levy for thirteen consecutive years.

Revenue/Expenditure Forecasting

The City's Budget has a multi-year focus: retrospective in reviewing the prior year (2004) actual revenues and expenditures; current in revising 2005 requirements; prospective in budgeting for the next two years (2006/2007); and forecasting an additional three years (2008-2010). Forecasting the financial future of the City is not a precise science. It requires making assumptions about the future.

To the greatest extent possible, staff has sought to provide a neutral forecast that is neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic. The forecasting effort in the budget process is the product of assembling information from multiple sources, including:

- ▶ Econometric modeling of revenues based on research by Finance staff and WSU faculty,
- ▶ Input from state agencies which forecast various governmental revenues (e.g., Gas Tax),
- ▶ Local economic trends prepared by the WSU Center for Economic Development and Business Research (see pages 3-11),
- ▶ Private sector expertise on select revenue sources (e.g., franchise fees), and
- ▶ Finance and other City department staff who monitor revenue and expenditure trends.

Budget Administration

The budget establishes appropriation and expenditure levels. It is normal with prudent management for "actual" expenditures to be marginally below "budgeted" expenditures by year-end. Organizations often anticipate a level of such expenditure savings in the budget development. The existence of a particular appropriation in the budget also does not automatically mean funds are expended. Because of the time span between preparing the budget, subsequent adoption by the governing body and the end of the budget year, as well as rapidly changing economic factors, all expenditures are reviewed prior to any disbursement. These expenditure review procedures assure compliance with City requirements and provide some degree of flexibility for modifying programs to meet changing needs and priorities.

TOUCHING PEOPLE'S LIVES THROUGH CITIZEN INPUT ON BUDGET PRIORITIES

In the spring of 2004, residents and government and community leaders came together to research and address the significant challenges faced in the Wichita region. The City of Wichita partnered with Sedgwick County, the Kansas Health Foundation, the Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Community Foundation, and the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation to initiate a process called Visioneering Wichita. The collaborative process engaged hundreds of citizens through community meetings, area focus groups, and vision task forces to identify and endorse a twenty year vision for the Wichita metro area.

"Commitment unlocks the doors of imagination, allows vision, and gives us the "right stuff" to turn our dreams into reality."

- James Womack



The City of Wichita took the larger community Visioning Wichita plan, identified the areas of responsibility and focus for city government, incorporated the core foundations, benchmarks, strategies and values, and merged it all into its own strategic planning process. These grassroots community objectives are the foundation for the Wichita Strategic Agenda and this budget. The broad strategic priorities are: Economic and Education Development; Quality of Life; Infrastructure; and Government. These are discussed in more depth in the City Profile.

Additionally, as a part of the ongoing budget development process, Budget staff conducted multiple education sessions on the City's annual operating budget throughout the year. Sessions are provided to various citizen groups, including the Citizen's Academy, neighborhood associations, leadership councils, select citizen task forces, schools, and especially District Advisory Boards (DABs). The sessions provide audiences with an overview of the City's budget development process, a review of historical information and current trends, and a preview of upcoming budget issues.

Community priorities identified by the citizen participants are collected and organized by Budget staff. Priorities are communicated to decision-makers during the budget process. As indicated throughout the budget, limited discretionary resources are targeted to address the community needs identified as highest priorities by citizen participants.

CONCLUSION

A reward for working in City government is that it does indeed touch people's lives each and every day. New challenges spring forth, new ideas emerge and every day more citizens choose to become engaged in City activities. As the deliverer of public services, the City has a responsibility to ensure the City operates as a high performance organization committed to serving customers with dignity and respect. This proposed budget attempts to do that through the redirection of resources, the addition of a limited number of staff and through increasing funding for certain core services.

The City continues to strengthen its efforts for improving the quality of life for all of its citizens. The development of this budget depended upon the input and guidance of the City Council, as well as the ideas and conversations of thousands of citizens as they labored to develop a vision for our community. This vision is being incorporated into the City's Strategic Plan to guide our work efforts and measure how well we do that work. In touching people's lives every day, the City's goal is to provide a rewarding experience that makes the Wichita community proud of its accomplishments.

The 2006-2007 Adopted Budget represents the best efforts of staff to serve citizens, partly by achieving a balanced budget that recognizes the many competing demands for City resources. The creation of this budget required diligence, teamwork and innovative thinking, which each Department provided. Balancing the budget required difficult choices. Those choices were made only after reviewing many options and scenarios. The individuals who had a hand in the creation of this budget are commended for their hard work.

As City Manager, it is my task to submit an annual budget that advises the City Council on the financial conditions and requirements of the City. It is my pleasure to present the 2006-2007 Adopted Budget, the roadmap that allows us to touch citizens' lives each and every day in a way that exemplifies our commitment to professionalism, integrity and high performance.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "George R. Kolb".

George R. Kolb
City Manager

The Budget is the roadmap that allows us to touch citizens' lives each and every day in a way that exemplifies our commitment to professionalism, integrity and high performance.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Formulating the annual budget document is a team effort and the result of countless hours of work. Special appreciation and thanks are extended to the Budget Staff of the Department of Finance for their long hours and hard work: Kelly Carpenter, Rob Raine, Mark Manning, Jay Newton, Joe Yager, Trinh Bui, Ryan Adkison, Kendall Niquette, Marge Seger, and Pam Hoffman.

The City is proud to be the recipient of the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for every year continuously since 1989; we believe this budget document not only continues, but even advances the effort to satisfy those standards. The City further holds the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, having received this award for more years (30 years) than any other governmental entity in Kansas. The City has additionally received the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the City's financial reporting on its retirement systems. The City has also received the Certificate of Excellence Award from the Municipal Treasurers' Association for its investment policy. Finally, the City has been recognized for meeting the standards of the National Purchasing Institute for incorporating all the essential elements of a model purchasing program.



CITY PROFILE

The fundamental mission of the City is to provide an environment to protect the health, safety and well being of all who live and work in the community. In directing policies and programs toward that end, the City assumes a stewardship role to preserve the assets and natural resources entrusted to its growth, to assure equality of opportunity and to contribute to the quality of life for all citizens.

CORE VALUES

Core values are traits that guide our daily decisions.

INTEGRITY

Our actions are undertaken with integrity, honesty, and fairness, and reflect the highest ethical standards as we interact with our customers and co-workers. We are committed to maintaining the highest level of trustworthiness in our decisions and interactions.

RESPECT

We respect ourselves, our colleagues and those we serve. We are considerate of the need to balance home and work obligations. We strive to maintain the highest degree of dignity and consideration, embracing cultural and ethnic diversity.

INCLUSION

Believing in equality, we value the contributions of all members of this organization. We engage in open and respectful communication. We leverage multiple perspectives, experiences and capabilities to achieve our objectives.

STEWARDSHIP

We exercise discipline, dedication and commitment and accept accountability as stewards of the community's resources.

EXCELLENCE

We strive for excellence in everything we do including service to our customers and the performance of our duties.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Seek to improve on the City's image and marketability, provide for recruitment and expansion of business and industries, develop the workforce, improve the business climate, increase tourism and visitors, and assist entrepreneurs and small businesses.

QUALITY OF LIFE

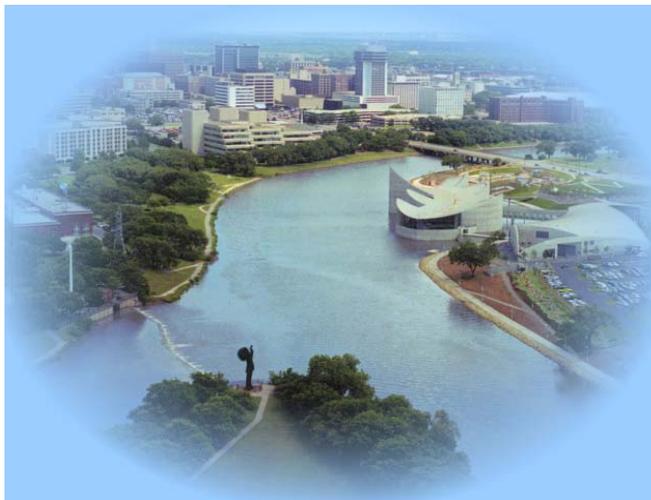
Focus on creating and supporting an environment in Wichita where residents and visitors can live, work, play, grow and prosper in safe, comfortable and aesthetically pleasing surroundings, where everyone is treated with respect.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Focus on improving urban and regional development, downtown development, transportation, neighborhoods, water, sewer, and other utilities, housing, the environment/natural resources, and public facilities.

GOVERNMENT

Focus on creating effective communications between elected officials and residents, as well as ensuring a government that is effective, efficient, fiscally responsible, accountable, collaborative, responsive, customer friendly and accessible while increasing productivity. Also emphasize the encouragement of residents and organizations to become more knowledgeable and involved in government.





STRATEGIC AGENDA BUDGET INDEX

Relationship with Strategic Agenda's Broad Priorities

Alphabetical Program Budget Index

The following matrix provides a summary of each program's relationship to the City's Strategic Agenda's Broad Priorities (also referred to as Strategic Goals). The column on the right-hand side of the matrix indicates the specific page cross reference in this Volume 1 where the program information begins.

| | Priority I | Priority II | Priority III | Priority IV | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Economic & Education Development | Quality of Life | Infrastructure | Government | Volume 1 Page # Ref. |
| Department | | | | | |
| City Council | X | X | X | X | 35 |
| City Manager | X | X | X | X | 39 |
| Marketing | X | | | | 39 |
| Intergovernmental Relations | X | | | X | 39 |
| Neighborhood Services | X | | | | 39 |
| Property Management | X | | X | | 39 |
| Development Assistance Center | X | | | | 39 |
| Economic Development | X | | | | 39 |
| Finance | X | X | X | X | 43 |
| Budget | | | | X | 43 |
| Controller | | | | X | 43 |
| Purchasing | X | | | X | 43 |
| Law | X | X | | X | 49 |
| Municipal Court | | X | | | 53 |
| IT/IS | X | X | X | X | 57 |
| Fire | | X | | X | 63 |
| Police | | X | | X | 67 |
| Housing & Community Services | X | X | X | | 73 |
| Library | | X | | | 77 |
| Art Museum | | X | | | 83 |
| Public Works | X | X | X | X | 87 |
| Engineering | | | X | | 87 |
| Environmental Services | | X | X | | 99 |
| Planning | X | X | X | | 105 |
| Transit | X | | | | 109 |
| Park & Recreation | X | X | X | | 113 |
| Golf | | X | | | 135 |
| Water & Sewer | X | X | X | | 121 |
| Airport | X | | X | | 129 |
| Office of Central Inspection | X | X | X | | 145 |
| Human Resources | | | | X | 149 |



ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

LOCATION

Wichita, the largest city in Kansas, population 350,584¹ is the county seat of Sedgwick County. Major highways, including the Kansas Turnpike and Interstate I-35, link the city with a large trade area that encompasses a population of more than 1 million² people within a 100-mile radius. The nearest large cities are Denver to the west, Kansas City to the northeast and Oklahoma City and Tulsa to the south and southeast.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Wichita became a town in 1868, was incorporated in 1870 and has been a city of the first class since 1886. The original stimulus to the city's economic development was the extension of the Santa Fe Railway into Wichita in 1872. The city's early growth paralleled the expanding agricultural productivity of the Central Plains States and by 1900 the city was an important regional center for the processing of agricultural products and the distribution of farm equipment. In 1914, the discovery of oil broadened the economic base, drawing to the city numerous services, distributive enterprises and metalworking industries. From the earliest days of the aircraft industry, Wichita has been a leading producer of general aviation and commercial aircraft. McConnell Air Force Base was activated in 1951 and has remained an important factor in the community.

GOVERNMENT

In 1918, Wichita became one of the first municipalities in the United States to adopt the Commission-Manager form of government. Effective April 14, 1987, the title "City Commissioner" was changed to "City Council" and instead of being elected at-large, five council members were nominated by district and elected at-large. In November 1988, Wichita voters approved a referendum to elect a five-member City Council by pure district elections and a full-time Mayor by city-at-large elections. On February 10, 1989, Charter Ordinance 115 was adopted and provided for the five council member seats to be increased to six by subdividing the city into six districts based on the 1990 census. The six Council members and the Mayor serve four-year terms with the Council members' terms being overlapping. The City Council and Mayor conduct all legislative functions for the City of Wichita and establish general policies, which are executed by the City Manager.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS*

This report on Population Characteristics was prepared by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) at the request of the Department of Finance specifically for inclusion and use in the 2006-2007 Annual Budget.

| 2004 Population Estimates | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Wichita city ¹ | 350,584 |
| Wichita MSA ¹ | 588,401 |
| Within 100-mile radius ² | 1,006,976 |

GROWTH

Wichita's population growth has been steady for the past two decades. The majority of recent growth has occurred along the far west/northwest and east/northeast peripheries of the city, and into the unincorporated portions of the county.

| Population Trends | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Year | Wichita City (000's)* | Percent Change | Sed Co (000's) | Percent Change |
| 1950 | 168.3 | | 222.3 | |
| 1960 | 254.7 | 51.3% | 343.2 | 54.4% |
| 1970 | 276.6 | 8.6% | 350.7 | 2.2% |
| 1980 | 279.3 | 1.0% | 367.1 | 4.7% |
| 1990 | 304.0 | 8.8% | 403.7 | 10.0% |
| 2000 | 344.3 | 13.3% | 452.9 | 12.2% |

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places in the United States: 1790 to 1990*, Working Population Paper No. 27. Census 2000

As of May 2005, the city's total land area was approximately 154.7 square miles. The majority of annexation over the past couple of years has been in response to a need for improved utility service in the annexed areas, especially water service.

¹Source: Claritas 2004 population estimate. The Wichita MSA is comprised of Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties.

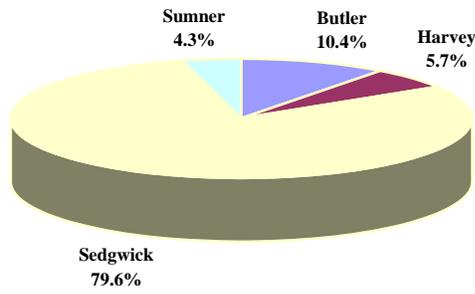
²Source: Claritas 2004 population estimates and mapping. Population represents only the Kansas portion of the 100-mile radius, not the Oklahoma portion.



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties. Sedgwick County represents the largest portion of the area's population with an estimated 468,216 residents in 2004.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION,
2004 WICHITA MSA



Source: Claritas 2004 Population Estimates

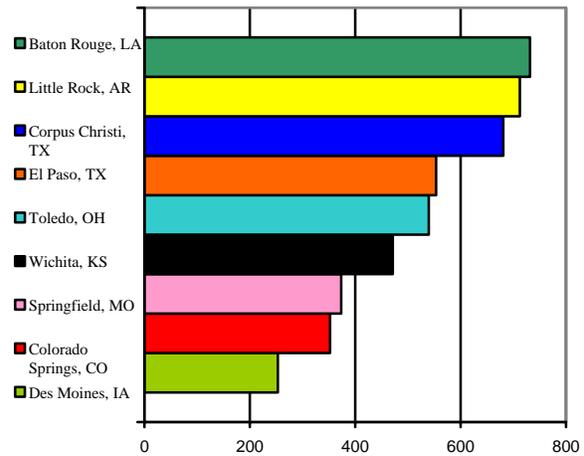
The city's population density has decreased by 51 percent in the past few decades. Today there are approximately 2,266 persons per square mile in Wichita compared to 4,625 per square mile in 1960 when growth within the city limits peaked. The trend of perimeter growth and the associated increase in demand for local government services is expected to continue for Wichita.

PUBLIC SAFETY

National FBI statistics for 2003 show Wichita's violent crime rate to be lower than many midwestern cities of comparable size, including Little Rock and Corpus Christi. The Wichita metropolitan area's violent crime rate in 2003 was 471 offenses per 100,000 population, significantly lower than the 2002 rate of 523 offenses per 100,000 population.

The Wichita Police Department continues to demonstrate its commitment to crime prevention in the community by adding programs such as CPTED, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, which advises building and landscape designers on ways to create security conscious buildings without sacrificing visual appeal. It has added a newsletter on its web site, with information about department activities. The department offers a wide range of services through its Web site, including crime prevention, identity theft and homeland security information, as well as sign-up for seminars on safety for seniors, children and the workplace. It also supports programs such as Neighborhood Watch and the Gang Tattoo Removal Program.

2003 Violent Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population*



*Includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Source: FBI "Crime in the United States." Compiled by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

COMPOSITION

The racial and ethnic composition of Wichita's population is comparable to that of the nation. Current trends indicate the fastest growth rate to be among Asian/Pacific Islanders and persons of Hispanic origin.

| Population by Race/Ethnic Origin, 2004 (percent of total) | | |
|--|-------|--------------|
| | U.S. | Wichita City |
| Hispanic Origin* | 14.1% | 11.5% |
| Not Hispanic | | |
| White | 73.8% | 72.6% |
| Black/African Am. | 12.4% | 11.8% |
| American Indian | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| Asian | 4.0% | 4.6% |
| Other** | 8.9% | 10.0% |

*May be of any race, consequently percentages will add to more than 100 percent.
 **Includes other races and persons identifying themselves as multi-racial.
 Source: Claritas 2004 population estimates.



EDUCATION

Wichitans place great importance on education. In 2000, 84 percent of Wichita's citizens aged 25 years and older had at least a high school diploma, compared to 80 percent in the nation overall.

The City of Wichita is served by eight unified school districts. The Wichita Public Schools (USD 259) is the largest in the city. Slightly more than 51,000 students were enrolled in fall 2004.

In addition to the public school districts, there are dozens of private and parochial schools serving preschool through high school students, as well as those needing special education. Fourteen colleges and universities in the local area serve Wichita, including Wichita State University, University of Kansas-School of Medicine, Friends University, Newman University, and the Wichita Area Technical College.

HEALTH CARE

Wichita is a first-class regional medical center with 13 acute care and freestanding specialty hospitals providing the community with more than 2,900 licensed beds. In addition to these major treatment facilities, there are approximately 40 nursing homes and assisted living facilities. Wichita is also home to the Center for Improvement of Human Functioning, an international bio-medical research and educational organization specializing in nutritional medicine and preventive care.

TRANSPORTATION

Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, the largest airport in Kansas, is a combination commercial air carrier and general aviation complex, providing accommodations for all aircraft. Passenger service is offered through the following airlines: AirTran Airways, Allegiant Air, America West Express (operated by Mesa), American (operated by American, American Eagle, and Chautauqua), Continental Express (operated by ExpressJet), Delta (operated by Atlantic Southeast and Comair), Northwest (operated by Mesaba and Pinnacle), United (operated by Air Wisconsin d/b/a United Express, SkyWest d/b/a United Express, and United). Cargo service is provided by four major carriers, DHL, Federal Express, Menlo Worldwide Forwarding, and UPS.

Air passengers at Mid-Continent numbered 1.5 million in 2004 (inbound and outbound). Airfreight shipments totaled 74.7 million pounds in 2004 (inbound and outbound).

CULTURE AND LEISURE

Recreational opportunities abound in Wichita. The city's compact size allows minimal travel time (average 30 minutes) to outlying areas with open prairie and lakes. Inside the city there are 107 municipal parks, covering 4,200 acres.³ At least 160,000 trees are planted in Wichita's public grounds. Cultural activities include art, natural and historical museums, theater, the Mid-America All-Indian Center, the Wichita Symphony, the

³ Source: City of Wichita Park and Recreation Administration.

| Wichita Mid-Continent Airport Activity Air Freight Shipments (pounds) | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Year | Inbound | Outbound |
| 1997 | 39,148,000 | 38,324,000 |
| 1998 | 37,040,000 | 36,252,000 |
| 1999 | 27,874,000 | 26,110,000 |
| 2000 | 28,884,000 | 22,032,000 |
| 2001 | 26,368,000 | 23,468,000 |
| 2002 | 35,804,000 | 33,684,000 |
| 2003 | 34,784,000 | 32,540,000 |
| 2004 | 40,134,000 | 34,518,000 |

Source: Wichita Airport Authority. Compiled by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

| Wichita Mid-Continent Airport Activity Air Passengers | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Year | Inbound | Outbound |
| 1997 | 710,017 | 704,317 |
| 1998 | 666,442 | 666,506 |
| 1999 | 626,951 | 621,378 |
| 2000 | 617,634 | 609,449 |
| 2001 | 565,498 | 563,883 |
| 2002 | 666,437 | 670,833 |
| 2003 | 712,020 | 717,741 |
| 2004 | 749,333 | 749,416 |

Source: Wichita Airport Authority. Compiled by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

Metropolitan Ballet, an observatory, a botanical garden, and a natural setting zoo. Demonstrating potential strength for tourism in Wichita, Exploration Place, the \$62 million science center and museum, opened in 2000. The Wichita Art Museum reopened in June 2003, after a two-year, \$10.5 million expansion and renovation. During the first six months after reopening, the museum had 40,000 visitors and increased its membership by 300.



Special ethnic, sports, and holiday events take place year-round, culminating in the area-wide nine-day River Festival in May. Beginning as a city-financed centennial celebration in 1970, the River



The River Festival attracts more than 300,000 people each year, with an annual total economic impact of around \$21 million.

Festival has grown steadily. In 1996, it was named one of the top 100 tourist attractions in North America. The total economic impact of the river festival in 2005 is estimated to be about \$21 million.⁴

Minor league baseball, professional hockey and indoor football are examples of other major attractions in the Wichita area. The twin-sheet ice skating arena, Ice Sports Wichita, is available for additional sporting events. Wichita has five City-owned golf courses, four other golf courses for public play and four membership-only private courses.



Century II Convention Hall

Century II is the convention headquarters in downtown. The Kansas Coliseum, just north of the city, is a multi-purpose facility that hosts a variety of events from concerts to livestock shows. In November, the citizens of Sedgwick County approved a

one-cent sales tax increase to fund the construction of a new downtown regional events center.

The \$30 million Hyatt Regency hotel in downtown Wichita has added to the large selection of hotels in the city. Valor Lodging has signed a contract to buy the former Printing Inc. building in Old Town and to convert it into a Courtyard by Marriott by summer of 2006. Wichita is the leading convention and tourism center in Kansas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Wichita offers an excellent business environment, with incentives that include property tax abatements (up to 10 years-100%), industrial revenue bonds (IRBs), Enterprise Zones, job training funds and venture capital.

Under the state constitution, Kansas is a right-to-work state. No labor unions may attempt to collect "service fees" from workers who choose not to join the union. Only 8.4 percent of the Wichita MSA's



The \$138 million WaterWalk project is a public/private partnership, a mixed use development incorporating retail, office, entertainment, and residential in the core of the City..

private work force is unionized compared to 11.2 percent of the national private sector. Outside the aircraft plants only 4 percent of the Wichita MSA's private workforce is unionized.⁵

Downtown Wichita serves as the region's entertainment, artistic, cultural and government center. It has 3.9 million square feet of office space, nearly 50 percent of all office space in Sedgwick County.

In November 2004, county voters approved a project to build a 15,000-seat arena in the center of the city. Ground will be broken for the project in mid-2005 and the arena is expected to open in late 2008. The \$138 million Wichita WaterWalk project is also progressing downtown with Gander Mountain, a specialty sporting goods store, set to open in September 2005. The business will serve as the retail anchor for the project that also includes new office and residential space.



⁴ Source: Wichita Business Journal, May 16, 2005.

⁵ Source: Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce. Estimates are for year-end 1994.



Among the riverfront and core-area public and private development projects under construction or completed since 1994 are:

- Hotel at Old Town
- Wichita Boat House
- Old Town Redevelopment
- Renovation of the historic Eaton Hotel
- State Office Building
- Wichita Ice Sports Center
- Exploration Place, Science Center/Children's Museum Complex
- Hyatt Convention Center Hotel
- East Bank River Walk
- WaterWalk Development
- Maple Lewis Street Bridge Replacement
- McLean Boulevard Realignment
- Douglas Avenue Upgrading
- Development of pocket parks
- Old Town Square/Movie Theater
- Two-way Main Street
- Public Art Program
- Innes Station (apartments)
- Lawrence-Dumont Stadium renovation
- Douglas Street Façade Renovation Program
- Garvey Center Apartments
- The Harvester Apartments
- Renovation of the Orpheum Theatre

COST OF LIVING

Even with all of these amenities, Wichita still maintains a moderate cost-of-living rate of 94.1, a little below average among 294 urban areas in the United States.⁶ As of first quarter 2005, the median sales price of existing single-family homes in the Wichita MSA was \$105,100 compared to the national median price of \$188,800, according to the National Association of Realtors. As of first quarter 2005, the average sale price of a newly built single-family home in the Wichita metro area was \$248,834, substantially below the national average price of \$278,186.⁷

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

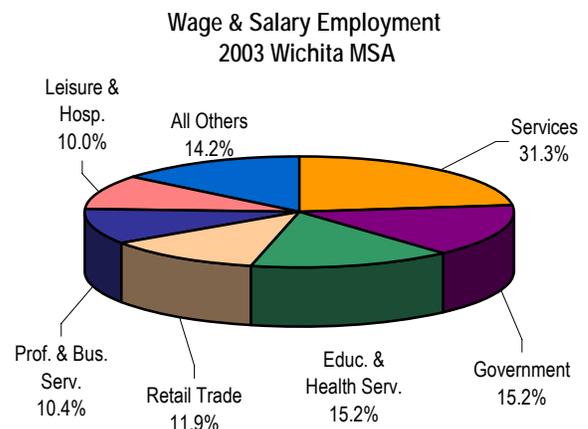
This report on Economic Characteristics was prepared by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) at the request of the Department of Finance specifically for inclusion and use in the 2005-2010 Financial Plan in May 2005. For updated information refer to the CEDBR site (<http://www.wichita.edu/cedbr>) on the World Wide Web.

EMPLOYMENT

Wichita's employment includes a broad mix of business types, with a sizable base of relatively high paying manufacturing jobs. A list of Wichita's major private employers includes The Boeing Co., Cessna Aircraft Co., Raytheon Aircraft Co., Via Christi Regional Medical Center, Bombardier Aerospace Learjet, Dillon Stores, Koch Industries Inc., Wesley Medical Center, AGCO Corp., The Coleman Co., Wichita Clinic, Bank of America and SBC.

However, any listing of the area's largest private employers cannot reveal the large number of small and mid-sized companies providing a wide variety of goods and services to markets around the globe. The 2002 County Business Patterns shows approximately 11,775 business establishments in Sedgwick County with fewer than 100 employees.

Total wage and salary employment in the Wichita metro area increased 0.6 percent for a net gain of 1,800 jobs in 2004. During the past decade, total wage and salary employment grew by 10.7 percent, or an average of 1.1 percent annually. During the past ten years the Wichita metro area added 27,300 net new jobs.



Education and health care services added the most net new jobs in the past decade (7,800) followed by the other services sector (4,100); government sector (3,800); professional and business services sector (3,100); natural resources and construction sector (2,300) and the retail trade sector (1,300).

As of year-end 2004, manufacturing was the largest employment sector (20.6 percent) followed by the government sector (13.6 percent), the education & health services sector (13.6 percent), and the retail trade sector (10.7 percent).

⁶ Source: ACCRA 1st Quarter 2005.

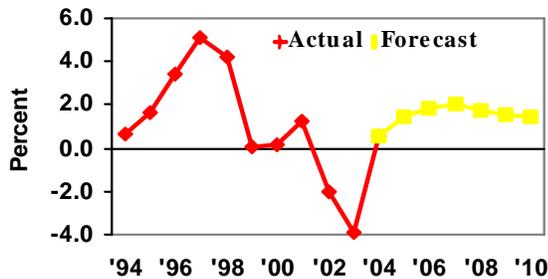
⁷ Source: ACCRA 1st Quarter 2005.



As Wichita's largest industry sector, manufacturing is the only industry that can significantly impact the direction of Wichita's business cycle. The pending sale of Boeing Wichita creates a significant level of concern for the future for many businesses and people in the community. Most impacts on employment and earnings at the plant following a sale will occur starting in the second half of 2005. Jobs losses and wage cuts are expected. The major impact on this year's economy is expected to be the dampening effect the uncertainty surrounding the sale will have on both consumer and business spending, especially for large expenditures such as homes and autos.

On balance Wichita is expected to continue to see overall economic recovery in 2005. However the recovery will be modest and not evenly spread across all industries. Total employment in 2005 is forecasted to increase 1.6 percent for a net gain of 4,400 jobs.

Total Employment Growth Rate Wichita MSA



Source: Ks. Dept. Of Human Resources. Compilation and forecast by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

ECONOMIC INDEXES

There was a slight increase of 0.5 percent in the WSU current conditions index from fourth quarter 2004 to first quarter 2005; yet when comparing the 12 months ending in March 2005 compared to the 12 months ending in March 2004, there was a 4.8 percent increase. The only indicator showing double-digit change either up or down from quarter to quarter was the hotel occupancy rate, which increased 10 percentage points from fourth to first quarter.

For the past seven months the WSU leading economic indicators index has fluctuated within a range of 108 to 109. This indicates a stronger economy than we've experienced since January 1999. From fourth quarter last year to first quarter this year, the index decreased only 0.1 percent. The

indicators showing the largest declines were the value of residential building permits, 25.8 percent, and the value of new orders for aircraft and parts, 20.1 percent. The indicator with the greatest increase from quarter to quarter was the value of non-residential construction permits, with an 86 percent increase. Since the leading index provides a glimpse of the economy six months into the future, it seems to be indicating that we can expect a reasonable amount of stability over the next six months.

In April, the WSU Consumer Expectations Index dropped 7.6 percentage points to 39.7, a significant decline. In May, it regained one percentage point, but still remains at a level lower than any index value since March 2003. In May, respondents were more positive about this being a good time to buy a house than those surveyed in April and were less negative about the local economy as it compares to a year ago. However, respondents are expecting more unemployment over the next six months than the April respondents.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of all wage and salary jobs in the Wichita MSA as of December 2004. Payroll earnings for the industry totaled \$2.926 billion in 2003. The average earnings per job in 2002 were \$50,052. After reaching peak employment in 1998, the manufacturing sector saw 6 years of employment declines. The industry is slated to add more the 1,800 jobs in 2005

Wichita's manufacturing sector, dominated by aircraft, has experienced a severe decline in employment in recent years. The sharp decrease in orders for new airplanes, as a result of both a slowing economy and the after effects of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, led to approximately 15,000 layoffs among Wichita's four OEMs⁸

After a three-year recession, the two big stories in aviation manufacturing in Wichita are the beginning of callbacks of laid-off workers and the pending sale of Boeing Wichita's commercial operations to Onex Corp., a Toronto, Canada-based company. The sale affects 7,500 Boeing employees. Boeing Co.'s Integrated Defense System operation in Wichita, employing about 3,500 will remain in Wichita and part of Boeing. It announced plans to hire between 400 and 500 people by the end of 2005.

Supporting the callbacks are increased deliveries and rising orders. During 2004, Boeing Commercial Airplanes delivered 285 airplanes, up from 281 during 2003, an increase of 1 percent. The company is forecasting 320 deliveries in 2005, up 12 percent from 2004's 285 deliveries.⁹

⁸ Wichita's four original equipment manufacturers include Boeing Aircraft, Cessna Aircraft, Raytheon Aircraft and Bombardier Learjet. While Airbus Industrie is an OEM, the company does not have any production facilities in Wichita.

⁹ Source: Boeing news release, *Boeing Reports Fourth Quarter Results and Full-Year 2004 Results: Updates Outlook*. A

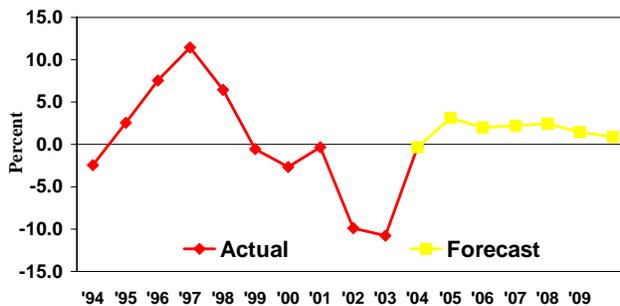


Boeing's board of directors approved marketing efforts of the 7E7. The Wichita plant was awarded the flight deck and forward fuselage sections, while Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in Japan will build the wings. As of third quarter 2004 the company had 52 firm orders for the 7E7.

The General Aviation Manufacturing Association announced that shipments in first quarter 2005 were up 15.7 percent compared to first quarter 2004, while billings for new airplanes rose to \$2.7 billion. Bombardier and Cessna both announced plans for new business jets, the Cessna Citation XLS launched in 2004 and the Global Express SRS to be launched in 2006. Cessna began hiring 400 production and other workers in spring 2004. Raytheon's 2004 orders included its single biggest order of business jets, 58 Hawkers for NetJets. Raytheon continued outsourcing jobs, with some work going to Wichita subcontractors and some to companies outside the United States. Bombardier moved the Challenger 300 final assembly out of Wichita, with a loss of 350 jobs and consolidated its spare parts unit at a cost of 60 jobs.

The CEDBR is forecasting manufacturing employment to increase by 3.1 percent for a net gain of 1,800 jobs. The major risk to this forecast is the pending sale of Wichita's Boeing Commercial Airplanes to Onex. The sale will result in some job losses. At this writing the exact number is not known, but is expected to be in the range of 1,000 jobs.

Manufacturing Employment Growth Rate Wichita MSA



Source: Kansas Dept. of Human Resources. *Compilation and forecast by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.*

Although Wichita has a strong competitive advantage in the production of aircraft, the overall economy has a healthy diversity. In 2001, the Center for Economic Development and Business Research conducted a study that confirmed this diversity.¹⁰ When compared to 318 metropolitan areas across

the nation, Wichita ranked 144th in terms of diversification, demonstrating an above average economic diversity. The volatility of the Wichita economy proved to be lower than the majority of the study cities by each economic indicator measured.

SERVICES

The performance among the service sectors varied substantially during 2004:

- The information sector lost 500 jobs for a net decrease of 7.6 percent.
- The finance sector lost 400 jobs for a net decrease of 3.2 percent.
- The other services sector gained 400 jobs for a net increase of 3.4 percent.
- The leisure and hospitality sector gained 500 jobs for a net increase of 2 percent.
- The professional and business services sector gained 600 jobs for a net increase of 2.3 percent.
- The education and healthcare services sector gained 700 jobs for a net increase of 1.9 percent.

In 2005 we are forecasting modest growth among service sector employment totaling fewer than 1,300 jobs for a growth rate of 1.1 percent. Services are expected to continue to be a major contributor to job growth over the next 5 years.

As a regional health services center for south central Kansas, Wichita should continue to see growth in the health care sector. With continued population growth, employment growth will continue in the educational services sector. Employment in services sub-sectors, such as call centers and leisure and hospitality, will improve as the area exits out of recession.

CONSTRUCTION

The natural resources and construction industry accounted for 5.7 percent of all wage and salary employment in the Wichita MSA in 2004. After two years of employment losses, the industry saw an employment gain of 200 jobs in 2004. In 2003, total payroll for the industry was \$513.5 million and the average earnings per job totaled \$32,210.

In 2004, the residential construction sector continued its robust growth of the past 3 years, with the value of inflation-adjusted new residential construction permits up 13.6 percent compared to 2003. After a couple of slow years, the new commercial construction sector rebounded in 2004 with the value of inflation-adjusted new non-residential construction permits up 26.8 percent compared to 2003.

complete copy of this release can be found online at http://www.boeing.com/news/releases/2005/q1/nr_050202a.pdf
¹⁰ "Industrial Structure and Economic Volatility of Selected Metropolitan Areas", Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University, August, 2001, funded by the City of Wichita, Dept. of Finance.



The CEDBR is forecasting construction employment to increase 0.6 percent in 2005 for a net gain of 100 jobs.

New and existing home sales continued at a brisk pace in 2004, up 5.3 percent from 2003. Even with historically low mortgage rates, refinancing activity has slowed as rates have inched up and the impact of spent-up demand has taken hold.

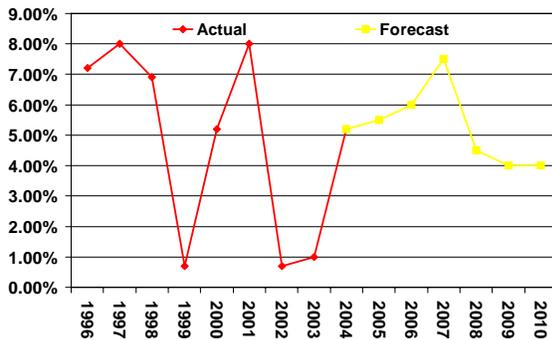
PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 (the latest year for which data are available as of this printing) Wichita had a total personal income (TPI) of \$17,499,809. This TPI ranked 79th in the United States. In 1993 the TPI of Wichita was \$11,275,429 and ranked 76th in the United States. The 2003 TPI reflected an increase of 1.0 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 national change was 3.2 percent. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of TPI was 5.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the nation was 6.5 percent.

From 2005 through 2010, total personal income is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent. If inflation remains in the range of 3 percent, growth of real, inflation-adjusted personal income would average 2.5 percent annually for the period 2005-2010.

Personal income is expected to increase 5.5 percent in 2005 and enjoy healthy gains over the next few years as a result of the rebound in aviation manufacturing.

Total Personal Income Wichita MSA



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA. Compilation and forecast by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

In 2003 Wichita had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$30,060. This PCPI ranked 118th in the United States and was 96 percent of the national average, \$31,472. The 2003 PCPI reflected an increase of 0.6 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 national change was 2.2 percent. In 1993 the PCPI of Wichita was \$21,026 and ranked 96th in the United States. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.3 percent in the Wichita MSA. The average annual growth rate for the nation was 4.7 percent.

Per capita income by county within the metro area ranges from a high of \$30,778 in Sedgwick County to a low of \$24,880 in Sumner County.

RETAIL TRADE AND SALES

While Wichita consumers have continued to spend money on homes throughout the recession, the same is not true for retail spending. Taxable retail sales spending peaked in 1998 at more than \$7.12 billion. After 5 soft years, taxable retail sales finally rebounded to 1998 levels in 2004. Inflation-adjusted retail sales are still lagging well below 1998 levels, however.

Taxable retail sales totaled \$7.285 billion in the Wichita MSA in 2004. Retail sales increased by \$240.9 million or 3.4 percent in 2004 compared to 2003.

Effective July 1, 2005, the local county sales tax will rise from its current 1 percent to 2 percent. The additional 1 percent sales tax will be used to fund a regional events center to be located in downtown Wichita. The additional 1 percent tax is expected to last for 30 months.

After a disappointing Christmas season in 2003 when sales dropped 0.4 percent, fourth quarter 2004 retail sales rebounded strongly, up 5.3 percent from fourth quarter 2003.

Retail sales are projected to increase 5.9 percent in 2005 and then increase at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent during 2006-2010.



| Wichita MSA Taxable Retail Sales | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Nominal Sales (\$ million) | Level Change (\$ million) | Percent Change |
| 1996 | \$6,383 | \$436 | 7.3% |
| 1997 | \$6,837 | \$454 | 7.1% |
| 1998 | \$7,124 | \$288 | 4.2% |
| 1999 | \$7,114 | (\$11) | -0.2% |
| 2000 | \$6,963 | (\$150) | -2.1% |
| 2001 | \$6,983 | \$19 | 0.3% |
| 2002 | \$7,117 | \$135 | 1.9% |
| 2003 | \$7,044 | (\$73) | -1.0% |
| 2004 | \$7,285 | \$241 | 3.4% |
| 2005 Estimate | \$7,718 | \$433 | 5.9% |
| 2006 Forecast | \$8,047 | \$329 | 4.3% |
| 2007 Forecast | \$8,262 | \$215 | 2.7% |
| 2008 Forecast | \$8,460 | \$199 | 2.4% |
| 2009 Forecast | \$8,645 | \$185 | 2.2% |
| 2010 Forecast | \$8,823 | \$177 | 2.1% |

Data Source: Data for 1995-2004 are from the Kansas Department of Revenue. Estimates and forecasts for 2005-2010 were produced by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

| Wichita MSA Wage & Salary Employment Forecast | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Employment | Level Change | Percent Change |
| 1996 | 268,600 | 8,900 | 3.4% |
| 1997 | 282,200 | 13,600 | 5.1% |
| 1998 | 294,100 | 11,900 | 4.2% |
| 1999 | 294,500 | 400 | 0.1% |
| 2000 | 295,200 | 700 | 0.2% |
| 2001 | 298,600 | 3,400 | 1.2% |
| 2002 | 292,500 | (6,100) | -2.0% |
| 2003 | 281,000 | (11,500) | -3.9% |
| 2004 | 282,800 | 1,800 | 0.6% |
| 2005 Forecast | 286,861 | 4,061 | 1.4% |
| 2006 Forecast | 291,918 | 5,057 | 1.8% |
| 2007 Forecast | 297,679 | 5,761 | 2.0% |
| 2008 Forecast | 302,773 | 5,093 | 1.7% |
| 2009 Forecast | 307,314 | 4,542 | 1.5% |
| 2010 Forecast | 311,532 | 4,218 | 1.4% |

Source: Data for 1996-2004 are from the Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services. Forecasts for 2005-2010 were produced by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

| Wichita MSA Personal Income Forecast | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Personal Income (\$ thousands) | Level Change | Percent Change |
| 1996 | \$13,018,854 | \$871,759 | 7.2% |
| 1997 | \$14,054,287 | \$1,035,433 | 8.0% |
| 1998 | \$15,026,598 | \$972,311 | 6.9% |
| 1999 | \$15,136,727 | \$110,129 | 0.7% |
| 2000 | \$15,918,139 | \$781,412 | 5.2% |
| 2001 | \$17,197,254 | \$1,279,115 | 8.0% |
| 2002 | \$17,321,324 | \$124,070 | 0.7% |
| 2003 | \$17,499,809 | \$178,485 | 1.0% |
| 2004 Estimate | \$18,407,846 | \$908,037 | 5.2% |
| 2005 Forecast | \$19,420,277 | \$1,012,432 | 5.5% |
| 2006 Forecast | \$20,585,494 | \$1,165,217 | 6.0% |
| 2007 Forecast | \$22,129,406 | \$1,543,912 | 7.5% |
| 2008 Forecast | \$23,125,229 | \$995,823 | 4.5% |
| 2009 Forecast | \$24,050,238 | \$925,009 | 4.0% |
| 2010 Forecast | \$25,012,248 | \$962,010 | 4.0% |

Source: Data for 1992-2003 are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for 2004-2010 were produced by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.



BENCHMARKING

Comparing local performance statistics with selected benchmarks is a valuable step in evaluating municipal operations. The City of Wichita uses benchmarking to help provide information internally and externally about the efficient delivery of quality services.

Following is information gathered through three distinct methods of benchmarking. The first uses the data provided by the International City/County Managers' Association (ICMA) Center for Performance Measurement. The second is an internally produced "Peer City Comparison." Finally, the third method is the use of internal measurements to gauge internal improvement or areas of necessary improvement.

ICMA OVERVIEW

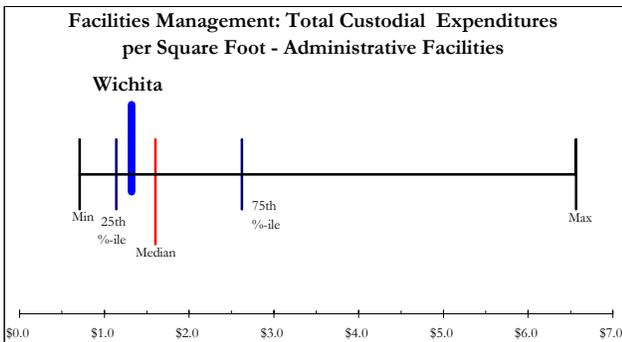
Data from the International City/County Managers' Association (ICMA) Center for Performance Measurement is used to analyze Wichita's performance relative to other localities based on uniform performance data reported annually to the center via program templates (questionnaires).

Currently 84 local governments (including the City of Wichita) are members of the ICMA Center for Performance Measurement. Not all of the participating jurisdictions complete the templates for all program areas, nor do they provide all the data requested in a template. Governments leave items out for any number of reasons but primarily because their data is configured in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to answer some questions on the template.

Median, minimum, maximum, and percentile values represent those jurisdictions responding for the measures shown as part of the ICMA Center for Performance Measurement data collection for FY 2003 (83 participating cities); they do not represent more general statistics for all local governments. For further explanatory information, see the ICMA's Comparative Performance Measurement: FY 2003 Data Report.

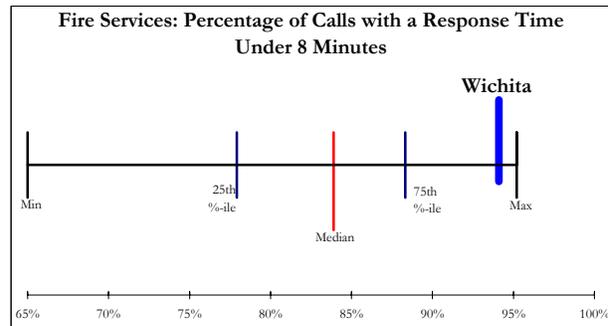
Facilities Maintenance

Wichita provides low maintenance costs for its administrative facilities, with total custodial expenditures per square foot of \$1.32. That is lower than the median of just over \$1.50 and close to the 25th percentile of just over a \$1.



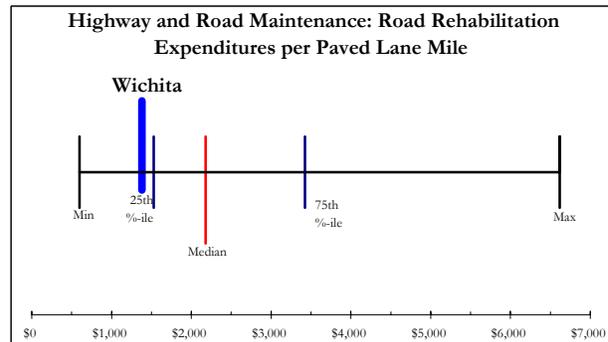
Fire Services

Although Wichita experienced a high number of total residential structure fire incidents per 1,000 population served at 1.3, the Fire Department was able to stay below the median in fire personnel injuries with time lost per 1,000 fire and non-fire incidents at 0.5. The majority of jurisdictions had lower numbers of fire incidents while having higher time lost for personnel. Also, Wichita experienced incredibly fast response times with 94.1% of all calls responded to within eight minutes or under. That is considerably better than the median response of approximately 83%. To note, the City of Wichita was within the top quarter of all participants in fire response times.



Roads

The City of Wichita does an excellent job of keeping rehabilitation expenditures per paved lane mile low (\$1,381 – well below the median of just over \$2,000, and in the top quarter). At the same time the City maintains 79% of paved lane miles in satisfactory or better condition, measured by the Pavement Quality Index (PQI). That is just above the median of approximately 78%.



Housing

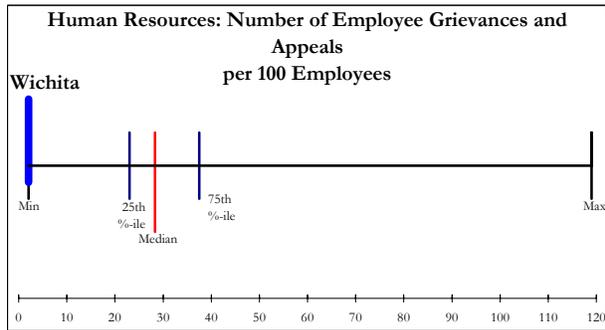
With a low number of units rehabilitated per \$100,000 of total public assistance (5.84), the focus is on a quick turn-around to provide rehabilitated housing. In fact, the average number of calendar days from rehabilitation application to completion of rehabilitation work (150 days) is approximately 20 days fewer than the median.

Human Resources

Although the City of Wichita does not compare well with other jurisdictions for sick leave hours used per 1,000 hours

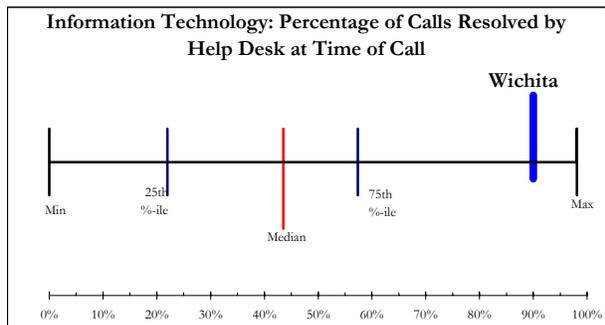


worked (45 hours as compared to the median of just under 30), the City does have excellent relations for employee grievances and appeals. The City, at 2 is well below the median of approximately 28, and is the lowest by far.



Information Technology

With a 95% telephone system problem resolution/repair corrected within 24 hours, and 90% of calls resolved by Help Desk at time of call, the City of Wichita is extremely customer-oriented in its IT services. The telephone problem resolution is well above the 75% median and is in the top quarter of all jurisdictions. The Help Desk also ranks high, it is well above the 44% median resolution and is even well above the 75th percentile of 58%, easily ranking it as one of the top quarter of all jurisdictions.



Libraries

The City of Wichita operates an extremely efficient operation for libraries without the benefit of special taxation or a separate Library revenue source, outside of grants. In comparison, the Library operating and maintenance expenditures per capita are a mere \$16.2 per person (the median is around \$62 per person), while the circulation per registered borrower is 12.46, or just below the median of 13.5.

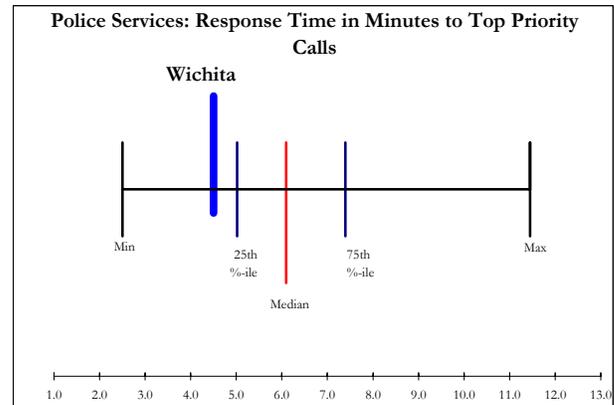
Parks

Looking at net revenues per capita, excluding golf, the City is just above the median, meaning that parks and recreation services cost approximately \$6 less per person compared to other cities.

Police

The City of Wichita Police Department is a very efficient and effective department. Total O&M expenditures charged to the police department, per capita are \$145.28 per person.

Whereas the median is almost \$200 per person, WPD is in the top quarter of all jurisdictions. At the same time, the WPD has a response time to top priority calls of 4.5 minutes, nearly 2 minutes less than the median, and half a minute below the 25th percentile.



PEER-CITY OVERVIEW

Data compiled by staff on the basis of comparable population, form of government, and participation in ICMA Center for Performance Measurement is used to analyze Wichita's performance relative to other comparable jurisdictions based on uniform performance data reported annually. Those cities included in the comparison are: Austin, TX; Colorado Springs, CO; Corpus Christi, TX; Dayton, OH; Des Moines, IA; Kansas City, MO; Las Vegas, NV; Lincoln, NE; Long Beach, CA; Mesa, AZ; Norfolk, VA; Oakland, CA; Oklahoma City, OK; Omaha, NE; Orlando, FL; Portland, OR; Reno, NV; Richmond, VA; Salt Lake City, UT; Tucson, AZ; Tulsa, OK; Virginia Beach, VA; and Westminster, CO.

Using a combination of data collected through ICMA, Census 2000, CEDBR (WSU using Claritas 2003), and data provided directly by the jurisdiction, the following benchmarks were found.

General Characteristics

The 9th largest in square miles of jurisdiction and the 13th most dense population allow Wichita to be the 50th sized city in the nation and ranked 14th largest in the comparison. Wichita does provide for the 4th shortest average one way commute times at 18.1 minutes, 7 minutes shorter than the national average.

| Jurisdiction | Square miles of jurisdiction | Population density | Residential population of jurisdiction | Avg One-Way Commute Time |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Wichita | 154.12 | 2,248.28 | 346,505 | 18.1 |
| City Averages | 182.92 | 2,808.34 | 354,051 | 22.0 |
| United States | | | | 25.5 |
| Wichita Rank | 9th largest | 13th most dense | 14th largest | 4th shortest |



With a population that is 2 years younger than the national average, but the 14th oldest in the comparison, Wichita provides for a low cost of living at 95.5, or the 8th lowest and 5% lower than the national average, but also a low per capita income or only \$20,647, or 9th lowest and \$1000 lower than the national average.

| Jurisdiction | Median Age | Overall Cost of Living Index | Per Capita Income |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wichita | 33.4 | 95.5 | \$20,647 |
| City Averages | 32.8 | 99.8 | \$20,646 |
| United States | 35.3 | 100 | \$21,587 |
| Wichita Rank | 14th oldest | 8th lowest | 9th lowest |

Wichita has a low median household income of \$33,970, 3rd lowest and \$8,000 below the US average. However, the 11% of individuals below the poverty level show that Wichita is not a poor community, in fact that is the 7th lowest of the comparable cities, and below the national average or 12%.

| Jurisdiction | Median household income | % of individuals below poverty level |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wichita | \$33,970 | 11.2% |
| City Averages | \$40,218 | 14.6% |
| United States | \$41,994 | 12.4% |
| Wichita Rank | 3rd lowest | 7th lowest % |

Manufacturing jobs lead to a high unemployment rate or 6.2%, that is the 6th highest rate of the comparable cities and well above the 5.4% national average.

| Jurisdiction | Un-employment rate |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Wichita | 6.2% |
| City Averages | 5.4% |
| United States | 5.4% |
| Wichita Rank | 6th highest rate |

Government

While Wichita is the 14th largest in population, it is also the 6th lowest in operating expenditures. And even more impressive is that with the 9th fewest number of FTEs jurisdiction wide, the City can also boast that at 8.9 FTEs per 1,000 population it is the 4th most efficient provider of services.

| Jurisdiction | Total general fund operating expenditures | Total number of FTEs jurisdiction-wide | Number of FTEs per 1,000 population |
|---------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Wichita | \$150.5 | 3,090.8 | 8.9 |
| City Averages | \$267.7 | 4,569.1 | 13.5 |
| United States | | | |
| Wichita Rank | 6th lowest | 9th fewest | 4th lowest |

The average number of FTEs per 1000 population is 13.5, so Wichita, despite being in the top half of population and size, offers its services with 4 less employees per 1000 population. Also note that in a comparison of other entities, 2 of the entities that are lower than Wichita do not include Utilities.

INTERNAL OVERVIEW

The other aspect of benchmarking is by measuring against one's own past achievements and performance. The City of Wichita uses this technique to help determine specific policies and programs that provide benefit to the citizens of our community.

This process is done on an individual department basis and can be found in this document, specifically in the performance sections of each Department Budget pages.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following maps provide an insight into the past and future of the boundaries of the City of Wichita. The first map provides Growth Periods by decade, showing that the 1910s, 1950s, and 1960s were extremely high growth decades, while as the 1920s and 1970s were lower growth decades. The second map provides a projection and view into the future growth of the City as well as other Urban Growth Areas within Sedgwick County. This map provides a glimpse into several issues that the City will be faced with in the next 25 years.



125TH N

117TH N

109TH N

101ST N

93RD N

85TH N

77TH N

69TH N

61ST N

53RD N

45TH N

37TH N

29TH N

21ST N

13TH N

CENTRAL

KELLOGG

HARRY

PAWNEE

31ST S

MAC ARTHUR

47TH S

55TH S

63RD S

71ST S

79TH S

87TH S

95TH S

103RD S

111TH S

119TH S

159TH E

143RD E

127TH E

GREENWICH

WEBB

ROCK

WOODLAWN

OLIVER

HILLSIDE

HYDRAULIC

BROADWAY

SENECA

MERIDIAN

WEST

HOOVER

RIDGE

TYLER

MAIZE

119TH W

135TH W

151ST W

167TH W

183RD W

199TH W

215TH W

231ST W

247TH W

263RD W

279TH W

295TH W

311TH W

327TH W

343RD W

359TH W

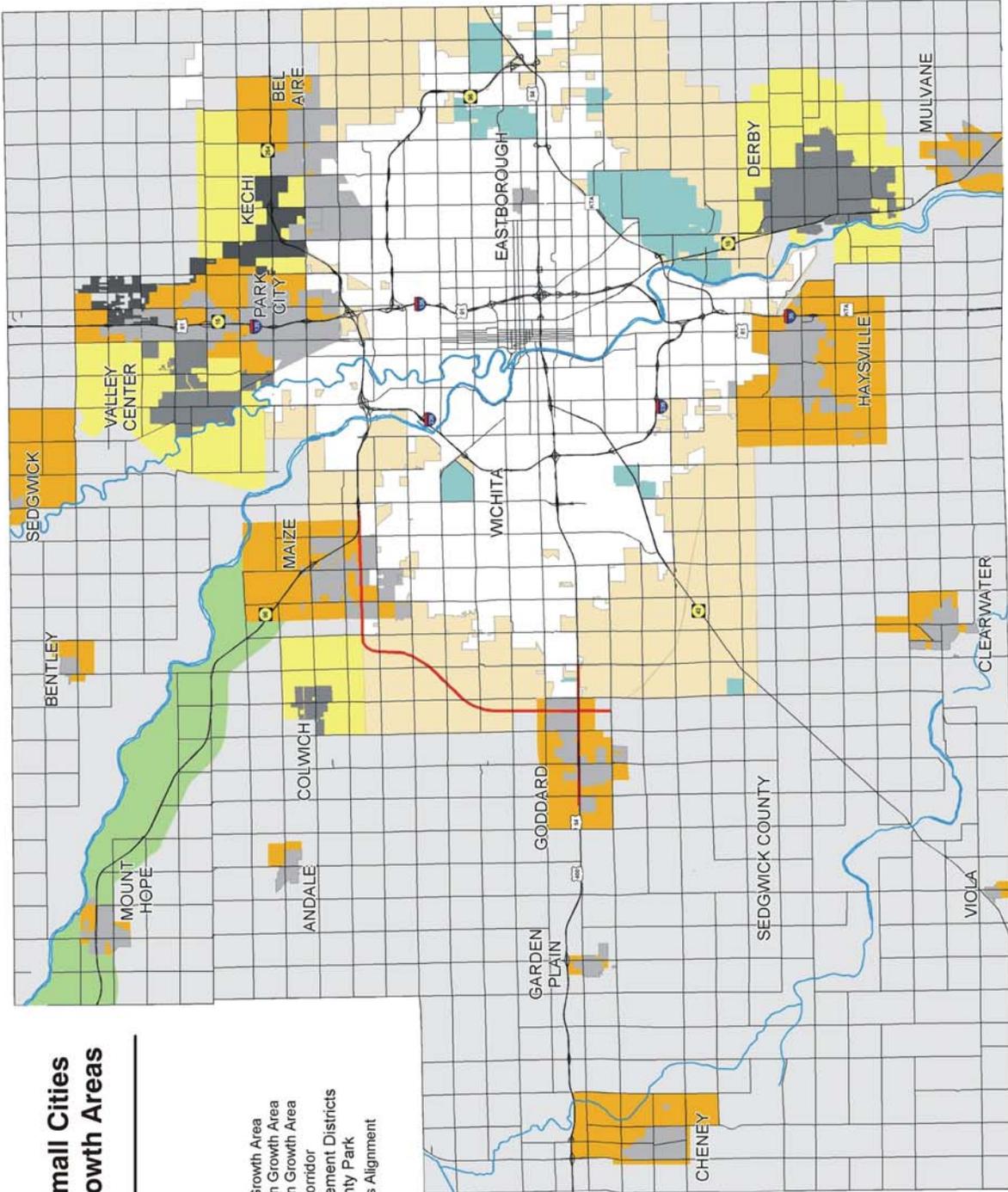
375TH W

391ST W

407TH W

Wichita and Small Cities 2030 Urban Growth Areas

- Wichita
- Small Cities
- Small Cities
- Small Cities
- Rural Areas
- Wichita 2030 Urban Growth Area
- Small City 2030 Urban Growth Area
- Small City 2030 Urban Growth Area
- K-96 Special Uses Corridor
- Industrial & Improvement Districts
- and Sedgwick County Park
- Proposed NW Bypass Alignment





BUDGET PROCESS

Nearly all policies and actions of the City of Wichita involve resource allocation. Central to the allocation process is the development of financial trends and the annual operating and capital improvement program budgets.

THE BUDGET CYCLE

The City of Wichita utilizes a two-year rolling budget cycle, meaning that revenue and expenditure budgets are prepared annually by fund, and revised for the next two calendar years. The City Manager submits a proposed budget to the City Council for their consideration. The proposed budget revises the current year budget, proposes a budget for the ensuing fiscal year (as required by law) and projects a budget for the second succeeding year.

In accordance with state law, the City submits the annual budget to the state for certification of each operating fund. If increased expenditure authority is needed for any fund in the revised budget, the City Council must formally approve a revised budget and re-certify that fund to the state, following the re-certification process prescribed in state law.

While the City is developing the annual operating budget, a parallel process is taking place with respect to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Shortly after the operating budget is adopted, the CIP is presented, outlining the City's 10-year program for planned capital investments and the means of financing the planned projects.

THE BUDGET CALENDAR FOLLOWS THIS GENERAL SCHEDULE

January – March. Prior year actuals are analyzed (finances *and* performance measures). Revenues are projected and trends are studied. Financial assumptions, budget targets, and projected internal service rates are communicated to Department Directors through the budget instructions. Personal services are projected for the pending budget development process and departments may begin preparing some segments of their budget submittals (i.e., performance measures and program options). Departments make overview presentations to the City Council (March). A financial forecast is developed and presented to the City Council. This plan reports the expected long-term financial condition of the City's primary funds based on current trends and assuming status quo policies and directives. The City Council provides direction to the Manager and Finance staff concerning priorities and desired objectives for the budget.

March – April. Base budgets are finalized by Budget staff, in cooperation with and assisted by department staff. Program options and performance measures are developed by department staff. A formal budget request is submitted by the Department Director. The submittal includes an overview, performance measures, program options (including required reduction options), and the Budget Office base budget. There is also an electronic spreadsheet or database of precise, comprehensive line item detail. Finance staff solicit input from citizen groups (District Advisory Boards, Citizen Academy participants and Neighborhood groups).

May – June. Budget requests are reviewed by Finance staff, who will proffer recommendations to the City Manager. Department Directors present their requests *directly* to the City Manager during hearings in late May and early June, and respond to Finance Department recommendations. Final changes are directed by the Manager and a formal budget policy message (transmittal letter) is crafted to accompany the City Manager's proposed budget.

July – August. The City Manager's recommended operating budget is presented to the City Council. The proposed budget is posted on the internet for access by departments and the general public. Analysts contact department staff to report in greater detail what has and has not been included in the Manager's proposed budget. Public hearings are held weekly on the operating budget and at special meetings and workshops. City staff members respond to requests from interested citizens and citizen groups.

Mid August. After publishing of a 10-day advance notice of hearing in the official newspaper (as specified in state law), a final hearing is held and the budget is formally adopted by the governing body. Once the notice of hearing has been published, the budgeted expenditures for each fund may not be increased and the amount identified for taxes to be levied may not be increased, although other changes may be enacted.

August 25. The operating budget is officially certified to the state of Kansas.

August – September. The revised (current year) budget appropriation adjustments are incorporated into the City's finance system. Department staff are notified of amounts and items included in the officially adopted budget, though official copies of the budget are not printed and distributed until October.

Mid or late fall. The Capital Improvement Program is presented to the City Council. (The Capital Improvement Program process is explained in greater detail in this document in the section titled "Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects".)



STATE LAWS AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

Statutes of the State of Kansas govern the operating budget process. Among other provisions, the budget law states that cities must:

- prepare annual, itemized budgets;
- account for the prior, current, and ensuing year in specific ways;
- maintain fund balances within prescribed limits;
- hold a formal hearing, with appropriate publication and notice;
- complete the process and submit the budget by August 25; and
- not exceed adopted expenditure authority without approval through a formal amendment process.

The cash-basis law provides that cities may not pay any obligation in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury at the time for the indicated purpose. Under state law, and according to accepted accounting principles, accounts of the City are organized by funds and groups of accounts. This means that:

- each fund is a budget and for accounting purposes has its own set of revenues and expenditures, which must balance;
- expenditures within each fund are limited to the specific purposes of that fund; and,
- resources or revenues in excess of current expenditures are not available for expenditures in other funds.

The State of Kansas statutes, as well as the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Description of Funds, are presented in the "Other Information" section following the fund summaries in this document.

Budgets are prepared on a *budgetary basis* different from *generally accepted accounting principles* (GAAP basis). For budgeting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period, except for special assessments of the Debt Service Fund that are recognized on the cash basis. The major difference between GAAP and budgetary basis is the reporting of encumbrances (purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments) as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP) as opposed to the equivalent of expenditures (budgetary).

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The amount of available funding determines much of the budget process. Since future revenues cannot be known for certain, the framework for the whole budget development process, in effect, is built upon assumptions about the City's economic and financial future.

BUDGET REVISIONS, AMENDMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Early in the year and concurrent with the development of financial trends and projections, the process begins to revise the current year budget and develop the next year's operating budget. Revisions incorporate the latest available information for revenue and expenditure estimates. In addition, the revisions ensure that the planned programs and service levels conform to any new City Council policies.

BUDGET AMENDMENTS. Under Kansas law, the City Council may amend an adopted budget during an operating year, if unforeseen circumstances create a need to increase the expenditure authority of a fund or budget. A ten day official notice is published and a public hearing is held before the City Council.

BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS. During the year, budget adjustments in amounts less than \$25,000 are made within funds administratively, as actual program costs develop. Budget adjustments greater than \$25,000, or adjustments that change the intent of a program expenditure are brought to the City Council for action.

FACTORS IMPACTING THE BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

- Revenue projections, trends and assumptions
- Prior choices, such as policy decisions, programs, and debt obligations
- New needs in the community
- Community preferences
- Limitations imposed by state and federal legislation, the national economy and natural resources

Revenue Projections. The first step in the budget development process is the projection of revenues by City staff. Trends in the performance of each revenue source are studied, and economic conditions and events that could alter the projections are considered.

By March of each year, the best assumptions about many future revenue sources must be "put on the table." The revenue assumptions become the basis of each fund's projection in the Financial Plan.

Many factors affect revenues, including weather conditions (especially important for electric, gas and water utility franchise taxes); motor vehicle and gas taxes); and local economic



conditions (influencing the sales tax revenue stream as well as other sources). Economic indicators used in preparing the financial projections and budget are included in the “Other Information” section of this document.

Forecasting revenues is one of the most difficult tasks the City has in preparing a budget. If assumptions are too optimistic, policy makers may adopt programs that will not be supported by actual revenues in the coming year. If assumptions are too pessimistic, the budget process becomes constrained by the need to reduce programs and expenditures, or to find new revenue sources, including tax increases.

Assumptions are stated at the beginning of the General Fund presentation because of their importance in the budget process. The assumptions not only provide a benchmark for adjustments in the actual year of operation, but also allow other interested citizens to challenge and improve on the assumptions as the budget is being reviewed.

Prior Choices. The budget process is shaped by many policy decisions and guidelines established by the City Council. For example, the Council monitors the reserve for the General Fund and has determined to maintain levels that do not fall below a minimum of 10 percent of annual revenues. The reserve is thought to be a prudent “savings account” for unforeseen emergencies or shortfalls caused by revenue declines.

Programs supported in the current operating budget represent prior Council commitments that must be continually evaluated to determine if the programs should be sustained, altered, reduced, or eliminated altogether. Reallocations of personnel or equipment, and other modifications involving levels and methods of service delivery in ongoing programs must be undertaken with sensitivity to community preferences, in addition to minimizing disruption to all individuals involved in producing or receiving the service.

Debt obligations that have been assumed to pay for the City's streets and bridges, water and sewer systems, park system, and facilities are another prior choice important in the budget development process. Property tax support for debt service, as a matter of City Council policy, amounts to ten mills, or roughly one-third of all property taxes paid by taxpaying residents in the City.

Closely related to decisions on new debt obligations are the ongoing costs assumed with new capital projects. Future costs of heating and maintaining new buildings, and keeping roads and streets in good condition will add to the annual operating costs.

New Needs, Preferences and Limitations. Finally, new needs and policy directions, as well as unexpected constraints, shape the over-all budget process. Among the most important on the agenda for the City have been public safety, support for community policing, and maintenance of the City and infrastructure.

Meeting unexpected costs of programs mandated by the federal and state governments, as well as providing for future employee compensation, continue to be critical issues. These and other policy matters are addressed in the City Manager's letter, or policy message, which focuses the City Council and citizens on the important decisions encompassed in the operating budget.



2006/2007 ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET CALENDAR

| FISCAL 2005 | ACTION |
|--------------------|---|
| March 1 – April 22 | City Council Budget Workshops – Department overview presentations |
| March 21 | Budget instructions for 2006/2007 operating budget sent to departments |
| April 22 | Final budget submittals due from departments |
| May 31 – June 17 | City Manager reviews the 2006/2007 operating budget in City Manager Budget Hearings |
| JULY 6 | DISTRIBUTION OF CITY MANAGER'S PROPOSED 2006/2007 ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET |
| July 12 | Present budget to City Council, Public Hearing on the 2006/2007 operating budget |
| July 19 | City Council authorizes publication notice on the 2006/2007 operating budget, Public Hearing |
| August 2 | Public hearing on the 2006/2007 annual operating budget. |
| August 9 | City Council formal hearing and adoption of the 2006 operating budget. City Council fixes levy and authorizes publication notice on the 2006 annual operating budget. |
| August 25 | Filing of levies and 2006 budget with Sedgwick County Clerk (K.S.A. 79-1801 and 79-2930) |



SUMMARIES OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

ALL FUNDS SUMMARY REVENUES BY TYPE 2004-2007

| SOURCES BY TYPE | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| General property taxes | 82,423,228 | 85,555,050 | 85,495,690 | 89,521,630 | 92,668,510 |
| Motor vehicle tax | 11,780,064 | 11,121,770 | 11,954,680 | 12,313,320 | 12,682,720 |
| Local sales tax | 44,738,967 | 43,717,200 | 45,857,440 | 47,003,880 | 48,178,980 |
| Gas tax | 14,873,758 | 15,096,560 | 15,368,620 | 15,829,670 | 16,304,570 |
| Franchise fees | 29,555,657 | 30,104,360 | 30,535,130 | 31,784,690 | 32,741,560 |
| Water/Sewer utility fees | 34,269,571 | 68,210,490 | 65,292,330 | 69,938,710 | 74,755,270 |
| Other enterprise fees | 7,969,966 | 8,439,670 | 8,898,830 | 9,245,150 | 9,416,540 |
| Internal service revenues | 47,351,462 | 55,872,930 | 49,882,560 | 53,872,800 | 57,539,900 |
| Special assessments | 25,236,426 | 21,727,820 | 26,001,950 | 28,039,640 | 28,689,480 |
| Operating grants / shared revenues | 6,657,751 | 6,153,150 | 6,276,540 | 6,403,650 | 6,500,400 |
| Transient guest tax | 4,926,128 | 4,577,310 | 4,638,390 | 4,719,560 | 4,813,950 |
| Fines and penalties | 7,933,219 | 9,265,590 | 8,498,900 | 9,297,070 | 9,591,550 |
| Licenses and permits | 6,162,669 | 7,665,300 | 7,209,260 | 7,609,220 | 7,664,410 |
| Interest earnings | 5,825,233 | 6,519,260 | 6,341,980 | 6,728,060 | 7,651,190 |
| Charges for services and sales | 50,721,723 | 23,312,550 | 21,315,260 | 23,333,050 | 24,641,210 |
| Rental income | 15,983,261 | 15,711,660 | 17,082,500 | 17,336,210 | 17,543,130 |
| Administrative charges | 3,007,107 | 3,482,110 | 3,857,110 | 3,783,310 | 3,471,280 |
| Other revenues and transfers in | 37,906,363 | 31,457,490 | 42,349,840 | 40,763,160 | 42,163,730 |
| Grand total sources | 437,322,553 | 447,990,270 | 456,857,010 | 477,522,780 | 497,018,380 |
| Interfund transactions | 76,005,435 | 83,171,400 | 87,989,700 | 90,513,170 | 94,605,300 |
| Net annual budget sources | 361,317,118 | 364,818,870 | 368,867,310 | 387,009,610 | 402,413,080 |

Due to GASB 34 several trust funds were reassigned as special revenue funds, beginning in 2002. Comparisons to years prior to 2002 will be skewed as a result.

Note: Totals exclude appropriated fund balance reserves. Trust Funds and Enterprise Construction Funds are also excluded.



EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY 2004-2007

| EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY | | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 110 | Regular Salaries | 106,504,417 | 115,041,030 | 116,462,100 | 123,087,360 | 128,183,150 |
| 120 | Special Salaries | 3,860,843 | 3,786,440 | 3,761,130 | 3,775,110 | 3,794,020 |
| 130 | Overtime | 4,441,414 | 2,400,000 | 2,563,700 | 2,470,980 | 2,471,060 |
| 140 | Employee Benefits | 33,502,679 | 39,396,000 | 35,950,670 | 39,318,020 | 44,575,410 |
| 150 | Planned Savings | 0 | (3,731,090) | (2,209,690) | (4,089,220) | (6,196,180) |
| Personal Services | | 148,309,354 | 156,892,380 | 156,527,910 | 164,562,250 | 172,827,460 |
| 210 | Utilities | 12,750,262 | 14,419,460 | 14,210,460 | 14,374,030 | 14,468,340 |
| 220 | Communications | 1,728,757 | 1,703,280 | 1,707,230 | 1,795,930 | 1,796,860 |
| 230 | Transportation and Training | 308,224 | 539,910 | 698,890 | 651,780 | 660,020 |
| 240 | Insurance | 1,608,428 | 1,339,560 | 1,334,030 | 1,912,040 | 1,921,080 |
| 250 | Professional Services | 27,899,602 | 26,837,080 | 26,940,660 | 27,266,240 | 24,661,540 |
| 260 | Data Processing | 4,921,298 | 5,939,670 | 5,911,260 | 6,474,610 | 6,331,480 |
| 270 | Equipment Charges | 8,783,947 | 8,990,570 | 9,015,040 | 9,265,870 | 9,366,070 |
| 280 | Buildings and Grounds Charges | 1,885,591 | 1,713,450 | 1,773,870 | 1,712,730 | 1,745,990 |
| 290 | Other Contractuals | 3,857,075 | 4,767,950 | 5,674,710 | 5,528,640 | 5,236,810 |
| Contractuals | | 63,743,183 | 66,250,930 | 67,266,150 | 68,981,870 | 66,188,190 |
| 310 | Office Supplies | 380,090 | 522,480 | 542,060 | 576,220 | 563,440 |
| 320 | Clothing and Towels | 702,421 | 702,010 | 785,870 | 802,890 | 831,900 |
| 330 | Chemicals | 2,728,285 | 3,434,680 | 3,153,020 | 2,872,150 | 2,790,970 |
| 340 | Equipment Parts and Supplies | 3,839,857 | 4,156,950 | 4,137,650 | 4,475,460 | 4,277,060 |
| 350 | Materials | 1,601,243 | 2,245,550 | 2,270,790 | 2,177,440 | 2,192,440 |
| 370 | Building Parts and Materials | 161,977 | 509,830 | 510,730 | 503,930 | 503,930 |
| 380 | Non-capitalizable Equipment | 2,548,748 | 2,265,490 | 2,641,520 | 2,447,970 | 2,452,420 |
| 390 | Other Commodities | (7,577) | 730,310 | 695,730 | 686,780 | 693,510 |
| Commodities | | 11,955,045 | 14,567,300 | 14,737,370 | 14,542,840 | 14,305,670 |
| 410 | Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 420 | Buildings | 130 | 567,060 | 332,060 | 407,060 | 117,060 |
| 430 | Improvements Other Than Bldgs. | 0 | 17,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 440 | Office Equipment | 182,163 | 206,950 | 306,860 | 259,080 | 194,690 |
| 450 | Vehicular Equipment | 392,932 | 1,553,740 | 1,398,160 | 1,565,870 | 617,170 |
| 460 | Operating Equipment | 3,929,215 | 2,531,190 | 2,918,860 | 2,495,160 | 2,471,440 |
| Capital Outlay | | 4,504,439 | 4,875,940 | 4,955,940 | 4,727,170 | 3,400,360 |
| 510 | Interfund Transfers | 27,093,655 | 20,583,420 | 13,035,830 | 14,684,670 | 9,577,980 |
| 520 | Debt Service | 104,262,878 | 98,514,840 | 94,810,840 | 135,696,310 | 114,970,850 |
| 530 | Other Nonoperating Expenses | 4,564,584 | 42,840,740 | 9,040,770 | 42,473,650 | 11,724,880 |
| 540 | Inventory Accounts | 3,031,155 | 4,582,200 | 4,629,740 | 4,590,200 | 4,590,200 |
| Other | | 138,952,271 | 166,521,200 | 121,517,180 | 197,444,830 | 140,863,910 |
| Total Expenditures | | 367,464,292 | 409,107,750 | 365,004,550 | 450,258,960 | 397,585,590 |



EXPENDITURES BY FUNDS 2004-2007

| EXPENDITURES BY FUND | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| General Fund | 161,122,985 | 168,651,870 | 169,606,460 | 177,025,170 | 182,560,230 |
| Debt Service | 78,216,794 | 69,433,540 | 69,433,540 | 107,108,020 | 84,859,890 |
| Total tax levy funds | 239,339,778 | 238,085,410 | 239,040,000 | 284,133,190 | 267,420,120 |
| Tourism & Convention Promotion | 4,633,681 | 4,618,480 | 4,618,480 | 5,124,200 | 4,845,460 |
| Downtown Trolley System * | 111,772 | 143,370 | 143,370 | 145,210 | 143,460 |
| Special Alcohol Programs | 1,335,528 | 1,730,820 | 1,611,250 | 1,635,980 | 1,555,980 |
| Special Parks & Recreation | 1,386,980 | 1,415,000 | 1,415,000 | 1,481,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Ice Rink Management * | 1,178,182 | 1,250,000 | 1,199,420 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| Landfill | 460,797 | 3,586,470 | 1,782,900 | 4,062,270 | 667,510 |
| Landfill Post Closure * | 1,158,452 | 27,253,410 | 5,346,570 | 23,601,910 | 1,762,780 |
| Central Inspection | 5,230,511 | 5,584,740 | 5,394,420 | 5,509,770 | 5,623,470 |
| Economic Development * | 3,385,483 | 1,740,690 | 5,570,580 | 1,787,100 | 1,803,450 |
| Sales Tax Construction Pledge * | 20,568,330 | 24,507,930 | 24,507,930 | 28,643,890 | 24,386,540 |
| Property Management Operations | 1,745,246 | 2,252,670 | 1,383,570 | 1,861,740 | 1,194,130 |
| State Office Building Complex | 985,285 | 1,600,640 | 1,310,180 | 1,341,750 | 1,022,650 |
| TIF Districts | 5,332,476 | 13,397,410 | 6,799,500 | 13,973,170 | 6,406,120 |
| SSMID | 589,880 | 591,150 | 591,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| City/County Joint Operations * | 2,912,204 | 3,149,790 | 3,068,590 | 3,310,420 | 3,411,780 |
| Art Museum Board * | 1,322,408 | 1,322,460 | 1,322,460 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 |
| Cemetery Fund * | 21,476 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 |
| Total special revenue funds | 52,358,691 | 94,174,430 | 66,094,770 | 95,361,250 | 57,206,170 |
| Airport | 14,047,469 | 15,353,970 | 15,350,270 | 15,864,110 | 16,441,170 |
| Golf Course Operations | 3,690,420 | 4,221,160 | 4,819,560 | 5,060,320 | 4,942,600 |
| Transit | 5,232,502 | 5,533,780 | 5,468,660 | 5,458,530 | 5,572,000 |
| Sewer Utility Operations | 28,293,472 | 31,741,190 | 30,448,910 | 32,341,100 | 33,449,880 |
| Water Utility Operations | 36,227,786 | 42,479,190 | 39,594,380 | 42,531,380 | 44,274,850 |
| Storm Water Management | 5,189,966 | 6,823,310 | 6,132,740 | 8,810,810 | 7,573,610 |
| Total enterprise funds | 92,681,615 | 106,152,600 | 101,814,520 | 110,066,250 | 112,254,110 |
| Information Technology | 6,849,704 | 7,809,700 | 7,809,700 | 9,142,600 | 7,637,890 |
| Equipment Motor Pool | 11,028,260 | 13,618,790 | 11,204,120 | 13,563,820 | 11,405,970 |
| Stationery Stores | 794,568 | 1,190,750 | 1,069,490 | 1,130,550 | 981,960 |
| Self Insurance | 33,056,437 | 39,012,060 | 33,277,420 | 34,912,380 | 38,679,140 |
| Total internal service funds | 51,728,970 | 61,631,300 | 53,360,730 | 58,749,350 | 58,704,960 |
| Gross expenditures | 436,109,054 | 500,043,740 | 460,310,020 | 548,310,040 | 495,585,360 |
| Interfund transactions | 68,644,762 | 90,935,990 | 95,305,470 | 98,051,080 | 97,999,770 |
| Net annual budget uses | 367,464,292 | 409,107,750 | 365,004,550 | 450,258,960 | 397,585,590 |

* These funds were formerly trust funds. As a result of GASB 34 they were reassigned as special revenue funds in 2002.

Note: Totals *do not include* appropriated fund balance reserve. Trust Funds and Enterprise Construction Funds are also excluded.

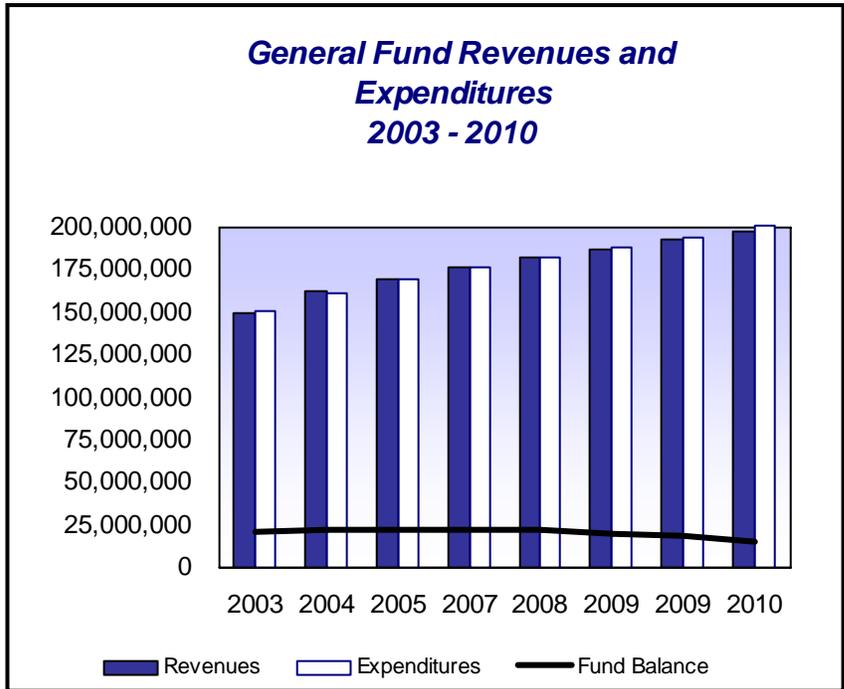


GENERAL FUND MULTI-YEAR OVERVIEW

| Budgeted operating revenue: | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| General property taxes | 52,522,229 | 53,944,490 | 54,144,490 | 56,591,740 | 58,685,410 |
| Special assessments | 8,173 | 21,350 | 29,350 | 29,350 | 29,350 |
| Franchise fees | 29,555,657 | 30,104,360 | 30,535,130 | 31,784,690 | 32,741,560 |
| Motor vehicle tax | 8,024,548 | 7,635,870 | 8,104,790 | 8,347,930 | 8,598,370 |
| Local sales tax | 22,369,484 | 21,858,600 | 22,928,720 | 23,501,940 | 24,089,490 |
| Intergovernmental | | | | | |
| Gasoline tax | 14,873,758 | 15,096,560 | 15,368,620 | 15,829,670 | 16,304,570 |
| State-shared revenues | 1,595,004 | 1,667,770 | 1,667,770 | 1,695,510 | 1,695,510 |
| Licenses and permits | 1,958,895 | 2,543,390 | 2,292,380 | 2,476,500 | 2,476,500 |
| Fines and penalties | | | | | |
| Court | 7,585,890 | 8,835,400 | 8,061,680 | 8,616,430 | 9,139,000 |
| Other | 347,330 | 430,190 | 437,220 | 680,640 | 452,550 |
| Rental income | 2,258,046 | 2,851,230 | 2,777,620 | 2,835,080 | 2,911,080 |
| Interest earnings | 3,291,244 | 3,024,420 | 3,301,870 | 3,378,800 | 3,458,550 |
| Charges for services and sales | 7,292,036 | 8,413,440 | 7,785,380 | 8,549,280 | 8,862,360 |
| Administrative charges | 3,007,107 | 3,482,110 | 3,857,110 | 3,783,310 | 3,471,280 |
| Transfers from other funds | 5,289,223 | 7,661,940 | 7,456,040 | 7,421,640 | 7,146,870 |
| Reimbursed expenditures | 2,374,966 | 1,080,750 | 858,290 | 1,502,660 | 2,181,150 |
| Total budgeted operating revenues | 162,353,589 | 168,651,870 | 169,606,460 | 177,025,170 | 182,243,600 |
| Budgeted operating expenditures: | | | | | |
| Personal services | 112,442,168 | 118,133,130 | 118,347,910 | 124,384,590 | 130,960,570 |
| Contractuals | 33,340,580 | 35,621,150 | 35,554,390 | 36,892,740 | 36,505,590 |
| Commodities | 4,851,696 | 5,602,570 | 6,110,950 | 6,011,580 | 5,923,120 |
| Capital outlay | 597,314 | 644,230 | 881,430 | 1,149,930 | 591,780 |
| Other | 9,891,227 | 8,650,790 | 8,711,780 | 8,586,330 | 8,579,170 |
| Total budgeted operating expenditures | 161,122,985 | 168,651,870 | 169,606,460 | 177,025,170 | 182,560,230 |
| Subtotal budgeted operating revenues over (under) budgeted operating expenditures | 1,230,604 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (316,630) |
| Unencumbered cash/fund balance as of January 1 | 20,769,068 | 20,769,068 | 21,999,672 | 21,999,672 | 21,999,672 |
| Residual equity transfer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total unencumbered cash/fund balance as of December 31 | | | | | |
| Appropriated reserve | 9,408,487 | 11,749,023 | 10,794,433 | 12,522,298 | 11,957,172 |
| Unappropriated reserve | 12,591,184 | 9,020,045 | 11,205,239 | 9,477,373 | 9,725,870 |
| <i>Unencumbered cash as a percentage of expenditures</i> | <i>13.7%</i> | <i>12.3%</i> | <i>13.0%</i> | <i>12.4%</i> | <i>11.9%</i> |
| One mill of assessed value | 2,458,947 | 2,539,714 | 2,545,942 | 2,673,855 | 2,779,731 |
| Increase in value of mill (%) | 7.77% | 3.28% | 3.54% | 5.02% | 4.00% |
| General Fund mill levy | 21.886 | 21.905 | 21.852 | 21.828 | 21.828 |
| Debt Service Fund mill levy | <u>10.019</u> | <u>10.000</u> | <u>9.976</u> | <u>10.000</u> | <u>10.000</u> |
| Total mill levy | 31.905 | 31.905 | 31.828 | 31.828 | 31.828 |
| General Fund (excluding delinquency) | 50,586,220 | 50,586,220 | 52,294,490 | 54,863,020 | 57,035,410 |
| Debt Service Fund (excluding delinquency) | <u>23,156,890</u> | <u>23,156,890</u> | <u>23,873,310</u> | <u>25,134,240</u> | <u>26,129,470</u> |
| Total property tax (excluding delinquency) | 73,743,110 | 73,743,110 | 76,167,800 | 79,997,260 | 83,164,880 |



| 2008 PROJECTED | 2009 PROJECTED | 2010 PROJECTED |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 61,030,830 | 63,440,060 | 65,976,860 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33,563,200 | 34,411,620 | 35,287,560 |
| 8,856,320 | 9,122,010 | 9,395,670 |
| 24,619,460 | 25,407,280 | 25,966,240 |
| 16,793,710 | 17,297,520 | 17,816,440 |
| 1,737,960 | 1,781,680 | 1,826,710 |
| 2,526,020 | 2,576,530 | 2,628,090 |
| 9,276,170 | 9,415,280 | 9,556,490 |
| 457,080 | 461,650 | 466,270 |
| 2,969,290 | 3,028,690 | 3,089,260 |
| 3,510,430 | 3,563,100 | 3,616,550 |
| 9,039,590 | 9,220,330 | 9,404,700 |
| 3,540,710 | 3,611,530 | 3,683,740 |
| 7,147,250 | 7,147,630 | 7,148,010 |
| 2,192,060 | 2,203,030 | 2,214,050 |
| 187,260,080 | 192,687,940 | 198,076,640 |
| 135,883,520 | 141,060,350 | 146,509,310 |
| 37,199,140 | 37,906,320 | 38,627,410 |
| 6,041,600 | 6,162,450 | 6,285,710 |
| 603,620 | 615,680 | 628,000 |
| 8,750,750 | 8,925,760 | 9,104,270 |
| 188,478,630 | 194,670,560 | 201,154,700 |
| (1,218,550) | (1,982,620) | (3,078,060) |
| 21,683,042 | 20,464,492 | 18,481,872 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,514,819 | 8,331,756 | 5,091,502 |
| 9,949,672 | 10,150,116 | 10,312,310 |
| 10.9% | 9.5% | 7.7% |
| 2,890,920 | 3,006,557 | 3,126,819 |
| 4.00% | 4.00% | 4.00% |
| 21.828 | 21.828 | 21.828 |
| 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| 31.828 | 31.828 | 31.828 |
| 59,316,830 | 61,689,500 | 64,157,080 |
| 27,174,650 | 28,261,640 | 29,392,100 |
| 86,491,480 | 89,951,140 | 93,549,180 |





GENERAL FUND ASSUMPTIONS

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS:

REVENUES (OVERALL) ...

- ❑ will grow 4.5% in the current year, due to strong growth in the assessed valuation of property, steady growth in the other major revenue sources (local sales tax, franchise fees, and the motor fuel tax), and one-time "windfalls" to the General Fund;
- ❑ will grow 3.2% annually through the planning period (2006-2010). Since 1996, on an actual basis, revenues increased an average 2.8% annually, but have increased an annual average of 3.3% in the past five years.
- ❑ are affected in the out years by moderating growth in assessed valuation, an assumed rate increase for electric rates (affecting franchise fees), moderate/normative growth in most other operating revenues, the absence of any significant one-time sources, and increased economic activity in 2009 when construction of the Downtown Arena is completed.

CURRENT PROPERTY TAXES ...

- ❑ represent more than 30% of total General Fund revenues. As recently as 1996, only 25% of GF revenue was derived from the current year property tax.
- ❑ will grow 3.4% in 2005 (approximately \$1.7 million).
- ❑ will grow 5% in 2006 and 4% annually thereafter. No change in the taxing rate is assumed.
- ❑ have, until recent years, benefited from aggressive annexation activity. From 2000 to 2002, annexation activity accounted for 1.5%, 1.9%, and 1.4% of annual assessed valuation growth, respectively. It has accounted for 0% in each of the past two years. County growth rates are more indicative of true growth patterns (exclusive of annexation activity).
- ❑ relate directly to assessed valuation, which reflects the following historical budget year growth rates:

| Year | City | County |
|-----------|------|--------|
| 1996 | 1.1% | 2.7% |
| 1997 | 3.8% | 4.1% |
| 1998 | 4.5% | 6.0% |
| 1999 | 4.9% | 5.1% |
| 2000 | 8.0% | 6.0% |
| 2001 | 9.5% | 7.3% |
| 2002 | 5.4% | 5.1% |
| 2003 | 4.2% | 3.7% |
| 2004 | 7.8% | 7.9% |
| 2005 | 3.5% | 4.0% |
| 10 yr avg | 5.3% | 5.2% |

Prior to 1998, growth had not exceeded 4% for at least ten years. The recent growth, reflecting strong demand for housing and commercial real estate, has been the product of historically low mortgage rates and strong appreciation of real estate assets. It is unlikely that assessed values will continue to increase at the recent extraordinary rates.

FRANCHISE FEES ...

- ❑ for utilities as a group are projected to increase 3.3% in the current year and increase at an annual average rate of 2.9% through the planning period (2006-2010). The actual annual growth rate since 1996 has been 1.7% (note: growth in this period was substantially impacted by a 17% reduction in electric rates).
- ❑ assumes electric franchise fee revenue will increase 5.7% in the current year, based on year-to-date collections and recent climatic conditions. Electric franchise fees account for 45% of the total franchise fees collected.
- ❑ anticipates an increase in electric rates (franchise fees are indexed to the utility's gross revenue). The state regulated utility has requested a 6% rate hike, but only a 3% increase is assumed in this forecast.
- ❑ assume cable receipts will increase 7.5% in the current year, based upon year-to-date receipts, and will increase 3% annually through the planning period.
- ❑ continue to experience substantial declines in SW Bell franchise fees due to the growing ubiquity of cell phones. The current year anticipates a 10% decline, followed by an average annual decline of 3% in 2006-2010.

MOTOR VEHICLE PROPERTY TAXES ...

- ❑ are extremely difficult to forecast due to highly irregular and abnormal distribution patterns.
- ❑ are principally determined by the level of vehicle sales, which are currently buoyed by significant dealer incentives.
- ❑ have historically grown at 3.7% annually (1996 to 2004), but has grown only 3.4% (annual average) the past three years.
- ❑ are conservatively assumed to grow an average of 3% annually through the planning period (2006-2010), but will experience only a 1% growth in the current year.

LOCAL SALES TAXES ...

- ❑ were 12.6% greater in 2004 than in 2003. Of that, 10.1% was attributable to changes in state law regarding the compensating use tax (a change that expanded the base to which the local tax is applied), and 2.5% was attributable to increased taxable retail sales.
- ❑ are expected to grow at an average 2.5% annually through the planning period (ranging from a low of 2.2% in 2008 to a high of 3.2% in 2009 when the Downtown Arena is completed). Actual annual growth since 1996 has been 3.8%, but that was greatly skewed by the extraordinary growth in 2004 as a result of the compensating use tax change. Excluding 2004, annual growth since 1986 has been 2.6%

GAS TAX REVENUES ...

- ❑ are volume based on wholesale gallons sold. High prices were expected to lower the quantity sold in the current year (1.5% growth in the Adopted Budget); however, year-to-date receipts suggest a current year growth of 3.3%.



The long-term forecast assumes 3% annual growth in annual growth, consistent with historical trends.

STATE-SHARED REVENUES ...

- ❑ no longer include Local Ad Valorem Tax Reduction (LATVR) fund or City County Revenue Sharing (CCRS) fund revenue from the state (called "demand transfers"). These amount to an annual loss of about 5% of total General Fund revenue.
- ❑ continue to include the 1/3 alcohol tax distribution and LINK and KLINK payments for the shared maintenance responsibility of state roads and highways.
- ❑ are projected to increase 4.6% in the current year and 1.8% annually throughout the planning period.

FINES AND PENALTIES...

- ❑ include two components – Other, which is primarily from the Library (about 5% of total fines and penalties), and Court (about 95%).
- ❑ were aided by a Library collections policy change to lower the threshold amount – from \$40 to \$25 – that triggers when delinquent accounts are referred to the collection agency.
- ❑ decreased 6.2% in 2004. An 8.5% increase in Other fines was more than offset by a decrease in the Court component. Court fines were down due to decreased enforcement activity by Police and issues with providing delinquent account information for the collection agency.
- ❑ are projected to rebound, increasing 7.1% in the current year and 3.4% annually throughout the planning period, although legislative action to help reduce delinquencies could improve Court collections in the future.

LICENSES AND PERMITS ...

- ❑ appear to be increasing 17% in 2005. That is misleading because 6.4% is due to an accounting change moving \$125,000 of activity into this category.
- ❑ includes a full year of the rate increase for alarm fees implemented in 2004, which represents 12.9% of the estimated current year increase.
- ❑ would actually be decreasing 0.7% without the two previously described items, principally a result of fewer street, curb, and sidewalk cut permits.
- ❑ are continually monitored to identify areas where increasing enforcement costs require offsetting rate adjustments.

CURRENT SALES AND SERVICES ...

- ❑ is received in roughly the following proportions: engineering overhead – 29%; street, sidewalk and related permits – 20%; Park fees – 20% (13% recreation and 7% other, including Century II); activities of the Environmental Services function – 10%; public safety services (accident forms, fingerprinting, dispatching, etc.) – 6%; sale of land – 7%; all other 8%.
- ❑ includes \$350,000 annual revenue from the new Box Office ticketing system at the convention center.

- ❑ are assumed to grow 6.8% in 2005 and an average 3.9% annually from 2006 to 2010.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES ...

- ❑ are reviewed by an external accounting firm and revised annually during budget development.
- ❑ includes \$300,000 annually to be received from assessing administrative charges to capital projects, and also includes a one-time \$375,000 receipt for prior-year projects in 2005 and a one-time \$325,000 in 2006.

TRANSFERS IN ...

- ❑ are reviewed during the budget process and many items are adjusted to reflect changes in costs.
- ❑ include transfers from enterprise operations to recognize and offset the costs of providing public safety services.
- ❑ includes an annual transfer from the Landfill Post Closure Fund. As the remediation liability reduces, the reserve resources for that contingency are moved to the General Fund.
- ❑ includes a transfer from the Property Management Fund (\$473,820) in 2006 to "repay" the General Fund for resources initially provided to establish the PM Fund, before property acquisition resources were sufficient to make it a self-supporting operation.
- ❑ includes an infusion of one-time resources, including \$575,460 from closing out old, obsolete general ledger projects; refunding accumulated and unused grant match dollars (\$300,000); and the Property Management Fund transfer (in 2006).

INTEREST EARNINGS ...

- ❑ are improving, but are not to the levels experienced in the late '90's and early this decade.
- ❑ will increase negligibly in the current year, but should average annual increases of 1.8% through the planning period.
- ❑ includes the Pooled Investment Management (PIM) charge, which is assessed to other funds benefiting from the investment program.

RENTAL INCOME ...

- ❑ is derived mostly (56%) from Century II and Expo Hall.
- ❑ includes \$150,000 annually, beginning in 2005, from the sand mining lease at Kingsbury.

REIMBURSEMENTS ...

- ❑ include a one-time amount of \$1,006,000 in 2004, reflecting several capital projects being closed and the balances being swept back into the General Fund.
- ❑ include \$250,000 annually from USD 259 in the current year and in 2006 to offset costs for 10 (of the 22 total) School Resource Officers. In 2007, the budget assumes a reimbursement of \$1.58 million for the cost of all 22 SROs.
- ❑ assume project balances from completed projects will be closed to the General Fund in 2006 sufficient to provide \$650,000.



EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS:

EXPENDITURES (OVERALL) ...

- ❑ increase 5.3% in the current year, and increase 3.5% annually through the planning period (2006-2010).
- ❑ increase at a rate greater than the rate of increase for revenues through the planning period.
- ❑ are most impacted by growth-driven service requirements, personal services increases for wages and employee benefits, and economic development items.
- ❑ assume 7 new Firefighter positions in mid-2006 (to go with the 10 added in 2004) and matching support for a grant to add 17 new Firefighters (assuming a net new fire station) late in 2006. These assumptions are in harmony with approved capital projects in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Failure to secure a Fire SAFER grant will require reprioritizing expenditures in 2007 in order to provide staffing for a new station.
- ❑ provide for enhanced City Hall security, as approved in 2004 and in accordance with the City Hall security plan. This includes 17 new positions.

PERSONAL SERVICES ...

- ❑ represent 70% of General Fund expenditures (2006).
- ❑ assume 4.4% average annual increases between 2006 and 2010, including all personal service items, such as base wages and wage-driven benefits (pension, social security, and workers comp), health and life insurance, specialty pay, overtime, and new positions added for the fire system expansion.
- ❑ absorb base wage annual pay adjustments consistent with approved bargaining unit contracts, allow for performance-based merit increases, and assume 3% annual general pay adjustments in all years going forward beyond existing wage agreements for all employee groups.
- ❑ assume an 11% and 15% increase in health insurance costs for 2006 and 2007, respectively. Assumptions beyond 2007 are estimated at 10% annually. Cost containment strategies currently under consideration will likely impact this assumption.
- ❑ assume a graduated increase of the employer contribution to the Police and Fire pension program, increasing from 14% (currently) to 18% in 2007.

OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT ...

- ❑ are mostly subsidies or contributions to support operating functions residing in other funds, such as the joint City-County operations, the Economic Development effort, Transit, Tort liability, and Art Museum.
- ❑ include an on-going annual subsidy of \$1,000,000 to the Economic Development Fund, but also assumes a contingent revenue of up to \$600,000.

ALL OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES ...

- ❑ are projected to increase overall at an average annual rate of 1.4%, significantly less than the 2.2% inflation estimates from the Congressional Budget Office.

FUND BALANCE (DECEMBER 31) ...

- ❑ cannot completely sustain current operating expenses, subsidies, and pending initiatives for the entire trending period without adjustments.
- ❑ based on the assumptions shown above, will be at 13% of annual expenditures in 2005, 12.4% (2006), 11.9% (2007). Council policy has established 10% as the minimum level of General Fund reserves. Remediation action will be taken to avoid drawing down reserves below minimally acceptable levels.



FUND SUMMARIES 2004-2007

| FUND | | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Special Revenue Funds | | | | | | |
| Tourism and Convention Promotion | Revenues | 4,943,227 | 4,598,060 | 4,655,660 | 4,737,520 | 4,832,090 |
| | Expenditures | 4,633,681 | 4,618,480 | 4,618,480 | 5,124,200 | 4,845,460 |
| | Year-End Balance | 605,765 | 210,719 | 642,945 | 256,265 | 242,895 |
| Downtown Trolley System | Revenues | 94,372 | 128,440 | 143,440 | 143,440 | 143,440 |
| | Expenditures | 111,772 | 143,370 | 143,370 | 145,210 | 143,460 |
| | Year-End Balance | 21,661 | 6,811 | 21,731 | 6,961 | 69,410 |
| Special Alcohol Program | Revenues | 1,395,492 | 1,397,200 | 1,416,000 | 1,451,150 | 1,487,180 |
| | Expenditures | 1,335,528 | 1,730,820 | 1,611,250 | 1,635,980 | 1,555,980 |
| | Year-End Balance | 461,081 | 85,056 | 265,831 | 81,001 | 12,201 |
| Special Parks and Recreation | Revenues | 1,390,989 | 1,392,200 | 1,408,500 | 1,446,150 | 1,482,180 |
| | Expenditures | 1,386,980 | 1,415,000 | 1,415,000 | 1,481,000 | 1,500,000 |
| | Year-End Balance | 115,233 | 92,433 | 108,733 | 73,883 | 56,063 |
| Ice Rink Management | Revenues | 1,180,332 | 1,250,000 | 1,197,270 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| | Expenditures | 1,178,182 | 1,250,000 | 1,199,420 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| | Year-End Balance | 102,150 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Landfill | Revenues | 798,989 | 533,960 | 501,060 | 537,840 | 574,800 |
| | Expenditures | 460,797 | 3,586,470 | 1,782,900 | 4,062,270 | 667,510 |
| | Year-End Balance | 4,914,619 | 177,913 | 3,632,779 | 108,349 | 15,639 |
| Landfill Post Closure | Revenues | 307,091 | 895,120 | 456,790 | 595,980 | 736,230 |
| | Expenditures | 1,158,450 | 27,253,410 | 5,346,570 | 23,601,910 | 1,762,780 |
| | Year-End Balance | 28,922,857 | 1,312,266 | 24,033,077 | 1,027,147 | 597 |
| Central Inspection | Revenues | 4,804,789 | 5,713,260 | 5,792,310 | 5,855,880 | 5,914,060 |
| | Expenditures | 5,230,510 | 7,184,740 | 5,394,420 | 7,109,770 | 5,623,470 |
| | Year-End Balance | 1,076,373 | 244,154 | 1,474,263 | 220,373 | 510,963 |
| Economic Development | Revenues | 3,318,134 | 1,627,500 | 5,090,000 | 1,625,000 | 1,785,000 |
| | Expenditures | 3,385,483 | 1,740,690 | 5,570,580 | 1,787,100 | 1,803,450 |
| | Year-End Balance | 819,598 | 124,737 | 339,018 | 176,918 | 158,468 |
| Sales Tax Construction Pledge | Revenues | 22,419,929 | 21,935,770 | 23,025,400 | 23,682,920 | 24,384,930 |
| | Expenditures | 20,568,330 | 24,507,930 | 24,507,930 | 28,643,890 | 24,386,540 |
| | Year-End Balance | 6,445,237 | 19 | 4,962,707 | 1,737 | 127 |
| Property management | Revenues | 1,393,162 | 1,099,130 | 951,480 | 951,480 | 1,117,480 |
| | Expenditures | 1,745,246 | 2,252,670 | 1,383,570 | 1,861,740 | 1,194,130 |
| | Year-End Balance | 1,426,013 | 100,487 | 993,923 | 83,663 | 7,013 |
| State Office Building | Revenues | 980,434 | 1,110,960 | 990,730 | 990,730 | 990,730 |
| | Expenditures | 985,285 | 1,600,640 | 1,310,180 | 1,341,750 | 1,022,650 |
| | Year-End Balance | 733,514 | 62,865 | 414,064 | 63,044 | 31,124 |



| FUND | | 2004 | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | ACTUAL | ADOPTED | REVISED | ADOPTED | APPROVED |
| Gilbert & Mosley TIF | Revenues | 5,162,203 | 3,005,040 | 3,875,000 | 3,040,040 | 3,040,040 |
| | Expenditures | 3,659,745 | 5,715,190 | 2,788,430 | 6,360,990 | 3,024,850 |
| | Year-End Balance | 2,452,680 | 279,082 | 3,539,250 | 218,300 | 233,490 |
| North Industrial Corridor TIF | Revenues | 1,187,401 | 1,195,300 | 1,184,210 | 1,207,300 | 1,213,300 |
| | Expenditures | 768,477 | 3,618,250 | 1,419,660 | 3,884,090 | 1,199,090 |
| | Year-End Balance | 2,912,336 | 155,532 | 2,676,886 | 96 | 14,306 |
| East Bank TIF | Revenues | 454,677 | 497,970 | 504,870 | 579,420 | 580,920 |
| | Expenditures | 492,850 | 1,050,400 | 1,010,400 | 590,350 | 609,690 |
| | Year-End Balance | 545,568 | 48,431 | 40,038 | 29,108 | 338 |
| Old Town TIF | Revenues | 438,651 | 700,400 | 482,280 | 690,650 | 694,150 |
| | Expenditures | 194,404 | 1,624,450 | 110,000 | 1,810,640 | 243,930 |
| | Year-End Balance | 750,472 | 17,975 | 1,122,752 | 2,762 | 452,982 |
| 21 st and Grove TIF | Revenues | 68,937 | 79,880 | 20,120 | 20,270 | 20,370 |
| | Expenditures | 78,000 | 79,880 | 20,200 | 20,200 | 20,400 |
| | Year-End Balance | 99 | 2 | 19 | 89 | 59 |
| Central and Hillside TIF | Revenues | 87,147 | 1,127,600 | 885,390 | 983,520 | 984,960 |
| | Expenditures | 87,000 | 1,127,600 | 885,390 | 983,520 | 984,960 |
| | Year-End Balance | 147 | 0 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| Old Town Cinema TIF | Revenues | 52,252 | 181,640 | 562,670 | 323,080 | 323,300 |
| | Expenditures | 52,000 | 181,640 | 562,920 | 323,080 | 323,300 |
| | Year-End Balance | 252 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| SSMID | Revenues | 592,608 | 591,150 | 591,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| | Expenditures | 589,880 | 591,150 | 591,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| | Year-End Balance | 27,615 | 7 | 27,615 | 27,615 | 27,615 |
| City/County Operations | Revenues | 2,912,203 | 2,995,130 | 3,068,590 | 3,310,420 | 3,411,780 |
| | Expenditures | 2,912,203 | 3,149,790 | 3,068,590 | 3,310,420 | 3,411,780 |
| | Year-End Balance | 0 | -99,157 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Art Museum Board | Revenues | 1,281,251 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 |
| | Expenditures | 1,322,408 | 1,322,460 | 1,322,460 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 |
| | Year-End Balance | 50,638 | 11,795 | 10,638 | 10,638 | 10,638 |
| Cemetery | Revenues | 35,533 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| | Expenditures | 21,476 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 |
| | Year-End Balance | 827,525 | 828,668 | 835,125 | 842,725 | 850,325 |
| Enterprise Funds | | | | | | |
| Airport | Revenues | 18,386,946 | 19,333,250 | 19,700,400 | 19,983,650 | 20,147,250 |
| | Expenditures | 14,047,469 | 15,353,970 | 15,350,270 | 15,864,110 | 16,441,170 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 112,730,750 | 102,864,768 | 110,578,760 | 108,287,630 | 105,747,040 |
| Golf | Revenues | 3,576,454 | 4,148,570 | 4,397,730 | 4,770,550 | 4,898,030 |
| | Expenditures | 3,690,420 | 4,221,160 | 4,819,560 | 5,060,320 | 4,942,600 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 5,940,183 | 6,210,259 | 5,728,293 | 5,632,083 | 5,612,503 |



| FUND | | 2004 ACTUAL | 2005 ADOPTED | 2005 REVISED | 2006 ADOPTED | 2007 APPROVED |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Transit | Revenues | 9,364,944 | 9,458,830 | 9,458,830 | 9,501,830 | 9,501,830 |
| | Expenditures | 9,281,905 | 9,932,740 | 9,382,280 | 9,290,130 | 9,457,490 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 21,270,072 | 17,974,232 | 20,226,312 | 19,253,012 | 18,137,352 |
| Sewer Utility | Revenues | 28,593,011 | 29,373,700 | 28,850,010 | 31,223,210 | 33,262,920 |
| | Expenditures | 28,293,472 | 31,741,190 | 30,448,910 | 32,341,100 | 33,449,880 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 216,035,603 | 204,540,402 | 214,407,353 | 213,595,343 | 214,165,823 |
| Water Utility | Revenues | 37,949,927 | 41,273,700 | 38,874,880 | 41,417,180 | 44,749,010 |
| | Expenditures | 36,227,785 | 42,479,190 | 39,594,380 | 42,531,380 | 44,274,850 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 274,550,310 | 270,469,259 | 275,447,000 | 276,836,350 | 278,975,740 |
| Storm Water Utility | Revenues | 6,020,692 | 5,876,300 | 5,572,020 | 6,572,780 | 7,598,350 |
| | Expenditures | 5,189,966 | 6,823,310 | 6,132,740 | 8,810,810 | 7,573,610 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 72,033,427 | 58,013,439 | 72,454,677 | 71,386,207 | 70,890,547 |
| Internal Service Funds | | | | | | |
| Information Technology | Revenues | 7,230,938 | 7,127,150 | 7,591,870 | 7,990,200 | 7,755,200 |
| | Expenditures | 6,849,704 | 7,809,700 | 7,809,700 | 9,142,600 | 7,637,890 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 3,153,559 | 1,989,175 | 3,204,749 | 2,086,429 | 2,118,739 |
| Equipment Motor Pool | Revenues | 10,458,850 | 10,341,460 | 10,406,360 | 10,863,820 | 11,024,140 |
| | Expenditures | 11,028,260 | 13,618,790 | 11,204,120 | 13,563,820 | 11,405,970 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 15,002,073 | 12,929,397 | 14,776,263 | 12,953,873 | 13,249,173 |
| Stationery Stores | Revenues | 773,478 | 955,000 | 975,000 | 975,000 | 975,000 |
| | Expenditures | 794,568 | 1,190,750 | 1,069,490 | 1,130,550 | 981,960 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 349,709 | 115,689 | 255,219 | 99,669 | 92,709 |
| Self Insurance | Revenues | 28,897,931 | 37,408,060 | 30,909,330 | 34,043,780 | 37,785,560 |
| | Expenditures | 33,056,437 | 39,012,060 | 33,277,410 | 34,912,370 | 38,679,130 |
| | Year-End Net Assets | 15,146,364 | 16,142,129 | 12,743,584 | 11,840,294 | 10,912,024 |

Note: Trust Funds and Enterprise Construction Funds are excluded

OTHER FUNDS' ASSUMPTIONS

TOURISM AND CONVENTION PROMOTION...

- ❑ Guest Tax revenues are expected to increase 1.76% annually, not including taxes related to special events.
- ❑ Expenditures fund operations of the Convention & Visitors Bureau and improvements to local cultural attractions.
- ❑ Stop loss provisions for Century II and Expo Hall are included in 2005.
- ❑ The target fund balance of 5% of annual expenditures is maintained throughout the budgeting period.

DOWNTOWN TROLLEY SYSTEM...

- ❑ Revenues are received from tours, charter services and advertising, and are expected to increase 11.68% in 2005, then plateau in the out years.
- ❑ Expenditures are projected to be stable but higher than revenues. Fund balance is projected to decline.

SPECIAL ALCOHOL/SPECIAL PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS...

- ❑ Tax distributions are anticipated to increase 2.5% in 2005.
- ❑ Special Alcohol Fund expenditures are used for substance abuse counseling and treatment programs. Special Parks and Recreation funds pay for recreational programs.
- ❑ Fund balances are maintained due to potential fluctuations in tax revenues.

ICE RINK MANAGEMENT...

- ❑ The City collects revenue from the operation of the Ice Sports Center and pays a contracted operator for expenses incurred and management fees.
- ❑ Park and Recreation are interim operators of facility until new management can be secured.
- ❑ The fund balance drops to zero in 2005 due to the liquidation of the receivables balance.



LANDFILL...

- ❑ User fee revenues are expected to grow 0.5% annually.
- ❑ Interest earnings are calculated at 2%, 3% and 4% in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.
- ❑ Expenditures for routine operations will remain constant. The fund balance is stable.
- ❑ Closed out unspent tipping fee set-aside in 2004, increasing fund balance by approximately \$200,000.

LANDFILL POST CLOSURE...

- ❑ Revenues are almost wholly dependent upon interest rates, which are calculated identically to the Landfill Fund.
- ❑ Expenditures fund post closure maintenance of the landfill and are projected to increase 2% per year.
- ❑ Fund balance is maintained at the level required by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.
- ❑ The City is required to maintain funds for post closure care through 2033.

CENTRAL INSPECTION...

- ❑ An agreement with the local builders association requires the City to maintain fund balance at 3 - 4 months of operating expenses. Rates are reviewed and adjusted as required to fulfill the terms of the agreement.
- ❑ Expenditures are expected to grow about 5% per year due to increases in wages and health insurance costs.
- ❑ New revenue sources will add a degree of diversity to the fund.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT...

- ❑ Revenues from Industrial Revenue Bonds service fees are expected to be consistent through the budgeting period. Transfers to the Fund are for economic incentives and are subject to change annually based on incentive payment levels.
- ❑ Expenditures and fund balances are stable. Any changes are likely to be due to varying levels of incentives.

SALES TAX CONSTRUCTION PLEDGE...

- ❑ Growth in sales tax collections is estimated at 2.2% annually through the planning period.
- ❑ Expenditures pay for debt service on freeway projects and cash funding of street projects. Expenditures and fund balance may vary based on construction activity.
- ❑ Fund balance is stable. Payment for street projects could be shifted to other sources if necessary to maintain fund balance.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS...

- ❑ Revenues will decrease due to reduction in interest earnings. Fund balance will draw down to repay monies "loaned" from the General Fund.
- ❑ Except for fund transfers, expenditures are stable.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING...

- ❑ Revenues are based upon State reimbursement of City expenses to operate and maintain the leased office space.
- ❑ Revenues and expenditures are consistent through the planning period.
- ❑ Fund balance is maintained primarily for cash-flow purposes.

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) DISTRICTS...

- ❑ Seven TIF Districts currently have expenditure or operating obligations. Two of the TIFs are for environmental remediation, and five TIFs were created for economic development purposes.
- ❑ Revenues are expected to increase in five of the seven Districts as reimbursements are received from potentially responsible parties and as property valuations increase. Revenues in the other two TIFs will remain stable.
- ❑ Expenditures are primarily related to debt service and are determined by bond repayment schedules.
- ❑ Fund balances will be used for environmental remediation projects or to pay debt service from prior years.

SELF-SUPPORTING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (SSMID)...

- ❑ Revenues from property taxes on the downtown area are expected to increase 2% annually as valuations increase.
- ❑ No change in the taxing rate (mill levy) is assumed.
- ❑ Expenditures represent a pass through of all funds received by the City. The target fund balance is \$0.

CITY/COUNTY JOINT OPERATIONS...

- ❑ Planning and Flood Control operations are jointly funded by the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County.
- ❑ Revenues are contributed based on actual costs incurred, and fund balance is maintained for cash flow purposes.
- ❑ Increases in expenditure budgets are due to increased wage and benefit costs for employees.

ART MUSEUM BOARD...

- ❑ A transfer from the City's General Fund provides a consistent revenue stream for Art Museum operations.
- ❑ Expenditures of City monies are limited each year by the transfer amount.
- ❑ Fund balance is minimal but stable.

CEMETERY...

- ❑ Fund revenues are expected to increase as interest rates and fund balance increase. Expenditures for maintenance are stable, as no new acreage is anticipated.

AIRPORT...

- ❑ Passenger facility charges and rental revenues are projected to continue to increase due to passenger count increases of 8 - 10% annually.



- ❑ Revenue projections include possible interruption during building phases of the new terminal with temporary displacement of parking facilities.
- ❑ Expenditure increases are due primarily to wage and benefit costs.
- ❑ The fund is positioned to support the plans provided by the 20-year Master Plan as well as the Terminal Area Plan by supporting low debt and high cash balances.
- ❑ Fund cash balance is projected to increase in anticipation of future capital improvement projects.

GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS...

- ❑ Revenues fluctuate due to weather, however, no fee increases are assumed in projections.
- ❑ Golf revenues are projected to increase by about 3% per year due to a rebounding economy and the City assuming clubhouse operations responsibility for additional courses.
- ❑ Expenditures increase through the planning period to fund operating costs for the additional clubhouses.
- ❑ Fund balance is expected to be maintained at 10% through the planning period.

TRANSIT...

- ❑ Expenditures increase by about 5% per year due to higher personal services and Federal operating costs.
- ❑ Fund balance at year-end 2005 is projected to be 16.5% of expenditures.
- ❑ New Federal operating and capital grants will provide the fund added flexibility.

SEWER UTILITY...

- ❑ Revenues are expected to increase due to growth and an adopted rate increase of 7%, in anticipation of higher debt associated with capital projects.
- ❑ Sewer debt payments increase primarily due to reconstruction/rehabilitation of existing sewers, treatment plant improvements and new plant construction.
- ❑ Fund balance will be maintained at levels consistent with the bonded debt coverage requirements.

WATER UTILITY...

- ❑ Revenues fluctuate greatly due to peak periods, however, high growth and rate structure help to maintain an operational balance.
- ❑ Revenues are expected to increase due to annual average growth of 1.4% in customer base and an adopted rate increase of 6%, in anticipation of higher debt associated with capital projects.
- ❑ Water debt payments increase due to continuing implementation of the Long-Term Water Supply Plan as well as support of growth and rehabilitation.
- ❑ Fund balance will be maintained at levels consistent with the bonded debt coverage requirements.

STORM WATER UTILITY...

- ❑ Revenues are projected to increase in 2006 and 2007 due to a rate increase, annexation and new construction.
- ❑ Expenditures are stable, but will increase in 2007 and beyond as bonds are issued on current projects.
- ❑ Fund balance will remain steady at 5% of expenditures.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY...

- ❑ Revenues will be consistent through the planning period, as rate reductions are offset by additional services.
- ❑ Expenditures increase as software maintenance agreements are centralized in IT, and due to an aggressive PC and hardware replacement program.
- ❑ Fund balance will be 5% of annual expenditures.

EQUIPMENT MOTOR POOL...

- ❑ Revenues increase as 1% per year rate increases are enacted in 2005 and 2006, and as additional vehicles are added to operating departments.
- ❑ Fund balance is expected to decrease to 5% of expenditures by year-end 2005. Fund balance is likely to continue to decrease unless additional changes are made to the fleet size, service expectations or vehicle rental rates.
- ❑ Expenditures fluctuate due to additional vehicle replacements and changes in the cost of critical materials such as motor fuels.

STATIONERY STORES...

- ❑ Expenditures, revenues and fund balances are not expected to change significantly in the planning period.

SELF INSURANCE...

- ❑ Self-insurance encompasses several areas: group life, group health, workers' compensation and general liability.
- ❑ Life assumes continuation of the current 50% City contribution. Revenues increase based on payroll growth. Expenditure projections are based on contracted insurance costs.
- ❑ Health insurance assumes continuation of the current 20% employee contribution from 2,800 active and 450 retired City employees. Approximately 70% of participants are anticipated to select dependent coverage.
- ❑ Workers' compensation assumes revenues increasing annually based on increases in payrolls. Expenditures are projected to increase 5% annually, based on historic trends, mitigated by Safety Office efforts to reduce injuries.
- ❑ General liability includes a one-year moratorium on automobile premiums in 2005. Tort liability transfers are assumed at current levels, and losses are estimated to increase 3% annually.



BOTANICA

Located in Sim Park near the banks of the Arkansas River in the heart of the Wichita cultural and museum district, Botanica is a 9 1/2 acre oasis of serenity and beauty. The Gardens burst with the natural color of thousands of flowers and trees. Visitors will find roses, tulips, irises, daylilies, mums, wildflowers, and hundreds more. Plants both native to Kansas and new to the area thrive in the 20 garden areas of Botanica. Each part of the Gardens has its own focus or theme, the Butterfly Garden, the Shakespearean Garden, the Aquatic Collection, the Butterfly House (added in June of 1998), the Rose Garden, and the Wildflower Garden, each giving the sensation that you are visiting not just one garden, but many beautiful, exotic, and unique gardens.



CITY COUNCIL

The mission of the City Council is to provide policy direction for developing and sustaining the health, safety and well being of the community.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Communicate with citizens. (Strategic Priority I, IV)
 - a. Attend community meetings.
 - b. Respond to citizen inquiries.
2. Share and exchange ideas with other municipalities. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Attend regional and national conferences.
 - b. Host and visit Sister Cities.
3. Foster Economic Development. (Strategic Priority III)
 - a. Attract and maintain employment.
 - b. Maintain low cost of living.



Mayor Mayans welcomes newly elected District 3 Council Member Jim Skelton to his seat after the April elections.



City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| Dept. | Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1a | Community meetings attended | 300 | 300 | 265 | 270 | 300 |
| | 1b | Communications received | 17,500 | 17,500 | 16,500 | 17,000 | 17,500 |
| | 2a | National conferences attended | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | 2b | Sister City contacts | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 3a | Unemployment rate | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.3% | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| | 3b | WSU - Current Conditions Index | 110.0 | 110.0 | 104.0 | 107.1 | 110.0 |

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Live or replayed City Council meetings can now be viewed via streaming media on the City's website. Visit <http://www.wichita.gov/StreamingMedia/> and click at the designated location to access past or current meetings.
- The City Council helped sustain low air fares by extending the City's contractual relationship with AirTran.
- Council Members visited 3 of Wichita's 4 Sister Cities and hosted delegations from two.
- During 2004, the Women's International Bowling Congress made a positive impact on the Wichita economy by adding nearly \$41 million.
- Voters elected one new Council Member (term-limits) and re-elected two incumbent Council Members in April 2005.
- Adopted a balanced budget, balancing the City's short-term needs with long-term objectives, and avoiding an increase in property taxes for the 12th consecutive year.



OVERVIEW

The City Council and Community Marketing budgets are funded entirely from the General Fund. Personal services expenditures comprise over 75% of the combined budgets.

CITY COUNCIL

The City Council provides leadership and policy direction for the community. The vast majority of City Council expenditures are dedicated to personal services. The Council budget funds 6 Council Members and 1 Mayor, as well as three permanent staff members and an intern. In addition to holding weekly City Council meetings and workshops, Council Members hold memberships in various local, regional and national organizations.

The City Council also appoints up to 166 citizen members to 23 various advisory boards and commissions, which serve as forums for public comment and input on a variety of issues that are of interest to members of the community.

Important achievements of the City Council have been to lobby successfully for lower electric rates for Wichita taxpayers; provide lower airfares for individuals and business travelers through the continuation of the City's Fair Fares program; nurture a favorable economic climate for businesses; oversee comprehensive plans for maintaining and protecting all of the City's essential resources; and effectively use the Visioneering Plan as a tool for preparing for the long-term success of the community.

The City Council meets regularly on Tuesday's to establish policies, levy taxes, enact legislation, and conduct workshops or other business on behalf of the citizens of Wichita. Beginning in March of this year, a new means of viewing these meetings has become available via streaming media on the City's website. Minutes of past Council meetings continue to be available on the website as well.

City Council Members attend important forums across the region and nationwide, sharing ideas with other municipal representatives. Some of the organizations in which Council Members hold memberships include the League of Kansas Municipalities, US Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

COMMUNITY MARKETING

The Community Marketing budget primarily funds the City of Wichita's Sister Cities Program. Wichita has been an active member of Sister Cities International for four decades. The program affords opportunities for cultural and travel exchanges, and provides potential economic ties. Wichita's Sister Cities are Cancun and Tlalnepanitla, Mexico; Orleans, France; and Kaifeng, China. A slight increase in funding is included for the program.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Define and establish firm communication of policies on important issues coming before the community.
- Keep conditions in place for sustaining the overall health and well-being of the community.
- Continue to develop, prioritize, implement, and sustain essential services to Wichita's citizens.



Most City Council meetings and workshops convene each Tuesday in the Council Chambers on the first floor of City Hall



| City Council Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 414,437 | 470,320 | 462,250 | 480,370 | 489,430 |
| Contractual Services | 104,048 | 101,840 | 106,640 | 106,640 | 106,640 |
| Commodities | 18,489 | 20,950 | 20,950 | 20,950 | 20,950 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 7,750 | 7,750 | 7,750 | 7,750 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 536,974 | 600,860 | 597,590 | 615,710 | 624,770 |
| City Council | 502,107 | 569,160 | 561,090 | 579,210 | 588,270 |
| Community Marketing | 34,867 | 31,700 | 36,500 | 36,500 | 36,500 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 536,974 | 600,860 | 597,590 | 615,710 | 624,770 |
| Total full-time positions | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Total part-time positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTE positions | 10 | *11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

**The 2005 Budget included 1 additional Intern position.*

For additional information on the City Council visit www.wichita.gov



HISTORIC CITY HALL

Known as the "Palace of the Plains" when it was completed in 1892, the building is now a Wichita landmark and houses the Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum. With stone walls 18 inches thick lined with two courses of brick, it was built to last. The top of the cupola is 155 feet from the ground; clock faces in the tower are 8 feet across. Cost figures in various documents range from \$75,000 to \$150,000. When the building was paid for in 1928, watchful citizens noted that interest costs on the bonds exceeded the original value of the building. Designed by Proudfoot and Bird, it is built of Cambridge limestone and features tall Norman towers and Roman arches. Because of the carved stone detailing, it is considered a masterpiece of the stonecutters art.

CITY HALL 2005

Built in 1975 and in use today, Wichita City Hall houses the majority of the 3,200 City of Wichita staff.



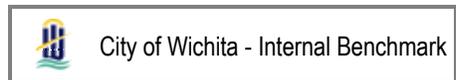
CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

The City Manager's Office provides professional leadership and management for a healthy and economically satisfying environment for citizens.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Maintain occupancy of leased facilities. (Strategic Priority II and III)
2. Complete property transactions within a timely basis. (Strategic Priority III and IV)
 - a. Present offers to purchase in within 14 days.
 - b. Complete transaction negotiations with 60 days.
 - c. Complete special projects within allotted time frame.
3. Facilitate citizen involvement in government. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Provide informative programming on Channel 7.
 - b. Promote and staff DAB meetings.
 - c. Organize additional neighborhood groups.
 - d. Increase citizen knowledge of City government through Citizen Academies.
4. Provide timely responses to requests for information. (Strategic Priority I and IV)
 - a. Days between request and response for information.
5. Enhance legislative support of Council issues. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Increase state and federal funding.
6. Enhance community appreciation for cultural arts. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Continue arts and cultural funding and process.
 - b. Explore private funding for the arts.
 - c. Expand programming at CityArts.
7. Enhance economic growth and stability through the use of economic incentives. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Continue to support GWEDC efforts.
 - b. Aggressively pursue economic development opportunities.
 - c. Enhance job retention and creation as a result of incentive activity.
 - d. Continue supporting downtown revitalization.
8. Provide assistance to facilitate the development process. (Strategic Priority I and IV)
 - a. Decrease the cycle times in the development process.
 - b. Utilize technology to enhance the development process.
9. Enhance marketing and community communication efforts. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Improve internal communication to employees.
 - b. Develop annual report on City services.
 - c. Response to media inquires for information.
 - d. Enhance programming offered on Channel 7.
10. Provide audit oversight of City operations. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Update and review City Regulations.
 - b. Provide training classes on new AR's.
11. Enhance ADA compliance and awareness. (Strategic Priority II and III)
 - a. Develop an ADA advisory board.
 - b. Evaluate all City buildings and facilities for ADA.
 - c. Conduct training sessions for City ADA departmental

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Leases / leasable properties (excludes cell towers, billboards, and specific use leases). | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 2a | Offers presented within 14 days of receipt / total offers | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 3d | Citizen attendance at DAB meetings | 284 | 284 | 312 | 343 | 377 |
| 3c | Number of neighborhood groups | 380 | 380 | 385 | 390 | 395 |
| 3d | Percentage increase in pre & post testing results of Citizen's Academy participants | 40% | N/A | 40% | 42% | 45% |
| 6c | Number of programming participants at CityArts | 2,700 | 2,297 | 2,570 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| 7c | Number of jobs created or retained | 1,000 | 500 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 9d | Number of hours of new programs on Channel 7 | N/A | N/A | 6 hr / week | 8 hr / week | 10 hr / week |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The City Manager's Office continues to pursue technological advancements to improve service. Council minutes and agendas are posted on-line, a new "Develop Wichita" website has been initiated.
- Successful integrated marketing campaigns were conducted with the Aviation Festival and in conjunction with the "Ditch the Drive" low airfare promotion.
- Property Management staff have actively marketed and disposed of surplus property.
- Three year collective bargaining contracts were negotiated with 5 bargaining units.
- An organizational reorganization was implemented, shifting General Government and Economic Development to the Manager's Office, and elevating Human Resources and the Office of Central Inspection into separate departments.
- Began the process of organizational transformation into a high performance organization.

OVERVIEW

The City Manager's Office is comprised of a number of small work groups. The Administrative Services Division includes the Public Information Office, Marketing Services, Intergovernmental Relations, the City Clerk's Office, Neighborhood Services and the Internal Auditor. In addition, Special Alcohol Funds are administrated within the division. The Community Development Division includes the Development Assistance Coordinator, Economic Development and Property Management. Finally, the Arts and Cultural Services is included in this department. Property Management, Economic Development and Special Alcohol activities are financed by special revenue funds. The remainder of the City Manager's Office is financed by the General Fund.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The City Manager's Office is comprised of multiple divisions and several funding sources. There are three General Fund financed Divisions: Administrative Services, Community Development and Arts and Cultural Services. In addition, Property Management and Economic Development are separate divisions funded by the Property Management Fund and the Economic Development Fund, respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: This division is a conglomeration of several smaller sections, including Administration, Public Information, Internal Audit, Government Relations/Legislative Services, Marketing, the City Clerk's Office and Neighborhood City Halls. In addition, Special Alcohol Fund monies are administered from this division.

Internal Audit includes an auditor who verifies compliance with policies and agreements and monitors and reviews management practices, including financial transactions.

The Public Information Office (PIO) is responsible for handling the flow of information both within and outside of the City organization. The PIO manages the broadcasting of City Council meetings on Cable Channel 7, public service announcements and television commercials in support of many City programs.

Marketing Services coordinates the City's unified marketing effort. In 2001, the City's marketing programs were honored with the prestigious President's award from City/County Communications and Marketing Association (3CMA), which was the first time in the City's history. This award was received because of the innovative marketing. Specific marketing efforts have included:

- Ditch the Drive campaign
- Economic Development Marketing Campaign
- Summer of Discovery
- Aviation Festival

Intergovernmental Relations serves as the City's lobbying arm, representing the City in Topeka during the legislative session and throughout the year. This section also communicates legislative and policy issues of importance to the federal legislative delegation.

The **City Clerk's Office** is responsible for acting as ex-officio clerk of the City Council, the Board of Bids and Contracts, Staff Screening and Selection Committee, and for preparing minutes of all meetings. Additionally, the City Clerk maintains the official files of the City. The City Clerk's Office has been active in facilitating public access to Council meeting minutes and agendas. Both are currently posted at the City's website. Council minutes are usually posted within days after each Council meeting.

Neighborhood Services provides a direct, decentralized connection between the City organization and the citizens of Wichita, through four strategically located Neighborhood City Halls, and through interaction with the six District Advisory Boards (DAB). Each Council District has a District Advisory



District Advisory Board members discuss local government issues monthly.



Board (DAB) that provides feedback and input on City policies, programs and projects, and assists with issues ranging from the City Operating Budget to specific zoning cases impacting a neighborhood. The boards meet in the evening to provide citizens easy access to local government. Each District Advisory Board develops goals and special projects to directly serve the citizens in their district.

Currently, four Neighborhood City Halls are open and house Community Police and Neighborhood Inspectors, along with recreation, health and library staff. The four locations are Atwater Community Center, Colvin Neighborhood Center, Evergreen Neighborhood Center and Aley/Stanley Community School Center. The Neighborhood City Hall concept affords area residents easier access to City services. The DAB's and Neighborhood City Halls are supported by the Neighborhood Services division of Administrative Services.

ARTS AND CULTURAL SERVICES: This division centralizes several arts and cultural sections previously located in the Park Department. The division is centered around CityArts, which provides art instruction to Wichita residents from a new building centrally located in Old Town. In addition, the cultural subsidies provided to several delegate agencies are incorporated in this division. The Boathouse and downtown visitor's center is also included.



Cowtown receives a base subsidy of \$241,850, budgeted in the Arts and Cultural Services Division.

Subsidies provided to various cultural attractions are funded through the Arts and Cultural Services Division. These subsidies are shown below:

| Entity | 2006 Adopted |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cowtown | 241,850 |
| Kansas African-American Museum | 2,330 |
| Mid-America All Indian Center | 57,900 |
| Sedgwick County Center for the Arts | 6,540 |
| Total | \$308,620 |

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: This division includes three separate workgroups: Property Management, Economic Development, and Development Assistance. Each group reports directly to the City Manager.

The function of [Property Management](#) is to buy and sell real estate on behalf of the City. Many transactions are necessary to establish right-of-ways for future projects included in the Capital Improvement Program. In some cases, the land being bought is unimproved. However, frequently the land is improved and occupied by businesses or individuals. In the latter case, the office manages the property and collects lease payments from the tenant.

Property Management also directly maintains and manages over 60 leases, and indirectly manages other properties through the use of third-party management companies. In addition, staff oversees the management of two parking garages, 14 surface lots containing a total of 2,800 parking spaces, and the Old Town parking district, the Farm & Art Building (currently housing the Museum of Ancient Treasures), and the Victoria Park Apartments.

Property Management revenues in recent years have consisted mostly of lease payments on acquired property associated with on-going Kellogg improvements and core area sites. As construction progresses, the revenue mix is expected to shift more toward internal service fees (commissions) charged to departments for purchase and sale transactions.

Property Management includes four authorized positions. A vacant Land Management Analyst position is removed from the Adopted Budget. The budget also includes the transfer of \$473,820 from the Property Management Fund to the General Fund. This non-recurring transfer will "repay" the General Fund for funds provided in 1997 and 1998, when the Property Management Fund was being formed.

The [Development Assistance Center](#) (DAC) serves as the initial point of contact for real estate developers. Over the past 10 years, it has implemented and sustained major cycle-time and cost-cutting measures in addition to customer service improvements to benefit the industry. The DAC provides leadership in implementing these and other successful improvement strategies throughout the organization to enhance the City's performance, financial efficiency and service delivery to citizens. This DAC also provides oversight and coordination of the City's role in public and public/private development projects.

The [Economic Development](#) staff coordinate the economic development activities of the City, working to attract new businesses and retain existing businesses by developing and arranging innovative special financing. Financing tools include the issuance of Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRB), the use of tax exemptions, and the use of Tax Increment Financing. Revenues are derived primarily from administrative charges on IRB issuances. In addition, the General Fund augments Economic Development Fund resources.



The budget includes the transfer of funding to provide up to \$1 million annually for economic development incentives. These funds will be transfers from the General Fund to the Economic Development Fund.

Economic development activities are pursued by partnering with private business and take many forms. One form of partnering is Industrial Revenue Bonds financing, which facilitates job creation and retention while providing qualified businesses with a tax exemption on equipment and facilities financed with the bond proceeds. IRB financing also allows businesses to finance expansion at a lower interest rate than is otherwise available. Currently, over \$3.8 billion is outstanding in IRBs.

Another form of financing utilized to generate economic growth is Tax Increment Financing (TIF). The Economic Development Office oversees the creation of TIF districts to stimulate economic growth by allowing an increase in assessed valuation (and the resulting increase in property taxes) to be directed exclusively towards redevelopment purposes. Tax Increment Financing districts have been utilized to revitalize the 21st and Grove area, to finance improvements to Old Town, Hillside and Central developments, and to encourage the development of the East Bank area. The City's newest TIF will be at Kellogg and Oliver. Each TIF has stimulated long-term economic viability.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The City Manager Office total budget exceeds \$8 million. Of this, over \$3 million is financed from the General Fund supporting 19 positions. The Economic Development Fund supports three position and includes \$1 million budgeted annually for incentives. Expenditures from the Property Management Fund support three positions. The Special Alcohol Fund use is mandated by state statute. Expenditures are for contract administration, and contracts with delegate agencies to provide treatment services. No personal services are charged to this budget.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Increase use of technology to enhance productivity and enhance citizen access to government.
- Create a more flexible work force through increased training and cross-training opportunities.
- Continue to develop successful integrated marketing campaigns and develop an annual report to better communicate the various services available from the City.
- Manage an increasing portfolio of real estate within existing resource levels.
- Continue the organizational transformation efforts into the high performance organization.
- Increase citizen involvement and participation.
- Increase support from legislative members for City proposed legislation.
- Continue to promote economic growth and stability.

| City Manager's Office Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 1,903,115 | 2,356,080 | 2,409,180 | 2,427,560 | 2,554,580 |
| Contractual Services | 6,216,314 | 3,998,850 | 7,492,970 | 4,716,180 | 3,937,270 |
| Commodities | 36,155 | 57,020 | 59,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 450,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Other | 866,029 | 1,729,600 | 1,426,180 | 1,615,000 | 1,141,180 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 9,021,613 | 8,591,550 | 11,587,830 | 9,019,240 | 7,693,530 |
| General Fund | 2,555,356 | 2,867,370 | 3,022,430 | 3,734,420 | 3,139,970 |
| Economic Development | 3,385,483 | 1,740,690 | 5,570,580 | 1,787,100 | 1,803,450 |
| Property Management | 1,745,246 | 2,252,670 | 1,383,570 | 1,861,740 | 1,194,130 |
| Special Alcohol | 1,335,528 | 1,730,820 | 1,611,250 | 1,635,980 | 1,555,980 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 9,021,613 | 8,591,550 | 11,587,830 | 9,019,240 | 7,693,530 |
| Total full-time positions | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Total part-time positions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total FTE positions | 35.5 | 35.5 | *34.5 | 34.5 | 34.5 |

*The 2005 budget eliminated one vacant Land Management Analyst position.

For additional information on the City Manager's Office visit <http://www.wichita.gov/>!



FINANCE

The mission of the Finance Department is to provide financial management leadership, oversight, reporting and various internal services for the City organization.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Improve collection rate of accounts receivable. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Ensure timely invoicing.
 - b. Establishing a collection policy of 60 days.
 - c. Increase use of the state income tax setoff program.
 - d. Establish a uniform bad debt policy for all types of receivables.
2. Reduce banking fees. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Encourage direct deposits of employee payroll checks.
 - b. Encourage automated funds transfer for vendor payments.
3. Reduce cost of receipting revenues. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Integrate accounts receivable collection systems to consolidate all accounts for more efficient, coordinated collection.
4. Encourage informed citizen participation. (Strategic Priority IV)
5. Operate a fully funded pension system at the lowest cost possible. (Strategic Priority III and IV)
 - a. Maintain funding ratios above 100% for both retirement funds.
 - b. Minimize administrative costs of the pension system.
6. Provide effective training to reduce employee injuries and property damage. (Strategic Priority II and III)
7. Maintain the long-term stability of the City's financial portfolio. (Strategic Priority I, II, III and IV)
 - a. Error of not more than +/-3%
 - b. Maintain or improve the City's bond rating

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Accounts receivable invoices processed | 2,300 | 2,466 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| 2a, 2b | Increase payroll ACH direct deposits | 4.0% | 4.2% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 3.5% |
| 2a | Decrease in payroll checks | -8.0% | -11.9% | -8.5% | -8.5% | -8.5% |
| 2b | Increase in vendor ACH payments | 20% | 22.9% | 21% | 20% | 20% |
| 4 | Number of DAB and civic presentations | 30 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| 5b | Pension Management cost as a ratio of fund assets | .070% | .068% | .071% | .070% | .070% |
| 6 | Number of preventable incidents | 60 | 81 | 70 | 60 | 60 |
| 7a | Difference in Adopted budget revenues and actual revenues | 2% | -1.21% | 2% | 2% | 2% |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Finance Department has been consistently recognized by GFOA and other professional organizations as achieving excellence. Awards include:
 - Certificate of Achievement in Financial Reporting for the CAFR (30 consecutive years)
 - Distinguished Budget Presentation Award (16 consecutive years)
 - Certificate of Achievement in Financial Reporting for the Pension System CAFR (4 consecutive years)
 - National Purchasing Institute – Excellence in Procurement (3 consecutive years)
 - Public Treasurers Certification of Excellence Investment Policy (2 years)
- The budget process improvements allow for more Council input, with increased departmental presentations and a number of budget workshops.
- Refunded \$70 million in General Obligation bonds, saving approximately \$3.4 million that may be used to increase CIP capacity.
- Developed and provided performance measure training to City staff.
- Provided increased civic presentations to DAB's, schools, community groups, etc.



OVERVIEW

The Department of Finance provides a variety of support functions to City departments and officials. The Director's Office coordinates all accounting, external auditing, bookkeeping, billing, revenue collection and purchasing activities for the City. In addition, the Director is tasked with supervising the preparation of the annual City budget, investment policies, debt management program, retirement systems, special assessments, and risk management.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The Finance Department is composed of five General Fund financed divisions, and three divisions financed from other

funds. The Director's Office advises the City Manager on the budget and related financial matters. Budget staff provides research and administers the operating and capital budgets. The Controller's Office directs the general accounting, auditing and payable activities of the City. The Purchasing Office acts as the centralized purchasing agent for the City. The City's debt issuance is coordinated through the Debt Management section and Treasury is responsible for all revenue management and investment activities.

The Finance Department also provides centralized micrographics and stationery services through the Stationery Stores Fund. Life, health and worker compensation coverage, risk management functions and the Safety Office are funded from the Self-Insurance Fund. Pension Management oversees the pension funds.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE: This office is responsible for the overall management of the department, as well as the development, preparation and administration of the City's annual budget. The Budget Office also coordinates preparation of the ten-year Capital Improvement Program, in

The City budget has been recognized by GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the last 16 consecutive years. In addition to the five year Financial Plan, which is prepared for

long-term forecasts. Staff advise the City Manager and the Director of Finance regarding financial and management issues, and provide research for City management staff. Assistance is provided to City departments regarding appropriate and necessary budget procedures. Budget Office staff receive assistance on revenue and expenditure planning and statistical research from the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) at Wichita State University. The CEDBR also assists with preparation of the City's Economic Profile.



Finance staff present the City Budget and other financial information to a school group.



CONTROLLER'S OFFICE: Staff in this division provide general accounting services for City departments. Support includes processing vouchers and issuing checks. The coordination of the annual external audit is performed by the Controller's Office, as well as the cost-allocation plan, which allocates overhead and administrative costs among City departments. A significant responsibility is the preparation of quarterly reports outlining the City's financial condition and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Controller staff continually work to ensure that internal controls are in place to guard against waste, inefficiency and financial infidelity.

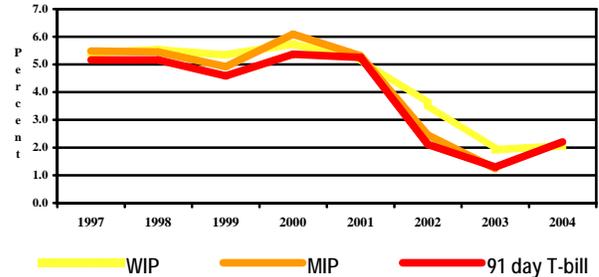
PURCHASING: The centralized purchasing of City goods and services is performed by Purchasing staff, seeking to procure the highest quality products and services for City departments at the lowest possible cost. In 2001, Purchasing implemented an electronic procurement system known as e-procurement (via the Internet) at <http://www.wichita.gov>, which allows vendors to register on-line and to electronically receive and submit bids, receive purchase orders, provide invoices and obtain payments. The e-procurement system has improved staff efficiency, and reduced bid costs to the City by improving information flow.

A 'Wichita Supplier Diversity Task Team' has been appointed by the City Council to focus on the City of Wichita's procurement practices as it relates to emerging (small) and disadvantaged vendors. As a result of this effort, a new Emerging and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Policy has been approved and a new contract compliance officer position has been added.

DEBT MANAGEMENT: This section coordinates the sale of general obligation bonds and administers special assessments. Staff spread special assessments to benefit districts, certify assessment rolls to the County, and reapportion special assessments to parcels that have been split, re-platted or newly platted. Special assessment tax records are also retained in this section.

TREASURY: The investment of the City's pooled investment portfolio, which typically is approximately \$200 million, is performed by Treasury staff. Using the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill as a benchmark, the investment activity of the City has been very successful. Projecting cash balances and maintaining adequate cash flow for the City are functions performed by this office. City Hall Express, an office of the Treasury Division, coordinates the collection of City revenues,

ranging from water bills to license fees. City Hall Express operates from 7:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. daily to facilitate customer payments. In addition, selected payments to the City may be made at cooperating local grocery stores for customer convenience.



PENSION: Pension management staff administers the activities of the City's two distinct pension funds. The Wichita Police and Fire (WPF) fund provides for the retirement of police officers and firefighters, which includes three separate plans: Plan A, Plan B, and Plan C-79. Plans A and B are closed. Under C-79, an employee can retire with 30 years of service regardless of age, or with 20 years of service and 50 years of age.

For civilian government workers, the Wichita Employees Retirement (WER) Fund has been established which includes Plan 1, Plan 2 and Plan 3. Plan 1 is closed. Under Plan 2, an employee can retire at age 62, receiving 2.25 percent of their final average salary per year of service. Plan 3 is a defined contribution plan.

Sixteen-member boards administer both pension funds. The WER Board includes the City Manager or designee, the City Manager's appointee, seven members appointed by the City Council, and seven members elected by the plan participants.



| Pension Funds Overview | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | WER | P&F |
| Fund Assets (millions) | \$440.1 | \$383.1 |
| Number of pensioners | 1,182 | 836 |
| Annual pension payments (millions) | \$19.7 | \$17.4 |
| Plan participants | 2,228 | 1,922 |

The Police & Fire Board includes the City Manager or designee, the Fire Chief, the Police Chief, seven members appointed by the City Council, three members appointed by Fire plan participants, and three members appointed by Police plan participants. The investment activities of the Board are consolidated, with oversight from an eleven member Investment Committee composed of WER and WPF Board members. Pension Management provides staff support for the Boards.

Pension funds are invested based on the asset allocation plan adopted by the boards. In the past, the allocation has been 66 percent equities and 34 percent fixed income instruments. An annual return of 7.75 percent is assumed for actuarial purposes.

| Pension Fund Statistics | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| WER Funding Ratio | 121.2 | 117.0 | 115.4 | 112.1 |
| WP&F Funding Ratio | 111.4 | 106.2 | 106.8 | 99.8 |

SELF INSURANCE: The Department's Risk Manager and support staff are responsible for sound risk control and safety procedures and the financing of these risks consistent with the City's financial resources. Specifically, staff administer the City's Life Insurance, Worker's Compensation, Health Insurance and General Liability Risk Management. In addition, Safety Office staff are included in the Self Insurance Fund.

The City contracted with Coventry for health insurance for City employees in 2005 and 2006, reducing premium costs by 3% in 2005. This is estimated to save \$2.2 million in 2005.

Life Insurance coverage is available for all full-time City employees. Premiums are financed one-third each by the employee, the City and fund interest earnings. High quality health insurance at affordable rates is also available to employees and retirees. The City currently finances 80 percent of premium costs for active employees, with the remaining 20 percent funded by the employee.

Annually Risk Management personnel investigate and process over 500 worker's compensation claims. The staff also review property and liability loss exposure issues. When appropriate,

the defense and settlement of tort claims is funded by the Self Insurance Fund.

Safety Office staff strive to encourage City employees to develop safe work habits. Numerous training sessions are held, covering topics such as defensive driving, blood borne pathogens, electrical safety and ergonomics. More than 650 City employees attend training monthly.



The Safety Office provides a variety of training to City employees, in an effort to improve employee skills and reduce injuries.

STATIONERY STORES: To insure the most cost efficient delivery of services, the City has centralized micro-graphics and office supply procurement. The services are financed through internal service fund charges. Staff in the Department of Finance-Purchasing Office coordinate the services.

Stationery Stores facilitates the procurement and delivery of office supplies through coordination with a private supplier. The process was privatized to eliminate inventory costs for the City and provide faster, more efficient delivery of products at the lowest possible cost. Departments order from an assigned catalog, which contains a diverse range of products from paper clips to printer cartridges, most often with next day delivery. Micrographic services are provided by a private vendor, coordinated through Stationery Stores. Outgoing mail from City departments is processed in the mailroom to ensure the lowest possible cost for first and fourth-class mail. A centralized Paragon mail machine is used for bar coding and stamping.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Finance Department includes a variety of organizational support functions, many of which are financed from various sources. Stationery Stores and Self Insurance are internal service funds with receipts derived from departmental users. Pension assets for City employees are held in trust funds and managed by the Pension Boards, supported by the Department of Finance. The 2005 budget includes \$3.8 million from the



General Fund, to support 58 full time positions. An additional \$92 million is budgeted for 14 non-General Fund positions, Health Insurance for City employees, and Pension payments to retirees.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Assist the City Manager in crafting a balanced operating budget. State budget reductions and the recent economic downturn have created significant challenges to staff in developing a balanced budget.
- Pursue alternatives to minimize health insurance rate increases without compromising employee health coverage. The current contract will expire at year-end 2006.
- Improve first floor logistics for City Hall Express Office. With security remodeling and the desire for improved customer service, improvements to the City Hall Express Office need to be developed.



Purchasing Manager Melinda Walker receives the 2005 Kansas Association of Public Purchasing Professionals Manager of the Year Award.

| Finance Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 41,695,583 | 45,517,910 | 48,529,750 | 46,624,030 | 50,683,180 |
| Contractual Services | 33,937,856 | 44,235,980 | 38,438,270 | 41,281,320 | 45,319,910 |
| Commodities | 112,182 | 119,390 | 161,080 | 137,230 | 137,230 |
| Capital Outlay | 20,100 | 10,000 | 850,610 | 562,590 | 10,000 |
| Other | 5,372,143 | 7,432,580 | 7,305,560 | 6,529,140 | 6,470,420 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 81,137,864 | 97,315,860 | 95,285,270 | 95,134,310 | 102,620,740 |
| General Fund | 3,202,641 | 3,789,390 | 3,758,040 | 3,839,720 | 3,930,510 |
| Stationery Stores | 794,568 | 1,190,750 | 1,069,490 | 1,130,550 | 981,960 |
| Self Insurance | 33,056,437 | 39,012,060 | 33,277,420 | 34,912,380 | 38,679,140 |
| Pension | 44,084,218 | 53,323,660 | 57,180,320 | 55,251,660 | 59,029,130 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 81,137,864 | 97,315,860 | 95,285,270 | 95,134,310 | 102,620,740 |
| Total full-time positions | 69 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Total part-time positions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE postions | 71 | *74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |

**The 2005 Budget included one additional position for pension, a new contract compliance officer, and a new legal assistant position.*

For additional information on the Finance Department visit www.wichita.gov!



The Department of Finance coordinates the financial affairs of the City and provides various internal services and supplies for all City departments. The Finance Director's Office coordinates all accounting, external auditing, bookkeeping, billing, revenue collection and purchasing activities for the City. In addition, the Director is tasked with supervising the preparation of the annual City budget and Capital Improvement Plan, investment policies, debt management program, retirement systems, special assessments, risk management and data processing systems.



LAW

The mission of the Law Department is to represent the City in all legal actions brought against the City or initiated by the City; provide legal advice to the City Council, the City Manager, the departments, and boards and agencies of the City; manage the City's diversion and deferred judgment programs; prepare and review ordinances, resolution, contracts, bonds and other legal documents of significance to the City.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide representation for the City in all legal actions brought against the City or initiated by the City at the highest quality in a cost effective manner. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Research and prepare legal opinions.
 - b. Minimize liability claim payments against the City.
 - c. Perform on a cost-effective basis as compared to costs of private firm service/hours with \$110-\$120 hourly rate.
 - d. Provide cost effective legal services of the highest quality with minimal time usage, and complete assignments as expeditiously as possible, with emphasis upon earliest completion of priority assignments.
2. Provide legal advice to the City Council, City Manager, departments, and boards & agencies of the City to ensure legal compliance. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Provide or supervise the provision of all claims management and litigation services required by the City of Wichita.
 - b. Prosecute violations of all City ordinances in the Municipal Court, and handle any and all necessary appeals of Municipal Court decisions in the District Court.
3. Manage the City's diversion and deferred judgment programs to ensure legal compliance and maximum return. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Process diversion and deferred judgment applications.
 - b. Maximize revenue generated from diversion and deferred judgment programs.
4. Prepare and review all legal documents of significance to the City to verify validity. (Strategic Priority I, II and IV)
 - a. Prepare or review all contracts and other forms of agreement required by the City Council and the various departments, boards and agencies of the City.
 - b. Prepare or review all Ordinances and Resolutions required by the City to accomplish the policies adopted by the City Council.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Legal opinions rendered | 276 | 299 | 286 | 293 | 293 |
| 1b | Percentage of claims approved for payment | 12.85 | 1.63% | 1.64% | 1.64% | 1.64% |
| 1c | Amount Private firm would have charged | \$2,548,000 | \$2,940,254 | \$2,910,000 | \$2,925,000 | \$2,925,000 |
| 1d | Hours/Assignments | 6.44 | 6.67 | 3.11 | 4.89 | 4.89 |
| 2a | Cases set for trial | 37,994 | 39,803 | 38,965 | 38,985 | 38,985 |
| 2b | Number of appeals | 249 | 252 | 378 | 315 | 315 |
| 3a | Diversion/Deferred Judgment Applications | 2,700 | 3,126 | 2,255 | 2,690 | 2,690 |
| 3b | Revenue collection from Diversion & Deferred Programs | \$785,786 | \$921,971 | \$927,744 | \$924,857 | \$924,857 |
| 4a | Number of contracts reviewed | 1,501 | 1,954 | 1,657 | 1,805 | 1,805 |
| 4b | Number of ordinances reviewed | 359 | 393 | 312 | 352 | 352 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Renegotiated the contract for legal services on the Gilbert & Mosley environmental litigation, so that most fees would be payable only from actual recoveries in the litigation. Continued efforts to handle most civil and tax litigation internally, thus limiting the need for various outside legal counsel services.
- Assisted with the negotiation of contracts between the City and the bargaining units for Police, Fire, Transit and Airport employees, as well as the SEIU.
- Obtained dismissals or judgments of no liability in five (5) six-figure cases aggregating \$2,054,431 in liability claims, and in another seven (7) cases ranging from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and aggregating \$495,000 in liability claims. In four (4) additional cases ranging from \$75,000 to \$99,000, and aggregating \$324,000 in liability claims, the Department negotiated settlements aggregating \$28,262.45 (i.e., approximately 8.7% of the amounts for which the City had been sued in those four cases).
- Drafted the amendments to the Charter Ordinance on Second Hand Dealer licensing and the Ordinance and Second Amendment to Development Agreement needed to further WaterWalk LLC's effort to secure Gander Mountain as its anchor tenant.

OVERVIEW

The Law Department has three main functions: provide legal counsel for City Council and City staff, provide legal representation for the City, and prosecute cases in Municipal Court. A staff of 16 attorneys and seven support staff accomplish the activities. The Department is financed solely from the General Fund with the exception of 100 percent of a Senior Attorney's salary, whose primary responsibility is to assist with bond issues related to economic development and pension matters, as well as a Community Service Worker who is provided by the Wichita Bar Association for the summer intern position.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The Law Department has two primary areas of focus to carry out its mission, the Civil Law Office and the Prosecutor's Office.

CIVIL LAW OFFICE represents the City in civil, tax, investigative, administrative, legislative, compliance, business and transactional matters, including defense against liability claims and preparation of Ordinances, Resolutions, contracts and other documents to implement governmental and business decisions of the City Council. This office also handles the bulk of appeals from Municipal Court to the District Court; cases filed in the State District Court and U.S. District Court; cases before administrative agencies; and appeals of criminal, civil and administrative matters in both the federal and state court systems. In addition, the office provides a wide array of research and advisory services, participates in the

administration of the diversion programs, and oversees contracts with outside counsel and other service providers (including the Domestic Violence and Victim Rights advocates). The secretarial staff from the Civil Law Office regularly provides relief reception and other support to assist the secretarial staff in the Prosecutor's Office.

Attorneys in the Civil Law Office saved the City over \$3,389,779 in 2004, through careful analysis and active legal defense of damage claims filed against the City, recommending payment of only about 1.63% (by dollar amount) of all claims submitted or pending during the year.

Based on the current docket structure, prosecutors represent the City on 33 Municipal Court dockets and maintain office hours to assist citizens on a walk-in basis.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE prosecutes violations of City Ordinances in Municipal Court, assists in handling some appeals of Municipal Court cases in the District Court, and assists in the administration of the diversion programs and oversight of the Domestic Violence Advocacy and Victims Rights programs.

Prosecutors reviewed case files and contacted witnesses as necessary to prepare for and handle all docket calls for the 39,803 cases processed to disposition in Municipal Court during 2004.

Additionally, Law Department staff, including the Civil Law Office and the Prosecutor's Office, have assumed numerous responsibilities in connection with matters outside the Department's core "legal" functions for the City, such as:

- Handling telephone calls and walk-in inquiries from the public concerning legal issues and general matters affecting the City, with the goal of being responsive and citizen-friendly and providing accurate information, prompt follow-up and advice (where appropriate) to affected City departments in a manner which protects the City's interests and serves the public's needs;
- Serving on screening panels, task forces and committees to assist with employment, procurement and other business matters, diversity initiatives and other general goals and programs of the City organization as a whole;
- Participation in local and national programs, presentations, City Hall activities and civic activities to enhance the perception of the City and the Department of Law with the public and in the legal community;
- Taking action to meet affirmative action/equal employment opportunity goals and commitments in the Department of Law, including full and fair consideration of minority candidates in interviewing candidates for vacancies;
- Working with other staff and Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) tenants/EDX applicants (and their representatives) as necessary to coordinate and support initial exemption



- applications and annual tax filings in a timely and professional manner; and
- Collecting and providing statistical and other operational information to the Budget Office and the City Manager.



FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Law operations are funded entirely by General Fund with the exception of a Senior Attorney's salary, which is funded by pension management and bond project budgets.

All claims filed against the City are processed by the Law Department. The review ascertains the relative merits of the claims, and staff attempts to settle claims when appropriate. Claim costs are funded from the Self Insurance Fund, a component of the Department of Finance.

The Law Department as a whole provided its full range of services in 2004 at a cost \$2,212,234 to \$2,940,254 below what a private firm with competitive rates of \$110 to \$120 an hour would have charged the City for the same hours and services.

A Diversion Coordinator, housed in the prosecution section, administers the City's diversion and deferred judgment programs. The programs are available for eligible first time offenders and offenses that include speeding, petit larceny, certain drug offenses, DUI and domestic violence. In every diversion case, program fees and fines are assessed to finance all program costs. In 2003 Law Department successfully implemented the fee increases for all five diversion programs, including the application fee for two out of five programs.

| Selected Service Level Measures - Diversion | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|-------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| DUI diversions processed | 1,863 | 634 | 652 | 643 |
| Petit theft diversions processed | 530 | 406 | 390 | 398 |
| Speeding diversions processed | 2,146 | 1468 | 652 | 1,060 |
| Drug diversions processed | 346 | 244 | 247 | 244 |
| DV diversions processed | 990 | 374 | 340 | 357 |

Prosecutors provided the key impetus to having defendants participate in the City's diversion and deferred judgment programs, resulting in direct revenues of \$921,971 in 2004, and concurrently helping to limit burdens on the Court's trial dockets.

The Law Department also has oversight of the Victim Rights Center. The Center provides notice, as required by Kansas Law, to crime victims of certain court proceedings, which include, but are not limited to, plea hearings, continuances, trials, sentencing, sentence modifications, probation violation hearings and appeals. The replacement of the antiquated Public Safety System was implemented in 2003. It is utilized in conjunction with Police and Municipal Court. The new computer system will eventually encompass utilization of bar code and drivers' license scanning, imaging and Internet technology. The Integrated Public Safety System (IPSS) will offer a centralized information system for Police, Prosecution, and Court. An imaging component of the public safety system will allow multiple users to simultaneously access single case files; significantly reduce storage and filing problems; and facilitate case review and preparation functions. Imaging will provide desktop viewing of case documents once the documents have been entered into the system, eliminating the task of filing and re-filing case files.

The new drug court software program has also been implemented. The software will consolidate defendants' information, providing the drug court team one centralized access point for defendant data.

The Law department is committed to providing the City, its public officials and employees with cost effective legal services of the highest quality. The Law department's 2004 actual cost of \$1,791,876 (unreduced by revenues generated from the diversion programs), and its total staff of 23 were both significantly below the 2004 budget of \$3,530,974 and total staff of 43 in the City Attorney's Office of Colorado Springs, Colorado (population of 366,000), an office with a substantially identical charge and mission statement.

| Selected Service Level Measures | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Hours/appeal handled | 4.48 | 6.01 | 4.10 | 4.80 |
| Hours/ordinance reviewed | 1.22 | 1.66 | 2.04 | 1.64 |
| Hours/contract reviewed | .74 | .56 | .66 | .65 |
| Hours/claims processed | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 1.28 |
| Total attorneys hours | 32,221 | 36,401 | 37,000 | 35,207 |



FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Establish and implement Law Department client services that represent best practices and professionalism in providing legal services, and implement projects and programs utilizing technology where feasible.
- Provide legal services as needed to preserve and enhance Wichita Neighborhoods, using Urban Renewal laws to establish a Redevelopment Authority.
- Manage claims with a goal of being responsive to citizens while ensuring consistent and accurate legal review, identification of problem areas and guidance to correct deficiencies.
- Represent the City's interests in litigation and prosecution matters, file actions as directed by the City Council and effectively defend the City in litigation filed against the City.
- Provide legal services to codify, index, publish and maintain the Municipal Code of the City.
- Prepare and/or review contracts, leases, deeds, and other legal documents for projects of the City, with the goal of being responsive, creative, and accurate.
- Prepare, revise and/or review ordinances to address programs in need of change or development and carry out programs established by the City Council and the City Manager.



| Law Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 1,552,981 | 1,635,390 | 1,671,770 | 1,696,300 | 1,725,100 |
| Contractual Services | 234,414 | 233,150 | 230,350 | 233,410 | 233,410 |
| Commodities | 4,481 | 6,870 | 6,870 | 6,870 | 6,870 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 1,791,876 | 1,875,410 | 1,908,990 | 1,936,580 | 1,965,380 |
| General Fund | 1,791,876 | 1,875,410 | 1,908,990 | 1,936,580 | 1,965,380 |
| Total full-time positions | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Total part-time positions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total FTE positions | 23.25 | 23.25 | 23.25 | 23.25 | 23.25 |

Note: There are no position changes.

For additional information on the Law Department visit www.wichita.gov



MUNICIPAL COURT

The mission of the Municipal Court is to impartially uphold the community's laws and facilitate the interests of justice for all citizens in a thorough and fair manner.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Identify and implement technology enhancements to facilitate a more efficient and effective court operation and access to court information. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Reduce customer wait times.
 - b. Monitor average call length.
2. Administer effective and impartial justice for citizens in order to provide due process and enhance public safety. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Docket court cases more efficiently.
 - b. Dispose of court cases more efficiently.
3. Process citations for violations of the City Code to facilitate the administration of justice. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Process complaints/tickets more efficiently.
 - b. Process court cases and dispositions more efficiently.
4. Provide intervention and individualized supervision to probationers and improve their ability to become more productive citizens. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Utilize Risk/Needs assessments to evaluate probationers' inclination toward criminal behavior (risk) and their need for rehabilitative services (needs).
 - b. Monitor compliance with terms of probations.
5. Develop Customer Service programs to enhance citizen's awareness of and access to Municipal Court. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Expand Court Compliance Unit (CCU) to aid citizens in understanding and resolving court ordered fines/fees.
 - b. Accept court payments through IVR system and the City of Wichita website.
 - c. Expand Municipal Court website to provide additional court case information.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Total number of calls received. | 185,000 | 149,103 | 148,967 | 153,000 | 153,000 |
| 1 | Customer Service Clerk average call wait time (minutes). | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | Customer Service Clerk average call length (minutes). | 2 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Total number of cases docketed. | 205,000 | 171,750 | 173,980 | 172,760 | 171,540 |
| 2 | Total number of cases disposed. | 50,000 | 38,920 | 40,330 | 41,400 | 42,000 |
| 3 | Total number of complaints filed. | 144,000 | 114,200 | 118,250 | 123,800 | 124,350 |
| 3 | Avg. number of complaints processed per data entry clerk. | 8,000 | 10,381 | 10,750 | 11,255 | 11,305 |
| 3 | Time to enter tickets into Public Safety System (minutes). | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | Number of Risk/Needs assessments completed. | 2,000 | 2,321 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 4 | Number of probation revocations. | 1,000 | 3,444 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Court held an average of thirty-three court sessions per day and 114,200 cases were filed. Council mandated programs were implemented as well as several Probation programs. Among those was the first Spanish-speaking Wichita Intervention Program for first time DUI/Alcohol offenders. This program offers the Spanish speaking population the same opportunities as our English speaking population. Participants attend alcohol intervention classes in a confined environment for 48 hours rather than being incarcerated in a traditional jail. Another program implemented was the Risk/Needs assessment tool and Probation case management system. Each probationer is assessed to determine their needs so they can be placed in an appropriate reporting level. Municipal Court criminal history is now automated and provided to other courts, the public and federal and state agencies in a report form.

OVERVIEW

Municipal Court is organized into the Court Clerk's Office and Probation. The Clerk's Office is responsible for processing transactions related to criminal and traffic records. The Probation Office assists judges in defendant evaluation and monitoring of prisoners and probationers.

Municipal Court operates five traditional courtrooms, including a video court to arraign prisoners detained at the County jail via a video connection. Hearings for traffic violations are held in an Administrative Traffic Court. Environmental cases are heard in a Neighborhood Court rotated among the Police substations. Specialized dockets have been established for driving under the influence (DUI), criminal, domestic violence and traffic offenses.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

Court operates two divisions: the Court Clerk and the Probation Offices. The Clerk's Office is responsible for accepting and processing cases filed for violations of the City Code and for providing staff support for judicial matters. The Probation Division ensures compliance of defendants to all court ordered restitution and sentencing requirements.

Municipal Court functions are included in the Court Clerk Division. This includes docket clerks who staff court rooms; customer service clerks who assist citizens either on the telephone or in-person; clerks who assist in docket preparation and case file processing and other positions that support the general administration of the Court.

A drug court was established in August 1995, with the goal of breaking the recurring cycle of repeat offenders. It remains the only operating municipal drug court in Kansas.

Municipal Court is responsible for collecting court-imposed fines, fees and penalties. These include court fines, traffic fines and fees, diversion fees, court costs, warrant fees and other court ordered penalties. Collections offset a portion of the costs for adjudication, prosecution and enforcement efforts of Municipal Court, the Law Department and the Police Department. A private agency is utilized for aggressive collection of fines and fees.

A new court compliance unit has been established to assist defendants in meeting court ordered financial obligations. This unit meets directly with defendants, assesses payment options and provides flexibility for willing defendants to pay over time court ordered fines. This customer friendly approach provides flexibility to defendants, while ensuring that court ordered obligations are met.

The City has invested heavily in technology upgrades to improve the efficiency of court staff. These improvements have focused on reducing paper flow, including file retrieval requirements. Automation changes include the replacement of the public safety system and the implementation of an interactive voice response system. The integrated public safety system offers a centralized database to be shared and utilized by Police, Prosecution and Court. The system includes capabilities to utilize bar code and drivers' license scanning, imaging and the Internet. By imaging court materials, retrieval can occur simultaneously for multiple users in Police, Law and Court, reducing file maintenance efforts and increasing efficiency.

A new interactive voice response (IVR) system will be implemented for court customers. This system will improve the dissemination of court information and enhance the efficiency of the court. *The integrated public safety system offers a centralized database shared and utilized by Police, Prosecutors, and Court.* An automated system will quickly direct callers to the appropriate information on their respective court case, will allow the caller to pay their court obligations by telephone and will provide generic information on the court process. Staff will continue to handle calls in which human assistance is necessary.

Public defenders are provided to serve indigent defendants through a contractual relationship. The costs for indigent defense are partially offset by a \$4 per case assessment and co-payments from the defendants. An estimated 8,000 cases are handled by public defenders annually.

A drug court was established in August 1995 and remains the only operating municipal drug court in Kansas. The court operates under the philosophy that a court team can provide better opportunity for long-term changes in drug users. The goal is to break the recurring cycle of repeat offenders. The court works very closely with treatment providers in an attempt to tailor services to each defendant.



The Probation Office includes nine probation officers and eight support staff. Staff monitors defendants sentenced to probation to ensure compliance of all requirements, performs pre-sentence investigations ordered by the judges, collects restitution and fingerprints defendants. The Probation Office also includes four service officers who focus on prisoner transport and video arraignment functions. To more effectively utilize probation resources, risk-based assessments are being performed. This involves significant time investment in advance, for which part time staffing is included. However, the process will allow probation officer staff time to be concentrated on the perceived highest risk offenders, enhancing the effectiveness of probation efforts. Monitoring of other lower risk offenders will also be performed, although with lesser intensity, depending on the risk factors.

The Probation Office manages the Wichita Intervention Program (WIP). This program provides alcohol education and intervention for eligible first-time defendants who plead guilty to drunk driving. The program couples the state mandated 48 hours of incarceration with a strong programmatic intervention process in an effort to eliminate future offenses. The program is mostly privatized, with program fees that are charged to the defendant (\$250) offsetting all costs. Beginning in 2005, WIP classes will be offered periodically in Spanish to serve defendants that primarily speak that language.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Court is financed mostly from the General Fund. However, Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP) funds, which are fees paid by defendants in DUI cases, are used to fund three positions. This support is budgeted at approximately \$190,000 annually. In the past, Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funding was used to finance four positions. However, this support ended late in 2004, and those positions have been absorbed by the General Fund.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- The new automation system provides many advantages, particularly in record retrieval. However, data entry challenges have been encountered.
- The Court is continually seeking to collect court ordered payments as efficiently and effectively as possible. The Court Compliance Unit, began last year as a pilot project, is designed to facilitate defendant compliance.

| Municipal Court Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 3,184,633 | 3,724,500 | 3,859,710 | 4,023,380 | 4,232,870 |
| Contractual Services | 1,347,758 | 1,855,550 | 1,777,350 | 1,813,640 | 1,820,790 |
| Commodities | 74,655 | 92,110 | 102,830 | 90,880 | 91,280 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 16,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Municipal Court Expenditures | 4,607,046 | 5,672,160 | 5,756,690 | 5,927,900 | 6,144,940 |
| General Fund | 4,395,122 | 5,476,930 | 5,568,660 | 5,732,830 | 5,914,470 |
| ADSAP | 211,924 | 195,230 | 188,030 | 195,070 | 230,470 |
| Total Resources | 4,607,046 | 5,672,160 | 5,756,690 | 5,927,900 | 6,144,940 |
| Total full-time positions | 71 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Total part-time positions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE positions | 72.25 | 72.25 | *73.25 | 73.25 | 73.25 |

* The 2005 Budget included two additional collections clerks with the deletion of one outreach worker (PT).

For additional information on Municipal Court visit www.wichita.gov/



MUNICIPAL COURT

The Wichita Municipal Court is a limited jurisdiction court, authorized under City Ordinance, with jurisdiction of the City of Wichita. The Court has 5 Judges. The Court is responsible for parking citations; traffic infractions; non-traffic infractions such as Health, Fire, Central Inspection, and Storm Water violations; and misdemeanor traffic and criminal offenses including DUI and Domestic Violence.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The mission of the Information Technology Department is to create, implement and maintain technology solutions that improve the operational efficiencies and expand the customer service capabilities of the City of Wichita as a whole.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide citizens and the business community information and access to City government. (Strategic Priority I, II and IV)
 - a. Provide GIS information for use by developers, investors, citizens and City staff.
 - b. Provide citizen access to information and staff via the Internet.
2. Provide communication and information gathering capabilities to City staff. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Promote business communication and research capabilities for City staff.
3. Maintain customer hardware to maximize productivity and minimize downtime. (Strategic Priority III and IV)
 - a. Provide customers with data and telephony equipment.
 - b. Maintain adequate staffing levels to handle Help Desk call load.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Parcels in GIS database | 203,583 | 209,425 | 212,890 | 215,360 | 219,010 |
| 1a | Data themes/data layers | 240 | 251 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| 1b | Number of requests for City Internet pages | 2,618,149 | 5,544,742 | 9,204,354 | 12,876,546 | 18,027,164 |
| 1b | E-mailed requests received through the Web Site | 2,454 | 5,732 | 1,612 | 1,864 | 2,144 |
| 1b | Number of files downloaded from the Web Site | 369,093 | 664,067 | 787,406 | 954,653 | 1,145,584 |
| 2a | Number of devices receiving dial tone | 2,062 | 2,117 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,112 |
| 2a | Number of e-mail users | 1,194 | 1,401 | 2,036 | 2,375 | 2,731 |
| 2a | Number of Internet users | 370 | 485 | 521 | 550 | 590 |
| 2a | Number of imaging (electronic file cabinet) users | 447 | 569 | 846 | 971 | 1,117 |
| 2a | Number of GIS users | 165 | 226 | 234 | 295 | 310 |
| 3a | Number of personal computers | 1,492 | 1,744 | 1,773 | 2,060 | 2,105 |
| 3a | Number of servers | 84 | 112 | 128 | 147 | 163 |
| 3a | Number of wide area network (WAN) locations | 66 | 67 | 70 | 75 | 80 |
| 3b | Total Help Desk calls | 24,485 | 27,583 | 24,500 | 24,500 | 24,500 |
| 3b | Help Desk support requests received by e-mail | 600 | 633 | 566 | 600 | 600 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Wireless Initiative.** A project to determine how to mobilize the City workforce via a wireless capability was undertaken. Because of these efforts, a consortium consisting of Sedgwick County, Westar Energy and USD 259 was created and a study to create the engineering design was presented to City Council in early 2005. Funding has been secured from Federal and City sources to cover the City's portion of the project costs.
- **MyWichita.** Launched MyWichita, a section of Wichita.gov that provides personalization and transactional delivery of City services for businesses and individuals. MyWichita allows citizens to create a personalized profile that includes subscriptions for areas/topics of interest, a personalized appearance of information and account information that makes doing business with the City of Wichita much easier.
- **Automated Vehicle Location (AVL) and Laptops for Police and Fire.** Created a solution to use Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) funding to equip Fire and Police with new laptops, mounts and AVL. This extremely large project includes selection of laptops and mounts, and the installation of these units. Once the Wireless Project is completed, these laptops will provide public safety with direct access to network resource equivalent to being in the office, including the ability to create new cases and daily reports, and access to GIS information.
- **Wireless Internet.** Installed wireless Internet access for travelers in the Airport terminal building and on the concourse, allowing business travelers to access their email and other corporate documents while waiting for their flight. Also set up sixteen cubicles along the concourse with wired Internet access offering travelers a place to work while awaiting their flight. Expanded this network to enable connection by runway maintenance crews when working on the runways.
- **DataStream.** Migrated the City's DataStream work order/asset management system to City servers, offering better functionality for users in Public Works, Transit and Airport.
- **BTK Support.** Provided PCs, copiers, printers and telephones for the Cold Case unit of Police at multiple locations in support of the BTK case.
- **GeoCrime.** This new GIS application developed for Police includes advanced crime analysis capabilities, new GIS layers and tools, and integration with other information sources such as E*Justice, State Parole, Sedgwick County Sheriff and the KBI. The Police Department placed GeoCrime users in every Bureau and it is being used on a weekly basis for crime trends in patrol, investigations and support. Traffic and Intelligence use GeoCrime daily for aerial photography, property ownership and crime trends. GeoCrime was featured at the National Institute of Justice Conference in

Boston, at a Wichita State University Graduate Community Police class and on all three local television stations.

- **Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) Web Site Redesign.** The CVB web site was redesigned to better meet the needs of the CVB, align with new marketing strategies and be reflective of new technologies. The new design incorporates a number of new features, including: administrative interface for members, a centralized calendar, new items and e-postcards.
- **E-Permits Implementation.** Using the Internet, the construction and development community, business owners, property owners and citizens now have the ability to apply for permits and schedule inspections. So far, hundreds of applications have been received. Each application submitted electronically eliminates the need for OCI support staff to enter the application manually into Tidemark and provides an electronic filing system for contractors.
- **Mobile Inspector Initiative.** Studied, tested and designed a laptop solution for Code Enforcement Officers to input inspection data into Tidemark. The solution saves valuable time by reducing trips to and from the office. Due to the success of the pilot project, plans have been developed to further expand mobile technology by implementing a PDA solution for trade inspectors in 2005.
- Added six sites to the Wide Area Network (WAN), including CityArts, a Community Police station, Fire Station #10, Police Property and Evidence, a new parking attendant station at the Airport and the expanded Housing Department facility.
- **Interactive Voice Response (IVR) Technology** was implemented for Housing, providing automated billing information by phone to tenants and payment information to landlords.
- Revised internal service fees (data rates), decreasing rates by 4.3% overall due to consolidation of services, economies of scale and continued management of the Total Cost of Ownership.

OVERVIEW

Information Technology provides computerization and telephony to the City organization, and to citizens through the City's Web site. Other functions include providing staff assistance to the IT/IS Advisory Board, assisting City staff with technology concerns and development and serving as liaison to Sedgwick County IT.

Information Technology (IT) services support 2,563 internal users of 13 major systems at 66 City facilities. System access is available 24 hours a day through 1,773 personal computers (PCs). Telecommunications services are provided through 2,049 telephone lines, 1,276 telephone instruments and 152 pagers to City staff.



Systems supported by IT include: Internet applications, public safety, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), document imaging, office automation (including electronic mail and Microsoft Office productivity software), water billing, permitting (Central Inspection), park and recreation registration, Firehouse, human resources, finance, wireless e-mail, asset management and telecommunications, including long-distance service, pagers and voice mail.

| IT Application Users | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of Users |
| Public Safety System | 995 |
| Office Automation/E-Mail | 1,422 |
| Park | 31 |
| GIS | 234 |
| Central Inspection | 155 |
| Imaging | 1,127 |
| Firehouse | 70 |
| Asset management | 136 |
| Finance/Payroll/Utility Billing | 344 |
| Internet Access | 521 |

IT was recognized as a City department in 2005. Previously, IT had been a division of the Finance Department. Although IT's organizational status has changed, the mechanisms currently in place, such as the IT/IS Advisory Board, have not. Departmental recognition is the final step in solidifying the organizational commitment to improvement by technology. This process began with the hiring of a Chief Information Officer (CIO) in 2000.

The IT/IS Advisory Board is chaired by the Assistant City Manager, and includes department directors from Finance, Police, Water & Sewer, Park and Library. The Board is charged with establishing and maintaining strategies that maximize the use of technology at a reasonable cost to the organization, while representing many of the major departmental technology users.

WORK GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

Information Technology is organized into five work groups: Administration/Print Shop, GIS Applications, Internet Technologies/Application Development, Application Support, and IT Operations/Help Desk.

ADMINISTRATION/PRINT SHOP. Provides managerial, administrative and financial oversight to the department, operates the Print Shop and is responsible for paying bills and administering the internal charge back system.

GIS APPLICATIONS. The GIS Applications group develops and updates GIS data layers for use in nearly every City field operation, including Police, Planning, Water and Sewer, Public Works, Fire and the Office of Central Inspection. GIS also

coordinates data sharing with Sedgwick County, providing weekly updates to the City GIS databases so that users always have the most up-to-date information.

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY/APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT.

This work group, also known as the Web group, develops and maintains the City Web Site, and collaborates with other City departments to provide information to the public via the Internet. The Web group also searches for e-commerce opportunities and supports departments that do business electronically. Several examples of e-commerce applications include receiving bids electronically, the availability of Municipal Court and OCI forms and documents and the selling of Police Department generated accident reports, saving time and money for purchasers and Police.



The City of Wichita web site provides citizens a link to public information, a way to do business with the City electronically and interesting and useful information, such as Wichita history and current weather information.

APPLICATION SUPPORT. The Application Support group is tasked with optimizing software systems for use by City departments, and leading application upgrade/update projects. Examples of supported systems include finance (Performance), personnel/payroll (Cyborg), utility billing (Banner) and construction permitting (Tidemark).

IT OPERATIONS/HELP DESK. IT Operations is responsible for all IT hardware and network equipment, and maintaining the security and integrity of the Citywide network. The Help Desk responds to user concerns and plans and schedules replacement of desktop hardware.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

IT is an internal service enterprise operation, charging departments for support and maintenance of the information systems. Data charges and staffing levels increase only with additional service provision, as new systems are added or as systems are expanded. Rates are examined annually.



Adjustments are made if ongoing costs change. In addition to supporting maintenance and operations of technology systems, IT rates fund hardware replacement. For example, over 500 PCs are projected to be replaced in 2005, in response to major component breakdowns and technological obsolescence.

IT is staffed by 55 employees, 51 of which are professional staff. Three new staff were approved for 2005, one to focus on network security, one to develop a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project tracking and management system, and one to support the new ticketing system to be used at Century II. Additional staff included in the budget includes a position to focus on work orders and productivity improvements in field operations (specifically Public Works), and a position to support an Agenda Management system and other systems used extensively by the City Council and City Manager.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

IT will continue to enrich technology options for internal customers, increase the value of technology within the organization, and streamline and improve operations. Specific projects include:

- **Wireless Network.** Continue to work to secure a wireless network capability for City operations.
- **AVL Implementation.** Deploy laptops, mounts and AVL for Public Safety and Transit. Deployment to non-Public Safety operations is dependent upon establishment of a wireless data network.
- **Hardware Architecture.** Implement the new hardware architecture for servers (Blade) and disk storage (Storage Area Network, or SAN). Examine new technologies such as virtual servers and tools such as enterprise management to improve price/performance as well as management, security and availability.
- **Office 2003.** Develop a strategy, cost model and project plan for the migration to Microsoft's latest office automation software, Office 2003 (or it's successor).
- **Exchange 2003 Upgrade.** Upgrade the City's email system to Exchange 2003. Examine the possibility of secure access to City email via the Internet.
- **Legal Defense/Discovery.** Develop a strategy to deal with lawsuit-related discovery motions.
- **E-Security and Disaster Recovery.** Security threats continue to grow and the security requirements of various departments, state and federal agencies are increasing. Closely related is the City's disaster recovery capability. Improving that capability and plans must be an ongoing effort.
- **Voice Over IP (VOIP).** Evaluate the viability of VOIP technology for the City of Wichita. VOIP would allow use of the telephone system via a consolidated voice/data network connection. This would allow remote sites to use the telephone system without needing expensive stand-alone phone systems. However, the phone system would face reliability issues if network service were interrupted.
- **Print Shop.** Review the entire Print Shop operation, including the cost model, processes and technology. The goal is to significantly improve the functionality and usefulness of the Print Shop to the City.
- **Printer/Copiers.** Issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) to replace the aging copier/printer machines.
- **Consolidated Billing.** Examine the feasibility of consolidated billing for all City services.
- **Tourism Umbrella.** Continue to search for ways to define and implement the vision of a tourism umbrella to improve tourism offerings to citizens and visitors. This includes:
 - **Ticketing System.** Complete the implementation of the Century II ticketing system to enhance operations.
 - **Consolidate Marketing Efforts.** Explore hosting new web sites on City servers to extend value and provide a professional central calendar for community attractions such as the Indian Center, Ice Sports, Art Museum, Botanica and CityArts. Implement a shared calendar across all City-hosted sites to ensure consistent and timely notifications to the public of all events and provide a consistent message.
 - **Channel 7.** Better utilize the channel by implementing a system to schedule programming. The system would be integrated with the City's web capability, including the calendaring system and ticketing system.
 - **Convention & Visitors Bureau.** Continue to improve and expand the CVB web presence, possibly through GIS capabilities, integration with the ticketing system, and integration of CVB backend data systems into the online presence. The online ticketing system will be tightly coupled with the CVB web site and community calendar.
 - **Streaming Video.** IT will explore the use of streaming video and related technologies for marketing tourism on Channel 7 and all hosted web sites.
- **E-Forms.** Create a pilot project for the creation of electronic forms. E-forms can be used to convert existing paper systems to digital systems that would provide end-to-end electronic creation, routing, approval, tracking and integration with existing City systems.
- **Online Traffic Ticket Payment.** Develop a system to allow online payment of traffic and parking fines.
- **Kiosks.** Create a strategy to deploy self-help kiosks for employees as well as citizens so that both groups can conduct business with no employee assistance. This would require hardware deployment as well as further development of the E-Government capability.



Information Technology Fund Budget Summary

| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Information Technology Fund Revenue | 7,230,938 | 7,127,700 | 7,591,870 | 7,990,200 | 7,755,200 |
| Personal Services | 3,002,480 | 3,458,110 | 3,438,470 | 3,775,090 | 3,995,820 |
| Contractual Services | 2,737,280 | 2,791,430 | 2,786,950 | 2,832,090 | 2,828,130 |
| Commodities | 264,606 | 355,140 | 560,520 | 741,340 | 333,940 |
| Capital Outlay | 235,796 | 445,020 | 469,020 | 234,080 | 115,000 |
| Other | 609,542 | 760,000 | 554,740 | 1,560,000 | 365,000 |
| Total Information Technology Fund Expenditures | 6,849,704 | 7,809,700 | 7,809,700 | 9,142,600 | 7,637,890 |
| Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures | 381,234 | (682,550) | (217,830) | (1,152,400) | 117,310 |
| Information Technology Fund Cash Balance | 1,492,070 | 261,046 | 1,274,240 | 121,840 | 239,150 |
| Total full-time positions | 50 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Total part-time positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTE positions | 50 | *52 | **55 | 55 | 55 |

*The 2005 Adopted Budget included two (2) additional staff for increased network security and added GIS capabilities.

**The 2005 Revised Budget included three (3) additional staff for Capital Improvement Program project tracking and management, Agenda Management system and additional support of Public Works field operations.

The screenshot shows an Intranet homepage with a navigation bar at the top containing links for Home, Phone Book, Documents, Lists, Create, Site Settings, and Help. The main content area features a large 'Welcome to IT/IS!' banner. Below the banner, there are several sections:

- Search Documents:** A search box with a 'Go' button.
- Quick Launch:** A list of links including 'IT/IS Goals & Accomplishments', 'Service Level Agreements (SLA's)', 'Hardware and Software Standards', and 'IT/IS Vacancies'.
- News You Can Use:** A section with an 'Add new announcement' link. It contains three news items:
 - IT Procurement made Easy!** by Brown, Bill (10/19/2005 12:43 PM): Tired of trying to figure out what components to order, what items are approved by IT/IS, how much they cost, how to order them, and what paperwork needs to be filled out? In an effort to improve the IT procurement process IT/IS has simplified the...
 - Looking For The System Network Privileges Form?** by Duty, Joel (9/19/2005 6:55 AM): As of September 19th, 2005 you need to use the COWAPS system to submit all System Network Privileges forms. The COWAPS site can be found by typing http://cowaps in your web browser.
 - Data Center Charges - 2005** by Davis, Kimberly (3/29/2005 5:04 PM): Beginning January 1, 2005, a new cost model for data center charges was implemented. Overall the IT charges were reduced as much as 4.3% and some slightly increased. These changes were made to provide City departments with the most cost effective and...
 - Curious about computer viruses?** by Elmore, Kimberly (5/12/2004 3:54 PM): IT/IS has developed a document that explains the different types of viruses and how the City protects our system. It also lists how to get help if you suspect you have a virus, and tips on "do's" and "don'ts". Please check out the document, "Virus Protection..."
- Need IT-IS Services?:** A section with an 'Add new document' link. It lists several documents:
 - 01_which form should I use (Modified By: Mayta, Mike)
 - 03_How To Order PCs & Other Computer Items (Modified By: Brown, Bill)
 - 02_Application Support Hours (Modified By: Tippin, Lucinda; Warren, Anne)
 - How To Have IT-IS Perform A Service For You (Modified By: Warren, Anne)
- Forms You Might Need:** A section with an 'Add new document' link. It lists several forms:
 - 01_Acceptable Usage Policy (Modified By: Mayta, Mike)
 - 03_Request_for_Services (Modified By: Tippin, Lucinda)
 - 04_PhoneMail Privilege Form (Modified By: Mayta, Mike)
 - 05_Pager form (Modified By: Mayta, Mike)
 - 06_Print Shop Job Request Form (Modified By: Warren, Anne)
 - 07_Printer Exception Request Form (Modified By: Warren, Anne)
 - Background Check (Modified By: Duty, Joel)
 - Sedgewick Co Non-Employee IT Usage Agreement (Modified By: Norman, Kevin)
- Billing Information:** A section with an 'Add new document' link. It lists:
 - How to Obtain and-or Change Your Billing (Modified By: Davis, Kimberly)
 - New IT Charges (Modified By: Davis, Kimberly)
- Helpful Links:** A section with an 'Add new link' link. It lists:
 - 01_IT/IS Billing Service
- Policies:** A section with an 'Add new document' link.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Information Technology department provides support to the city administrative staff, print shop, GIS applications, Internet technology and applications development and support. Citizen services available through the City of Wichita web site are water billing, permits and park and recreation registration.



FIRE

The mission of the Fire Department is to minimize the loss of life and property resulting from fires, medical emergencies and other disasters through prevention, education and fire suppression activities.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Educate general public on fire prevention and safety and health issues. *(Strategic Priority II)*
 - a. Offer free blood pressure screenings.
 - b. Teach fire prevention and juvenile education classes.
2. Be safe, efficient, and effective when suppressing fires. *(Strategic Priority II and IV)*
 - a. Respond to fires and medical emergencies quickly.
 - b. Minimize injuries and fatalities.
 - c. Minimize cost of fire suppression and medical emergency response activities.
3. Enforce City of Wichita fire codes efficiently and effectively. *(Strategic Priority II and IV)*
 - a. Reduce arson
 - b. Insure fire code adherence.
 - c. Minimize cost of code enforcement activities.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
|  ICMA | International City/County Management Association |  | City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | # of blood pressure screenings |  13,000 | 12,350 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,400 |
| 1b/3b | # of residential fires per 1,000 residential structures |  4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 1b | # of fire incidents per 1,000 population served |  4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 1b/3b | % of preventable fires per all fires |  30% | 49.3 | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| 2a | % of time response time is less than 8 minutes |  78.6 | N/A | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| 2a | % of structure fires & fires involving real property controlled within the level of involvement |  85% | N/A | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| 2b | # of Firefighter injuries with lost time per 1000 incidents |  1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2c/3c | # of FTEs per 1,000 population |  1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 2c | \$ of total Fire Dept. per capita |  103.8 | 73.1 | 75.1 | 77.9 | 81.7 |
| 2c | \$ per alarm (all calls) |  750.0 | 704.0 | 748.0 | 781.0 | 832.0 |
| 3a | # of arson incidents per 10,000 population |  4.4 | N/A | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3a | % of arson clearance rate |  28.6 | 17% | 30% | 30% | 30% |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Wichita retains an Insurance Service Organization (ISO) rating of 3, which saves Wichitans millions in homeowner's fire insurance premiums while holding down the cost to achieve that rating (It maximizes the benefit to cost for Wichitans). ISO ratings are based on fire department apparatus, water supply (hydrants), and the quality of the dispatching system. The ISO scale is from 1-9, with 9 being the worst rating.
- Increased equipment reliability and efficiency, along with reduced maintenance costs, resulted from ongoing replacement of the Fire apparatus fleet.
- Overtime was reduced dramatically due to preempting retirements and other anticipated leaves with overfilled positions.
- The addition of Mobile Computer Terminals will allow Fire to increase efficiency in deployment strategies and tracking and analyzing data. MCT will aid the WFD in creating a more effective deployment strategy.

OVERVIEW

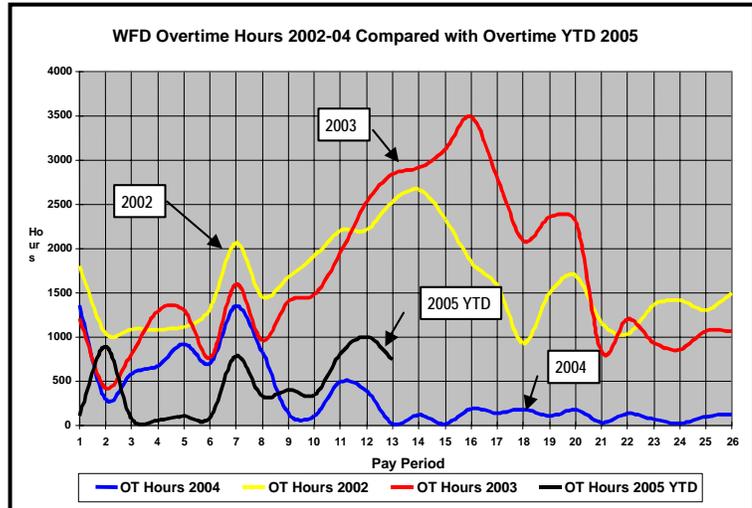
From 18 Stations located strategically throughout Wichita, the Fire Department provides fire suppression and emergency response to citizens of Wichita. Fire suppression activities are handled by squads (trucks fitted with pumping units in the bed), pumpers (engines with large pumping capabilities), quints (engines with hydraulic extendable ladders), and aerial platforms (engines with platforms attached to the end of a hydraulic extendable ladder).

Firefighters are usually the first to arrive on the scene of emergencies (fires, car wrecks, natural disasters, and 911 calls to residential and business locations). Medical responses compromise 70% of all responses. Because of this, Firefighters have BLS (Basic Life Support) training and certifications. Basic life support is maintenance of the ABCs (airway, breathing, and circulation) without auxiliary equipment. BLS saves lives, as the human body quickly deteriorates after 4-6 minutes of oxygen deprivation.

WFD operates a training facility where, on average, staff trains 18 recruits annually, as well as continuously refreshing and updating the training and preparedness of all fire suppression staff. Maintenance of fire apparatus is coordinated through a central maintenance facility, managed by the Public Works Department.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

Fire is organized into three divisions: Administration, Operations and Prevention.



ADMINISTRATION: The Fire Chief and six civilian personnel handle the administrative oversight of the department. This division is charged with monitoring budgetary compliance, purchasing, soliciting grants, supervising payroll functions and providing general support to the Chief. The administration of the Firehouse software system is performed in the Operations section, with support from the staff of Information Technology.

Firehouse was implemented in 2000, replacing an antiquated system used to log alarm call information. The new system has the capability to integrate call data, fleet maintenance and inspection data into one centralized system and will interface with the new 911 system.

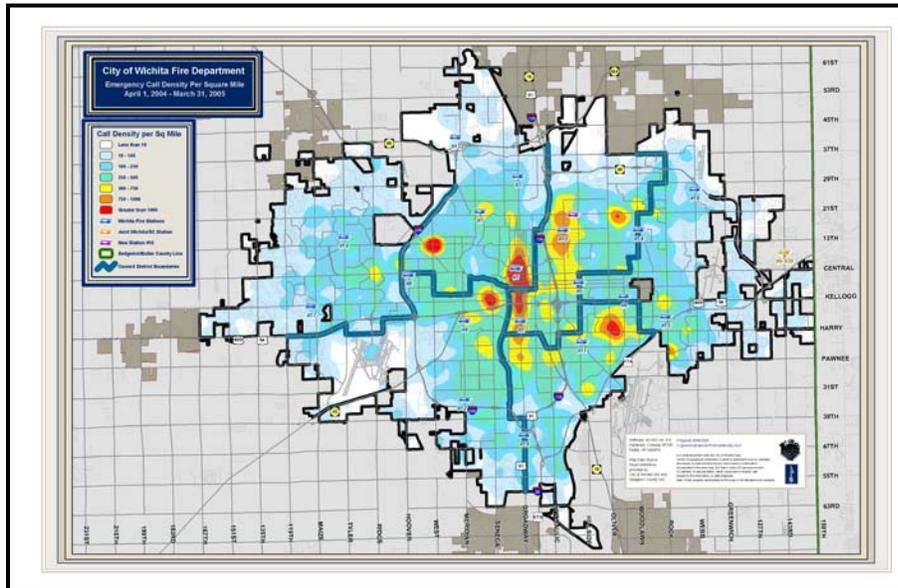
OPERATIONS: The majority of the Fire Department's resources are focused on fire suppression and medical response activities. There are currently 19 (inclusive of a joint city/county station) stations, with two new stations scheduled for completion by 2007. In addition, the strategic relocation of eight stations, six of which are already complete, will reduce response times that are already lower than national averages. Currently, each station is generally staffed with five firefighters and two pieces of equipment, a quick response vehicle (squads) and an engine (pumper or quint). At the three battalion stations, additional fire engines are staffed. Aerials and tenders (trucks with 5,000 gallon water tanks for use in areas with no hydrants) are available at five stations. Three Battalion Chiefs per shift provide 24-hour direct supervision to Operations staff during all three shifts.

Performance of the fire suppression staff is measured in a variety of ways. Response times are low at the 90 percentile, and confining a fire to the room of origin is high because of the number and location of stations, among other variables.



Fire suppression staff not only fight fires and saves lives, they are also actively involved in the neighborhoods surrounding their stations. Staff often provides station tours, gives safety presentations, and participates in neighborhood block parties. As part of a neighborhood outreach effort, free blood pressure screenings are provided and firefighters often are invited to, and participate in, neighborhood events.

SAFETY AND TRAINING: Nine positions (eight commissioned) attached to Fire Operations perform safety officer and training functions for the Department. The positions include three Captains on 24-hour shifts and three 40-hour employees. Safety Officers are dispatched to every fire and major accident, and direct the response of fire crews to ensure firefighter safety. One position is dedicated to air pack and other equipment maintenance and certification, while three, two of which are new in 2005, coordinate medical training and quality control in conjunction with the Emergency Medical Services System. Field captains provided recruit and ongoing training. One recruit-training captain was added in 2005 for this purpose.



PREVENTION The Fire Prevention Division is comprised of three Sections: Inspection, Public Education and Investigation. The budget funds twelve positions dedicated to these functions.

Ice storms, tornados, the DeBruce Elevator explosion, the Baby Jessica well rescue and flooding in West Wichita highlight a need for enhanced rescue equipment and training. Because of these traumatic events, the Fire Department maintains a specialty rescue team that includes hazardous materials and specialty rescue teams, including a heavy rescue team, a water rescue team, and a high angle rescue team. The equipment needs of these special operations teams have been addressed by earmarking equipment replacement funds.

INSPECTION: Inspection duties include high hazard occupancies, high-rise buildings, health care and day care facilities, schools, grain elevators and new occupancies. In addition, a fire protection system plans review and code foot print plans reviews for the State Fire Marshal's Office are completed. This section also monitors burn permits, responds to citizen complaints and ensures citizen safety at events including fireworks displays, concerts and Riverfest. Inspection staff also attend committee meetings that deal with general public safety issues such as Address Committee, Metropolitan Area Planning Commission and Development Review. Fire Operations staff supplement the inspection function by performing non-technical inspections.

Response time is important, but only if firefighters have the equipment to suppress the fire in an effective way. Effectively fighting a fire (containing fires to the room of origin and minimizing the average-dollar-loss per fire) necessitates appropriate and well-maintained equipment. The budget continues the initiative to replace hoses and nozzles on a ten-year replacement program to ensure reliability. Also included in the budget is the ladder replacement program, in which all of the Department's field ladders are modernized. In addition to the department's breathing apparatus being upgraded, the department's hand held radios were upgraded through a grant, which reduced the maintenance expenses associated with the radios.

PUBLIC EDUCATION: Staff conducts fire safety and prevention training in addition to inspections on properties requiring state certification. Staff develops programs to assist large corporations in emergency evacuation procedures, provides a variety of fire safety programs for the public and assists in training for Operations Division staff. Operations staff, with station tours, smoke detector installation, and other activities, supplements the public education role.

In 2000, three positions were shifted from the Fire Department to the Office of Central Inspection (OCI) to enhance the efficiency of this area. This staff coordinates with inspectors from OCI to review plans related to fire suppression systems, fire alarm systems, fire apparatus access, and water supply



analysis. In addition, plan reviews for special occupancies, including hazardous waste facilities and chemical storage areas, are performed in coordination with OCI. As commissioned positions performing this role have separated from service, these tasks have been integrated into the workload of OCI Inspectors. Currently, one commissioned position remains.

INVESTIGATION: Four investigator positions, including one Captain and three Lieutenants, insure suspicious fires are investigated. The Lieutenants, with the Captain supplementing operations on a 40-hour schedule, provide coverage on 24-hour shifts. Annually, Arson staff investigates approximately 300 fires and makes about 30 arrests. Each year, one arson investigator

\$8 million is included to comprehensively relocate fire stations, and to construct two new stations

determines causation of 70 fires and makes an average of nine arrests.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Fire's operating budget is 100% funded by the General Fund. However, large capital acquisitions are procured through the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). For the CIP budget period 2004-2013, \$8 million is included to comprehensively relocate fire stations, and to construct two new stations. These moves will allow the Fire Department to adequately service newly annexed areas, while enhancing the responsiveness to existing citizens. Over 30 years, the capital investment in station relocation and construction is expected to save over \$30 million in operating costs. The relocation of five stations occurred in 2003, with three relocations and additional stations planned.

The Fire Operations budget includes \$25 million for wages for the 374 front line firefighters who provide 24-hour emergency response to City residents from a network of 19 stations. Firefighters

respond to over 35,000 alarms each year, including 1,800 fires and almost 23,200 medical alarms. In recent years, alarm volume has increased significantly, primarily in the area of medical calls.

Ice storms, tornados, the DeBruce Elevator explosion, the Baby Jessica well rescue and flooding in West Wichita highlight a need for enhanced rescue equipment and training.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Develop strategic agenda.
- Maintain response times below the national standard of 8 minutes at the 90 percentile.
- Provide above average services at below average costs to a growing population and geographic area.
- Integrate new performance management system into existing organization.
- Keep ISO rating at three or below.
- Strategically allocate finite resources.
- Implement P.A.S., a personnel-tracking system, to ensure Firefighters, the Fire Department's most valuable resource, are accounted for during large fires or other substantial events.
- Implement Advanced Life Support on first responding units (ALS Paramedic Pumpers).
- Relocation or Enhancement of Fire Service Training Facilities.

| Fire Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 26,028,789 | 26,485,670 | 26,937,300 | 28,613,940 | 30,692,470 |
| Contractual Services | 1,507,383 | 1,596,620 | 1,593,130 | 1,634,950 | 1,660,500 |
| Commodities | 524,342 | 518,370 | 679,160 | 700,010 | 729,120 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 20,900 | 39,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 20,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Fire Expenditures | 28,081,414 | 28,621,560 | 29,248,590 | 30,948,900 | 33,082,090 |
| Total full-time commissioned positions | 390 | 390 | 393 | 400 | 400 |
| Total full-time civilian positions | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total FTE positions | 397 | 397 | *400 | **407 | 407 |

* The 2005 Budget includes: 3 EMSS positions, 2 Medical Training Officers, and 1 Recruit Training Officer.
 ** The 2006 Budget includes 7 new Firefighters.

For additional information on the Fire Department visit <http://www.wichita.gov/>!



POLICE

The Wichita Police Department's mission is to provide professional and ethical public safety services in partnership with citizens to identify, prevent and solve the problems of crimes, fear of crime, social disorder and neighborhood decay thereby improving the quality of life in our community.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Continue to review and enhance the Comprehensive Traffic Safety Plan to reduce traffic accidents and focus on DUI enforcement. *(Strategic Priority II)*
 - a. Continue using LIDAR equipment in high accident locations.
 - b. Encourage DUI enforcement.
 - c. Conduct continued analysis of neighborhood based traffic enforcement.
 - d. Coordinate traffic safety concerns with the media.
2. Continue to maintain minimum clearance rates at or above the national average. *(Strategic Priority II)*
 - a. Analyze monthly index crime trends.
 - b. Develop partnerships with the community and other agencies to address crime trends.
 - c. Coordinate with the local media to disseminate crime prevention and suspect information when appropriate.
3. Continue the implementation of comprehensive recruiting plan which reflects our commitment to developing a diverse workforce that mirrors the community. *(Strategic Priority IV)*
 - a. Attend multi-cultural and culturally specific events in the community and outside the State of Kansas to promote the Department and to recruit.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | City of Wichita – Internal Benchmark | | International City/County Management Association | | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Traffic fatalities | 25 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Traffic injury accidents | 7,300 | 7,294 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| 1 | Injury accidents per 1,000 population | 20.00 | 20.55 | 20.56 | 20.56 | 20.56 |
| 1 | Moving citations | 85,000 | 71,236 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| 1 | Citations per 1,000 population | 230 | 200.66 | 239.44 | 239.44 | 239.44 |
| 1 | DUI arrests | 1,250 | 1,851 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | DUI arrests per 1,000 population | 3.54 | 5.21 | 7.04 | 7.04 | 7.04 |
| 2 | Average response time for emergency calls | 4.6 min | 4.7 min | 4.5 min | 4.5 min | 4.5 min |
| 2 | Auto Thefts | 1,825 | 1,811 | 1,825 | 1,825 | 1,825 |
| 2 | Burglaries | 4,000 | 4,002 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2 | Homicides cleared | 58.8% | 109.5% | 175.0% | 100% | 100% |
| 2 | Rapes cleared | 47.3% | 75.1% | 66.5% | 67.0% | 67.0% |
| 2 | Aggravated Assaults cleared | 50.5% | 73.8% | 67.9% | 70.0% | 70.0% |
| 2 | Burglaries cleared | 650 | 628 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| 2 | Total UCR Property crimes per 1,000 population | 51.2 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2 | Total UCR Part 1 crimes per 1,000 population | 57.1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 3 | Number of minority officers per 1,000 population | N/A | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.23 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Wichita Police Department was awarded the Webber Seavey Award by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This prestigious award, which recognizes quality in law enforcement, was awarded to the Wichita Police Department for the third time in the last seven years.
- A new, state of the art MD 500E helicopter was operated for a full year by the Police Department. This aircraft has significantly enhanced aerial patrol functions and serves as a significant force multiplier.
- The 4-ten hour day concept was tested in Patrol West, then expanded city-wide. This concept enhances responsiveness and reduces overtime costs.
- A new Property & Evidence facility was secured with the remodeling of the Rounds and Porter facility.
- A new satellite office was opened in Old Town, the neighborhood substations received security modifications, a briefing room was renovated in City Hall, and security renovations for the entry into City Hall were coordinated.
- Safety and security for several major events was provided, including the International Women's Bowling Conference, the Wichita River Festival, the Kansas Flight Festival and several dignity visits.

OVERVIEW

The Police Department seeks to maintain a safe environment for all residents and visitors of Wichita. This is achieved through a number of progressive approaches including partnering with the community, crime prevention activities, an aggressive community policing approach, neighborhood involvement, swift response to calls for service, and determined criminal investigation and apprehension activities.

Patrol Officers in the Field Services Division work from four Patrol Bureaus in Wichita—one in each quadrant of the city. In addition to patrol officers, each Field Services Bureau has a cadre of community policing officers and a Special Community Action Team (SCAT), as well as School Resource Officers who work out of the middle and high schools and provide prevention and mentoring activities.

The Investigations Division is located in City Hall and is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crimes. The Division is functionally organized around types of crime in order to facilitate Detective specialization and coordination. There are four Bureaus within the Division: Crimes Against Persons, Property Crimes, Special Investigations and Technical Services.

The Support Services Division, also located in City Hall, performs many ancillary activities and includes the Administrative Services Bureau, Records Bureau, Special Operations and the Wichita/Sedgwick County Law Enforcement Training Academy.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The Department is organized into three Divisions: Field Services, Investigations and Support Services.

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION: Basic police response is provided from the Field Services Division. Police substations - one in each quadrant of Wichita - are staffed 24-hours a day providing residents around-the-clock access to police assistance. Each substation serves as an office for more than 100 police officers assigned to the Bureau. In addition, satellite offices have been established throughout the city, typically through partnerships with the private sector and other public agencies. Last year, a new Old Town office was opened. With police presence in the four Neighborhood City Halls, which opened in 2001, citizens have even more access to police services.

Patrol activities are organized at the beat level. Currently, the city is divided into 38 beats with each beat having six officers and a community police officer, called a beat coordinator, that respond to neighborhood needs. During the last decade, a significant expansion of police services was undertaken, initially establishing community policing in only a few selected beats. The impressive results of the trial program led to the implementation of community policing citywide. During the increase in commissioned strength from 1995 through 1998, the City defrayed a significant portion of the cost by utilizing

The City is divided into 38 Patrol beats, with seven officers assigned to each beat. federal grant dollars. However, the federal grants supporting beat officers expired July 2000, increasing the level of General Fund dollars needed to support the Police Department.

Field Services personnel focus on proactive (crime prevention activities) and reactive (responding promptly to calls for service) functions. The effectiveness can be measured in a variety of ways. While response times and crime rate are good indicators, the Department also looks at quality of life issues, partnerships within the community, crime trends and the responsiveness to community concerns to evaluate the effectiveness of Field Services personnel.

COMMUNITY POLICING - SCAT: Police services are tailored to meet the specific needs of a particular beat through community policing. Although the community policing philosophy is pervasive throughout the organization, each beat coordinator serves as a direct and easily identifiable link between neighborhood residents and the Police Department. The Beat Team concept is heavily emphasized, whereby the Beat Coordinator conducts regular meetings with the patrol Officers who work on the beat to address neighborhood concerns and crime trends.

Twice, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has recognized the community policing efforts of the Wichita Police



Department. The prestigious Webber Seavey Award was presented to Wichita in 1996 and 2003. Both awards were in recognition of community policing efforts.

Each of the four patrol bureaus has eight officers and two supervisors that form a Special Community Action Team. The teams direct efforts to improving the quality of neighborhoods by emphasizing enforcement at specific areas of suspected criminal activity including drug houses, burglaries, traffic concerns and gang activity.



Each of the 38 patrol beats has an assigned community police officer. This officer acts in the role of the beat coordinator, interacting directly with the community in an effort to tailor police services to meet each neighborhood's specific needs.

TRAFFIC: Each Patrol Bureau has Traffic Officers dedicated to traffic concerns. The officers focus on DUI enforcement, as well as accident investigation and routine traffic ordinance enforcement. In addition, a centralized unit is included in the Support Services Division staffed with detectives who conduct follow-up investigations on all hit and run accidents and traffic fatalities.

To address enforcement efforts at high-risk locations, the Department implemented the NOTE (Neighborhood Oriented Traffic Enforcement) program. The NOTE program, using computer analysis on accident and fatality information, focuses on enforcement and deterrence activities. Traffic Officers also respond to complaints by conducting traffic enforcement activities in response to citizen suggestions.

To increase the effectiveness of traffic control, civilian traffic investigators were replaced by commissioned officers that, in addition to accident investigation, also enforce traffic ordinances and respond to other calls for service. To decrease traffic accidents and fatalities, additional radar units were purchased for marked patrol cars. The additional radar units will effectively quadruple the number of radar-equipped officers. Additionally, the Department added four unmarked traffic cars in 2003 – one for each Bureau. Because drivers

often mask aggressive driving behavior when they see marked patrol cars, the unmarked units have been particularly effective in addressing aggressive driving issues such as road rage, unsafe lane changes, tailgating, etc.

In 2002, the Department used grant money to purchase four radar trailers. Each Bureau has a trailer, which can be placed on the street to measure the speed of traffic. The large display shows the speed a driver is traveling as he passes the trailer. The trailers have on board computer software that allows the Department to track vehicle speeds, times and dates. This information allows officers to set up enforcement activity times for maximum efficiency and to provide the neighborhood residents with informed feedback on traffic concerns.



The Wichita Police Department focuses on drunk drivers in an effort to reduce traffic fatalities. Traffic officers perform DUI enforcement from the four police bureaus.

SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS: Field Services personnel also staff the Department's School Resource Officer positions. Twenty-two Officers are assigned to public high schools and middle schools in the Wichita area. Eight of the positions were funded with federal grants through July 2003. In addition to providing classroom curriculum, the officers serve as role models to youth, coordinating extra curricular activities that are often geared toward at-risk youth. The School Resource Officers, coupled with the School Liaison Officers (Support Services Division) who work with elementary school students, increase the focus on prevention of criminal behavior by identifying at-risk youth and working with them to encourage positive behaviors.

Beginning in 2004, the USD 259 School Board began partially participating in the cost of some SROs. This initial contribution in 2004 was \$250,000, or approximately one half the cost of 10 new officers. During this budget period, the current 22 assigned SRO positions are funded, although the anticipated reimbursement from the School Board is budgeted to increase to 100 percent by 2007.



| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| SRO Costs | 1,377,730 | 1,473,510 | 1,578,490 |
| School Liaison | 255,460 | 271,920 | 290,320 |
| TOTAL | \$1,633,190 | \$1,745,430 | \$1,868,810 |
| <i>Funds 26 staff - 22 SROs and 4 School Liaison officers</i> | | | |
| Cost of 10 new officers | 529,000 | 568,300 | 613,400 |
| BOE Contribution | \$250,000 | \$284,150 | \$1,578,490 |

The Adopted budget also includes the de-centralization of the warrant function. Six Warrant Officers will be converted into eight Police Officers. This will provide one team to each Bureau. In addition, it is anticipated that warrant servicing will be supplemented with beat officers as necessary.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION: This Division handles the follow-up investigation of criminal offenses. Investigations are conducted by more than 100 commissioned personnel, primarily Detectives who work closely with the District Attorney and the City Prosecutor. The Detectives are organized in functional areas: Homicide, Sex/Domestic Violence Crimes, Gang/Felony Assault, Exploited and Missing Children, Night Detectives, Auto Theft, Financial Crimes, Burglary, Robbery and Larceny. In addition, the Division includes Narcotics, Intelligence and Administrative sections. The Investigations Division is also responsible for Technical Services (Crime Scene Investigation) and the Property and Evidence facility. This Division is also home to the Victim's Assistance program that was implemented in 2002. The two positions in this program are funded by a grant through the Kansas Governor's Federal Grants Program.

The Division focuses on the clearance of criminal offenses, which means that a suspect has been identified and charges have been filed against the suspect. Recent improvements in clearance rates are attributable to the increased number of Detectives that were added through the Public Safety Initiative, the reorganization of the Division and improved technology. In 2003, additional computers were provided to Detectives to enhance their investigative capabilities.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BUREAU: The budget funds 48 commissioned positions that investigate violent crimes. This Bureau includes the following sections: Homicide, Gang/Felony Assault, Sex/Domestic Violence, Exploited and Missing Children (which also includes computer crimes), Night Detectives and the Victim's Assistance Unit. Clearance rates in this Bureau have increased dramatically in the past few years and are consistently higher than the national average for cities of the same size. In 2004, the Department experienced a 100 percent clearance rate in homicides. This Bureau is also very involved in the community. Each year members of this Bureau provide countless hours of public education giving presentations on gangs, threat assessment, domestic violence and many other timely issues.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY BUREAU: Property crimes are investigated by the 47 Detectives assigned to this Bureau. This Bureau houses the following sections: Auto Theft, Larceny, Burglary, Robbery, Financial Crimes and Pawn Shop. Similar to other cities across the nation, Wichita has seen an increase in the area of Financial Crimes particularly fraud and identity theft. Financial Crimes Detectives regularly present fraud alerts and traveling con-man awareness programs to the community, and make presentations to the Wichita Area Retail Crime Council.

Members of this Bureau have received extensive training in the Department's latest technology – the GeoCrime computer application. This computer application allows personnel to quickly identify and track crime trends. GeoCrime promises to be a very useful tool in addressing property crimes.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: This Bureau is tasked primarily with the investigation of narcotics violations. This Bureau is staffed with 26 positions including the Administrative Detectives who file drug cases and the Undercover Section that focuses on drug investigations. This Bureau is also responsible for liquor licenses, the Department's Narcotic Seizure Program, and the Canine Unit. In 2004 and 2005 the Milk Bone Company, through consecutive \$5,000 donations, made it possible for the Department to purchase a new drug dog. This Bureau also provides support to other sections of the Department on projects such as surveillance and other special events that may require extensive research. This Bureau has three Detectives assigned to the Drug Enforcement Agency and one Detective assigned to the Crime Stoppers program.

TECHNICAL SERVICES: The Technical Services Bureau has 14 crime scene investigators and supervisors who focus on collecting evidence at crime scenes. Two photographers manage photographs of evidence, and two forensic examiners analyze latent fingerprints to identify suspects. The Department utilizes a terminal networked to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation headquarters in Topeka. AFIS has proven to be invaluable in solving crimes and identifying criminals, resulting in higher clearance rates.

Technical Services is a component of the Investigations Division that has 14 crime scene investigators and supervisors who focus on collecting evidence at crime scenes.

The Property and Evidence facility is staffed with seven positions and is responsible for storing and transporting all evidence and found property. Recently, the Property and Evidence facility was relocated to a more modern and much larger facility.

SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION: This Division provides a variety of support services to the Department. The Division is organized into four bureaus: Administrative Services, Records,



Training and Special Operations. The Professional Standards Bureau is also included in this Division, but reports directly to the Chief of Police.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Administrative Services includes Community Affairs, School Liaison, Fiscal Affairs, Court Liaison, and Information Services. The three Officers and Supervisor assigned to Community Affairs focus on crime prevention and provide free security assessments to Wichita residents and businesses. They also coordinate a number of community and youth programs including Camp Awareness, Christmas Crusade and National Night Out.

The staff of six in the Fiscal Affairs section is responsible for payroll, grants, budgeting, procurement, false alarm administration and all other Departmental financial matters.

The Court Liaison section coordinates officer appearances in court to mitigate officer inconvenience and overtime.

The four School Liaison Officers work with children, teaching the DARE program to area fifth graders, as well as administering other prevention programs. During the summer months their responsibilities include bicycle clinics and patrol duties.

In November 2003, the Department created a new Homeland Security position – Police Lieutenant. This position is responsible for coordinating security efforts of City of Wichita infrastructures. Also included in this section is one Detective who is assigned to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force. In 2004, the renovation of City Hall to enhance security was coordinated through this office. The project will include a staffed, screening point in the City Hall Atrium. Sixteen positions have been included in the Police budget to staff this security checkpoint, as well as patrol other areas of the City Hall campus. A position to maintain electronic alarm equipment has also been included in the Public Works budget.

RECORDS BUREAU: This Bureau has 74 civilian positions divided into four sections that include Data Entry, Special Police Information

SPIDER provides informational support, typically via radio, to beat officers checking suspects for warrants. Data Entry and Retrieval (SPIDER), Central Records and Case Review. SPIDER provides

informational support, typically via radio, to officers checking suspects for various warrants and other pertinent information.

Other Records Bureau staff provide support in creating, transcribing and filing police cases. Report transcription has improved with the digital dictation system. The digital dictation system has improved the speed and effectiveness with which police reports are recorded and can, subsequently, be accessed. In addition, the new public safety computer system,

E*Justice, and the associated imaging capabilities will further enhance the productivity of this function. However, to facilitate the integration of the E*Justice system into work flows, an additional support position has been included. The position was funded with the elimination of two vacant Parking Ambassador positions in Field Services.

TRAINING BUREAU: The Wichita/Sedgwick County Law Enforcement Training Academy coordinates recruit training, in-service training and firearms training for all Department staff. In conjunction with the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office, the Police Department operates a Training Center in north Wichita. Expenses are generally split; 75 percent City, 25 percent County. The facility also functions as a back-up emergency communications center. Annually, an average of 40 police recruits are trained. Staff also coordinates more than 25,000 hours of in-service training for commissioned personnel.

The Training Bureau provides firearms training at the Joint Law Enforcement Firearms Training Facility. Costs of the facility are shared equally between the Police Department and the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office. The facility provides both live fire and simulated firearms training.

The budget includes the re-allocation of a Police Sergeant position to Training, to serve as a defensive tactics instructor and coordinator. This will enhance officer safety by providing more standardized training during recruit and in-service training, and will also allow the increased documentation of training provided.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU: This Bureau is staffed by four commissioned and one civilian employee. The Bureau is responsible for conducting fair and impartial investigations into allegations of employee misconduct.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU: This Bureau is responsible for the Air Section, Accident Follow-up Unit, Warrant Office, Homeland Security and auxiliary units including the eight-member Explosive Ordnance Device Unit that handles ordnance disposal throughout the region; the highly trained Special Weapons and Tactics team of 17 WPD commissioned personnel available for high risk, violent or hostage situations; the 12-member Honor Guard that represents the Department and City at special events; and the 12-member Mounted Unit. In addition, the Bureau coordinates the Chaplain program and the Reserve Unit, in which trained civilians volunteer to augment police services.

The Air Section currently operates a MD 500E turbine helicopter, purchased in 2003. Three commissioned positions and one mechanic are assigned full-time to helicopter duty. The helicopter provides air support during automobile pursuits allowing Patrol Officers to use less aggressive pursuit tactics. Other services include searching for fleeing suspects and missing persons.



The Mounted Unit provides crowd control services, particularly during the annual Wichita River Festival. The Mounted Unit is utilized for patrolling the Old Town entertainment district and shopping centers during the holiday season.

The Warrant Office has been assigned as a standalone work group within Support Services in the past. The Adopted budget would shift the warrant service function to the neighborhood substations. Eight Police Officer positions will be added to accommodate this workload. A small staff will remain in Support Services to handle walk in traffic and commitments from Municipal Court.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Police budget funds 664 commissioned positions. Police Department personnel is financed primarily from the General Fund; currently only two commissioned and two non-commissioned positions are grant funded. Some costs are offset by revenues, including reimbursements from the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office for a small portion of SPIDER costs and reimbursements from the State of Kansas for training center costs.

Police Department operations are financed in part with grant funds, typically for equipment and supplies. As shown in the

table, nearly \$.5 million is expected from grants in 2005. Narcotic Seizure funds are used to finance specific narcotics-related investigation expenditures and other equipment. The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grant funds two civilian positions that provide assistance to crime victims, particularly the elderly and violent crime victims. Two Detectives are funded (one each) by the Internet Crimes against Children (ICAC) and the Project Safe Neighborhoods grants.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Continue identifying and responding to the effects of the City's growth and development regarding the delivery of public safety services
- Continue to enhance the Community Policing philosophy
- Completion of City Hall re-design
- Complete space utilization plan for infrastructure
- Continue decentralization of police services
- Creation of a fifth Patrol Bureau to address downtown development
- Engaging citizens in neighborhood safety
- Recruitment
- Equipment replacement: mobile computer terminals and radios
- Modular furniture/storage for City Hall Police Department staff.

| Police Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 48,411,904 | 50,711,830 | 51,192,940 | 54,436,410 | 58,483,780 |
| Contractual Services | 5,387,334 | 5,553,060 | 5,615,910 | 5,765,310 | 5,776,840 |
| Commodities | 724,419 | 728,310 | 891,510 | 775,730 | 775,980 |
| Capital Outlay | 15,987 | 0 | 101,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 76,568 | 0 | 7,780 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 54,616,211 | 56,993,200 | 57,809,240 | 60,977,450 | 65,036,600 |
| General Fund | 54,328,643 | 56,848,310 | 57,261,180 | 60,751,650 | 64,800,720 |
| Grant Funds | 287,568 | 144,890 | 548,060 | 225,800 | 235,880 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 54,616,211 | 56,993,200 | 57,809,240 | 60,977,450 | 65,036,600 |
| Total Commissioned Positions (full time) | 653 | 653 | 656 | 664 | 664 |
| Total Civilian Positions (full time) | 188 | 184 | 181 | 178 | 178 |
| Total part-time positions | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total FTE positions | 843 | 839 | *839 | **844 | 844 |

* The 2005 Budget included one grant funded Detective, a Lieutenant position for Homeland Security and a Detective for DV. Also 4 Clerk II positions, two Customer Service Clerk II positions, one Service Officer and one Safety Coordinator were deleted. One Planning Analyst is also added.

** The 2006 Budget included 8 Police Officers, deletes 6 Warrant Officers, adds 10 Clerk III positions and deletes 13 Station Clerks, deletes one Police Lieutenant and adds on Police Sergeant, and adds 6 Security Screeners, 9 Security Officers and 1 Building Equipment Supervisor.

For additional information on the Police Department visit www.wichita.gov



HOUSING & COMMUNITY SERVICES

The mission of Housing & Community Services is to address housing needs of low-to-moderate income households while fostering neighborhood revitalization and improvement of individual structures, through the provision of continuously evaluated and newly developed rental assistance programs, homeowner rehabilitation programs, and assistance to service providers.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Address the needs of low-to-moderate income households. **(Strategic Priority II)**
 - a. Maintain high occupancy rates.
 - b. Ensure high-quality, timely and efficient services.
 - c. Support infrastructure maintenance.
2. Foster neighborhood revitalization. **(Strategic Priority III)**
 - a. Improve individual structures.
 - b. Improve quality of targeted neighborhoods.
 - c. Maintain strong partnership with non-profit development organizations.
3. Reduce Homelessness. **(Strategic Priority I and II)**
 - a. Ensure service needs are met.
 - b. Support transition activities.
4. Increase the visibility of Housing & Community Services in community development initiatives. **(Strategic Priority I)**
 - a. Establish economic development affiliations.
 - b. Develop and implement department goals for the implementation of Visioneering and strategic agenda goals.
 - c. Develop and implement new promotional/marketing strategies designed to increase public awareness of department programs and services.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | |
|---|---|
|  U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) |  City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark |
|---|---|

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Tenant occupancy rate in PH. |  97% | 95% | 96% | 96% | 96% |
| 1a | No. of Section 8 vouchers in service. |  2,424 | 2,366 | 2,424 | 2,424 | 2,424 |
| 1b | No. internal quality control audits – PH. |  3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1b | No. internal quality control audits – Section 8. |  2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1c | New programs researched and/or implemented. |  2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1c | No. of initiatives created. |  1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2a | No. of houses constructed/rehabbed by CHDOs. |  12 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| 2a | No. of homes rehabbed by private contractors. |  150 | 142 | 149 | 145 | 145 |
| 2b | No. of new homebuyers assisted. |  30 | 59 | 49 | 35 | 30 |
| 2c | No. of structures improved in special target neighborhoods. |  5 | N/A | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3a | New economic development partnerships created. |  1 | N/A | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3b | No. strategic agenda strategies identified and implemented. |  5 | N/A | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3c | Number of promotional and marketing strategies developed and impact assessed |  3 | N/A | 1 | 5 | 5 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Housing & Community Services was created by a re-organization that combined more traditional Housing Services with CDBG and other programs and broadened the scope of services offered.
- All Housing & Community Services Administrative offices have been combined under one roof, with the recent completion of the addition at 332 N. Riverview.
- Beginning in 2005, Section 8 has consolidated its Modification program with the core Administrative and Housing Assistance Payment (Voucher) programs.
- Since early 2005, Neighborhood Inspectors have been equipped with laptop inspection units, allowing them to be in the field longer and transfer inspection data from remote locations.
- The HOME Program, along with Community Housing Development partner Power CDC, was presented with HUD's "Doorknocker Award" in January for the Millair Creek affordable housing project near 25th and Minnesota.

OVERVIEW

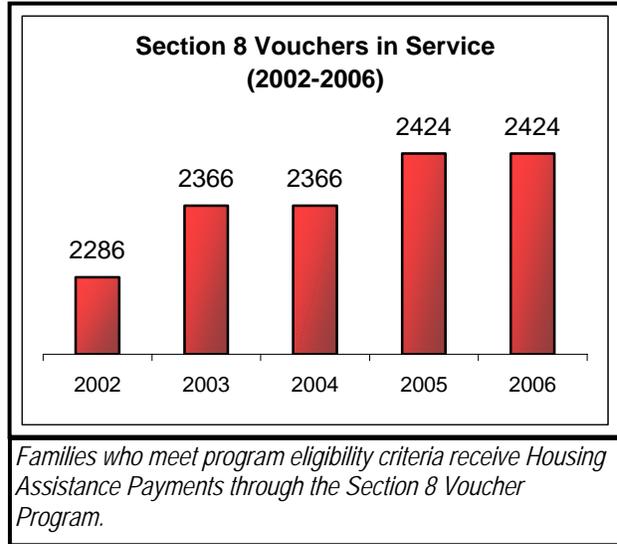
Housing & Community Services has been funded entirely by grants in recent years. Funding sources include The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), and local in-kind funds from various sources, including lenders, home buyers, and local stores. The department was reorganized at the beginning of 2005, and has added oversight of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. As part of this reorganization, HCS combined functions under one roof after completion of a building addition at 332 N. Riverview .

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

PUBLIC HOUSING: The Public Housing Division of HCS serves low-income households, based on both income and household size. Rent is established at 30 percent of household adjusted gross income. Public Housing units are concentrated primarily in the inner city. In addition to many 1- and 2-family units, four multi-family units are maintained to assist Public Housing clients. These units are Greenway Manor, McLean Manor, Rosa Gragg, and Bernice Hutcherson.

Administrative authority is held by the Wichita Housing Authority (WHA). WHA funds are divided between administrative and field functions, client utility assistance, interior and exterior capital improvements, and appliance repair and replacement. There are 575 individual units, and 349 individual structures that are maintained by Public Housing field personnel. Many of the units were repaired after damage sustained from a devastating ice storm in January.

SECTION 8: The Section 8 program provides rent and utility assistance through housing assistance payments to both



landlords and tenants. Tenants receive subsidies based on pre-determined rental rates jointly agreed to by landlords and tenants, with an upper limit set by HUD. The Housing Assistance Program (HAP) currently includes 2,366 rental vouchers, with a waiting list for additional clients to be served when tenant space becomes available.

Section 8 also includes programs for individuals who may have below-average success in maintaining steady employment for various reasons, as well as those who are challenged by disabilities. These programs include the Family Self-Sufficiency program, State and Federal funded Emergency Shelter Grants, and Shelter Plus Care programs.

CDBG: The Community Development Block Grant Program began its 31st year in 2005. This program supports a wide variety of services and improvements, ranging from facilities, infrastructure, and programs targeted to low- and moderate-income citizens or neighborhoods in the City. CDBG funds are utilized by areas outside the traditional scope of Housing.

CDBG Funds flow to other departments such as Environmental Services and OCI (inspections designed to improve housing and neighborhood standards), Public Works (curbs and gutters), and the City Manager's Office (community and citizen outreach programs). Administrative and financial support functions, including development of the 1-year Action Plan and 5-year Strategic Plan, are relocated from Finance to HCS beginning in 2005. Recent CDBG projects included the completion of a new library in the Evergreen neighborhood and new playground equipment located at the Atwood Recreation Center.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT SERVICES: Neighborhood Improvement Services oversees several programs for prospective and current homeowners in identified disadvantaged neighborhoods. Programs include but aren't limited to Deferred/Direct Loans (low rate or zero-interest) for



eligible Home-owners in one of the City's five Local Investment Areas; Historic Loan Program (low rate or zero-interest) to assist citizens in rehabilitating historically or architecturally significant structures; Investor Loan Program – 4% interest loans for eligible rental property owners within the LIA's; Emergency Repair Program; and Paint and Exterior Grant programs.

HOME PROGRAM: The Home program began its 16th year of activity in 2005. This program is designed to provide decent, affordable housing to lower-income households who qualify on the basis of earning no more than 80% of median income. The HOME program also serves to expand the capacity of non-profit housing providers, and increase the ability of state and local governments to provide adequate new housing or rehabilitate existing housing stock. HOME funds are leveraged by private sector participants, which not only include funding support from lenders, but volunteer labor efforts as well.

HOME program funds are instrumental in assisting homebuyers in many different ways. Initiatives supported by HOME include the HOMEownership 80 program – which directly assisted 30 homebuyers in 2004; Community Housing Development Funding support – assisting 3-4 CHDOs and funding 2 development projects; and the CHDO Boarded-Up Home Program.

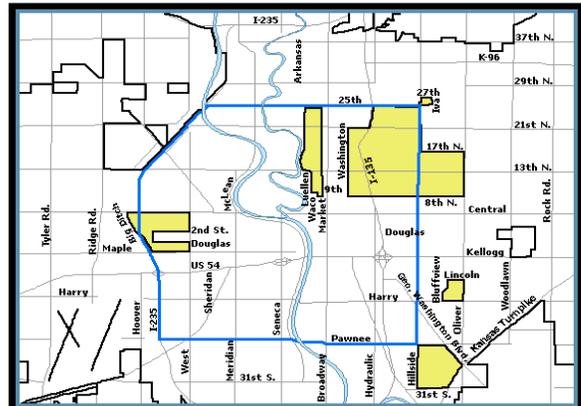
HOMELESS SERVICES: Housing & Community Services is the designated funding recipient for state and local emergency shelter funds. Many local agencies contract with the City to receive and administer funds to provide shelter, rent payments and many basic but essential services to the City's homeless population. In 2004, six local agencies provided such services to 274 families and 1,302 individuals. Much of the support comes from application and award of the federal government's Continuum of Care program, with additional assistance provided by the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Housing & Community Services is funded primarily by the federal government (HUD). Other funding sources include the Kansas Housing Resource Corporation. Beginning in 2006, some General Fund support is added due to the expansion of HCS beyond its traditional service boundaries. Funding support is divided between Public Housing, Section 8, CDBG, Homeownership programs, Neighborhood Improvement Services, and Homeless services. Total funding for all of these programs during 2004 was over \$25 million. CDBG and HOME programs are discussed further in the Grants section located near the back of this publication.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Closely monitor federal proposals that threaten the quality and stability of the CDBG program.
- Work with Council-appointed Housing Advisory Board to draft and present a Comprehensive Housing Policy for City Council review and adoption.
- Develop a community-based 24/7 low-demand housing and shelter option for the hard to serve homeless population.
- Plan and develop a "Redevelopment Authority" to address the emerging redevelopment needs of the Community.



The City's Redevelopment Incentive Areas (outlined in blue) and Local Investment Areas (yellow). Funds from CDBG and HOME programs are targeted to these areas.



The Millair Creek Affordable Housing Project was awarded the "Doorknocker" award as part of HUD's 15-year anniversary to celebrate the HOME program.



The Housing and Community Services Department building addition was completed in May, 2005. The expanded facility now houses all HCS employees.

| Housing & Community Services Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 2,404,580 | 2,990,089 | 2,806,600 | 2,943,610 | 3,114,130 |
| Contractual Services | 13,012,992 | 13,449,701 | 13,662,704 | 13,793,629 | 13,793,629 |
| Commodities | 307,186 | 224,000 | 264,000 | 249,000 | 249,000 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 665 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 15,833,299 | 16,664,590 | 16,734,104 | 16,987,039 | 17,157,559 |
| General Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Public Housing | 2,729,266 | 2,974,878 | 3,067,452 | 3,192,012 | 3,323,772 |
| Section 8 | 13,104,033 | 13,689,712 | 13,667,152 | 13,077,027 | 13,808,787 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 15,833,299 | 16,664,590 | 16,734,104 | 16,987,039 | 17,157,559 |
| Total FTE positions | 59.63 | 59.63 | 59.63 | *58.25 | 58.25 |

**This change reflects additional funding allocation to CDBG program.*

For additional information on the Housing & Community Services, visit www.wichita.gov!



LIBRARY

The Wichita Public Library System is a community service which strives to address the core informational needs of children and adults. The Library provides print, non-print and electronic resources covering a broad variety of topics related to work, school and personal life. Through knowledgeable, friendly staff, the Library strives to provide life-long learning opportunities to promote personal growth and development. As a public entity, the Library pledges to provide equitable access to information for the citizens of the greater Wichita area. The institution is responsive to the community's changing interests and needs, and pledges to respect the diversity of its patrons.

Adopted by the Wichita Public Library Board of Directors, June 15, 1999.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Develop and enhance collections that meet the needs of the community. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Develop a plan to achieve the state standard for materials collection.
 - b. Streamline processing and cataloging of new materials.
2. Strengthen the Library's customer service delivery by adding and continuing to develop knowledgeable staff and providing them with the tools, materials and administrative support necessary to accomplish the Library's mission. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Institute staff competency projects related to customer service, circulation, reference and technology skills.
 - b. Identify and eliminate unnecessary barriers to customer use of and satisfaction with library services, programs, collections and activities through the leadership of the Customer Service Initiative team.
3. Promote the Library's presence in the community by actively marketing library materials and services. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Implement a dynamic exhibit and program schedule.
 - b. Collect market research in preparation for a marketing re-awareness campaign.
4. Deliver high quality information and reference services that meet the needs of customers. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Expand staff reference training.
 - b. Expand and better manage electronic resources.
5. Ensure high quality service delivery from the other library divisions through the implementation of efficient and effective support services. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Reduce to less than 0.5% the number of preventable corrections required as part of the payroll audit process.
 - b. Conduct a survey of internal users to determine and benchmark satisfaction levels with key areas such as payroll, supplies, maintenance, custodial, and reporting, then use the feedback to identify places for process improvement.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
|  | Kansas State Library |  | Hennen's American Public Library Rating Index |  | Public Library Association |
|---|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Cataloged holdings per capita |  3.00 | 2.53 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.80 |
| 1a, 1b | Circulation per capita |  8.49 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 1a, 1b | Collection Turnover Rate |  4.03 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| 3a | Program attendance per 1,000 population |  .286 | .182 | .183 | .184 | .185 |
| 2a, 4a, 4b | Reference transactions per capita |  1.35 | .90 | .88 | .87 | .85 |
| 5a, 5b | Expense per capita |  \$34.62 | 17.49 | \$18.57 | \$19.70 | \$20.02 |
| 5a, 5b | Cost per item circulated |  \$4.07 | \$3.26 | \$3.32 | \$3.39 | \$3.45 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1,905,431 items circulated - the fourth straight year of increase.
- 320,698 questions answered.
- 135,734 public computing sessions provided.
- 64,602 people attended library programs.
- 17,443 new customer accounts created.
- Increased revenue through the reduction from \$40 to \$25 of the threshold for accounts sent to collection.
- \$44,817 in universal service (e-rate) discounts received.
- A 13.4% increase in the number of titles added and an 11% increase in the number of copies added to the materials collection. These actions led to a reduction in the time customers have to wait for a desired item and increased the reserve request fulfillment rate.
- Successful completion of the Library's first Adult Reading Program.
- A 61% increase in Children's program attendance.
- Successful completion of the "At the Controls: The Smithsonian Air and Space Museum Looks at Cockpits" exhibit from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.
- Completion of a branch reference needs assessment.
- Implementation of a system-wide effort to determine the core competency needs of all staff, means to identify the competency levels of current staff, training for new staff as well as current staff who fall short in any of the areas identified.
- Preparation and State Library certification of a new three-year Technology Plan.
- Compliance with the Federal Children's Internet Protection Act.
- Upgrading of the Dynix & TeleCirc servers.
- Enhancement of the online catalog.
- Citizen use of the Central Library, Alford and Evergreen branches equating to more than 86 complete sellouts at the Charles Koch Arena.

OVERVIEW

The Wichita Public Library operates a central downtown facility, four district (or regional) libraries and four neighborhood branches. The Central Library, district branches, and some neighborhood branches offer services seven days a week. The remaining locations operate on reduced schedules of four to six days per week. Each Library facility contains a broad range of popular reading materials, including books, magazines, and newspapers. Music, videos, DVDs, computer software, and artwork are available for checkout. Access to the Internet is now available at workstations in every location, and the Library system also offers a variety of reading and other community outreach programs to the citizens of Wichita.

The Library has over one million holdings, including 644,968 books; 128,316 periodicals; 105,387 pamphlets; 88,366 audio visual items; 63,099 microfilms and 3,264 other media items.

Sixty-two percent of all Library holdings are located at the Central Library, 19 percent are located between the three District Branch Libraries, and 19 percent are dispersed among the five neighborhood branch libraries.

The Library's long-term strategy was successfully accomplished as of March 2003 with the consolidation of four smaller branches into one new district and one new regional library. The strategy is consistent with a 1993 consultant study that recommended library services be centered at larger facilities serving each quadrant of the City. Pursuant to these efforts, funds were included, starting with the 2003 Budget, to finance the operation of two new branch libraries. The Lionel P. Alford Regional Branch Library consolidated Aley and Seneca branches in south Wichita, and the Evergreen District Library consolidated the Marina Lakes and Minisa branches in north Wichita. The Evergreen Branch opened on November 2nd, 2002, and the Alford Branch opened on April 5th, 2003.



ALFORD BRANCH LIBRARY

The new libraries are projected to greatly increase the quality of library service, the number of patrons served, and the availability of materials to the citizens of the service area. Large increases in program attendance are projected, primarily due to the new libraries having space for programming that is not available in the existing smaller facilities. With more citizens enjoying library programs, a corresponding increase in use of all library services is anticipated.



EVERGREEN BRANCH LIBRARY



DIVISION DESCRIPTION

Since 2001, the Library has been organized into five functional divisions that interact to help ensure achievement of the department mission. A fourteen-member board of directors with administrative authority provides oversight of the department's operations.

THE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT DIVISION is comprised of the Technical Services Section, the Materials Selectors and the Electronic Resources Manager. These workgroups are responsible for the library's materials collections from selection through first delivery to customers. The Division Director and Materials Selectors also provide ongoing maintenance of collections to ensure that collections match the interests and use patterns of customers and that lost, damaged and outdated materials are replaced on a regular basis. The Electronic Resources Manager provides oversight of the Library's subscription databases, electronic information services made available to library customers and staff through licenses provided by the Kansas State Library and the Library's online catalog, website and Technology Training Center, and computer training classes. During the past three years, the division has been charged with streamlining the acquisition of materials, becoming more responsive to customer requests for items, strategically allocating materials budgets and more aggressively maintaining the collections in all branches and sections of the Library system. The Division Director works closely with staff from the Wichita Public Schools for developing and maintaining the City's materials collections that are housed and made available to citizens through the Planeview Community Library.

THE CUSTOMER SERVICE DIVISION is comprised of the Central Library's Circulation Section, the Inter-library Loan office, the Evergreen District and Lionel Alford Regional libraries, the four neighborhood branch libraries (Comotara, Linwood Park, Maya Angelou Northeast and Orchard Park), relief staffing and volunteer services. These workgroups spend significant amounts of time in direct service to customers, helping them establish library accounts, processing items to be borrowed from libraries or returned to them, assisting with requests for items customers wish to reserve or request from other libraries throughout the nation, etc. The Evergreen and Alford libraries, created from the consolidation of four smaller facilities, continue to operate within this division while staff work with customers to determine the best mix of services to match the interests and needs of the new service areas. During the past three years, the division has emphasized customer service and Dynix skills training to ensure that staff have the knowledge of Library policies and procedures as well as the technical skills required to deliver quality service from all parts of the Library system. The volunteer corps has grown in size and has been better matched to the needs of customers and workgroups throughout the Library system. Changes in staff scheduling in neighborhood branches has significantly reduced the number of unbudgeted staff hours required to maintain the

service schedule in these locations. The Division Director works in partnership with the Coordinator of Collection Development to oversee service issues related to the public Library's partnership in the Planeview Community Library.



Westlink's Children Program introduces children to the mystery of Owls.

THE PROGRAMMING & OUTREACH DIVISION is comprised of the Central Library Children's Center, the Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (Talking Books Section), and the Youth Outreach librarians. Services to the homebound are provided through the coordination of the Division Director. The goal of this division is to promote literacy, library awareness and use of library resources through the delivery of programs and outreach services that meet the interests and needs of customers.



The Library offers many programs throughout the year funded through grants, partnerships, and other non-City funding. Children, teens, and adults have the opportunity to hear stories, participate in book discussion groups, learn about other cultures, see films, and much more. Here, children laugh during a visit from storyteller Linda Gorham at the Maya Angelou Northeast Branch Library.

The division staff is also charged with identifying groups of under-served customers and finding ways to better incorporate these groups into the department's roster of active library users. Because no funding for programming is contained in the General Fund budget, the work of this division relies upon the ability of staff to create and maintain partnerships with other

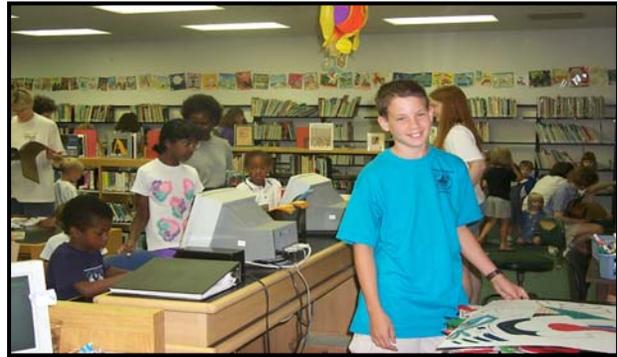


libraries and agencies in the community in order to leverage our resources for service delivery to shared clientele. During the past three years, the Division Director has successfully implemented changes to the program planning horizon that have allowed the Library to better compete for touring programs and exhibits and to qualify for grant funding to underwrite these events. The strategic development of a master program plan for the department, including both in-library and outreach activities, allows for more accurate budgeting and better promotion of these activities and services.

THE REFERENCE SERVICES DIVISION is comprised of the Central Library's Art, Music & Video, Business & Technology, General Reference and Local History & Genealogy Sections as well as the Alford, Rockwell and Westlink District branch libraries. These workgroups are responsible for the specialized reference services offered to the community and deliver the majority of the basic reference and information services requested by the department's customers. Public access computing is an growing service provided by several of the division's workgroups. Division staff is actively involved in the presentation of computer training offered in the Central Library's Technology Training Center. In addition to their public services duties, many staff members from this division are assigned cross-functional duties related to the selection of library materials and the delivery of library programs. During the past three years, the Division has placed a greater emphasis on the enhancements of reference collections in larger branch libraries as a way of offsetting perceived degradation of library service resulting from the lack of convenient parking at the Central Library. Division staff has worked to refine their reader's advisory skills and their knowledge of reference resources in order to increase the fill rate on reference transactions. Employees have also been involved in projects to rearrange materials collections in order to facilitate customer use.

THE SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION provides the support services necessary in order for the other Library divisions to achieve their service delivery goals to citizens. The division includes the office of the Director of Libraries as well as the department's administrative services including public relations/marketing, special projects, budgeting, payroll, and oversight of contractual services, as well as facility maintenance, switchboard operations and delivery services. Since 2001, duties of the employees in this workgroup have been realigned to become more integrated with the needs of the public services divisions. An emphasis on building security and facilities maintenance has resulted in Library buildings that customers perceive to be cleaner and safer. Changes resulting from the integration of information technology support into the City infrastructure will eventually enable improved sharing of information by all workgroups.

Staff continues to make better use of the opportunities resulting from the changes of Information Technology integration with the City network.



A Junior Volunteer at the Rockwell District Library assists with the Reading Club program for children

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Library services are funded from the General Fund, and supplemented with grant resources of approximately \$670,000 annually. On average, revenues generated directly by Library activities cover approximately seven percent of operating costs. Sources of library revenue are overdue fines, copy machine revenue, miscellaneous sales and rental of meeting rooms. Total revenues for 2005 are projected to be \$514,500, approximately a 27 percent increase over 2004. Revenues in 2005 are projected to increase due to changes from the delinquent collection plan, and fee increases as follow:

- Decrease collection threshold from \$40 to \$25.
- Double lost card fee from \$1 to \$2.
- Increase fine cap from \$4 to \$5.
- Increase processing fee from \$5 to \$7.
- Small Balance Program collect outstanding account between \$20 to \$25.
- Print management will produce revenue as well as savings in supplies by reducing unwanted and abandoned copies.

In the past, customer records that reach a balance due of \$40.00 or more are submitted to collections. The minimum threshold is reduced to \$25.00. Library records include more than 6,000 accounts whose balances fall between \$25 and \$40, which will be forwarded to the collection agency to process the delinquent collection. Therefore a large increase in revenue is expected in the first year of implementation of this change. There is a \$1 charge to replace a card that has been lost or damaged beyond usability. The \$1 fee has not been changed in more than 15 years. This is a non-regressive charge in that it affects only those customers who lose or damage their card. The new lost card fee is changed from \$1 to \$2. Customers' overdue fines accrue at the rate of \$0.25 per day per overdue item until a fine cap of \$4.00 is reached. Calculations show that about 13,770 items per year reach the maximum fine amount. The new fine cap fee is now \$5. The number of items on which the Library charges a processing fee is about 3,226 a year, and the new fee is now \$7.



| Summary of Library Revenues | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Desk receipts (overdue fines) | 279,228 | 307,289 | 397,190 | 630,960 |
| Copy machine revenue | 40,878 | 39,914 | 40,030 | 49,680 |
| Lost material & misc reimbursements | 33,700 | 42,683 | 58,500 | 62,250 |
| Meeting room rental | 5,340 | 6,268 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Other miscellaneous sales & receipts | 18,419 | 9,852 | 12,750 | 13,060 |
| Total revenues | 377,565 | 406,006 | 514,470 | 761,950 |

The integration of the Library information systems into the City's Information Technology support system continues to be processed through out the year. The integration establishes a replacement schedule for data processing equipment, ensuring more current technology is available to administrative staff and Library patrons alike. System availability (up-time) has consistently been maintained in the 98 percent to 99 percent range with nearly all downtime occurring as a result of scheduled backups during overnight hours. It is anticipated that the changes will sustain those very high levels of service.

The Library's Internet presence was completed in 2003. The upgrade provides easier access to the web-based catalog. Expanded information about titles offers a more visually enriched presentation, similar to that of the Internet bookstores. A Spanish catalog complements the English version, reducing language barriers for our Spanish-speaking patrons. A children's version of the catalog also available.

As part of the Information Technology Integration, the Library is required to maintain all equipment within its stated "End of Life" cycle. The Telecirc Server and the Dynix serve are such equipment, and have been upgraded accordingly as they reached their lifetime. Telecirc is a software and hardware interface to the Library's circulation system that delivers voice messages to Library patrons who have overdue books or items being held for them. This service saves the Library a considerable amount of money otherwise spent on multi-part mailers and postage. The replacement of the antiquated Telecirc Server was implemented in 2003. Dynix is the library automation system that will be replaced in 2006 with a newer and more robust system called Horizon.

The 2005 Revised budget includes 3 percent increase from the 2004 Revised budget. The budget increase is mainly to compensate annual personal services increases and to replacing a cargo van for the library. The 2006 Proposed budget includes funds for the following: to restore library materials budget to help meet both the State Library of Kansas Standards and the Hennen American Public Library Ratings; to migrate the library's automation system from the current Dynix software to the new Horizon system; and also to add two part-time positions at Westlink branch library to support heavy workload and improve service standards and response to increased customer inquiries.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Achievement of State Library Service Standards for materials, space, staffing, and service hours.
- Improvement of the performance of the Library relative to the industry-standard and much-publicized Hennen Annual Public Library Ratings Index.
- Completion of a master plan for library facilities.
- Migration of the Library's automation system from the current Dynix software to the newer and more robust Horizon system.
- Expansion of electronic services to include availability of the library catalog in Spanish and Children's version, the option of customer self-checkout in selected locations, and implementation of public computer workstation timing and print management to automate the process of managing customer computer sessions.
- Increased community awareness of the Library, its programs, services and activities.
- Expansion of partnerships with other community and business associations.
- Appropriate incorporation of new formats into the materials collection.
- Evaluation of a proposed expansion of the Talking Books Subregional Library to include all of the counties of South Central Kansas.



Customers at the Central Library use public workstations for Internet access, office applications, and electronic resources.



Storyteller Jennifer Martin was at the Alford Branch library.



Library Budget Summary

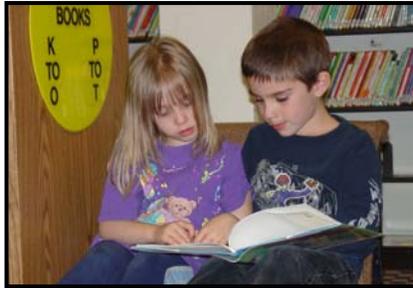
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personal Services | 4,481,241 | 4,683,470 | 4,725,810 | 4,886,490 | 5,035,550 |
| Contractual Services | 971,939 | 1,080,220 | 1,082,710 | 1,290,990 | 1,220,320 |
| Commodities | 750,332 | 758,720 | 758,510 | 795,090 | 831,370 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 13,340 | 13,340 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total General Fund Expenditures | 6,203,512 | 6,542,410 | 6,587,030 | 6,985,910 | 7,100,580 |
| Total Local Source Revenue | 6,203,512 | 6,542,410 | 6,587,030 | 6,985,910 | 7,100,580 |
| Total Grant Source Revenue | 634,772 | 545,357 | 660,985 | 660,985 | 660,985 |
| Total Operating Resources | 6,838,284 | 7,087,767 | 7,248,015 | 7,646,895 | 7,761,565 |
| Total full-time (Locally funded) | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Total part-time (Locally funded) | 51 | 51 | 51 | 53 | 53 |
| Total FTE (Locally funded) | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | *113.3 | 113.3 |
| Total FTE (Grant funded) | 10.38 | 10.38 | **10.12 | 10.12 | 10.12 |

*The 2006 Budget included two part-time Library Assistant I positions for Westlink branch library

**FTE changes due to availability of grant funding.

For additional information on the Library Department visit www.wichita.lib.ks.us!

Children enjoy reading books at Central Library.



Storyteller Linda Gorham at the Maya Angelou Northeast the Branch Library.



Storyteller Jennifer Flippen at the Rockwell Branch Library.



WICHITA PUBLIC LIBRARY
The Discovery Center
www.wichita.lib.ks.us



ART MUSEUM

The mission of the Wichita Art Museum, Inc. is to preserve, collect, and promote American Art to engage the public in the understanding of America's evolving artistic cultural heritage.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a safe and acclimatized environment for the preservation of the permanent collection as well as borrowed/loaned works of American art.
(Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Project a compelling identity for the Museum and use it to increase attendance.
 - b. Provide special programs such as Senior Wednesday, student fieldtrips, etc.
 - c. Increase the number of visitors who utilize Museum resources, tours, and workshops.
2. Strengthen the art collection to enhance and expand the context and understanding of American art.
(Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Distinguish the collections, exhibitions and programs by their quality, impact and appeal.
3. Promote the Museum and its collection to the community, state and nation through publication, exhibitions and scholarships. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Present at least one major loan exhibition featuring art of international significance and at least two small exhibitions focusing on Kansas related themes.
 - b. Obtain more local, regional and national media attention, promoting the Museum as an attraction where both Wichita citizens and tourists feel welcome.
 - c. Provide occasional loans of art holdings to cities around the world that allow works of art to act as ambassadors on behalf of Wichita.
4. Maintain the quality and level of service provided to the community and the nation efficiently and effectively.
(Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Stabilize the Museum financially, both in terms of income and expense and prepare it to meet future needs.



A group of children went on a school tour at the Museum.



Confetti Chandelier created by Dale Chihuly. It was designed specifically for the museum's S. Jim and Darla Farha Great Hall.



City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Number of visitors | 60,000 | 60,394 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| 1b | Number of public exhibitions | 15 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| 1c | Number of children on school tours | 8,500 | 8,572 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| 2a | Number of works of art acquired | 25 | 38 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 3 | Number of works of art borrowed for public exhibition | 100 | 419 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4a | Number of memberships | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Successfully presented both the exhibitions *Light Screens: The Leaded Glass of Frank Lloyd Wright* and *Augustus Saint-Gaudens: American Sculptor of the Gilded Age*, initiating community-wide festivals involving collaborating institutions with each.
- The Bruce Museum of Arts and Science (Greenwich, Connecticut—a prominent New York City suburb) organized a show of Vermeer paintings borrowed from northern Europe. The Vermeer show was at the Art Museum for four months and attracted 23,000 visitors.
- The Museum has strengthened its own holdings. As lead beneficiary of the F. Price Cossman Trust, during the last five years the Museum has been able to develop its collection of American decorative arts, especially Steuben glass. In the history of American art, Steuben rivaled Tiffany in quality, production, and imprint on American culture.

OVERVIEW

The Wichita Art Museum's expanded mission is to provide a safe and acclimatized environment for the storage, conservation and respectful display of the permanent collection as well as borrowed/loaned works of art. Acquisitions to the collection are selected to enhance and expand the context and understanding of American art. Publication, exhibitions and scholarships promote the Museum and its collection to the community, state and nation. Audiences are engaged through tours, lectures, interactive spaces and a variety of public programs.

The Wichita Art Museum (WAM) is the largest art museum in Kansas and contributes to the cultural vitality of life in Wichita. Exhibits include selections from the permanent collection of more than 7,000 artworks. Along with a large collection of paintings, the Museum offers a rich selection of sculptures, work on paper, drawings, and decorative arts. The collection of American masterpieces reflects the richness and diversity of American culture from colonial times to the present and includes artworks by artists like Edward Hopper, Marry Cassatt, Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins and many others. The Art Museum hosts visiting exhibits from across the country three to four times per year.

Museum staff works closely with volunteers to present a vigorous educational program. The public enjoys "Stories in Art" sessions based on artwork in the Museum's galleries, educational videos and weekly gatherings for "Gallery Talks". WAM for Kids, located in the basement of the facility, is an educational and fun center for children of all ages and their parents. Each year more than 13,000 school children benefit from classroom visits, tours of exhibits and educational materials. In addition to those services, the Museum offers rental rooms for special events, a store with unique and interesting gifts, and a research library including locally hard to find resources, auction records, and exhibition catalogues.

Many volunteers contribute by providing policy leadership as board members, conducting tours, raising funds to supplement City support, and working directly with professional staff to serve the public. The Wichita Art Museum's Art Library consists of 40,000 works, including 8,000 volumes, which augments the Wichita Public Library's material collection.



The newly expanded Wichita Art Museum is internationally recognized for collections of outstanding American Masterpieces.

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION

The Wichita Art Museum is one of the foremost cultural resources in the region which can offer visitors the experience of original works of art that provide a comprehensive view of America's visual history. The collection, exhibitions, and programs allow the Museum to increase patronage and gain national recognition. The Museum serves the state's largest city, the surrounding region, and the Great Plains. The Museum is responsible for caring for the existing collection, acquiring new works of art, engaging audiences with relevant programming, and maintaining the safety of our visitors.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Wichita Art Museum receives an annual subsidy from the City to support operating costs. Additional funds are provided by private donations. Besides the annual subsidy, the City also provides two Building Maintenance support staff and enhanced building security by adding two exterior security cameras to the existing security system in 2004 as additional operations support. Starting in 2003, WAM received an additional annual subsidy from the City for the increasing operating expenses due to the expansion. An increase of \$40,000 was included in the 2004 and 2005 operating budgets.

The Museum's expansion was completed in June 2003 with the addition of 34,000 square feet. This expansion makes the Wichita Art Museum 115,000 square feet, larger than Exploration Place. With a 42 percent increase in size, there is more space to exhibit premiere works of art as well as improved areas for the conservation, preservation, and storage of the art collection. The City's contribution toward the expansion was \$6 million of the total \$10.5 million project



budget. Private contributions, including a contribution from the County, made up the remaining \$4.5 million in project costs.

The enhanced Wichita Art Museum features:

- A beautiful, visitor-friendly entrance.
- A 6,000 square foot Great Hall featuring an elegant work of art by internationally renowned artist, Dale Chihuly.
- An elevated restaurant with a wonderful scenic view overlooking the Arkansas River and the Museums on the River corridor.
- An enlarged space for special events.
- Double the number of parking spaces.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Two major challenges, which are integral to all other operating aspects of the facility, face the Wichita Art Museum:

- Maintain community interest in and usage of the Museum by developing programming and exhibitions that will encourage repeat visits.
- Cultivate the *public/private financial* partnership on which precept the Wichita Art Museum, Inc. is based. Private funding is eroding while operating costs such as electricity, technology, and personnel are mounting. The Museum looks to generate adequate funding (through both public and private support) to allow the Museum to remain fiscally sound without major reductions in the level of service provided to the public. Therefore, the Museum respectfully requests that the program option submitted for a five percent increase be granted.



*Dale Chihuly (Am., b. 1941)
Wichita Art Museum Seaform Installation
Handblown glass, plate glass
WAM, F. Price Cossman Memorial Trust,
INTRUST Bank Trustee
©Dale Chihuly 2003*

| Wichita Art Museum Budget Summary | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| | Actual | Adopted | Revised | Adopted | Approved |
| Personal Services | 927,934 | 1,076,850 | 1,080,760 | 1,116,060 | 1,156,870 |
| Contractual Services | 394,474 | 245,610 | 241,700 | 166,400 | 125,590 |
| Commodities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Fund Expenditures | 1,322,408 | 1,322,460 | 1,322,460 | 1,282,460 | 1,282,460 |
| Total full-time positions | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Total part-time positions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE positions | 24.75 | 24.75 | 24.75 | 24.75 | 24.75 |

Note: There are no position changes.

For additional information on the Art Museum Department visit www.wichitaartmuseum.org!



WICHITA ART MUSEUM

The largest art museum in Kansas, WAM houses one of the world's finest collections of American art, spanning three centuries of painting, sculpture, works on paper and decorative arts. Masterpieces by Charles Russell, Winslow Homer and Edward Hopper are among the 7,000 works in the permanent collection. The famed Murdock collection includes Mary Cassatt's Mother and Child. The Charles M. Russell Gallery displays 26 paintings, drawings, poems and bronzes by Russell, the frontier's most famous artist, and the Frederick Remington bronze, "Bronco Buster."

In 1995, to celebrate its 60th anniversary, WAM commissioned Tom Otterness, a native Wichitian and New York-based sculptor, to create an outdoor sculpture. Titled Dreamers Awake, the monumental bronze represents the universal struggles of the human experience. WAM for Kids, a 3,000 sq. ft. children's gallery, offers hands-on exploration for children of all abilities.



PUBLIC WORKS

The mission of the Public Works Department is to provide for the design, construction and maintenance of the City's streets, bridges, sidewalks and traffic control devices; provide maintenance and custodial services for City buildings; provide management oversight of the landfill and associated solid waste programs; operate and maintain the City's storm water drainage system; and manage and operate the City's vehicle fleet.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Implement proactive preventative maintenance program for the City's streets. (Strategic Priority II and III)
 - a. Provide temporary and permanent repairs to paved streets.
 - b. Maintain dirt streets and alleyways.
2. Improve cleanliness and appearance of the City through an enhanced street sweeping program. (Strategic Priority II and III)
 - a. Provide sweeping programs targeting downtown, arterial and residential streets.
3. Maintain flood protection capacity of the Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control Project. (Strategic Priority II and III)
 - a. Control vegetation.
 - b. Repair channels and clear debris to ensure that flow rates are maintained.
 - c. Maintain secondary floodway control structures.

(Continued on next page)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Building Owners & Managers Association | | U.S. Department of Commerce | | Federal Highway Administration |
| | City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark | | | | |

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Total number of potholes patched | 54,779 | 69,240 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 1a | Square yards of permanent pavement repairs | 26,800 | 21,681 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 1b | Blocks of dirt streets maintained | 18,207 | 19,044 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1b | Blocks of alleys maintained | 469 | 561 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 2a | Rounds of residential street sweeping | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2a | Rounds of arterial street sweeping | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2a | Rounds of downtown street sweeping | 126 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 3a | Acres of floodway mowing | 8,951 | 10,773 | 8,267 | 8,267 | 8,267 |
| 3a | Acres of noxious weed control | 1,254 | 404 | 1,920 | 1,920 | 1,920 |
| 3b | Cubic yards of debris removal | 4,372 | 2,664 | 3,360 | 3,360 | 3,360 |
| 3b | Cubic yards of floodway erosion repair | 50,944 | 34,706 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| 3c | Number of flap gates inspected/repared | 1,462 | 1,762 | 960 | 960 | 960 |
| 3c | Linear feet of floodway fence repaired | 4,472 | 2,450 | 1,920 | 1,920 | 1,920 |
| 3c | Linear feet of floodway levee grading | 5,168 | 4,378 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |



DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (CONT.)

4. Maintain the integrity and capacity of the urban drainage system. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Provide routine cleaning of existing above and below ground drainage systems to maximize carrying capacity.
 - b. Inspect drainage system to ensure repairs can be completed when necessary.
 - c. Construct neighborhood drainage improvements.
5. Complete Capital Improvement Program projects within budget and on schedule. *(Strategic Priority I, II and III)*
 - a. Support growth and development by designing and constructing projects as expeditiously as possible.
6. Maximize fleet availability. *(Strategic Priority III and IV)*
 - a. Keep the fleet in service to the fullest extent possible.
7. Provide high quality, reliable fleet maintenance service. *(Strategic Priority III and IV)*
 - a. Minimize the number of vehicle repairs requiring rework.
8. Minimize the direct maintenance costs for the fleet. *(Strategic Priority III and IV)*
 - a. Provide economical service for fleet vehicles.
 - b. Purchase fuel in bulk to reduce costs.
9. Provide routine building maintenance and custodial services that are competitive with area average costs. *(Strategic Priority III and IV)*
 - a. Reduce maintenance and custodial costs per square foot by contracting out where possible.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (CONT.)

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4a | Linear feet of storm sewers cleaned | 1,010,895 | 956,869 | 900,000 | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| 4a | Number of catch basins cleaned | 65,037 | 80,054 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 4a | Number of inlets/manholes repaired | 216 | 281 | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| 4b | Linear feet of storm sewers televised | 62,092 | 116,899 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 4a | Cubic yards of debris removal | 2,102 | 2,315 | 1,920 | 1,920 | 1,920 |
| 4a | Acres of ditch mowing | 4,367 | 4,409 | 3,744 | 3,744 | 3,744 |
| 4a | Cubic yards of erosion repair | 29,803 | 36,341 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 4b | Linear feet of storm line repairs | 230 | 202 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| 4c | Value of Hot Spot projects completed | \$468,829 | \$334,150 | \$500,000 | \$400,000 | \$400,000 |
| 5a | Compliance with FHWA regulations to ensure continued Federal Funding | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 5a | Compliance with USDotC regulations to ensure continued Federal Funding | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 5a | Percentage of projects completed within budget | 100% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 6a | Average percentage of fleet available for use | 95.1% | 95.3% | 97.1% | 97.1% | 97.1% |
| 7a | Percentage of vehicle work orders requiring rework | 1.03% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 8a | Maintenance cost per mile for marked Police vehicles (including accidents) | \$0.14 | \$0.1197 | \$0.12 | \$0.12 | \$0.12 |
| 8a | Maintenance cost per mile for non-Police vehicles (including accidents) | \$0.19 | \$0.1927 | \$0.15 | \$0.17 | \$0.17 |
| 8b | Fuel costs per mile for Police vehicles | N/A | \$0.1160 | \$0.36 | \$0.43 | \$0.43 |
| 8b | Fuel costs per mile for non-Police vehicles | N/A | \$0.1592 | \$0.32 | \$0.41 | \$0.41 |
| 9a | Total direct building maintenance costs per square foot | \$2.10 | \$0.64 | \$0.66 | \$0.68 | \$0.68 |
| 9a | Total direct custodial costs per square foot for areas cleaned by City personnel | \$1.58 | \$1.32 | \$1.34 | \$1.40 | \$1.40 |
| 9a | Total direct custodial costs per square foot for areas cleaned by contract personnel | \$1.58 | \$0.79 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 | \$0.80 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Administered construction projects. Initiated 317 construction contracts totaling over \$74.5 million. Of the 317 projects, 204 were subdivision projects. The 204 projects totaled almost \$26 million. From 2002 to 2003 subdivision construction activity increased by 52%. There was very little slowdown in activity level from 2003 to 2004.

K-96 Borrow Pit. Completed the restoration of the old Northeast Substation rubble stockpile site at K-96 and Hillside, including new road construction and fencing. The road connects the K-96 Lake to Hillside, making the fishing lake much more accessible to citizens.

Duke's Docks Cleanup. The Duke's Docks site is just west of the Central Maintenance Facility (CMF). In 2002 the structure on the site burned and was abandoned by the tenant, leaving debris piles that encouraged illegal dumping and created a health hazard. In addition to clearing the site, staff received permission from the railroad to build a road across the rail spur. The crossing allows staff to move equipment and materials between the CMF and the Duke's Docks areas without entering public streets.

New computer system. Implemented Datastream in the Buildings Division. The City's new asset management system was implemented in the Fleet Division in 2003. The new system is used to track work orders, warranties, and City investment on a building-by-building basis.

Newly annexed areas. Continued the standard of providing routine services such as sign replacement/repair, street sweeping, street grading and ditching to newly annexed areas within one month of annexation. Legally required documentation provided to the County Commission has been distributed to other City departments to use as a model.

Centralized Buildings operations. Building Services established their first ever centralized base of operations at the facility at 500 S. Topeka, which formerly housed Fire Fleet maintenance. The Building Maintenance Center (BMC) is expected to increase efficiency and productivity.

Building security systems. In coordination with the Police Department, assumed responsibility for installation and maintenance of building security systems.

Met pollution prevention requirements. Met NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) requirements for storm water system cleaning and street sweeping.

CMF campus improvements. Improved the CMF by replacing the oversized and aged propane fueling tank with a smaller unit from another City facility, widened drives for pedestrian and vehicle safety and increased parking space for City equipment and employee vehicles.

OVERVIEW

Public Works is organized into five divisions: Administration, Engineering, Building Services, Street Maintenance, Storm Water Management and Fleet Maintenance.

Administration staff coordinate and manage all department activities. The Engineering Division plans, designs, administers and inspects the construction of all infrastructure, such as freeways, bridges, streets, traffic signals, sewer and water lines, drainage systems and railways. Building Services provides maintenance and custodial services for more than 300 public buildings. Street Maintenance maintains curb-to-curb infrastructure, including streets, alleys, vehicular and pedestrian bridges, signalized intersections and crosswalks, street signs and pavement markings. Street Maintenance is also responsible for the operation of the construction and demolition (C&D) landfill, and oversight of the post-closure of the sanitary landfill. The Storm Water Utility is responsible for construction and maintenance of the City's storm water drainage system, including storm sewers, catch basins, streams and drainage ways. Fleet Maintenance maintains and replaces most City vehicles and equipment.

DIVISION DESCRIPTIONS

ADMINISTRATION communicates public infrastructure needs to the City Council through the City Manager, and communicates with State and Federal transportation and highway agencies. Additional responsibilities include ensuring department compliance with internal and external regulations, policies, and procedures and recovering costs of damaged department property. The Division's other responsibilities include monitoring and negotiating the utility franchise agreements, researching municipal utility matters and exercising leadership in the City's response to the changing telecommunications environment.

| Administration Performance Measures | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Goal: Collect funds to reimburse the City for property damage. | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | Actual | Actual | Projected | Projected |
| Property damage cases billed | 81 | 109 | 100 | 100 |
| Amount billed (thousands) | \$72 | \$98.5 | \$90 | \$90 |
| Amount collected (thousands) | \$63 | \$90 | \$76.5 | \$76.5 |
| Percentage collected | 87.2% | 91.3% | 85.0% | 85.0% |



ENGINEERING is responsible for planning, designing, administering, inspecting and overseeing the construction of all infrastructure including freeways, bridges, streets, traffic signals, sewers, water mains, storm drains, park and railway projects, including privately funded projects for public use. Activities include project planning and initiation, design review, right of way and utility coordination, cost estimating, contract administration, project financing and engineering advice for the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and City departments.

In 2004 the Engineering Division administered 317 construction contracts totaling over \$74.5 million.

| Engineering Performance Measures | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Goal: Close projects as soon as practical following final payment to the contractor. | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | Actual | Actual | Projected | Projected |
| Statements of cost prepared | 202 | 272 | 175 | 175 |
| Days to complete statements | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |

The Division issues permits for utility street cuts, driveway and sidewalk construction, and performs inspections of contractors' work. Engineering also administers the street lighting system and investigates traffic concerns.

Construction contracts numbered 317 and exceeded \$74.5 million in 2004, including 204 projects for almost \$26 million for streets, sewers, water lines and other public improvements for newly developing areas in the City. Major projects for which Engineering provided oversight in 2004 included Hoover, from south of 31st St. South to Harry; Hydraulic, between 57th St. South and 47th St. South; Rock, between 21st St. North and 29th St. North; Harry, from Oliver to Woodlawn and early phases of the Kellogg and Rock Road Interchange. Construction continued on earlier phases of west Kellogg interchanges at Maize and Tyler, and the east Kellogg interchange at Woodlawn.

In 2004, 179 contracts were awarded to consultant engineers valued at more than \$6.3 million for design and construction engineering services of City projects. Projects included design services for several projects including Pawnee, Washington to Hydraulic; MacArthur, Meridian to Seneca; West, Maple to Central; Oliver, Harry to Kellogg. Construction engineering (inspection) projects included the Murdock Bridge; Kellogg and Rock Road freeway intersection; Kellogg and Woodlawn freeway intersection; Hoover Road and K-42; 21st St. North, Oliver to Woodlawn; 17th St. North and Hillside intersection; Central, 135th St. West to 119th St. West; Central from Oliver to Woodlawn, Meridian from 31st St. South to Pawnee, McCormick west of K-42, and the Central Rail Corridor.

Engineering is responsible for the planning and design of traffic control devices such as signalized intersections, traffic signs and pavement markings. Engineering also supports the Planning Commission on development issues, monitors traffic and responds to citizen traffic concerns. In addition, Engineering administers the \$2.8 million annual street lighting program, provided contractually through Westar Energy.

In 2005 Engineering staffing is increased to handle the increasing project inspection workload. The additional inspectors and survey crew are expected to speed up the project inspection process for developers, home builders and home buyers. New staff positions include one three-person survey crew, five inspectors, one engineer, one materials testing position and one administrative position, for a total of 11 new positions. There is no cost to the taxing (General) fund, as all position costs will either be charged directly to projects or will be recovered through an overhead charge to projects. As a result of the increased staffing, the use of outside firms for construction engineering services is expected to decrease.

BUILDING SERVICES provides custodial, maintenance and repair services to more than 300 City-owned buildings, including City Hall, Central Maintenance Facility, Mid-America All-Indian Center, libraries, Art Museum, Wichita/Sedgwick County Historical Museum, Century II and Expo Hall, Lawrence-Dumont Stadium, park shelter buildings and restrooms, community and recreation centers, Botanica, Farm and Art Market, Wichita Boathouse, Wellington Place and Fire facilities.

Building Services maintains over 300 City buildings.

In 2003 maintenance of all Park facilities was consolidated in Building Services. Technical building maintenance, including plumbing and electrical maintenance, as well as exterior maintenance such as fountains are now the responsibility of Building Services. The division received four full-time and three part-time positions and a total budget amount of \$302,000 from Park Department to support the consolidated responsibilities.

The Adopted 2005 – 2014 capital budget (CIP) addresses major maintenance needs for the City's buildings through a supplemental building maintenance allocation. For three years,

| Cooperative Labor Program Performance Measures | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Goal: Provide cost savings to Wichita taxpayers through the use of inmate labor. | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | Actual | Actual | Projected | Projected |
| Inmate labor hours | 51,048 | 35,584 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Estimated cost savings after program costs | \$511,042 | \$317,418 | \$445,000 | \$445,000 |



\$750,000 is proposed to be allocated each year, for a total of \$2.25 million in supplemental building maintenance funding. The funding is expected to be used for extraordinary repairs.

Increasing custodial and maintenance responsibilities for more than 300 buildings have challenged the capacity of existing staff and resources. Between 2001 and 2003, five positions were added to Building Services to support the increasing number of City facilities. The 2005 budget included a new clerical position to track refrigerants and hazardous materials to meet EPA and KDHE reporting requirements. The 2006 budget includes an Electronics Technician to assist with security systems at City Hall and other City facilities.



The Hotel at Old Town parking garage is one of over 300 buildings maintained by Building Services.

Building Services participates in the management, specification writing and administration of building construction and major building maintenance projects, in conjunction with other departments. To assist with the increasing number of public building capital projects, a Special Projects Coordinator was added in 2002. Position costs are charged to the projects.

Some of the major 2004 capital projects administered by Building Services include the completion of the Riverside Park improvements, relocation of Fire Station #10, construction of the new CityArts building on the Old Town Cinema Plaza, renovation of an old warehouse to become the new Police Property and Evidence facility, demolition required for the WaterWalk development, City Hall security enhancements, the Kansas Aviation Museum and City compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Building Services also oversees the Cooperative Labor Program that transports and supervises inmates from the Winfield Correctional Facility. The value of labor received through this program more than offsets the costs of program administration. In 2004, 35,584 labor hours were provided at minimal cost to the City through this program.

The State Office Building and garage facilities are also maintained by Building Services. The building previously housed a department store and was remodeled extensively for use as an office building, opening in July 1994.

Offices housed in the State Office Building include the Human Rights Commission, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Department of Revenue, Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Investigation and the Corporation Commission. The City's Career Development Division operates out of offices on the lower level of the garage, providing a one-stop career development, training, and placement services center. Programs include the Job Training Partnership Act and Welfare to Work.

Revenue from the State finances custodial, maintenance and operating expenses of the State Office Building and garage. A private contractor provides custodial services and garage operations, while the City maintains a staff of three full-time and one part-time employee. Major maintenance projects are completed contractually. \$50,000 is included each year for major maintenance on the parking garage, which has received only minor maintenance since opening. By agreement, operating expenses in excess of revenues are funded equally by the City and Sedgewick County.

| State Office Building Financial Summary of Operations \$ in Thousands | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 980 | 991 | 991 | 991 |
| Expenditures | 985 | 1,310 | 1,342 | 1,023 |
| Budgeted income (loss) | (5) | (319) | (351) | (32) |
| Fund balance | 734 | 414 | 63 | 31 |

The **MAINTENANCE DIVISION** maintains curb-to-curb infrastructure, including 1,869 miles of streets and alleyways, 261 vehicular bridges, 30 pedestrian bridges, 395 signalized intersections, 150 signalized crosswalks and 60,000 street signs. In a typical year, about 60,000 tons of street sweepings are collected and delivered to the landfill. Maintenance manages snow and ice removal and coordinates the City's response to floods and damage caused by high winds and other storm events. Operations are conducted out of three City facilities: the Central Maintenance Facility (CMF), Northeast Substation and West Substation.

| Traffic Maintenance Performance Measures | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Goal: Maintain the signal and signage system to provide smooth traffic flow and traffic safety for the traveling public. | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| | Actual | Actual | Projected | Projected |
| Hours of service and repair of signals | 13,584 | 9,560 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Sign locations serviced | 14,258 | 13,527 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Rounds of pavement markings | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |



Traffic Maintenance maintains traffic signals, signs, pavement markings and pedestrian crossings.



Traffic maintenance spent 9,560 hours servicing and repairing traffic signals in 2004.

The 2005 budget added an Engineering Aide to collect data on the City's street signs and traffic signals. A comprehensive database is needed to catalog and locate all of the street signs. The database will also include maintenance and replacement scheduling information, as well as warranty information on each sign. The new position is paid for by an offsetting cut in the temporary labor budget.

A program to systematically replace 200 traffic signal heads and 120 pedestrian signal heads each year is continued in the 2006 budget. Replacing signal heads simplifies the replacement of lenses and bulbs, as the newer heads are less prone to breakage when handled than are the older heads, which tend to become brittle over time.

The 2003 budget included a program to replace green lenses and walk/don't walk panels at all 150 of the City's mid-block signals (pedestrian and school crosswalks). Savings are captured through the use of light emitting diode (LED) technology, which uses a fraction of the electricity consumed by incandescent bulbs, and have a life cycle from 5 to 10 times longer than a traditional bulb. The program is expected to recover all initial costs after four years, and savings generated in years five through eight will exceed the cost of replacing the LEDs after eight years. Use of LEDs at all signalized intersections is a possibility for the future, and cost payback models will be refined based on the City's experience with the mid-block signals. To date, savings from this program have exceeded expectations.

The Maintenance Division, with an annual budget of over \$20 million, is larger than 13 City departments.

Thermoplastic marking equipment allows crews to use liquefied plastic to mark intersections and crosswalks. Thermoplastic marking lasts five to seven times longer than reflective paint, increasing the maintenance interval for remarking intersections and crosswalks.

A systematic program to replace traffic signal controllers and conflict monitors began in 2002. The replacement of 20 controllers each year will allow all of the old-model controllers to be replaced in 13 years. The replacement of 40 conflict monitors annually will result in the replacement of all of the old-model conflict monitors by 2006.

Street Maintenance monitors the condition of City streets using the Pavement Management System (PMS). The PMS is a computerized street inventory and decision-making tool that rates the condition of streets and assists in determining the most cost-effective application of street maintenance resources. Streets are rated once every two to three years. The PMS compiles the pavement condition data and assigns a Pavement Quality Index (PQI) number between 10 (new condition) and zero. Streets with a PQI under seven are considered substandard. Currently, 21 percent of Wichita's streets are rated substandard.

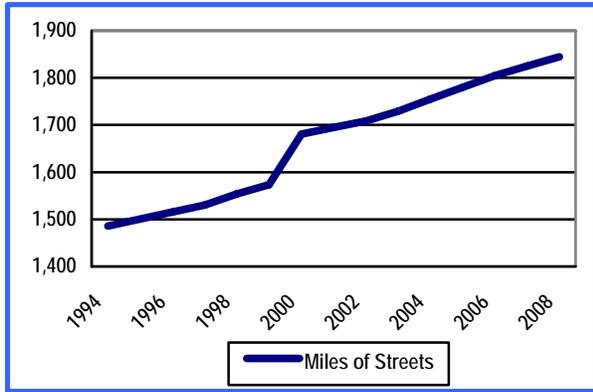
**Maintenance Division Expenditures
\$ in Thousands**

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Snow and Ice | 255,260 | 483,070 | 403,700 | 409,080 |
| Traffic Maintenance | 2,440,467 | 2,686,470 | 2,788,830 | 2,869,880 |
| Street Maintenance | 11,434,705 | 12,557,570 | 13,239,280 | 13,530,200 |
| Street Cleaning | 1,728,783 | 1,796,780 | 1,898,410 | 1,968,350 |
| Landfill Operations | 460,797 | 1,782,900 | 4,062,270 | 667,510 |
| Landfill Post Closure | 1,158,452 | 5,346,570 | 23,556,910 | 1,862,780 |
| Total Expenditures | 17,478,464 | 24,653,360 | 45,949,400 | 21,307,800 |

Over the last decade, the miles of City streets have grown with annexations and newly paved streets. More than 243 miles of streets were added from 1994 to 2003, an increase of 16.4%. During the same time period, lane miles increased by over 717, an increase of 21.4%. The added mileage includes almost 25 miles of dirt streets and over 70 miles of substandard asphalt streets. About 20 miles are projected to be added each year in 2005 – 2007.

The increasing miles of streets are addressed with additional budgeted resources. The 2006 budget includes \$130,000 more per year for street maintenance. In 2005, \$600,000 was restored to the Contract Maintenance Program that was deferred in 2003 and 2004. With the \$130,000 addition and the \$600,000 restoration, total Contract Maintenance Program annual resources are \$5.65 million. The added funding reflects the City's ongoing commitment to high-quality streets and roadways, both in the older areas of the City and for the newest neighborhoods.

The City added over 243 miles of streets in the last 10 years. About 20 miles are projected to be added each year in the future.



A crack seal crew was also added in 2005. Five positions will seal at least 1 million lineal feet of cracks per year. Crack sealing is critical to long-term preventative maintenance, since it reduces water infiltration into and under road surfaces, reducing the negative effects of freeze-thaw cycles. The equipment for the new crew was purchased in 2004.

Street Maintenance has also upgraded and added equipment in the past several years, including: the upgrade of two dump trucks to pothole patch trucks, which are capable of providing hot asphalt for longer lasting pothole patches and help with larger asphalt repairs; a new concrete mixer to improve productivity of maintenance crews; and two asphalt paving machines to improve productivity on major street repairs. The addition of an asphalt roller placed a roller in each maintenance substation.

Downtown and Old Town maintenance efforts are addressed by a riding sweeper to improve productivity when cleaning sidewalks, parking lots and other pedestrian areas. A second five-person maintenance crew and equipment was added in 2001 to maintain the new Douglas Avenue Streetscape and Reflection Square Park, as well as to improve maintenance in the Old Town area.

Street Cleaning operates a fleet of seven mechanical street sweepers for sweeping downtown, arterial and residential streets. Residential streets are swept during the daytime, while arterials and highways are swept in the evening and night times to minimize inconvenience to citizens. Street sweepings are transported to the City's Construction and Demolition (C&D) Landfill, where the sweepings are screened to remove litter and then used as cover material for C&D operations.

In order to meet National Pollution Discharge Elimination Standards (NPDES) requirements, in 2003 the City implemented a new approach to neighborhood street sweeping. Neighborhoods are now swept on a staggered basis, with older neighborhoods and neighborhoods having mature trees swept three times a year and newer neighborhoods with limited foliage levels swept once per year.

City residential streets were swept an average of 2.8 times in 2004.

Areas that are in-between (moderate numbers of trees) are swept twice per year. As a result of the new approach, street sweeping cycles in residential areas increased from 2.5 in 2002 to 2.8 each year in 2003 and 2004.

Street Cleaning is also responsible for graffiti removal and litter pickup, primarily responding to community requests for service.



The City patched over 69,000 potholes in 2004 and projects to patch 60,000 potholes each year in the future.

The Construction and Demolition (C&D) Landfill Fund finances operation and management of Brooks Landfill. Owned by the City, Brooks C&D Landfill serves all of Sedgwick County. The 323-acre landfill receives non-putrefying waste and non-friable asbestos, the only landfill in the region licensed by KDHE to accept asbestos.

Revenues for landfill operations and solid waste programs are generated from tipping fees collected at the landfill. A private contractor operates the landfill and collects the \$20 per ton tipping fee.

Sedgwick County assumed responsibility for solid waste disposal beginning on October 10, 2001. The County has implemented a transfer station system to collect and ship trash to distant landfills. Tipping fees increased from \$26 per ton to \$38 per ton. If the City were to dispose of its C&D waste through the transfer station, operating expenses would increase by about \$2.5 million per year, and most of the increase would occur in the tax-supported (General) fund.

| Landfill Post Closure Financial Summary of Operations \$ in Thousands | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 307 | 457 | 596 | 736 |
| Expenditures | 1,158 | 5,347 | 23,602 | 1,763 |
| Budgeted income (loss) | (851) | (4,890) | (23,006) | (1,027) |
| Fund balance | 28,923 | 24,033 | 1,027 | 1 |



| C&D Landfill Financial Summary of Operations \$ in Thousands | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 799 | 501 | 538 | 575 |
| Expenditures | 461 | 1,783 | 4,062 | 668 |
| Budgeted income (loss) | 338 | (1,282) | (3,524) | (93) |
| Fund balance | 4,915 | 3,633 | 108 | 16 |

To avoid this costly scenario, the City converted Brooks to a C&D landfill. Operating funds for the C&D landfill are included in the 2005 – 2007 Budgets. The Neighborhood Cleanup and Bulky Waste programs are funded from C&D landfill revenues. Funding for these programs is \$250,000 per year.

Citizens benefit from the C&D operation in two ways. City tax increases or service reductions are not necessary to cover the cost of waste disposal and continue the neighborhood cleanup programs. Additionally, the C&D landfill is open to the public, allowing citizens a low-cost waste disposal alternative to the transfer stations. Business and industry can also save money, to the extent their waste streams are construction and demolition waste.

The City is responsible for post closure costs at Brooks landfill until 2033.

The City is also reducing the volume of waste flowing into the landfill. A tub grinder planned for 2005 will reduce the volume of wood waste by about 60%. In addition, wood waste will be processed and made available for re-use. City park and landscaping projects, and golf courses can use the wood mulch produced by the tub grinder. The mulch can also be made available to contractors on City capital improvement projects, reducing project landscape costs. Any material not used would be stored and composted.

The Landfill Post Closure Fund is the City's savings account that will finance the environmental and maintenance expenses of Brooks Landfill for 30 years after closure, through 2033. Post closure landfill expenses include closed cell maintenance, groundwater monitoring to detect contaminants, operation and maintenance of the air sparging system (installed to address previously discovered contamination) and monitoring of the gas collection system.

Now that the landfill is closed, revenue to the Landfill Post Closure Fund is limited to interest. The fund balance is projected to be at least \$24.03 million at 2005 year-end, and is projected to be sufficient to fund maintenance and monitoring activities. Certification to KDHE requires the City to be able to fund up to \$24.77 million for landfill post closure costs.

The **STORM WATER UTILITY** constructs, reconstructs and maintains the City's storm water drainage system, including storm sewers, catch basins, streams and drainage-ways. The utility is also required to ensure the City's compliance with

water quality provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Storm Water maintenance crews clean and maintain 400 miles of storm sewers, 15,000 catch basins and 130 miles of drainage ditches annually. Storm sewers are cleaned and televised to assess condition and repair needs. Catch basins are cleaned and repairs made when needed. Erosion repairs are made to drainage ditches and banks are stabilized as required. A private vendor provides contractual mowing of ditches and drains.

The Storm Water Utility operates and maintains six pump stations that move excess water in times of heavy rains or flooding. As additional pump stations are constructed in conjunction with the East Kellogg improvements, additional maintenance resources will become necessary.

| Storm Water Utility Financial Summary of Operations \$ in Thousands | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 6,021 | 5,572 | 6,573 | 7,598 |
| Expenditures | 5,190 | 6,133 | 8,811 | 7,574 |
| Budgeted income (loss) | 831 | (561) | (2,238) | 25 |
| Fund balance | 2,815 | 2,254 | 16 | 41 |

The Utility is responsible for the design and construction of drainage projects approved in the Capital Improvement Program. The Utility also investigates drainage concerns from citizens and determines possible solutions. The "Hot Spots" (neighborhood drainage problems) budget is proposed to be \$500,000 in

The Storm Water Utility budget includes funding each year for neighborhood drainage projects.

2005 and \$400,000 per year thereafter. To the greatest extent possible, Utility staff seek to integrate neighborhood solutions with systemic solutions, to further increase the impact of Hot Spot funds.

Storm Water Utility operations are funded with fees paid by property owners in the City. The fee is determined by the number of equivalent residential units (ERU). One ERU is the average amount of impervious area (rooftops and pavement) for a typical residence. The fee for all single-family dwellings is based on one ERU. Businesses and industrial site fees are based on the number of ERUs on the property. The current ERU rate is \$1.50.

Construction sites in the City are monitored by the Utility to ensure compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Ordinance. All sites must use Best Management Practices to minimize the erosion sediment and chemicals entering the drainage system, which ultimately end up in streams and rivers. To ensure compliance, industrial sites in the City are



also monitored with water samples and tests to show trends in amounts and types of pollutants present.



This construction site incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs). The barriers allow water to drain but prevent silt from flowing into the storm drainage system and ultimately into the streams and rivers.

Departments that work or make inspections in and around the drainage system assist with enforcement of the ordinance. The Utility provides education and coordination with cooperating departments including Police, Fire, Central Inspection, Public Works, Park and Environmental Health.

Capital projects currently underway include the 1st and 2nd Street West Drainage Outfall, which provides drainage to West Street between Maple and Central, and areas adjacent to 1st and 2nd Streets from West Street to the Arkansas River. That project is expected to cost almost \$7 million to construct. The Murdock, Wabash to Wichita Drainage Canal project will solve a serious flooding issue on Murdock and is expected to cost about \$1.35 million to construct.

Storm Water Management also includes City/County Flood Control, which is responsible for inspecting, operating and maintaining the Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control Project in accordance with standards established by the Corps of Engineers. The Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control Project was a joint undertaking of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sedgwick County and the City of Wichita, and was completed in 1960. The project includes the “Big Ditch” and the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers from Valley Center to Derby. Included are 41 miles of channels, 97 miles of levees, 60 interior drainage structures and a total area of 5,613 acres.

The floodway is maintained by the Storm Water Utility and is funded equally by the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County. Maintenance includes mowing, cleaning drainage structures, removing debris from around bridges and other structures, grading levees and roadways, erosion repair, bank stabilization and repair of fences and gates. Mowing alone requires four positions plus tractors and mowing equipment. As time and supplies permit, Flood Control staff are also channelizing the floodway, which is expected to contain normal flows and limit erosion damage in the future.

FLEET MAINTENANCE consists of three sections: Fleet Maintenance, Fire Fleet Maintenance and Central Stores. In 2002 the Fleet and Buildings Division was broken into two separate operations. The Fleet Maintenance Services Manager directs and oversees the Fleet Division.

Fleet Maintenance is responsible for the operation and maintenance of approximately 2,200 automobiles, light trucks, heavy trucks, heavy equipment and light equipment used by City departments, but does not provide vehicles or service for Wichita Transit’s large buses or Airport equipment. Internal customers pay rent on vehicles and equipment to offset the operation, maintenance, and future replacement costs. Services include preventive maintenance, repairs, tire service, mobile service, fueling, overhauls, towing, body shop and major mechanical repairs. Repairs to electrical components, cooling systems and tires for heavy equipment are contracted to outside vendors. Major repairs for specialized heavy equipment are managed contractually with local businesses.

Fleet maintains over 2,200 vehicles and pieces of equipment.

| Fleet Financial Summary of Operations \$ in Thousands | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Revenues | 10,459 | 10,406 | 10,864 | 11,024 |
| Expenditures | 11,028 | 11,204 | 13,564 | 11,406 |
| Budgeted income (loss) | (569) | (798) | (2,700) | (382) |
| Fund balance | 3,904 | 3,106 | 406 | 25 |

Central Stores procures and maintains an inventory of parts and supplies for Fleet Maintenance and other City departments. Sales to City departments average over \$1 million annually, consisting of over 6,000 unique items stored in small inventories and purchased on a just-in-time basis. Central Stores is also responsible for collecting and disposing of used chemicals, lubricants, metals and tires.

Improving the Stores operation is an ongoing task, with dual goals of improving service delivery to field operations and reducing the cost of service provision to the City organization. Much of the benefit comes from conversion from warehousing to a just-in-time (JIT) inventory operation. More contracts have been put into place to ensure the lowest price and highest availability of materials for operations, and some contracts include provisions for delivery and vendor warehousing. By allowing vendors to store materials and keeping smaller inventories at the CMF, the City freed up space previously consumed by warehousing operations.

The new DataStream asset management system debuted in late 2003.



The Fleet operation is using a new asset management computer system. Datastream 7i went live in the 4th quarter of 2003. Datastream tracks inventory, warranties and schedules preventative maintenance (PM) on equipment. The new system helps Fleet track costs on a per unit (vehicle or equipment) basis and improves PM scheduling and implementation. Later, when more information has been gathered, rental rates can be examined using the cost information in Datastream.

Fire Fleet Maintenance (FFM) operations merged with the rest of the City's fleet maintenance operations in 2002. Inventory management, financial management and supervision is now coordinated through the Fleet Division. The former warehouse space at the CMF has been converted to house Fire Fleet Maintenance operations, with move-in occurring in late 2003.

The majority of vehicle work is performed at the Central Maintenance Facility. Vehicles are also serviced in garages at the Northeast and West Public Works Substations.



This gradall is one of more than 250 pieces of heavy equipment maintained by Fleet.

The budget includes safety equipment and inspections to ensure a safe and secure work environment at the garages. Three new vehicle lifts were added in 2001, and additional inspections of shop heavy equipment were funded. The inspection activities led to replacement of the overhead crane and electrical system improvements in 2002.

In 2005 – 2007 the capital replacement budget increases by \$100,000 each year to address the increasing need for capital equipment replacement, in response to a 2001 external study which called for significant increases in capital investments.

New fuel pumps and the information system used to track fuel usage are also included in the 2005 and 2006 budgets. New technology will be used to electronically record each time a vehicle fuels up, allowing better tracking of fuel usage and allowing the City to apply for rebates on gas taxes for fuel used in off-road vehicles.

Additionally, the Transit fleet operation is under review for possible functional consolidation with other fleet maintenance functions. The Airport fleet operation is considered a poor candidate for functional consolidation due to the numerous Federal Aviation Administration restrictions on Airport fleet equipment location and movement.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Public Works operates from eight different funds and subfunds. The Department's street (curb-to-curb) functions are funded with the City's share of gas tax revenues collected by the State. Gas-tax funded activities include street maintenance, street cleaning, traffic maintenance, snow and ice control, engineering and the street portion of the capital investment maintenance program.

Many other activities beyond curb-to-curb projects are paid from the General Fund, including department administration, natural resource conservation, design review for non right-of-way projects (not gas tax eligible), building services, street lighting, and the public buildings portion of the capital investment maintenance program.

Public Works operates from numerous funds besides the General Fund. Operational funds include the State Office Building, Construction & Demolition Landfill, Landfill Post Closure, Storm Water Utility, City-County Flood Control and Fleet.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Drainage studies are needed throughout Wichita to identify problem areas and recommend solutions.
- Additional funds are needed for street maintenance. Maintenance needs for the next 10 years total at least \$70 million. Currently there is \$5.65 million per year budgeted for maintenance. In order to fully fund estimated maintenance costs an additional \$1.5 million per year is needed.
- Street sweeping resources have been reduced even as the City has continued to grow. In addition to the cleanliness and beautification provided by street sweeping, the City must meet NPDES guidelines. At current staffing and equipment levels, one major storm cleanup (such as after a tornado) could cause Wichita to fail to meet NPDES guidelines for street sweeping.
- Currently the Fleet capital equipment replacement backlog is over \$10 million, based on mileage/hours. The backlog would be larger if age were also considered.
- Transform the Fleet operation to a preventative maintenance function, to lower fleet costs and increase fleet unit availability.
- Continue to restructure and refine Central Stores operations, procedures and processes. Control inventory levels and improve accountability of employees and Stores operation.



- In many older neighborhoods the storm sewer systems are seriously undersized, resulting in flooding even during relatively small rain events. These old systems need to be reconstructed and enlarged to handle the runoff generated in the neighborhoods.
- Generally, maintenance resources should be increased as maintenance responsibilities increase, usually through annexation.
- Additional automation is needed in Public Works. For example, many Public Works operations could be aided through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology, but those data layers do not currently exist. Street signs, storm water pipes, street segments and other information could be stored and accessed electronically.

| Public Works Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 17,703,719 | 20,012,330 | 18,930,820 | 20,463,010 | 21,455,280 |
| Contractual Services | 18,881,575 | 20,829,150 | 20,654,710 | 21,593,290 | 21,627,670 |
| Commodities | 4,793,576 | 5,475,390 | 5,784,570 | 5,484,560 | 5,471,760 |
| Capital Outlay | 3,414,241 | 3,834,940 | 4,372,740 | 4,904,090 | 4,157,540 |
| Other | 5,093,751 | 37,143,560 | 9,761,560 | 34,483,100 | 5,501,440 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 49,886,862 | 87,295,370 | 59,504,400 | 86,928,050 | 58,213,690 |
| General Fund | 9,408,555 | 10,224,960 | 9,969,190 | 10,006,290 | 10,250,360 |
| Gas Tax | 20,227,000 | 22,605,250 | 22,330,820 | 23,962,580 | 23,905,210 |
| Construction and Demolition Landfill | 460,797 | 3,586,470 | 1,782,900 | 4,062,270 | 667,510 |
| Landfill Post Closure | 1,158,452 | 27,253,410 | 5,346,570 | 23,601,910 | 1,762,780 |
| State Office Building | 985,285 | 1,600,640 | 1,310,180 | 1,341,750 | 1,022,650 |
| City-County Flood Control | 1,428,547 | 1,582,540 | 1,427,880 | 1,578,620 | 1,625,600 |
| Storm Water Utility | 5,189,966 | 6,823,310 | 6,132,740 | 8,810,810 | 7,573,610 |
| Fleet | 11,028,260 | 13,618,790 | 11,204,120 | 13,563,820 | 11,405,970 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 49,886,862 | 87,295,370 | 59,504,400 | 86,928,050 | 58,213,690 |
| Total full-time positions | 453 | 470 | 467 | 467 | 467 |
| Total part-time positions | 19 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Total FTE positions | 461.5 | *478.5 | **473.5 | 473.5 | 473.5 |
| <i>* The 2005 Adopted Budget included eleven (11) additional Engineering positions for project inspection, five (5) additional Street Maintenance staff and an additional Plumber in Building Maintenance.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>** The 2005 Revised Budget reduced five (5) custodial positions due to outsourcing.</i> | | | | | |

For additional information on the Public Works Department visit www.wichita.gov



PUBLIC WORKS

Pictured above is the Central Maintenance Facility located on McLean Blvd. Wichita's Public Works Department is responsible for street maintenance of 1,500 miles of City streets and 125 bridges, street cleaning, traffic maintenance, Brooks landfill, storm water management & maintenance, flood control, fleet maintenance, engineering construction and survey and natural resources.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The mission of the Environmental Services Department is to provide and preserve a safe environment by enforcing environmental standards that protect the well-being of every person in the City of Wichita and the surrounding area.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a safe living environment by enforcing environmental standards to protect the community. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Increase response rate of Animal control service requests worked by field staff.
 - b. Work cooperatively with child care providers to increase compliance with regulations.
 - c. Increase tobacco control's compliance rate as to refusal to sell to minors.
 - d. Minimize unrecoverable mowing costs by decreasing ratio of "write-offs" to properties mowed.
2. Ensure business operations and construction activities pose minimal impact to community health and the environment. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Increase compliance with food service regulations to minimize the possibility of food borne illness.
 - b. Decrease percentage of inspections requiring issuance of Notice of Non-Compliance.
3. Ensure responsive services to the community to preserve and protect the environment. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Efficiently respond and investigate citizen complaints concerning ambient air quality.
 - b. Ensure to review all service requests from businesses and individuals for environmental certificates and releases.
 - c. Efficiently provide service to water well contractors or citizens requesting permits.



Kay Drennen helps children build "Moss Monsters" as part of the water quality education program at the WATER Center

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| City of Wichita – internal | Kansas Department of Health and Environment | U. S. Food and Drug Administration |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|

| Dept. | Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-------|-----------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1a | Response rate of animal service requests | 92.5% | 91.5% | 92.0% | 93.0% | 93.5% |
| | 1a | Percent of animals redeemed or adopted | 25.2% | 22.6% | 25.0% | 26.0% | 27.0% |
| | 1b | % of facilities investigated with no violations | 11.6% | 10.3% | 12.7% | 12.0% | 12.0% |
| | 1c | Annual food establishment inspection ratio | 1.00 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.37 |
| | 1c | Tobacco compliance rate - refusal to sell to minors | 80.0% | 89.4% | 91.0% | 91.0% | 91.0% |
| | 1d | Percent of properties voluntarily brought into compliance | 72.6% | 89.7% | 90.0% | 91% | 91% |
| | 1e | Percent vacant properties mowed by contractor | 37.1% | 44.7% | 45.0% | 46.0% | 46.0% |
| | 2a,b | Environmental Education Programs | 260 | 168 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| | 3a | Percentage of air quality complaint responses within 24 hours of receipt | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | 3b | Average time to complete Environmental Assessment & Remediation record reviews | 5 weeks | 6 weeks | 5 weeks | 4 weeks | 4 weeks |
| | 3c | Average time to evaluate & issue well permits | 5 days | N/A | 3 days | 2 days | 2 days |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- During 2004, the department initiated an Animal Care Campus CIP project, in partnership with the Kansas Humane Society. Completion of the new facilities, to be located at K-96 and Hillside, is anticipated for 2007.
- The WATER Center, located in Herman Hill Park, marked its first full year of operation last year, having treated 866 million gallons of contaminated groundwater and provided educational opportunities for nearly 5,000 visitors.
- Two major municipal codes were completed in 2004, involving establishment of a local water well permit program and revision of the City's standards for maintenance of domestic animals.
- Environmental assessment and remediation efforts for City economic development projects continued. Notable projects included the Delano District, WaterWalk, Gander Mountain, the River Corridor, the 21st Street Revitalization Program, and the Historic Midtown Bike Path.
- Administrative and customer service initiatives included installation of new telephone equipment to allow call tracking and improved response, and review and updating of cash flow and invoicing processes. In concert with Human Resources staff, the department also completed a position study and reclassification project involving most field and technical staff.
- Staff began implementation of the City Manager's Air Quality Task Force recommendations, including free voluntary tailpipe emissions testing. Investigation of source areas in the Gilbert-Mosley remediation area continued, as did remediation investigation for the North Industrial Corridor project. A program for areas with failing septic systems was initiated, as was the transition from state grant funding to General Fund and local fee support for water quality activities.
- Legislative action reassigned food protection responsibilities between state agencies in 2004, and Environmental Services personnel worked with staff from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Agriculture to assure continuation of contract inspections of food service establishments. Enforcement work to limit tobacco sales to minors continued, with local compliance rates again exceeding the federal target of 80%.

OVERVIEW

In a collaborative effort to more closely align similar services and clients, the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County shifted Preventive Health Services under the umbrella of County administration, while the City of Wichita retained the administration of Environmental Health beginning with fiscal 2002. The Environmental Services Department, previously a division of the former consolidated Community Health Department, remains a component in the overall City/County health program.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The Department is responsible for air quality control, water quality control, animal control, environmental code enforcement, food protection and tobacco control and licensure of childcare facilities. The Department also administers the groundwater remediation efforts of Gilbert & Mosley and the North Industrial Corridor, both funded through tax increment financing districts.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

Environmental Services consists of four major functional areas: Administrative and Support Services, Community Environmental Services, Environmental Compliance, Environmental Protection.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION provides overall departmental management, including budget development, planning and evaluation, program oversight, and personnel management. Support staff services include service request intake, maintenance of records and databases, processing of financial and personnel transactions, and physical plant management.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ANIMAL CONTROL - The Animal Control program investigates all reported animal bites, and quarantines suspect animals to assess the risk of rabies. Animal Control officers pick up unconfined or stray dogs and issue summonses for leash law violations, remove dead animals from public streets and private property, and transport injured animals for emergency treatment. Cruelty complaints are investigated, and the section promotes responsible pet ownership through a program of public information. The Wichita Animal Shelter provides shelter services for Wichita's program, animal control programs operated by Sedgwick County, seven area cities of the second or third class. Shelter functions include quarantine of rabies suspect animals and housing of stray animals. A pet adoption program is also offered.



Animal Control staff assist citizens at the Wichita Animal Shelter.



CHILD CARE LICENSURE - The program evaluates, investigates, and educates providers of childcare, detention services, and residential and group boarding homes for children in Sedgwick County to assure that state laws and regulations are met and that all children are safe and healthy in out-of-home care.



Environmental Services staff provide instruction and assistance to help area child care providers meet licensing requirements.

FOOD PROTECTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL - The Food Protection Program provides regulatory oversight, consultative services, and educational support for food establishments in Wichita and Sedgwick County. Food service establishment inspections are partially funded under a contract with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The Tobacco Control program regulates the sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products within the City of Wichita. Efforts are targeted toward reducing tobacco sales to minors.



A Health Department employee inspects a restaurant.

NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENTAL CODE ENFORCEMENT - The Environmental Maintenance section investigates and resolves premise condition complaints involving neighborhood blight, safety, and public health. Areas of focus include trash and debris, solid waste storage, inoperable vehicles, noise, nuisance lighting, odor, animal maintenance, tall grass and weeds, open buildings and excavations, salvage materials, and surfacing sewage. Violations are resolved through voluntary compliance, referral to a private contractor for abatement, or court action.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT - The Nuisance Abatement program coordinates property cleanup by private contractors following enforcement action. Staff also investigates complaints of tall grass and weeds, and coordinates mowing by private contractors.

| Selected Service Levels - Nuisance Abatement | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Public premise condition complaints | 7,757 | 6,264 | 7,327 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Public complaints of tall grass/weeds | 2,126 | 2,515 | 3,719 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Staff-initiated premise conditions cases | 1,067 | 604 | 735 | 900 | 1,000 |
| Staff-initiated tall grass-weed cases | 1,817 | 2,237 | 3,474 | 5,000 | 5,000 |

| Selected Service Levels - Lot Mowing and Cleanup | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Lots mowed | 1,237 | 1,080 | 1,663 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Lots cleaned | 430 | 386 | 245 | 250 | 250 |

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The Environmental Compliance program exists to insure that City facilities are operated in accordance with local, state and federal environmental regulations, permits and plans; that operations and construction activities pose minimal impact to community health and the environment; and that natural resources are protected and preserved. The program also promotes coordination of environmental activities conducted by various City departments, and insures that inspections, reports, and enforcement operations are conducted appropriately when the City operates as a regulatory agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AIR QUALITY - The Air Quality program consists of air monitoring activities and inspection of air pollution sources. Investigations of indoor air quality and ambient air pollution complaints are also conducted. The program is funded primarily through a federal EPA grant and air permit fees collected and administered by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

| Selected Service Levels - Air Quality | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Air toxicity samples | 30 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| Investigations of ambient (outdoor) air pollution | 25 | 66 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Investigations of indoor air quality | 175 | 185 | 178 | 183 | 185 |
| Investigations for Asbestos Inspections | 86 | 131 | 142 | 135 | 135 |
| Permitted industrial air pollution inspections | 184 | 176 | 207 | 200 | 200 |
| Hazardous Material responses | 124 | 107 | 101 | 100 | 100 |



John Stark checks a gas cap for leakage as part of Environmental Services voluntary emissions testing program.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT & REMEDIATION - This program provides technical and administrative support for the Gilbert-Mosley and North Industrial Corridor groundwater projects. The program also investigates soil and ground water contamination on parcels involved in redevelopment projects or under consideration for purchase by the City, and coordinates routine monitoring of remediate pollution sites. Staff also responds to public requests for environmental information and processes environmental record reviews upon request. The program budget is supported by a combination of General Fund and Tax Increment Finance district funding.



A group examines the Gilbert-Mosley groundwater remediation equipment at the WATER Center.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE - This program provides technical guidance and assistance to Wichita and Sedgwick County emergency response units dealing with chemical spills and releases. The unit also possesses capabilities in the areas of chemical and biological agent detection, and serves as an integral part of the area wide Metropolitan Medical Response System.

WATER QUALITY - This program protects water quality through sampling, monitoring, inspection, and educational activities. Efforts include sampling of private water wells to test for bacteria and nitrates, as well as permitting and inspections of on-site waste disposal systems. Water wells and on-site waste

disposal systems are inspected to determine compliance with codes prior to the sale of a property. Proposals for new subdivisions without access to public water and sewer are reviewed to determine suitability for on-site water wells and waste disposal systems. Public complaints regarding faulty sewage systems or improperly constructed water wells are also investigated.

| Selected Service Levels - Water Quality | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Private well inspections | 2,308 | 1,867 | 1,944 | 1,789 | 1,790 |
| Septic sys/ Lagoon permits approved | 78 | 50 | 81 | 66 | 70 |
| Wells/Septic real estate evaluations | 1,043 | 1,003 | 893 | 961 | 960 |
| Private water samples analyzed | 1,426 | 993 | 799 | 836 | 840 |

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The General Fund finances the Environmental Services Department along with program revenue, grant support from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Environmental Protection Agency and from the State of Kansas. Programs are funded for those services provided exclusively within the City limits.

Starting with 2005 Revised budget, Hazardous Material expenses will be supported by Air Quality grant funds, and the Hazardous Material local budget will be used to partially support Air Quality staff salaries to carry out such services. The 2006 Adopted budget includes funding to provide Tidemark accounts for Water Quality staff. Water Quality Information Technology services upgrade is also included in the 2007 budget. A total of 1.5 FTE of Animal Control Officers is added in the 2007 Projected budget. The first two of the following four fee increases are subject to the City Council approval of an ordinance revision implementing the increase:

- Dog owner license fee base increase from \$12 to \$15. This increase will generate \$120,000 additional revenue.
- Unaltered dog license surcharge increase from \$5 to \$15, which will produce \$40,000 additional revenue.
- On-site well or sewage system evaluation fee increase from \$100 to \$125, is projected to create \$20,000 additional revenue.
- Private lot mowing administrative charge increase from \$70 to \$80, is projected to generate \$4,000 more in revenue.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Support for items contained in the Visioneering Wichita report and the City's Strategic Agenda will continue to require departmental resources and are long term projects. Areas include Arkansas River cleanup efforts, environmental support for economic development projects, groundwater remediation, and maintenance of "attainment" status relative to national air quality



standards. Neighborhood revitalization, continuation of efforts concerning food safety and child care standards will also figure prominently.

- Operational challenges also remain. The department has substantial needs for updated information technology, and will continue to identify and implement process improvements. Condition of the physical plant at 1900 E. Ninth must be addressed, as well as reallocation and optimization of available space. Considerable work will be required to bring the joint animal care campus to fruition, and will require an overall evaluation of animal control services and processes.
- Exploration of continued financial support for certain Environmental Services programs will be necessary. Increased funding demands for direct remediation activities will require evaluation of Gilbert-Mosley TIF support for educational activities at the WATER Center. Restrictions on the use of air quality grant funding for hazardous materials and bioterrorism activities will necessitate transfer of local funds to continue these critical services. The department will also continue to explore additional revenue sources, including provision of services to other jurisdictions under interlocal agreement, review of user fees and permit revenue, and the potential for grants or other external funding.



Libby Albers explains WATER Center operations to a group of citizens.

| Environmental Services Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| | Actual | Adopted | Revised | Adopted | Approved |
| Personal Services | 2,277,825 | 2,677,890 | 2,653,940 | 2,831,000 | 2,998,930 |
| Contractual Services | 812,344 | 1,051,610 | 1,009,270 | 1,010,240 | 1,016,340 |
| Commodities | 61,129 | 61,970 | 81,920 | 62,670 | 71,280 |
| Capital Outlay | 11,397 | 47,490 | 36,490 | 3,000 | 40,000 |
| Other | 95,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Health Expenditures | 3,257,694 | 3,838,960 | 3,781,620 | 3,906,910 | 4,126,550 |
| Local Resources | 3,257,694 | 3,838,960 | 3,781,620 | 3,906,910 | 4,126,550 |
| Grant Resources | 766,026 | 949,820 | 861,074 | 861,074 | 861,074 |
| Total Health Resources | 4,023,720 | 4,788,780 | 4,642,694 | 4,767,984 | 4,987,624 |
| Total full-time positions | 64 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67 |
| Total part-time positions | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Total FTE | 66.5 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.5 | *69.0 |

**The 2007 Budget added one part-time and one full-time Animal Control Officers to sufficiently respond to customers' requests of services.*

For additional information on the Environmental Services Department visit www.wichita.gov



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Wichita Animal Shelter is one of the many functions performed by the Department of Environmental Services. Pictured above is Lady the Shelter Mascot. Each year there are over 9000 animals housed at the animal shelter.



PLANNING

The mission of MAPD is to provide professional planning expertise to the community regarding land use, community facility and transportation needs so that the Wichita/Sedgwick County metropolitan area continues to be a quality place to live, work and play.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Undertake and coordinate comprehensive, area and neighborhood revitalization plan preparation and implementation initiatives consistent with priorities set by the City Council and Board of County Commissioners. [\(Strategic Priority I, II and III\)](#)
 - a. Conduct all plan preparation and implementation initiatives in a timely manner.
 - b. Ensure that all plans reflect community consensus and support.
2. Administer the City of Wichita unilateral and consent annexation process, and complete reviews of small city unilateral and island annexation initiatives in Sedgwick County. [\(Strategic Priority I and III\)](#)
 - a. Process all annexation cases in a timely manner, consistent with state statutes.
 - b. Effectively maintain the City of Wichita annexation records and logs.
 - c. Evaluate and make recommendations on all Sedgwick County small city unilateral and island annexation initiatives submitted to the MAPC for review.
3. Provide zoning and development applications information to the public. [\(Strategic Priority I, II and III\)](#)
 - a. Maintain the official zoning map and GIS layer.
 - b. Develop a methodology for electronic submittal of development applications.
4. Process development applications for Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Wichita Zoning Appeals, Sedgwick County Board of Zoning Appeals, Wichita Historic Preservation Board and the Governing body action within time frames specified by state statute and city code. [\(Strategic Priority I and III\)](#)
 - a. Process all case files as follows: (1) schedule within 59 days to MAPC meeting, (2) schedule within 36 days to BZA meeting, (3) schedule within 14 days to HPB meeting, (4) schedule applications for governing body approval for next available meeting after close of protest period and/or receipt of required documents for final approval.
5. Provide administrative support for all transportation planning activities including research, document preparation, and distribution. [\(Strategic Priority II and III\)](#)
 - a. Provide staff support for WAMPO meetings.
 - b. Provide staff support for TAC meetings.
 - c. Encourage public involvement in the transportation planning process.
6. Assume that short range planning activities are consistent with the Long Range Transportation Plan following Federal, State, and MPO guidelines. [\(Strategic Priority I, II and III\)](#)
 - a. Process amendments to the Transportation Improvement Program.
 - b. Process Transportation Enhancement funded applications for communities in the planning area.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Initiatives completed within established timeframes | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 1b | Plans endorsed by DAB's, MAPC & City Council | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2a | Applicants' complaints or processing errors | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2b | Records up-to-date and easily accessible | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2c | Staff report to MAPC/BoCC within statutory deadline | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 3a | Changes made to zoning map accurately | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 3b | Prepare analysis of electronic filling | Y | N/A | Y | N/A | N/A |
| 4a | All cases processed within specified timeframes | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 5a | Staff provides appropriate support | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 5b | Percentage of TAC meetings with staff support | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 5c | Comply with Public Involvement Policy | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 6a | All amendments processed | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 6b | All applications processed | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Balanced City of Wichita and Sedgwick County service needs.
- Maintained collaboration with development community.
- Completed “Urban Fringe Development Standards” policy paper.
- Processed 950 land use applications.
- Completed Midtown Neighborhood Plan and rezoning.
- Completed McAdams Neighborhood rezoning.
- Started update to Northeast Wichita Plan.
- Continued work on Wichita-Sedgwick County Comprehensive Plan update.
- Initiated McConnell AFB Joint Land Use Study.
- Completed 21st Street North Corridor Revitalization Plan.
- Started implementation work on 21st Street Plan.
- Helped initiate Flood Plain Management Task Force.
- Substantially complied with FHWA/FTA certification review.
- Finished funding allocation process for the Intelligent Transportation System.
- Hired consultant to develop ITS Regional Architecture.
- Hired consultant for Long Range Transportation Plan.

OVERVIEW

The Metropolitan Area Planning Department (MAPD) serves as a clearinghouse for development related data for the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County. The MAPD makes recommendations on development applications and issues to the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, the City Council, the County Commission and various boards and commissions. The MAPD holds workshops and hearings to facilitate citizen involvement in the planning process, and publishes periodic reports on topics such as population growth and development trends.

The MAPD has three primary areas of responsibility to carry out its mission:

1. The MAPD coordinates the development of a Comprehensive Plan for the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County. MAPD develops and implements neighborhood plans for the City of Wichita. In addition, it provides assistance to the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County on a wide range of other policy and technical matters related to the Comprehensive Plan. (*ADVANCED PLANS*)
2. The MAPD advises the MAPC, the City Council and the County Commission on zoning, subdivision and other related matters. Working with other departments, MAPD helps implement the development review process. MAPD oversees historic preservation efforts. Staff support is also provided to the Historic Preservation Board, Wichita Board of Zoning Appeals, and Sedgwick County Board of Zoning Appeals. (*CURRENT PLANS*)
3. The MAPD provides multi-modal transportation planning support for the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County. It is also responsible for all activities of the Metropolitan

Planning Organization (MPO), including preparing plans, implementation programs, and securing federal and state transportation funds, and as such provides planning support to all jurisdictions within the metropolitan planning area. (*TRANSPORTATION DIVISION*)

Located within MAPD, but grant funded, is the one Senior Planner dedicated to historic preservation. Responsibilities include design review for building alterations in and around historic districts, advertisement of a low-interest loan program and community education.



DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The MAPD is organized into four divisions: Administration, Advanced Plans, Current Plans and Transportation.

ADMINISTRATION: The Administration Division is responsible for leadership and department management, overseeing the department budget, monitoring federal and state transportation grants, and recording minutes of several advisory boards.

ADVANCED PLANS: The Advanced Plans Division is responsible for long-range, land use planning initiatives for the ongoing development, review, updating and monitoring of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Comprehensive Plan, neighborhood revitalization plan preparation, and plan implementation. Related tasks include population, employment and socio-economic data gathering and analysis, review of City and County Capital Improvement Programs, as well as land use research and policy analysis on a wide range of community planning issues, and the production of the annual Development Trends Report and the Key Indicators of Community Change Report.

In addition to long-range land use planning initiatives, the Advanced Plans Division also has responsibility for completing the environmental reviews for mandated Consolidated Plan projects and activities, annexation caseload management for all Wichita annexations and small city unilateral annexations in Sedgwick County, community planning outreach initiatives (including the quarterly *Metro Planning Newsletter*), census



bureau liaison on BAS map updates, and providing technical planning support to various government agencies and departments as well as the general public. The Division also produces graphic materials in support of the MAPD and other City Departments.

CURRENT PLANS: The Current Plans Division is responsible for administering regulatory activities for zoning, subdivision and other development related activities in an overall effort to implement adopted long-range plans, ensure compatibility with adjacent properties, and guarantee development to proper standards and with appropriate public services. Current Plans accepts, reviews, researches, analyzes and provides professional planning recommendations for City and County zoning changes, conditional use permits, community unit plans, zoning appeals, subdivisions, vacations, dedications, lot splits, street name changes, administrative adjustments and landscape plan reviews. Current Plans staff provides draft recommendations for regulatory ordinances and resolutions, responds to requests for regulatory information and prepares special studies as needed. Staff support is provided to the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Wichita Board of Zoning Appeals, Sedgwick County Board of Zoning Appeals and the Historic Preservation Board. A Graphics Section provides graphic design work for the department, and they are responsible for maintaining base maps that reflect plats and rights-of-way, the official zoning map and historic aerial photos.

TRANSPORTATION PLANS: The Transportation Planning Division is responsible for all modes of surface transportation within the metropolitan planning area. The division coordinates between local, state, and federal transportation agencies in preparing the long-range Transportation Plan and the short-range Transportation Improvement Program, securing and programming federal and state funds, monitoring congestion, and performing traffic impact and corridor studies. Other responsibilities include planning for pedestrian-bicycle trails, assisting the transit and para-transit service providers, providing opportunities for public input into the transportation planning process, and providing technical assistance to staff and the governing bodies of all jurisdictions within the MPO's planning area.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The inter-local agreement provides that MAPD is funded 50 percent by the City of Wichita and 50 percent by Sedgwick County, with grants supporting Transportation Planning and Historic Preservation. In addition to 50 percent of the cash funding, the City also provided in kind services in the amount of \$303,510 in 2004. The department generates revenue from items such as subdivision plats, rezoning fees, and the sale of maps and planning publications.

| Summary of Revenue Sources | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| \$ In Thousands | | | | | |
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Historic Preservation grants | 88 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 88 |
| Planning grants | 684 | 1,451 | 2,879 | 1,514 | 1,617 |
| Program revenue | 303 | 303 | 275 | 280 | 285 |
| Sedgwick County | 531 | 590 | 683 | 726 | 751 |
| City of Wichita | 531 | 590 | 683 | 726 | 751 |
| Total Revenue | 2,137 | 3,015 | 4,603 | 3,331 | 3,492 |

Revenues are expected to be less than in 2004, despite a continued demand for more sophisticated services. The dual fee structure contributes to a smaller and unequal cost recovery structure for citizens and businesses using planning services.

The 2005 Revised budget continues to invest in technology to provide more convenient and more efficient services without additional staff. Per Council action in June 2003, the Wireless Study consultant was completed in 2003. MapWise became available in 2000, and this provided computerized desktop access to zoning maps, making the maps far more accessible than the paper versions. In 2005 GeoZone (formerly MapWise) access continued to expand. Though current maps are available on the desktop, numerous maps and documents currently stored on paper are routinely drawn from archives. A large-surface scanner was purchased to convert historical maps to an electronic format and continue to scan existing hard copies. Conversion of paper maps to electronic format will offer an enhanced service to developers, facilitating e-mailing of maps, saving mailing costs, printing costs and long-term staff time. Starting in 2006 the formerly grant funded professional position in the Historic Preservation Office will be added to the City-County Planning fund in the 2006 Proposed budget.



| Selected Service Levels | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Annexation requests | 18 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| Unilateral annexations | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Small city annexations | 5 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 12 |
| Annexation staff hours | 321 | 455 | 299 | 520 | 300 |



Kansas law requires that the City of Wichita and Sedgwick County adopt and review a Comprehensive Plan annually, and by Federal law, prepare a major update of the plan every five years. Work on the Comprehensive Plan will be ongoing in 2005 including public forums for early and meaningful citizen input. Funds for public hearings, legal notices, and publication are included in the 2005 and 2007 budgets. The draft will be reviewed in 2005 and the adopted Comprehensive Plan will be published in 2007.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Fulfill obligations as a Wichita Visioneering partner.
- Scarce resources i.e., manpower and funds.
- Arena Planning and design/Area Neighborhood Redevelopment Plan.
- 21st Street implementation.
- Northeast Plan implementation.



| City-County Planning Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 1,243,072 | 1,308,500 | 1,377,930 | 1,464,830 | 1,522,410 |
| Contractual Services | 224,059 | 241,160 | 243,180 | 247,370 | 244,170 |
| Commodities | 16,526 | 17,590 | 19,600 | 19,600 | 19,600 |
| Capital Outlay | 11,422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Fund Expenditures | 1,483,657 | 1,567,250 | 1,640,710 | 1,731,800 | 1,786,180 |
| Less: Sedgwick Co. contribution | (590,274) | (642,800) | (682,850) | (725,900) | (750,590) |
| Other revenue | (303,109) | (281,650) | (275,010) | (280,000) | (285,000) |
| Net Planning Fund Expenditures | 590,274 | 642,800 | 682,850 | 725,900 | 750,590 |
| Grant Resources | 1,451,010 | 1,003,000 | 2,841,030 | 1,514,400 | 1,617,170 |
| Local Resources | 1,483,657 | 1,567,250 | 1,640,710 | 1,731,800 | 1,786,180 |
| Total Planning Resources | 2,934,667 | 2,570,250 | 4,481,740 | 3,246,200 | 3,403,350 |
| Full-time positions | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| Part-time positions | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total FTE positions | 28.95 | 29.30 | 29.30 | *30.30 | 30.30 |

**The 2006 Budget includes the Planning Analyst position for the Historical Preservation Office.*

For additional information on the Planning Department visit www.wichita.gov!



TRANSIT

The mission of Wichita Transit is to provide a safe, reliable, and economical transportation system to the community.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Attract additional customers. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Increase ridership.
 - b. Improve upon and standardize amenities.
 - c. Improve upon and monitor timeliness and location.
2. Improve para-transit ridership management. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Monitor progress of recertification program.
 - b. Analyze, negotiate and monitor purchased ride subsidies provided to agency providers.
3. Improve system safety and security. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Reduce collisions.
 - b. Complete replacement of bus benches and shelters.
 - c. Increase employee consciousness of safety and security through periodic training.
4. Improve effectiveness of Maintenance. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Monitor Miles per Road Call.
 - b. Percentage PMI's completed.
 - c. Maintenance Cost per mile.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark | | Peer City Benchmark |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | Fixed route ridership. | 2,100,000 | 1,949,838 | 2,000,000 | 2,050,000 | 2,100,000 |
| 1c | Percent trips on-oime. | 100% | 93% | 96% | 96% | 98% |
| 2a | Total re-certification reviews completed. | 600 | N/A | 450 | 600 | 600 |
| 3a | No. accidents per 100,000 miles – bus. | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 3a | No. Accidents per 100,000 miles – van. | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 3c | No. hours safety training per employee. | 8 | N/A | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| 4a | Miles per road call. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4b | Percent PM tasks done per schedule. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 4c | Maintenance cost per mile. | \$0.80 | \$0.82 | \$0.86 | \$0.83 | \$0.80 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Fixed route operations observed a ridership increase of nearly 8 percent during 2004, after several years of declines.
- Special Services recertification of disabled riders is underway through a contract with an independent third party provider.
- Wichita Transit received recognition from Metro Magazine as one of its "Top 10 Most Improved Transit Systems in North America"; and was named "Transit System of the Year" by Kansas Public Transit Association (KPTA).
- Fareboxes were added to the buses in late 2003 and early 2004. These fareboxes have enabled the department to better measure ridership levels as well as ridership patterns. Going forward, these resources will be used to facilitate improved route planning.

OVERVIEW

Wichita Transit operates 51 buses on 18 different routes dispersed throughout the City. Fixed route service is offered from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. To supplement this service, up to 18 para-transit vans handle the needs of the community by providing rides on a curb-to-curb basis for 20 hours per day, seven days per week.

Wichita Transit also provides seasonal services such as the Q-Line Trolley service - operating three routes for limited hours six days a week during the summer; bus service to selected sporting and cultural events; a fleet of 5 Trolleys for private charter; and themed historical tours on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings during the summer months.

The Transit Center is the hub for route transfers and most other customer services. Since its opening in 1999, the Transit Operations Center has served as the home for administrative and maintenance personnel.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

Wichita Transit encompasses four distinct divisions, financed by various combinations of state, federal and local funds. Administration, Operations and Special Services divisions are funded through all three sources, while the Maintenance division is funded entirely by federal grants.

ADMINISTRATION: This division is responsible for providing direction and strategic vision for the complete enterprise, which includes planning and setting of service and resource levels. Additional duties include monitoring operational performance, locating, securing and coordinating usage of available grant funds, observing compliance with City policy as well as state and federal regulations, and soliciting feedback through public channels.

Administration consists of 1 outside-contracted General Manager who is not a direct City employee, as well as 7 City employees ranging from Assistant to the Director to Customer Service Clerks.

OPERATIONS: Bus Operations encompasses over half of the personnel in Transit. This division includes 1 Operations Superintendent, 3 Operations Supervisors, 68 Bus Operators, and 1 Customer Service Clerk. Responsibilities of Operations personnel include ensuring system on-time performance, Operator scheduling, dispatching and location of fleet, labor/union relations, and investigation of safety and security issues.

| Rider Contribution to Revenue | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Farebox recovery (thousands) | \$570 | \$485 | \$533 |

MAINTENANCE: This division is responsible for performing on-time maintenance, responding to trouble calls, replacement of parts, and ensuring the steady and timely performance of the fleet along the route system. Personnel consists of 1 Equipment Maintenance Supervisor, 1 Mechanic Supervisor, 9 Mechanics, 4 Mechanic Helpers, and 5 Bus Porters.

SPECIAL SERVICES: Special Services provides direct or indirect rides to disabled citizens, by use of owned para-transit vans or contracting with outside third-party providers. Responsibilities are included but not limited to scheduling rides, dispatching vans, and coordinating with other local agencies to provide ADA-mandated rides to those citizens who need and request them. Staff in this division includes two Transportation Development Coordinators (1 each at TOC and Transit Center), 4 Customer Service Clerks, and 24 Van Drivers.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Operating sources for Wichita Transit consist of bus fares, trolley charter revenue, advertising, General Fund subsidies and state and federal grant contributions. Capital sources play a role in periodic investments in buses, vans and technological improvements.

To improve service delivery and encourage additional ridership, Transit will continue to fund improvements, including vehicle locator technology, bus benches and shelter replacements. Also included in future plans are periodic fleet replacements as well as safety and security enhancements that will all contribute to safe, economical, timely and courteous service for citizens.



FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Manage grant funds effectively and capture maximum eligible costs in order to reverse declining trend in Transit Fund Balance.
- Manage para-transit costs, which have grown from 7% of total transit budget in 1992 to 24% through 2004. Control of subsidy rates will be critical, as well as monitoring effectiveness of the re-certification program.
- Continue efforts to implement safety and security enhancements to all Transit facilities and vehicles. AVL and security systems need to be in step with City-wide project initiatives.
- Integration of service with other nearby localities such as Derby, Andover, Goddard, or Park City will be essential in attracting and retaining additional ridership.



| Transit Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 3,312,991 | 3,784,340 | 3,507,350 | 3,596,970 | 3,709,580 |
| Contractual Services | 755,924 | 717,410 | 638,960 | 673,360 | 673,360 |
| Commodities | 742,356 | 502,120 | 537,440 | 654,460 | 654,460 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 533,003 | 673,280 | 928,280 | 678,950 | 680,060 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 5,344,274 | 5,677,150 | 5,612,030 | 5,603,740 | 5,715,460 |
| Trolley Fund Expenditures | 111,772 | 143,370 | 143,370 | 145,210 | 143,460 |
| Transit Fund Expenditures | 5,232,502 | 5,533,780 | 5,468,660 | 5,458,530 | 5,572,000 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 5,344,274 | 5,677,150 | 5,612,030 | 5,603,740 | 5,715,460 |
| Total full-time positions | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Total part-time positions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE positions | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |

Note: There are no position changes.

For additional information on Transit visit www.wichita.gov/



Trolley in 1892

TRANSIT

The transit system currently operates 51 buses (all ADA compliant) and 26 wheelchair lift vans on 18 fixed routes, 17 demand-response Para transit routes operated by the department, and 7 Para transit vans operated under a lease program with other social service agencies. Annually, WT carried over two million passengers on our fixed route bus service, and over 320,800 disabled passengers on our Para transit vans. There are 23 administrative positions and 107 employees, which are represented by the Teamsters Union. Executive management is provided through a contract with First Transit, Inc.



PARK AND RECREATION

The mission of the Park Department is to provide safe and attractive recreation land, facilities, and programs that beautify the City, provide for the leisure time pursuits of all Wichita residents and visitors, and promote appreciation and education of the City's environmental resources.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Promote tourism through the beautification of natural or botanical habitats, railway corridors, rights-of-way, medians, playgrounds, and neighborhood parks. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Ensure all Park areas are kept within preset standards that indicate a "good" condition.
2. Enlist volunteers from neighborhoods, families, schools, business or corporate partnerships to assist with Park-sponsored activities or upkeep while upholding the Wichita pride and ownership of investments. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. (Botanica) Look for new ways to use volunteers for service delivery, thereby holding down cost to citizens.
 - b. Minimize cost of services on General Fund.
3. Improve community knowledge of basic life skills and ecological and horticultural aspects of the environment. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Teach basic life skills at Recreation Centers.
4. Promote public activities in Park areas. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Start an annual Park activities program.
5. Promote physical fitness throughout the area. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Increase participation at rec. centers.
6. Promote the fine arts. (Strategic Priority II)
 - a. Use Century II as a venue for fine arts performances.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES



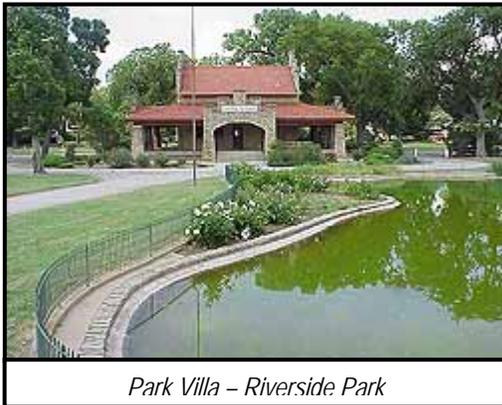
| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1b | % of citizens viewed appearance of park's favorably | 80% | N/A | 60% | 63% | 64% |
| 2a | # maintain or increase volunteer hours (Botanica) | 45,000 | 44,475 | 44,500 | 45,000 | 46,000 |
| 2b | # of FTE/1000 citizens | 0.51 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.58 |
| 2b | \$ net revenue per capita | (34.64) | (30.29) | (31.42) | (31.41) | (31.27) |
| 3a | % of those who increase basic life skills at recreation classes | 85% | N/A | 80% | 83% | 88% |
| 3a | % student to teacher | 1/8 | N/A | 1/10 | 1/10 | 1/10 |
| 4a | % increase in attendance at planned public park activities | 2% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 8% |
| 5a | % increase in attendance at rec. events at rec. centers | 5% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| 6a | % increase in # of attendees at Century II | 6% | 2% | 6% | 6% | 6% |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAINTENANCE AND FORESTRY

- Installed lighting in the following areas: Grove Park football field, swimming pools, West Side Athletic Field, and Longview Park.
- Insured the proper design and construction of new courts in Sunset, Aley, and West Douglas Parks, Tennis/Basketball in South Linwood Park and tennis court removal in Lincoln Park.
- Planted, or oversaw the planting of, 2,338 trees, which had a 96% survival rate.
- Managed the cleanup of the January 2005 ice storm, which included supervising the removal of over 10,000 broken and hanging limbs, removing over 1,000 damaged trees, and grinding 800 stumps.
- Worked with the following projects: 1) the Riverside Park Master Plan, 2) the Leon Robinson Park and Skate park development, 3) the South Arkansas River Greenway, 4) the McAdams Park WWII relocation, 5) the Stearman Park site design, and 6) the irrigation system for Park Villa and Delano Park.
- Renovated 8 park playground sites, ensuring fun and safe play areas.



Park Villa – Riverside Park

RECREATION

- Added canoe ramp at 71st Street South and the Arkansas River.
- Hosted *Night with Santa* and a *Fall Festival for Senior Citizens* with attendance of approximately 3500 participants.
- Oversaw the installation of new basketball goals and a new wood floor at the Evergreen Recreation Center.
- Summer of Discovery operated at a 92% cost recovery for 2004.
- Tennis Center operated at a 62% cost recovery for 2004. Hosted 14 major Tennis Tournaments.
- Hosted the USSSA Men's "E" regional and Men's "D" state softball tournaments.
- Oversaw the installation of new shade structures at pools.

CENTURY II/EXPO HALL

- Helped attract \$53.9 million into the community through conventions, including the 2004 Women's International Bowling Congress National Convention.
- Hosted former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani, who was the guest speaker at the Chamber's annual dinner.

BOTANICA

- Attracted visitors from 43 countries and 49 states, which totaled 114,529; an increase of 9% over 2003.
- Saved over \$734,727 by using 400 volunteers who worked 44,475 hours.
- Attracted 828 new members, while 2,851 renewed their membership.
- Staged 49 lunchtime lectures featuring Kansas speakers on nature-related topics from photography to cooking; hosted 8 different Kansas artist's exhibitions and gallery sales; facilitated 572 events and rentals, including 72 weddings; and added three new sculptures to Botanica's collection throughout the gardens.

ICE SPORTS WICHITA

- Hosted several local and regional hockey and ice-skating tournaments.
- Completed eight years in Wichita.

OVERVIEW

The Park & Recreation Department is composed of six General Fund financed divisions, and two divisions financed from other funds. The Administration Division oversees and offers management to all other divisions. The Maintenance and Forestry Division deals with all Park green space and buildings. The Recreation Division is charged with programming recreational/sports opportunities. Century II/Expo Hall provides a place for conventions, plays, and other large meetings. The Cemetery Division ensures City of Wichita owned cemeteries are properly maintained. Finally, the Ice Rink Division ensures Wichitan's have an ice related athletic facility.

DIVISION DESCRIPTIONS

ADMINISTRATION: Coordinates activities among the various divisions, supervises the receipts and disbursement of funds and distributes charges to the various activities. In addition, the division prepares and submits the annual departmental budget, works with payroll and accounts payable, conducts site audits and cash controls, trains seasonal staff, and aids in capital project management and funding through grant research. Administration staff also attends District Advisory Boards, Neighborhood Association meetings, and the monthly Park Advisory Board meetings.



MAINTENANCE AND FORESTRY: Provides vegetation management for over 4,500 acres of parks, public open space, and along 1,500 acres of street rights-of-way. This involves tree removal (stump grinding), pruning, and emergency response from storm events, and turf and weed mowing along streets and medians, including 1.8 million square feet of

This Division performs right-of-way mowing and maintenance activities and has the responsibility of maintaining the downtown area, including Old Town, the Douglas Streetscape, the East Bank area, and the Museum District. Staff maintains a variety of statues, monuments, and memorials located on Park grounds. Due to Wichita's recent growth, two additional maintenance crews were added in 2002. In addition, a crew dedicated to irrigation was added to protect the City's investment in trees and other plants.

| Maintenance and Forestry: responsibilities added (2003-2006) | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | Turf Area (Acres) | Shrub/Groundcover Area (SF) | Irrigation | | |
| | | | Controllers | Valves | Heads |
| TOTALS | 199 | 77,276 | 63 | 542 | 12,132 |

landscaped medians. The division also provides vegetation control in concrete medians, athletic field maintenance, litter and refuse collection, irrigation system maintenance, grounds maintenance around public buildings including all floral display beds, new tree planting and establishment care, and noxious weed and pest control. In addition, design construction service and maintenance for all park improvements (excluding buildings) is provided within this division.

Staff is also charged with maintaining signs, fencing, picnic tables, and a variety of other items in and around the City's parks and recreational facilities. The Division maintains the City's network of over 38 miles of bike paths and jogging trails.

RECREATION: Supplies a cost-effective system of safe and attractive parks and recreation land, facilities and programs that enhance the beautification of the City, and provides for the leisure time pursuits of all Wichita residents and visitors. The Recreation Division operates 10 neighborhood recreation centers, 11 swimming pools, 2 sports complexes, 114 additional athletic fields, a tennis center, Great Plains Nature Center and Watson Park.



The January 2005 ice storm increased the amount of stumps that were cut out and ground to grade level.

The City engages in an aggressive reforestation effort spearheaded by this division, planting over 2,300 trees along thoroughfares, in parks, and in public areas. Each year since 1986, these efforts have helped Wichita earn the designation of "Tree City, USA."

The City has invested heavily in landscaping freeway corridors, including West Kellogg, K-96 in northeast Wichita, and Kellogg and Oliver in east Wichita. The areas, which contribute to the general aesthetic appeal of

The Recreation Centers offer a variety of classes for all ages, including gymnastics, aerobics, dance, cooking, and judo (visit <http://www.wichita.gov/> for more information). In addition, the recreational facilities offer rooms for nominal rental fees for



Watson Park

Wichita to both residents and visitors, include plantings and trees that are maintained by this division. Additional acreage is added annually to further enhance Wichita's green space.

meetings, parties and athletic events. Golden Age Clubs are also active at several recreation centers, with dances, dinners, trips and other activities held for active community seniors.

In addition to over 4,500 acres of parkland, Maintenance and Forestry maintains 72 playground areas in neighborhood parks.

The Recreation Division manages and operates Summer of Discovery, a 10 week summer program for children ages 6 to 12. The licensed program is available to all children, with

The division inspects and maintains the playground equipment to ensure public safety and beauty. Nearly \$2 million has been invested to facilitate the removal of old, unsafe equipment and its replacement with new, safer equipment that meets current national safety standards.



scholarship programs available for those needing assistance. Annually, more than 700 children enjoy educational and entertaining activities such as fitness, art instruction, science and nature, sports camps, magic shows, movies, swimming and much more. Recreation staff also helps with the P.A.C.K. (Plainview Activity Camp for Kids) program.



Children enjoy the new spray park at Osage Recreation center

The Recreation Division offers youth and adult athletics programming. Programs are offered year-round in a variety of outdoor sports, including baseball, softball, soccer and football. The Athletic Section manages several well-maintained facilities, including the West Side Athletic Field, Plainview Park, and others. Staff is responsible for organizing more than 90 leagues with over 200 teams annually, collecting fees, scheduling games, and maintaining the fields. In the near future, leagues will be expanded at the developing Northeast Sports Complex, enhancing recreational activities for the citizens of Wichita. Aquatics are operated during the summer. The Division operates 11 swimming pools located throughout the City. The pools offer reasonably priced recreational swimming and swimming lessons. Swim teams formed at each

In addition to over 4,500 acres of parkland, Maintenance and Forestry maintains 72 playground areas in neighborhood parks.

pool are also popular activities for youth, as the teams practice and ultimately compete annually

in a citywide swim meet. The additional Water Aerobics and Swim Lap classes provide a relaxing and healthy leisure activity.

Watson Park is a 119-acre facility in south Wichita offering paddle boating, fishing, pony rides, train tours, miniature golf and concessions. Watson Park's newly updated playgrounds and picnic shelter provide an excellent place for safe and fun family gatherings or company picnics.

Ralph Wulz Riverside Tennis Center is near the downtown area. This award winning public tennis facility is open year round. The location offers 14 lighted tennis courts for drop-in play. Lessons are available from an on-site tennis professional, and the Center's pro shop maintains a supply of racquets, balls and other supplies.

Great Plains Nature Center is an interactive educational facility staffed by local, state and federal employees. Located in the 282-acre Chisholm Creek Park in north Wichita (K-96 and Woodlawn), the Center serves as the base for the "Wichita Wild" program, providing citizens with opportunities to experience wildlife and to learn about native plants and animals. Nature trails and wildlife viewing areas are both available at the park.

Other Related Recreation Venues include a BMX bike track located in Emery Park in south Wichita, a bridle path for equestrians at Pawnee Prairie Park in west Wichita, a disk golf course at Herman Hill and Oak Park and a new skate park underneath Kellogg at the Central Business District overpass.

CENTURY II/EXPO HALL (www.century2.org): has the mission to provide a clean, safe and enjoyable venue for private and public gatherings encompassing the performing arts, conventions, trade shows, banquets, meetings, public exhibits, religious programs and special events. Century II contains five main halls and 15 meeting rooms

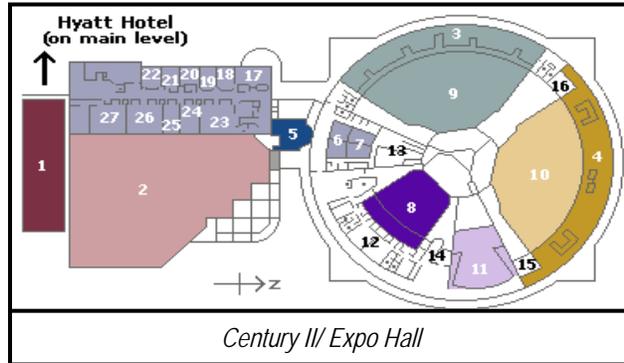


A trio of kids enjoy the new safety-surface playground and equipment at Minisa Park.

Mary Jane Teall Theater has seating for 646 and is used for a wide variety of events ranging from seminars to performing arts. Local theater groups such as Stage One, Music Theatre and Wichita Children's Theatre utilize this theater.



Concert Hall seats 2,178 and is the venue used for touring productions such as “Rent” and “Les Miserable”. In addition, it is home to local organizations such as Music Theatre of Wichita, Wichita Symphony Society and the Wichita Grand Opera.



Convention Hall is an extremely versatile space, seating 5,224 for concerts or offering 35,000 square feet of exhibit space for trade shows or banquets up to 2,000. It has been the site of such events as four Miss USA Pageants and the filming of a Phil Donahue Show.

Exhibition Hall has 45,000 square feet of exhibit space, is the home of the Mighty Wichita Wurlitzer Organ (the biggest west of the Mississippi) and is used for many banquets and some favorite local events such as the Midwest Winefest and the Book and Art Fair.

Expo Hall is the largest hall with 93,000 square feet of open floor and has played host to many state, regional and national conventions. This includes the American Bowling Congress, which is set to return in 2011, and the Airborne Law Enforcement Association, which included 13 helicopters on display.

BOTANICA, THE WICHITA GARDENS (www.botanica.org):-

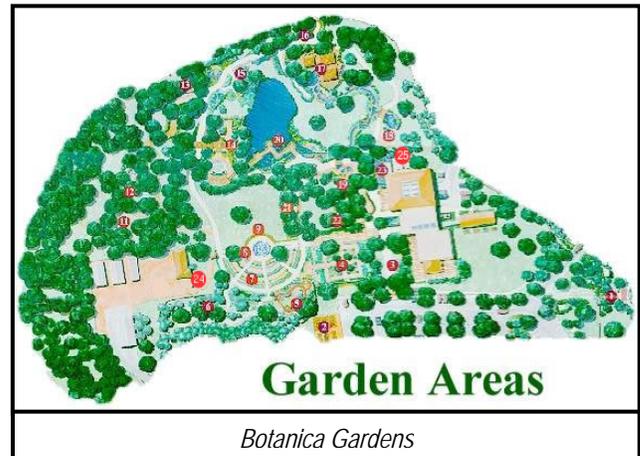
The City of Wichita in partnership with the Board and staff of the Botanica Garden, provides an annual operating subsidy to help with salaries, insurance and building maintenance costs.

Located in Wichita’s Museum District, Botanica features include the Butterfly House, Sally Stone Sensory Garden, The Jayne Milburn Aquatic Collection, the Shakespeare Garden, the Holiday Luminary Lights and Botanical Glow, Concerts in the Gardens, Gallery in the Gardens, over 100,000 spring tulips, 6,000 mums and over 300 varieties of roses in the Rose Garden. Botanica offers many educational classes, memorial Garden Bricks and facilities for weddings and parties.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

With the exception of the Cemeteries and Ice Center, the Park Department is funded entirely from the General Fund, which totaled \$15.5 million in 2004. Conversely, Century II/Expo Hall, recreation activities, and some maintenance tasks are partially offset by revenue derived from rentals, reimbursements and fees. In 2004, these revenues totaled \$4.8 million, 31% of expenditures.

Park’s operations are functionally organized around the Recreation and Maintenance Divisions, each led by a Superintendent. Maintenance is charged with carrying out a comprehensive tree planting, maintenance and removal program and maintaining the landscaping of City parks, right-of-ways and other facilities. The Recreation Division coordinates all recreational programming, from adult sports to the youth-targeted Summer of Discovery program. The Century II Director manages both community facilities, Century II and Expo Hall.



FUTURE CHALLENGES

As the recreational environment changes, Park & Recreation must continually adapt in order to provide the best value to the citizens of Wichita and surrounding communities. The following have been identified as areas that will need addressed:

- Research the implementation of “Point of Sales” registration and money handling procedures to improve customer service.
- Develop on-line registration and payment capabilities.
- Continue to foster working relationships with other agencies and associations to provide the highest quality of recreation activities for all ages.
- Continually identify additional sources of revenue to defray cost of services on General Fund.



- Advertisement: all divisions must strategically advertise their goods and services.
- Prune, repair, and replace trees damaged by the January 2005 ice storm. Inventory and strategically manage park facilities and green space.
- Continue developing collaborative relationships with other agencies and associations, utilizing these relationships to coordinate quality recreation programs.
- Address and evaluate existing recreation facilities and trends to continually provide quality programs.

The 2006 Adopted budget increases funding support for the following:

- Century II Box Office operation, which will eventually be self-supporting by program revenue.
- Maintenance enhancements are included, funded by shifting South Lakes and the Stryker Complex staff and utilizing savings from lower workers compensation costs in 2005.
- Money for continued ice storm tree removal, pruning, and planting.
- Rail banking BNSF abandoned railroad from Grove to 159th East.
- Continuation of the P.A.C.K. program at Colvin grade school.

| Park Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 8,809,535 | 9,646,660 | 9,854,960 | 10,355,510 | 10,809,270 |
| Contractual Services | 5,553,833 | 5,790,840 | 5,733,860 | 5,771,330 | 5,774,370 |
| Commodities | 612,791 | 669,950 | 684,760 | 697,490 | 692,510 |
| Capital Outlay | 79,982 | 50,900 | 50,900 | 56,500 | 50,900 |
| Other | 462,851 | 206,360 | 42,200 | 42,200 | 42,200 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 15,518,992 | 16,364,710 | 16,366,680 | 16,923,030 | 17,369,250 |
| Total full-time positions | 211 | 214 | 214 | 214 | 214 |
| Total part-time positions | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total FTE positions | 213 | *216 | 216 | 216 | 216 |

** In the 2005 Budget there are 3 additional positions due to new box office for Century II.*

For additional information on the Park & Recreation Department visit www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/Park/





WICHITA ICE SPORTS

Wichita Ice Sports exists to provide ice-related recreational activities.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Revenues totaled \$1,116,507 for the year.
- Hosted a number of tournaments and figure skating events that increased tourism for the City of Wichita.

Figure Skating Club (www.wichitafsc.org) offers practice times and competitions for figure skaters and ice dancers.

OVERVIEW

Erected in 1996, Wichita Ice Sports sought to fill the need for an ice rink in the Wichita area. Since its foundation, Wichita Ice Sports has been a place for skating lessons, figure skating, hockey (youth and adult), leisure skating, and many other ice related sports and leisure activities.

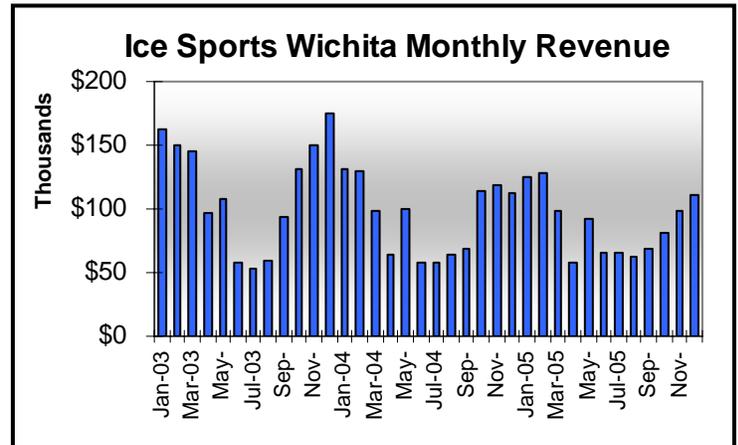
FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Wichita Ice Sports is an enterprise operation, which functions much like a business. The Ice Rink Management Fund uses revenues received from the operation of Wichita Ice Sports to offset their expenses. Wichita Ice Sports generates most of its revenue during the cold months, as the chart below shows.

A professional sized skating rink, a professional sized hockey rink, a restaurant, administrative offices, locker rooms, a snack counter, a pro shop, a common area with seating to put skates on, and a 1000 person spectator seating in the Olympic sized rink cover the core amenities offered by the Wichita Ice Sports.

It is anticipated that new management will operate Wichita Ice Sports beginning in 2006.

Wichita Ice Sports offers hockey leagues (both youth and adult), figure skating classes, broomball, speed skating, private rentals to public skating sessions, and several other opportunities for physical activity.



A number of local clubs utilize Wichita Ice Sports. The Wichita Thunder (www.wichitathunder.com), a member of the CHL Professional Hockey League, uses Wichita Ice Sports for their team offices and practice time. The Wichita Youth Hockey Association (www.wyhahockey.com) offers leagues and instruction for young hockey players. And the Wichita

| Ice Rink Management Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Ice Rink Revenue: | | | | | |
| Services and Sales | 1,135,783 | 1,250,000 | 710,000 | 710,000 | 710,000 |
| Non-Operating Revenue | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Revenue | 44,484 | 0 | 487,270 | 246,190 | 246,190 |
| Total Revenue | 1,180,332 | 1,250,000 | 1,197,270 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Personal Services | 0 | 0 | 96,550 | 0 | 0 |
| Contractual Services | 1,178,182 | 1,250,000 | 1,051,940 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| Commodities | 0 | 0 | 11,390 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 39,540 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expenditures | 1,178,182 | 1,250,000 | 1,199,420 | 956,190 | 956,190 |
| Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures | 2,150 | 0 | -2,150 | 0 | 0 |



CEMETERIES

The Cemetery Fund's purpose is to provide resources for the management and maintenance of Highland Park and Jamesburg cemeteries.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Cemetery fund balance has consistently increased since its creation, which insures well-maintained City of Wichita owned cemeteries into the future.

From 1873 to 1880, what is currently Jamesburg Cemetery was a post office in the small village by the same name.

OVERVIEW

The City of Wichita oversees two cemeteries:

- **Highland Cemetery**, founded in the 1870's and the resting place of pioneers, is the oldest cemetery in Wichita. The Wichita Cemetery Company abandoned Highland on July 1, 1982. The City Council then assumed responsibility for Highland under K.S.A. 13-14c01 on September 21, 1982.
- **Jamesburg Park Cemetery**, 1500 N. Tyler Road, was also abandoned January 1989.

| Notables interred at Highland Park Cemetery | |
|---|---|
| • | Governor: William Eugene Stanley (1844-1910) |
| • | House of Representatives: Ralph Carter Harrison (1900-1963) |
| • | Mayor of Wichita: 1) William Greiffenstein (1829-1899) 2) Finlay Ross (c.1847-1933), 3) Joseph P. Allen (1839-1903) |
| • | Secretary of State: Edwin Bird Allen (1836-1908) |

The Cemetery Fund is a self-sustaining fund supported by the sale of interment and monument permits. Grave openings are coordinated through the Finance Department, while cemetery management and maintenance is coordinated through the Park Department.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

In addition to revenue from the sale of interment and monument permits, the Cemeteries Trust Fund accumulates a portion of its annual income from interest earnings on the fund's investment assets. The interest earnings typically allow revenues to outpace expenditures on a year-to-year basis, adding to the fund's balance and providing resources for capital improvements at each of the cemeteries, as needed.

The first burial at Highland Cemetery was that of Albert Lewellen (age 5) in 1870, the same year the frontier town of Wichita was incorporated. Early Wichitian James R. Mead noted in his memoirs that early Wichita residents could look with comfort east towards the bluffs outside of town, knowing that this beautiful spot was the resting place of friends and family. Today, approximately 17,000 people are buried at Highland Park Cemetery.

| Cemetery Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Cemeteries Trust Revenue | 35,532 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| Contractual Services | 21,476 | 28,400 | 28,400 | 28,400 | 28,400 |
| Commodities | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 21,476 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 | 29,400 |
| Cemeteries Trust Fund Balance | 827,525 | 828,668 | 835,125 | 842,725 | 850,325 |



WATER & SEWER

The Water & Sewer Department is dedicated to providing quality, reliable, customer-convenient water and sewer service to its customers that represents extraordinary value. We will remain the premier Water & Sewer utility in the region.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Meet or exceed all drinking water standards 100% of the time.
 - b. Meet demand 365 days per year.
 - c. Maintain adequate supply to support future growth.
2. Ensure that all wastewater effluent released into the Arkansas River has been adequately treated. *(Strategic Priority II and III)*
 - a. Be in compliance with all NPDES requirements 100% of the time.
3. Satisfy customers by providing reliable, courteous and convenient services. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Minimize the number of main breaks.
 - b. Minimize the number of sewer stoppages.
 - c. Decrease telephone response time.
4. Operate the Water & Sewer Utilities in a financially responsible manner. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Maintain a Utility debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.2.
 - b. Minimize the average monthly residential water & sewer bill.
5. Support the City's economic and social development strategies. *(Strategic Priority I)*
 - a. Provide infrastructure for economic development.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|  | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) |  | Peer City |
|  | City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark |  | American Water Works Association |

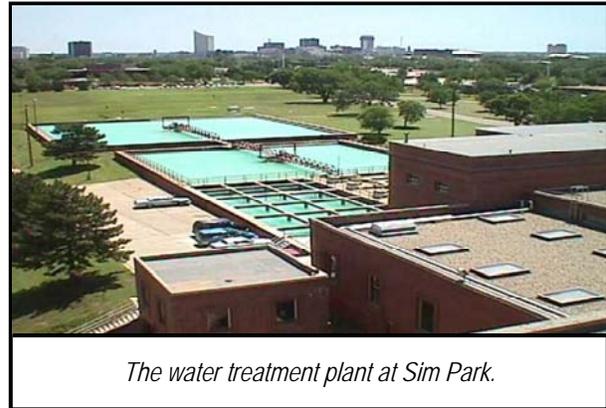
| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|--|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1a | % of days met drinking water standards |  100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1b | % of daily demand met |  100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 1c | % of maximum capacity used |  ≤ 80% | 66.9% | 66% | 70% | 70% |
| 2a | % of days in compliance with NPDES |  100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 3a | # of main leaks per 100 miles of main |  50 <i>(Midwest avg)</i> | 30 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| 3b | # of sewer stoppages & backups per 100 miles |  8 <i>(Midwest avg)</i> | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 3c | % of telephone calls abandoned |  14.1% <i>(10 year avg.)</i> | 6.3% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 5.0% |
| 4a | Combined debt service coverage ratio |  1.2 | 1.44 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.37 |
| 4b | Monthly avg. residential water & sewer bill |  \$36.20 | \$25.23 | \$26.82 | \$28.16 | \$29.57 |
| 5a | Amount spent on development-related infrastructure |  N/A | \$4 million | \$7 million | \$16 million | \$10 million |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- An AA- bond rating from Standard & Poor's, one of the few such ratings for any utility in the country. This reflects a high degree of fiscal and operational management; regular and systematic infrastructure maintenance, replacement and renewals; and a willingness to invest as needed to maintain a healthy utility.
- Water Taste & Odor Control: Following a series of extended taste and odor events related to algae in Cheney reservoir, the City began feeding Powdered Activated Carbon to the drinking water until ozonation facilities could be designed and constructed. These facilities were constructed in the spring and went on-line June 2005.
- Future Water Supply: The City has a multi-year, more than \$300 million, multi-faceted plan to ensure adequate water supply through the year 2050. Efforts to-date include a successful pilot program to determine the feasibility of an Aquifer Recharge Program, among other on-going programs. The Aquifer Recharge Program is currently in the permitting process; once permits are obtained, actual construction will begin.
- Rehabilitation of Sewage Treatment Plant 1: Extensive rehabilitation involved additional odor control, pumping solids to Plant 2 for processing, improvements to primary treatment and an upgrade of the electrical system.
- Sewage treatment plant siting studies: The City Council recently approved the purchase of two sites for additional sewage treatment plants.
- IVR – Customer Information Telephone Access: Customers may now use a brief telephone touch menu to obtain account information without having to wait for a customer representative to assist them.
- Credit card bill payment: Customers may now pay bills using credit or debit cards.
- Web access to account information: Customers may now access their account information online, and will soon be able to pay their bill online.
- Water Distribution and Sanitary Sewer System Rehabilitation: The utility has a systematic program for rehabilitating infrastructure. Water leaks and sewer stoppages have decreased significantly over the past few years due to these ongoing efforts.

- Hess Motor replacements: The motors at Hess Pump Station have all been replaced with automated motors, resulting in smoother reaction to changes in system demand which in turn causes less stress to the distribution system and fewer leaks.
- Sewage Treatment Plant #3 Awards: The recently constructed Cowskin Creek Water Quality Reclamation Facility has won several awards for innovative design.
- NE Elevated Storage Tank: An elevated storage tank was recently completed to increase water pressure in far northeast Wichita, where there is ongoing industrial, medical and residential development.



OVERVIEW

The Water and Sewer Department supplies and distributes high quality water, and collects and treats wastewater for the City of Wichita and areas surrounding Wichita which are part of the Water and Sewer Utilities. Services provided include pumping and purifying water, maintaining the water distribution and wastewater collection systems, treating wastewater and planning for future needs.

The Water Utility produces, treats, and distributes more than 20 billion gallons of water per year, on average, for its customers. In 2004, the Utility delivered 20.6 billion gallons of water to customers. The Sewer Utility collects and treats more than 15 billion gallons per year from its customers. In 2004, the Utility treated 14.0 billion gallons. Service levels, and water consumption in particular, are driven primarily by system growth rates as well as weather conditions that

Water produces, treats and distributes more than 20 billion gallons per year. Sewer collects and treats more than 15 billion gallons per year.



affect consumption patterns. Despite the large volume of water produced and sewage treated, the Water & Sewer Utilities consistently exceed environmental regulations, often before such regulations are put into effect. This proactive approach assists in planning and helps to ensure that Utility customers receive excellent service value.

Extensive capital improvement planning ensures the Water and Sewer Utilities will continue to provide high quality water production and distribution, and sewage collection and treatment well into the future. Currently the City has a Water Supply Plan in place to support growth and development through 2050. Additional sewerage facilities are also planned to respond to increasing needs and to continue to meet or exceed environmental regulations.

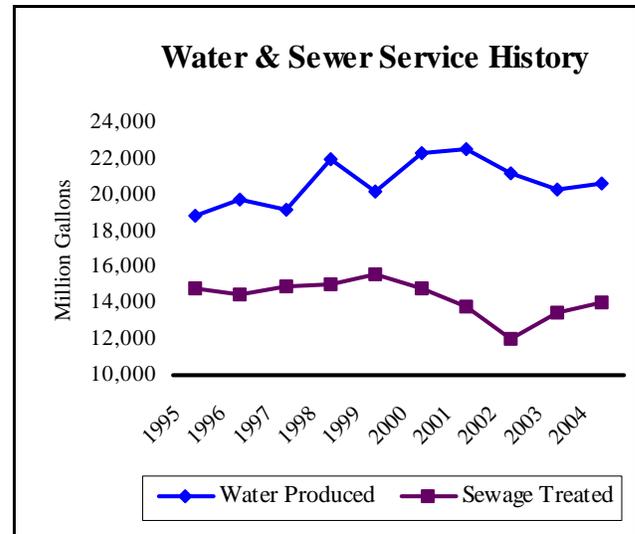
DIVISION DESCRIPTIONS

The Water & Sewer Department is organized into six divisions: Administration; Customer Service; Water Distribution; Production and Pumping; Sewer Maintenance; and Sewage Treatment.

ADMINISTRATION: Administration provides direction and service for the entire utility. The Director focuses the efforts of the utility so that the mission is accomplished in accord with City Council direction, as well as State and Federal regulations, and with future needs always in mind. The Director also monitors the fiscal health of the utility as well as operational efficiency and policy compliance. The System Planning and Development section maintains records of underground water & sewer lines, as well as storm sewers and traffic light cables. In addition, they monitor the capacity of the system, plan capital improvements, and maintain and upgrade extensive infrastructure databases.



Water is delivered to citizens, thanks to dedicated staff and investments in equipment such as this 2,000 horsepower pump at Hess Pump Station. This pump alone handles approximately 30,000 gallons of water per minute.



CUSTOMER SERVICE: Customer Service is responsible for the revenue management functions of the Water and Sewer Utilities. This includes reading and billing over 135,000 customers each month and annual generation of over sixty million dollars in revenue. The Division's 81 employees read approximately 6,500 meters each day; take 800 phone calls from customers; and work roughly 300 customer service requests daily. Division personnel also staff 2nd shift and weekend dispatch and emergency response functions.

WATER DISTRIBUTION: Water Distribution operates and maintains the pipe network that transports potable water from the Water Treatment Plant to customers in an approximately 200 square mile area of Kansas. The goal of the division is to provide the maximum level of service by responding promptly to customer requests for service, maintain water appurtenances in the system for dependable fire protection, modify the distribution system as needed for building and road projects, and extend the useful life of the entire potable water system.

Service Crews install and maintain two-inch and smaller piping from the water mains to the service meter for approximately 161,000 customers. Mains Crews install, maintain, and modify 1900 miles of water mains, ranging in size from two inch to 24 inch, 12,000 fire hydrants, and 40,000 water valves. The Division maintains two crews on standby during weekends and holidays to respond to emergency calls of customers. Water Distribution also administers the Cross Connection/Backflow Prevention Program.

PRODUCTION AND PUMPING: The Production & Pumping division monitors the raw water supply in the Equus Beds Wellfield and Cheney Reservoir, as well as several local wells, and operates and maintains the delivery system that transports the raw water to the water treatment plant. They also operate



and maintain the water treatment plant, which cleans, purifies and softens the water to meet or exceed all federal drinking water standards. In addition, they are responsible for pumping the water into the system and maintaining adequate water pressure throughout the service area, using several pump stations as well as ground and elevated storage reservoirs. The division also includes a certified laboratory that monitors water quality.

All of this is accomplished using a staff of 47 employees who operate the plant 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. In 2004, the division purified and delivered more than 21 billion gallons of water to our customers.



The Cowskin Creek Water Quality Reclamation Facility, opened in 2003, is considered to be the most advanced wastewater treatment plant in the region.

SEWER MAINTENANCE: Sewer Maintenance operates and maintains the pipe network that transports wastewater from customers to treatment plants. The goal of the Division is to provide the public an acceptable level of service by responding promptly to customer requests, minimizing the volume of storm and groundwater carried to the treatment plants, eliminating backups and overflows, and extending the useful life of the entire sewer system.

The division operates and maintains the wastewater collection network with 82 people assigned to 34 crews working first and second shift, with personnel on standby during third shift and weekends. Crews respond to emergency calls and special customer requests, perform systematic maintenance activities that include cleaning, televising, root control and flushing, and repair defects and remove inflow and infiltration sources as these are discovered.

SEWAGE TREATMENT: The Sewage Treatment division operates and maintains the City's four sewage treatment plants: Sewage Treatment Plant #1 (3100 S. Grove), Sewage Treatment Plant #2 (2305 E. 57th St. South), Four Mile Creek

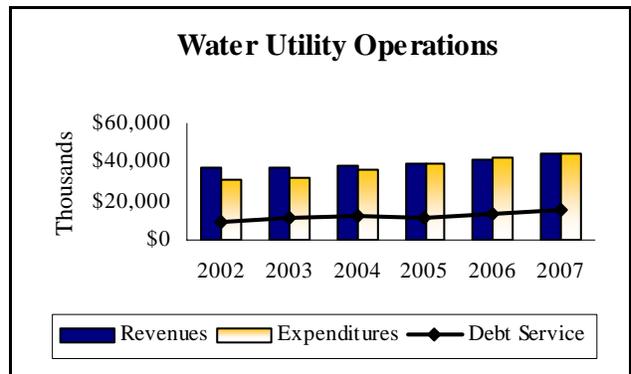
(15800 East Harry) and the Cowskin Creek Water Quality Reclamation Facility (4182 N. 135th St. West). Fifty-six sanitary lift stations located throughout the collection system are also operated and maintained by the division.

The division manages the City's Industrial Pretreatment Program, Biosolids Land Application Program, Grease Interceptor Program, Silver/Mercury Reduction Program, Surface Water Quality Program, and Storm Water Sampling and Inspection Program. The division maintains a certified laboratory that conducts process control, NPDES, and contractual analysis for industry. *The Cowskin Creek Water Quality Reclamation Facility is considered to be the most advanced wastewater treatment plant in the region.*

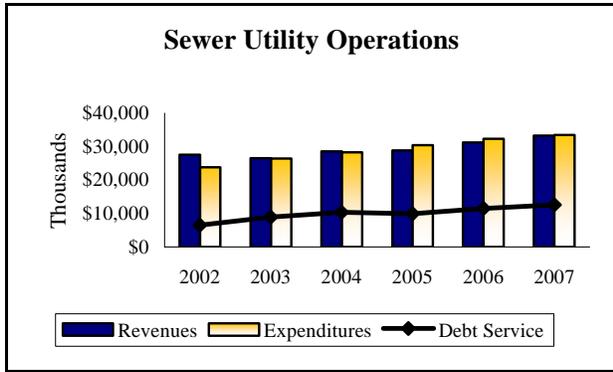
The Division has a budgeted staff of 75 employees, including operational staff 24 hours per day, year-round. Electrical and mechanical maintenance staff are on call during off hours for plant and lift station emergency response.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Water Utility operating budget reflects a significant change due to the implementation of the Ozone facility for taste and odor, allowing for the elimination of Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC). Despite the need for an increase in electricity for the Ozone facility, the savings from the refinancing of debt as well as the deferral of bond sales allows for the Utility to provide for a zebra mussel control study as well as filter bay improvements and a federally mandated digital postage meter.



The Sewer Utility budget also reflects a substantial decrease due to the refinancing of debt and the deferral of bond sales. Despite an industry wide shortage of acrylic acid, causing the price of this type of polymer to increase, the Utility is able to absorb these costs through the debt restructuring and the deferral of launder covers used for algae growth at the treatment plants.



Revenues can fluctuate greatly due to the nature of the Utilities dealing directly with peak periods (normally a four month period where water usage is high during the summer months). Higher rainfalls at specific times in the year can directly effect the amount of water that is produced thus resulting in lower sales; however, one hot, dry month can also equate to extremely higher usage and thus increased revenues. This makes revenue forecasting more difficult and can help explain the fluctuations from year to year.

Since 1993 the utility has averaged 1.4 percent annual increase in the customer base, mainly due to the rapid development on the edge of the city. Note: a wholesale customer equates to only one customer, no matter how many customers that wholesale entity serves. To maintain this growth rate, however, due to the size of the base, there would need to be higher overall growth in the region.

Current wholesale customers include: Bel Aire; Bentley; Benton; Derby; Kechi; Park City; Rose Hill; Valley Center; Sedgwick RWD # 1; Sedgwick RWD # 3; and Butler RWD # 8. We also serve as direct customers the following jurisdictions: Andover, Oaklawn, Sunview, and Eastborough.

The Water and Sewer utilities are facing capital costs in the coming years for refurbishment of existing infrastructure, and expansion of infrastructure to accommodate urban growth. Debt service is the largest single variable affecting the rate structure of each utility.

The current Capital Improvement Program provides for several projects during this operating budget, such as



The City invested more than \$7.5 million in an Ozone facility at the Cheney Reservoir Pump Station to eliminate taste and odor events and improve the system.

\$34 million for the Water Supply Plan, \$3 million for the construction of the Northwest Elevated Storage Tank, \$23.5 million for the Mid-Continent Sewage Treatment Plant, \$30 million for mains to support new development, \$15 million for water main replacement and rehabilitation, \$7.7 million for water pressure booster pump stations, \$13.2 million for reconstruction/rehabilitation of existing sewers, and \$8 million for required security enhancements, representing sound utility planning to support long-term growth and development.

| Annual Water & Sewer Rate Increases Projected for 2005-2006 | | | | |
|--|------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Water Rate Increases | 7%* | 0% | 6% | 7% |
| Sewer Rate Increases | 3% | 3% | 7% | 6% |
| * - In 2004 the Council approved an additional 4% rate to cover taste and odor issues. | | | | |
| Bonded Debt Service Coverage Ratio (must equal or exceed 120%) | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Water Coverage Ratio | 163% | 156% | 144% | 148% |
| Sewer Coverage Ratio | 115% | 119% | 120% | 125% |
| Combined Coverage Ratio | 141% | 139% | 133% | 138% |
| 2005 Water Rate Structure Cost per thousand gallons | | | | |
| | Inside-City Rate | | Outside-City Rate | |
| Block 1 (0-110% AWC) | \$0.74 | | \$1.17 | |
| Block 2 (111-310% AWC) | \$2.66 | | \$4.20 | |
| Block 3 (above 310% AWC) | \$4.00 | | \$6.31 | |



Funding these projects, however, will result in short-term financial impacts in terms of urgency to increase rates. The City's utilities are facing an "intergenerational equity" issue with current utility customers bearing a disparate share of the costs associated with financing these major capital improvements that will also benefit future utility customers.

The City has a Water Supply Plan in place to support growth and development through 2050.

The budget recommendation assumes issuance of regular 20-year revenue bonds. Due to issues including intergenerational equity and useful project life, some projects may be paid for with 25-year bonds. This reduces annual debt service costs and more equitably spreads the cost of projects with 40-50 year useful life. Actual issuance date for the bonds and length of time notes are required will depend on a variety of factors including market conditions and progress with the capital projects.

Water rates are based on a customer's average winter consumption (AWC), which is defined as the mean monthly consumption calculated during the months of December, January, February and March. The AWC is calculated in April and is used as the basis for billings in the following twelve months. The minimum monthly AWC for any metered service on a meter sized at one inch or less is 6,000 gallons. In addition, a minimum monthly charge is assessed for all customers regardless of consumption. The water rate increases as consumption moves up from one block to the next. The AWC rate structure is designed to encourage conservation by imposing a penalty on excessive water usage.

Projected higher debt service obligations are the primary variable affecting the need for rate adjustments.

In 2004 the Utility presented the need for rate adjustments to the Council after the Budget had already been adopted and proposed a 0% increase in Water and a 5% increase in Sewer. The Budget had included an increase of 4% in Water and 3% in Sewer. The City Council chose to offer a rate holiday by providing for no increase in Water rates and a 3% increase in Sewer rates.

For this Operating Budget the Utility chose to present its rates to the Council in conjunction with the Budget approval process. The Utility projected rates of 6% for Water and 7% for Sewer in 2006. This is due to the large growth on the capital side, as rates are driven by the capital budget and debt coverage.

Any future rate changes will be subject to review and approval by the City Council.

Because of sound fiscal management and planning for future capacity and financing needs, the Water and Sewer Utilities are in a solid financial position, as is evident through the assignment of a AA-rating by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services in 2005. This higher bond rating reduces overall debt service costs by reducing the interest rate at which debt can be issued in any given year. Part of this financial strategy involves partial financing of capital improvements through cash reserves, which further reduces the cost of improvements by eliminating bond issuance and interest costs.

A 1% water rate increase impacts the average residential customer by about \$0.13 per month. Therefore, a 6% increase equates to \$0.78 per month.

A 1% sewer rate increase impacts the average residential customer by about \$0.10 per month. Therefore, a 7% increase equates to \$0.70 per month.

Revenue bond covenants require that after operating and maintenance expenses, net annual revenues must equal at least 120 percent of the annual debt service payments for principal and interest. This is the bonded debt coverage ratio. A higher ratio provides a cushion against fluctuations in utility revenues, which can be significant given the impact of weather changes on utility revenues.

Bond rating agencies and the bond market typically rate utilities as superior if the bond coverage ratio is relatively high. Although recent capital expenses have been significant, and the Sewer Utility ratio could fall below the 120 percent threshold, the combined Water and Sewer ratio will stay above 120 percent through the planning period.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Continuation of the implementation of the Water Supply Plan.
- Construction of water and sewer mains to allow for ongoing growth and development.
- Improvements to the distribution system to improve water pressure as the service area grows, including larger transmission mains, elevated storage and booster pump stations.
- Systematic rehabilitation and replacement of aging infrastructure.
- Construction of the Mid-Continent Sewage Treatment Plant.
- Ongoing efforts to ensure the security of utility facilities.



| Sewer Utility Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Sewer Fund Revenue | 28,593,011 | 29,373,700 | 28,850,010 | 31,223,210 | 33,262,920 |
| Personal Services | 8,618,382 | 8,887,310 | 8,797,850 | 9,263,000 | 9,744,740 |
| Contractual Services | 4,223,393 | 4,656,150 | 4,768,110 | 4,872,290 | 4,690,970 |
| Commodities | 2,078,553 | 2,409,320 | 2,476,950 | 2,412,520 | 2,321,830 |
| Capital Outlay | 534,758 | 1,802,870 | 1,532,020 | 1,189,060 | 882,880 |
| Other | 12,838,386 | 13,985,540 | 12,873,980 | 14,604,230 | 15,809,460 |
| Total Sewer Fund Expenditures | 28,293,472 | 31,741,190 | 30,448,910 | 32,341,100 | 33,449,880 |
| Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures | 299,539 | (2,367,490) | (1,598,900) | (1,117,890) | (186,960) |
| Transfer to (from) Reserves | 299,539 | (2,367,490) | (1,598,900) | (1,117,890) | (186,960) |
| Total full-time positions | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 |
| Total part-time positions | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE positions | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 |
| <i>Note: There were no position changes.</i> | | | | | |

| Water Utility Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Water Fund Revenue | 37,949,927 | 41,273,700 | 38,874,880 | 41,417,180 | 44,749,010 |
| Personal Services | 7,512,545 | 8,413,700 | 8,532,700 | 9,081,010 | 9,353,730 |
| Contractual Services | 6,529,578 | 7,733,750 | 8,075,330 | 8,688,810 | 8,046,980 |
| Commodities | 2,899,970 | 4,188,470 | 3,744,330 | 3,649,180 | 3,614,530 |
| Capital Outlay | 2,719,035 | 1,102,240 | 1,114,190 | 1,173,930 | 768,450 |
| Other | 16,566,658 | 21,041,030 | 18,127,830 | 19,938,450 | 22,491,160 |
| Total Water Fund Expenditures | 36,227,785 | 42,479,190 | 39,594,380 | 42,531,380 | 44,274,850 |
| Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures | 1,722,142 | (1,205,490) | (719,500) | (1,114,200) | 474,160 |
| Transfer to (from) Reserves | 1,722,142 | (1,205,490) | (719,500) | (1,114,200) | 474,160 |
| Total full-time positions | 183 | 184 | 184 | 185 | 185 |
| Total part-time positions | 29 | 29 | 29 | 37 | 37 |
| Total FTE positions | 202.75 | *203.75 | 203.75 | **206.75 | 206.75 |
| * The 2005 Budget included an additional Electrician II for Ozonation. | | | | | |
| ** The 2006 Budget includes an additional Plant Operator and eight (8) limited Interns. | | | | | |

For additional information on the Water & Sewer Utility Departments visit <http://www.wichita.gov/>!



WATER & SEWER

The Water and Sewer Department supplies and distributes high quality water, and collects and treats wastewater for the City of Wichita. Services provided include pumping and purifying water, maintaining the water distribution and wastewater collection systems, treating wastewater, managing facilities and planning for future needs, all with the most responsible use of financial resources.



AIRPORT

The mission of Airport Department is to develop the airport system on a self-sustaining and fiscally sound basis; and maintain, develop and enhance capital investments in the City of Wichita's airport facilities.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Enhance the financially self-sustaining position of the Airport Department. *(Strategic Priority I and III)*
 - a. Maximize airport revenues through successful contract negotiations.
 - b. Increase passenger traffic at Wichita Mid-Continent Airport through airline and market development.
 - c. Promote the use of electronic payment methods by tenants.
 - d. Institute finance charges on overdue accounts.
2. Be responsive to the needs and concerns of the facility users. *(Strategic Priority I and III)*
 - a. Be responsive to customer comments.
3. Continue to sustain usable pavement to accommodate current aircraft operation demand. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Complete replacement of Taxiways.
 - b. Develop a better understanding of the dynamics that are associated with airfield pavements and provide accurate inspection reports as quickly as possible.
 - c. Educate staff to identify pavement discrepancies and to plan for maintenance and replacement, thereby reducing staff time for pavement inspections resulting in fewer pavement closures.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) |  | Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) |
|  | City of Wichita/Wichita Airport Authority (WAA) - Internal Benchmark |  | U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) |

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-----------------|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Actual | Projected | Target | Target |
| 1a | Revenue generated from land/facility leases |  \$3,308,000 (Avg. 2001-04) | \$3,504,000 | 3,806,000 | 3,925,000 | 4,049,000 |
| 1b | Total number of passengers |  1,300,000 | 1,498,749 | 1,575,000 | 1,652,000 | 1,735,000 |
| 1b | Cost of average air fare |  \$152.71 | \$148.02 | \$150.00 | \$150.00 | \$150.00 |
| 1c | % of tenants paying by electronic methods |  50% | N/A | 10% | 20% | 30% |
| 1d | % of decrease in the avg. age of outstanding invoices within six months of implementation |  10% | N/A | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 2a | % of change implemented as a result of customer comments (TSA not included) |  15% | 14.75% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| 3a | Capital investment/reinvestment in Airport facilities |  \$15,304,000 | \$14,556,092 | \$29,175,000 | \$17,000,000 | \$14,257,000 |
| 3b | Number of square feet of airfield pavement inspections in compliance with FAA requirements (ICT) |  16,109,000 | 13,370,000 | 16,109,000 | 16,109,000 | 16,109,000 |
| 3c | Rate of runway/taxiway closures per year due to pavement issues |  12 | N/A | 15 | 12 | 12 |



DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (CONT.)

4. Maintain public-access areas to provide a clean, safe, convenient, and accessible environment for users of the airport. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Complete 85% of the planned annual pavement repairs in order to keep up with the on-going cycle of pavement maintenance.
 - b. Reduce the number of insurance claims initiated against the Airport each year potentially due to the condition of the pavement.
5. Maintain airside premises to provide a clean and safe environment for users of the airport. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Pass Federal Aviation Administration and Kansas Department of Transportation annual inspections with zero discrepancies.
 - b. Complete 85% of the planned annual pavement repairs in order to keep up with the on-going cycle of pavement maintenance.
 - c. Perform efficient snow removal operations resulting in no airfield closures due to winter weather events.
6. Maintain airport facilities to protect capital investment, improve tenant satisfaction and facilitate efficient operation. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Increase efficiency of response on maintenance work orders.
 - b. Enhance the training of mechanics working with medium voltage electrical equipment to provide better and more reliable service to facility users and allowing employees to work in a safer and more effective manner.
 - c. Provide more consistent custodial servicing by reducing the number of on-the-job injuries resulting in lost time work hours for Custodial staff.
7. Provide a safe and secure environment to the users of the airport resulting in preservation of life and property. *(Strategic Priority III)*
 - a. Enhance the effectiveness of response to persons contacting the Airport Public Safety division for assistance by homogenizing control room duties and providing consistent staffing.
 - b. Improve the ability of supervisors to respond to incidents by providing more flexibility in their staffing location to allow their expertise on-site when needed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (CONT.)

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4a, 5b | % of the planned annual pavement repairs completed |  85% | N/A | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| 4b | Rate of insurance settlements related to pavement vs. pavement maintenance budget |  0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5a | # of discrepancies found during annual FAA/KdoT inspections |  0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5c | # of airfield closures due to snow |  0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6a | Average time spent per work order |  5.95 <i>(Avg. 2001-04)</i> | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 6b | % improvement in employee knowledge and performance |  5% | N/A | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| 6c | Average rate of lost Custodial work hours per month due to on-the-job injuries |  46 <i>(Avg. 2002-04)</i> | 67 | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| 7a | % increase in sill level of limited Services Officers assigned to control room |  25% | N/A | 15% | 25% | 25% |
| 7b | % increase in availability of supervisors to be immediately available on-location |  90% | N/A | 50% | 75% | 90% |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

AIR SERVICE

- Added Salt Lake City, Detroit and Orlando to the list of destinations that travelers using Mid-Continent Airport can reach non-stop.
- Had a second record-setting year in 2004 with 1,498,749 total passengers which surpassed the previous record by 5%.
- Provided “all-jet” air service on 53 daily departures for travelers using Mid-Continent Airport.
- Continued promotional campaign for all passenger airlines.

PLANNING

- Completed the Terminal Area Plan that resulted in a decision to construct a new terminal and launching of the process to hire a Program Manager to act as an extension of staff during the four year program.
- Completed the 20-year Master Plans for both airports which will provide direction and focus in the development of the properties.

LAND ACQUISITION

- Acquired land at Mid-Continent Airport to provide additional runway protection.
- Acquired land at Jabara Airport to provide runway protection and allow for future airport development.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Constructed Taxiway “A” to provide additional access to the east runway.
- Completed the construction of a customer service addition to the Public Safety building in addition to adding to the coverage of the security closed circuit TV monitoring capabilities.
- Purchased two snow plows and one multi-purpose snow unit costing \$1.7 million which were fully funded by federal grants and passenger facility charge receipts.

TENANT DEVELOPMENT

- Contracted with Honeywell to build a 57,200 sq. ft. facility on Mid-Continent Airport which houses 180 employees.
- Opened the world’s largest business jet service center – Cessna.

OVERVIEW

Airport facilities include Wichita Mid-Continent, which encompasses 3,270 acres and is the site for 62 tenant-occupied facilities, and Colonel James Jabara, which encompasses 802 acres and is the site for 16 tenant-occupied facilities. Mid-Continent, a commercial service airport that celebrated its 50th year in 2004, handles nearly 1.5 million



passengers per year. Seventeen airlines offer non-stop service to 12 major city destinations, with a total of 47 departures on an average business day. Traffic at Mid-Continent has grown significantly in the past three years, as low fare carriers launched service.

In addition to the passenger airlines, there are five all-cargo airlines that move over 30,000 tons of cargo a year. General Aviation accounts for 75 percent of the total general air traffic at Mid-Continent Airport.

Conservative estimates state that passengers have saved \$200 million on airfares due to the Fair Fare\$ campaign.

Jabara Airport is a general aviation reliever airport in northeast Wichita that provides fueling and aircraft services to corporate and private aircraft.

The Airport Authority owns all land and facilities located on both airports except for Federal government facilities. Approximately 165 leases are managed with entities such as fixed based operators, manufacturers, aircraft/flight service agencies, car rental agencies, airlines, concession operators, the hotel operator, the parking lot manager and the Federal government. The lease revenue, along with Federal grants and passenger facility charges (dedicated to Airport Capital Improvements) make it possible for the airports to operate without property tax subsidies.

Airport operations are governed by the Airport Authority, which by Charter Ordinance is composed of the members of the Wichita City Council. The Director of Airports, reporting to the City Manager, handles operational management of the airports. In addition, a 13-member Wichita Airport Advisory Board provides advice to the City Manager and City Council regarding strategic airport issues.



DIVISION DESCRIPTIONS

The Airport is organized into three divisions: Administration, Engineering and Planning, and Operations and Maintenance.

ADMINISTRATION: The managerial, administrative and financial oversight of all division functions within the department is located in the Administration division. This division negotiates leases and agreements with airport tenants to maximize airport revenues, conducts air service development activities, and functions as the interface with airport tenants as well as the public.

ENGINEERING AND PLANNING: This division oversees airport master planning, terminal planning and improvements, architectural and engineering services, plans review, construction inspection services, pavement inspections, the airport's capital improvements program and environmental programs.

Maintains and keeps current the construction record drawings, land files and utility maps. Assists with tenant development projects. Coordinates construction projects with availability of Federal funding, the master plan and the capital projects program.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE: This division consists of three sections: Airfield Maintenance; Building Maintenance; and Safety.

AIRFIELD MAINTENANCE:
Landside and

airside maintenance activities are the responsibility of the Airfield Maintenance section. This includes pavement repairs (streets, airfield, and parking lots); painting of markings; mowing; plant installation and maintenance; tree planting and trimming; dirt and fill work; fence repairs, roadway repairs and maintenance; sign repair and replacement; sweeping; vehicle fleet maintenance; and snow removal.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE: The Airport consists of over 350,000 sq. ft. including the terminal building. Maintenance of this area is the responsibility of the Building Maintenance section. This section handles the maintenance of the electrical distribution system, computerized boilers, the airfield lighting system, and the airfield surface sensor system, as well as the plumbing, electrical and ventilation systems. Focus is given to both preventative and routine maintenance.

SAFETY: Safety is a priority, therefore the Airport has a dedicated section charged

Engineering and Planning Accomplishments

⇒ Responded to tenant needs by providing improvements, such as: the remodeled portion of the terminal's second floor for the TSA; construction of Taxiway M, a full length taxiway to Runway 1R-19L, for the Cessna Citation Service Center; and an upgrade to the parking lot lighting for the FAA leased facilities for security purposes.

⇒ Provided security improvements to the airfield through an expansion and remodeling of the Airport Public Safety Building as well as adding and upgrading the security camera system.

⇒ Updating of both airports' master plans, as required by the FAA, to evaluate and forecast, as well as match them with expanding the airfield facilities. These reports were completed in 2004 and made available to the community as approved by the FAA.

⇒ Developed Pavement Condition Inventories for both airports to satisfy a grant condition and to allow staff to program pavement replacement projects.

with providing a safe and secure environment to the users of the airport resulting in preservation of life and property. The Federal Aviation Administration and Transportation Security Administration mandate that the airport maintain security on airport property. In that regard, this division provides various law enforcement functions, including: patrol; ground transportation control; investigations; and enforcement of airport regulations. In addition they handle lost and found, aircraft rescue and firefighting, and service as first responders--all on a 24-hour basis.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Airport operations are funded entirely by user fees. Revenues are comprised primarily of tenant rentals, flight fees and concessions. In addition, the Airport generates revenue through the sale of utilities to tenants. A large portion of the overall operational duties of the Airport is associated with

Safety Performance Measures

Goal: Provide a safe and secure environment to the users of the airport resulting in preservation of life and property.

| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Responses to aircraft emergencies. | 47 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Responses to medical emergencies. | 99 | 110 | 120 | 130 |
| Number of non-compliance findings with Part 139 of Federal Regulations during Federal inspections. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistance calls made. | 4,056 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 |



compliance with Federal safety and environmental mandates. Regulations relate to many facets of the operation such as airfield lighting systems, airfield pavements, the computer-controlled access security system, underground storage tanks, storm water runoff control and hazardous materials disposal.

2004 provided for the completion of both the 20-year Master Plan and the Terminal Area Plan. These plans provided for the direction and focus of the future development of the Airport properties. Included in this was the decision to construct a new terminal building. Currently, the Airport is in excellent shape to take on additional debt service by continually supporting low debt and high cash balances. The airport has also positioned itself to take on this debt by paying for projects out of cash in recent years.



FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Hire a Program Manager and begin design of new terminal building and construction of related improvements such as a new cargo building and parking modifications.
- Provide security improvements to the airfield.
- Sustain business-friendly environment for airlines, general aviation, aircraft manufactures and all other tenants.
- Purchase passenger loading bridges to enhance travelers' experience at Mid-Continent Airport.
- Respond to tenant needs by providing improvements to existing facilities or expansions.
- Retain the fiscally self-sustaining airport status.
- Team with community leaders on economic development initiatives.
- Provide additional affordable, responsive air service.
- Establish a marketing plan that promotes the airport, its services and image.
- Continue enhancements to provide a safe environment for the traveling public.
- Match average fares of surrounding out-of-state markets that include Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Omaha.
- Match departures, non-stop destinations and seat capacity comparable to those of the surrounding out-of-state markets that include Omaha, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City.

| Airport Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Airport Fund Revenue | 18,386,946 | 19,333,250 | 19,700,400 | 19,983,650 | 20,147,250 |
| Personal Services | 5,536,814 | 5,982,330 | 5,900,620 | 6,268,170 | 6,644,410 |
| Contractual Services | 335,741 | 3,454,640 | 3,705,530 | 3,824,860 | 3,894,360 |
| Commodities | 692,275 | 874,910 | 949,330 | 902,500 | 885,800 |
| Capital Outlay | 218,695 | 274,100 | 226,800 | 283,250 | 467,250 |
| Other | 4,263,945 | 4,767,990 | 4,567,990 | 4,585,330 | 4,549,100 |
| Total Airport Fund Expenditures | 14,047,469 | 15,353,970 | 15,350,270 | 15,864,110 | 16,441,170 |
| Airport Fund Cash Balance | 4,339,476 | 12,749,806 | 8,689,606 | 12,809,146 | 16,515,226 |
| Total full-time positions | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Total part-time positions | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total FTE positions | 111.25 | *112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 |

* The 2005 Budget included an additional Custodial Worker II and a limited Engineering Aide II.

For additional information on the Airport Department visit <http://www.flywichita.com/>



WICHITA MID-CONTINENT AIRPORT

Pictured above left is the current terminal building for the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, which was built in 1954. The current location of the Airport was chosen after the United States Air Force acquired the land, which was the Wichita Airport that is now McConnell Air Force Base. Plans for a new terminal building to accommodate the rise in passenger traffic are currently underway. Pictured above right is the conceptual photo of the new Mid-Continent Airport terminal due to be completed in 2009.



GOLF

The mission of the Golf Division is to offer high quality golfing opportunities on a self-sustaining basis.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

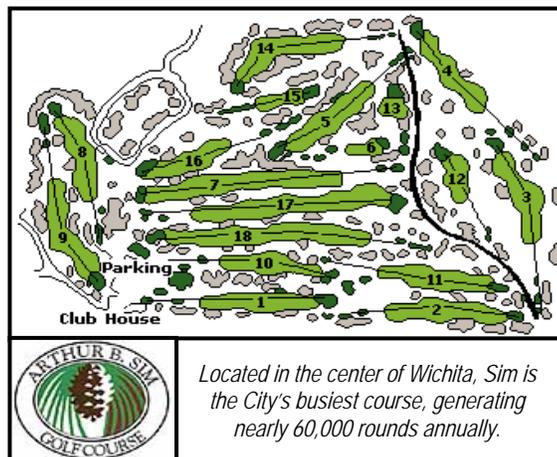
1. Provide value to the public Golf Customer.
 - a. Purchase modern equipment to reduce staff hours involved in labor intensive operations
 - b. Schedule maintenance activities to avoid customer interruption, and costly overtime situations
 - c. Utilize seasonal help during peak months, to avoid increased fixed costs during the non-peak months.
2. Continue to market golf in Wichita to increase golf as a recreational alternative for citizens.
 - a. Provide up-to-date, easily useable internet access for customers, at [www. Golfwichita.com](http://www.Golfwichita.com)
 - b. Coordinate marketing opportunities with other City departments and utilize CVB resources.
3. Continue to provide enjoyable customer experiences at Wichita Golf Courses.
 - a. Monitor customer satisfaction by use of surveys
 - b. Record complaints, and encourage prompt rectification of complaints.
4. Provide and maintain open space for the aesthetic enjoyment of all citizens, as well as providing a natural storm water collection system.
 - a. Continue to maintain acreage at Wichita Golf Courses in a manner that is appropriate for golf play, but also preserves green space.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark

| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Operating cost per round | \$18.00 | \$17.91 | \$18.56 | \$18.96 | \$19.30 |
| 1 | FTE per acre maintained | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| 2 | Website hits | 200,000 | 213,567 | 250,000 | 300,000 | 350,000 |
| 3a | Satisfaction rating by customers | 90% | N/A | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| 3b | Complaints per 1,000 transactions | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Total acres maintained | 776 | 776 | 776 | 776 | 776 |





RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Auburn Hills golf course has been open for three full years, provide high quality public golfing opportunities at a reasonable price. It has been ranked as one of the top ten public courses in Kansas.
- Rounds continue to be depressed, following a national trend in the golf industry. Nationwide, rounds are down 6% since 2001. In Wichita, rounds are down nearly 9%.
- The five municipal courses hosted over 17,000 rounds of youth golf, including Junior Golf, and rounds by teams from the following schools: East, West, South, North, Northwest, Southeast, Heights, Goddard, Carroll and Trinity. In addition, both Friends University and Kansas Newman University have practiced at City courses in the past.
- The City launched the GolfWichita.com web site in February 2003. This site provides course information and allows golfers to make tee time reservations. Over 200,000 website hits were recorded in 2004.
- The City successfully operated two additional clubhouses for the entire year. In the fall of 2003, after the resignation of contracted PGA Professionals, City staff took over management duties at MacDonald and LW Clapp courses.

OVERVIEW

The City operates five golf courses: Arthur B. Sim Park, L.W. Clapp, Alfred MacDonald, Tex Consolver and Auburn Hills. City staff maintains each course and the entire golf operation is supervised by the Golf Course Manager employed by the City. Currently, at two of the five courses, the City contracts with a PGA pro who is responsible for the pro shop and concessions. At Auburn Hills, LW Clapp and MacDonald, a City Golf Pro manages the clubhouse operations.

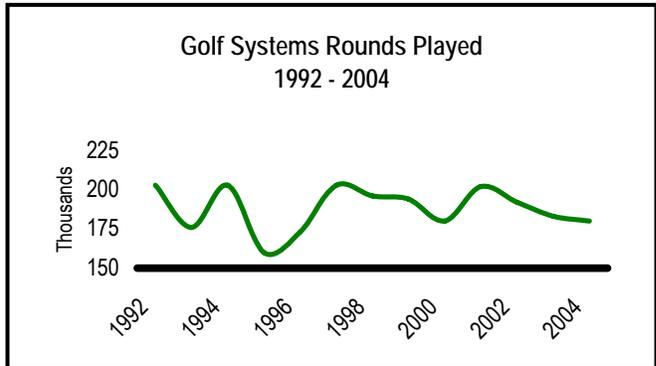
The courses are funded by the Golf Fund with operating revenues derived solely from user fees. Annually, around 200,000 rounds are estimated to be played at the City's courses. Fees include regular green fees, weekend/holiday fees, season passes and tournament fees.

The five courses each offer a different set of challenges. Opened in west Wichita in 1969, Tex Consolver Golf Course, at 7,361 yards, is the longest of the City's four courses. The par 72 course is considered one of the most challenging, with water in play on 8 holes and a fair amount of tree cover. In 1993, a new irrigation system was installed, at a cost of \$840,000. Annually, over 46,000 rounds are played.

The L.W. Clapp Golf Course, located in southeast Wichita, is the smallest course, occupying 95 acres. The tight layout coupled with a creek wandering through the course creates many challenging holes. The par 70 course measures 6,087 yards, and hosts around 39,000 rounds annually. The course

received a major renovation in 1988 with new greens and a new irrigation system.

Sim course is located in the center of Wichita and is the oldest municipal course, dating to 1919. At 6,330 yards, the par 70 course offers a simplified layout, with tree-lined fairways leading to well bunkered greens. Sim is the City's busiest course, generating nearly 52,000 rounds annually. The course was enhanced in 1988, with significant tee box and green renovations, in addition to a new irrigation system.



The par 71 MacDonald Golf Course is generally considered to be the best all-around municipal course. The course measures 6,911 yards, and features rolling terrain and fairways lined with mature cottonwood trees. Over 44,000 rounds are played

Behind the Names of the Wichita Municipal Courses

Arthur B Sim Memorial Park - This course was developed in 1919. The course honors Arthur B. Sim. Mr. Sim's father Coler L. Sim donated a large tract of land (what is now Sim Park) to the City to memorialize his son after his untimely death.

L. W. Clapp Park - The former Meadowlark course was built in the 1920's and acquired by the City in 1954. The course is named after L.W. Clapp, who served as Mayor from 1917 - 1919; as City Manager from 1919 - 1921, and later for many years as the President of the Board of Park Commissioners.

MacDonald Park - This course was opened initially in 1911 as the Wichita Country Club. The City purchased it in 1951. The course is named after Alfred B. MacDonald, Wichita City Manager from 1939 - 1941.

Consolver - Pawnee Prairie course, as it was initially known, was constructed by the City in 1969 on land adjacent to the Airport. The course was re-dedicated in 2000 in honor of the late Beal "Tex" Consolver. Tex, a member of the Kansas Golf Hall of Fame who was widely considered to be "Mr. Public Golf" in Wichita, worked with the Park Board for over 58 years.

Auburn Hills - Opened on May 25, 2001, this course is the only corridor course in the municipal system. The course name recognizes the golden grain fields that grace the rolling terrain of Kansas.



annually at MacDonald. During 1995, the City invested nearly \$2 million in a complete renovation of the course, including a new irrigation system and 18 new greens. MacDonald Course, which opened initially in 1911 as the Wichita County Club, was extensively renovated in 1995.

Auburn Hills course is the City's newest, opening in May 2001. This course was the result of a public/private partnership and the investment of over \$11 million. Designed by world-renowned golf course designer Perry Dye, the course is one of the finest in the region. In just its fourth year, the course has been consistently rated as one of the top ten public courses in Kansas.

Depending on the layout of the course, between three and eight full-time City staff provide maintenance. A Maintenance Superintendent, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent and a Greenskeeper direct the activities at each course. Seasonal part-time staff are used extensively, particularly during the summer months. With its corridor-style design, maintenance at Auburn Hills is more labor intensive. In addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, six additional full time staff are involved in course maintenance.

Clubhouse operations at two City courses are provided by PGA Pros, under contract with the City. At these courses, the Pros provide golf carts, lessons, limited concessions and pro shop items. These contracts expire at the end of 2005. The Auburn Hills clubhouse includes an expanded pro shop and full grill service operated by a PGA Pro employed by the City. Pro shops and concessions at LW Clapp and MacDonald courses are also now operated by the City employed PGA Pros. In addition, a City operated fleet of golf carts is available at Auburn Hills, LW Clapp and MacDonald.



The Junior Golf Program provides golfing opportunities for youth at a reduced rate of \$2 per round.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Golf revenues are generated exclusively from user fees (green fees, cart rentals and concession sales) and interest earned on fund balances. All golf expenditures are funded through user

fees, with no General Fund subsidization of golf expenditures. In addition, the Golf Fund reimburses the General Fund for administrative support through administrative charges.

In the past decade, except for periods during which courses were being renovated, approximately 200,000 rounds were played annually. However, the past few years have experienced a depressed number of rounds, consistent with nationwide golf trends. With the completion of Auburn Hills, annual rounds are expected eventually to increase to around 220,000; however, through 2004 rounds continue to remain subdued, even with the addition of Auburn Hills.

The reduced play of recent years, although typical of industry experience across the nation, occurred at a time when the debt service demands on the Golf Fund were peaking. Fortunately, rounds played appear to have bottomed out. After 2006, bonds issued to finance the 1995 renovation of MacDonald will payout, leaving the debt on Auburn Hills as the only meaningful debt service. However, until play picks up, it is anticipated that some debt service payments may be temporarily deferred. This determination will be made at year end each year, in order to maintain adequate cash balances for cash flow purposes during the slower winter months.

During the summer months, the courses host Junior Golf. The Junior Golf Program provides golfing opportunities for youth at a reduced rate of \$2 per round. The program has been very successful and not only provides summer recreation for

During the summer months, the courses host Junior Golf, which provides golfing opportunities for youth at a reduced rate of \$2 per round.

youth, but helps to develop future golfers for the City courses. In addition, the City provides seniors with discount rates. Several local high school golf teams practice at city courses at reduced rates, and city courses host many state and regional high school golf tournaments, both for boys and girls.

In the past two decades, the City has invested over \$14 million in course capital improvements. This effort has included major renovations at Sim Park and L.W. Clapp in 1988; a new irrigation system at Consolver in 1993; and total renovation of the MacDonald course in 1995. These capital improvement projects culminated with the completion of the new Auburn Hills Golf Course in west Wichita in 2001.

The Golf budget includes enhanced grounds maintenance under a program that began in 1997. Since that time, maintenance staff have aggressively overseeded fairways, rebuilt tee boxes, improved drainage and completed other projects. Enhanced operating expenses, coupled with the capital investment of the last decade, are intended to ensure a high quality round of golf at a reasonable price. In the future, additional capital investment in renovated clubhouses and additional rip rapping of shore lines is programmed.



FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Continue to provide golf to the public at reasonable rates in an increasingly competitive market
- Maintain public open space for recreation in an environmentally sensitive fashion.
- Develop options for City management of golf courses upon the termination of contracted Pro contracts.
- Begin the planning process for major clubhouse renovations at the courses in the future.



Two high school golfers size up a putt at Auburn Hills during the Girls 5A-6A State Championship Tournament held in October 2003.

| Golf Budget Summary | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Golf Fund Revenue | 3,576,454 | 4,148,570 | 4,397,730 | 4,770,550 | 4,898,030 |
| Personal Services | 1,457,948 | 1,468,280 | 1,458,630 | 1,530,460 | 1,609,800 |
| Contractual Services | 1,089,669 | 1,244,150 | 1,251,760 | 1,245,090 | 1,241,040 |
| Commodities | 341,204 | 408,240 | 426,320 | 426,820 | 426,820 |
| Capital Outlay | 159,294 | 235,000 | 215,000 | 220,000 | 220,200 |
| Other | 642,304 | 865,490 | 1,467,850 | 1,637,950 | 1,444,940 |
| Total Golf Fund Expenditures | 3,690,420 | 4,221,160 | 4,819,560 | 5,060,320 | 4,942,600 |
| Golf Fund Balance | 228,189 | 293,531 | 381,359 | 411,589 | 417,019 |
| Total full-time positions | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Total part-time positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTE positions | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |

Note: There are no position changes.

For additional information on Golf visit www.golfwichita.com



NON-DEPARTMENTAL

The Non-departmental budget is established for the purpose of funding programs that are not part of specific departmental or division budgets.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Reduced its liability to League of Kansas Municipalities by 7 percent due to early payoff of a building assessment.
- Continued its commitment of \$100,000 in annual funding for reforestation programs.
- Committed additional funding of \$54,670 for enhanced broadcast of City Council meetings and City marketing programs on the internet and cable television.
- An additional 2,338 trees were planted throughout the community through reforestation funding.

OVERVIEW

The City maintains several budgets that cannot be uniquely attributed to departments. These budgets fund programs that can be broadly categorized in three primary areas: Infrastructure, Community Support, and Organizational Investment. The programs are designed to benefit all of the City's stakeholders, both within and outside of the organization. The categories and some of the programs within them are further described below.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City's commitment to economic development continues at the robust pace set in 2004, with total funding for economic incentives of up to \$1,000,000 allotted. The City has extended economic incentives to help companies in all of its major industries, including health care, manufacturing, and communications.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The City Manager's office oversees the majority of these programs, including plans for broadcasting City Council meetings and marketing programs, workshops, and periodic public service offerings. Additional funding will be committed to enhance broadcasting of the programs on the internet, thus extending the reach of the community beyond traditional geographic limits. *Newly offered Internet broadcasts of City Council meetings and marketing programs serve to extend the reach of the community beyond its traditional borders.* Additional funding is also committed for Community Relations, which supports many local services, facilities, and functions related to community information. Additionally, Research and Development activities will continue to be funded at the level of \$75,000. Finally, election expenses continue to be funded every other year, including 2005 and 2007.

ORGANIZATIONAL INVESTMENT

The City will continue to invest in the workforce by committing funds for tuition reimbursement. After having been previously included in the Employee Training and Development account for the past several years, additional tuition funds are being made available to employees who choose to further their professional and personal development. The traditional non-departmental Employee Training Account will also be continued, although it will be funded at lower levels than in the past.

Memberships are another way in which the City supports its employees. Memberships in local, regional, statewide and national professional organizations are funded this year. Examples include the Kansas Technical Training Initiative, National League of Cities, US Conference of Mayors, Minority Business Council, and the Regional Area Economic Partnership through Wichita State's Hugo Wall School of Urban and Public Affairs.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Non-departmental programs are financed primarily from the General Fund. The City continues to commit funding for all major programs that have been created in recent years.



Economic development incentives have been helpful to the City in its efforts to create and retain good jobs.



| Non-departmental Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 38,006 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Contractual Services | 288,314 | 596,460 | 644,220 | 506,840 | 606,840 |
| Commodities | 15,493 | 54,500 | 50,670 | 46,000 | 50,670 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 800,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 1,141,813 | 2,075,960 | 2,129,890 | 1,987,840 | 2,092,510 |

| Non-departmental Budget Summary by Category | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Memberships | 211,139 | 280,630 | 293,890 | 222,510 | 222,510 |
| Employee Training/Development | 97,956 | 125,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Tuition Reimbursement | 38,006 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Reforestation | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Economic Development Activities | 550,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Broadcasting | 18,936 | 20,330 | 75,000 | 20,330 | 75,000 |
| Election Expenses | 0 | 50,000 | 16,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Research & Development | 60,265 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Employee Recognition | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Community Relations | 65,510 | 75,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 1,141,813 | 2,075,960 | 2,129,890 | 1,987,840 | 1,792,510 |

For additional information on Non-departmental programs visit www.wichita.gov/



TOURISM & CONVENTION

The mission of the Tourism and Convention Fund is to support and promote tourism and convention activity in Wichita.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENT

- 2004 Transient Guest Tax revenue collection is approximately 9.8% more than 2003.
- Wichita successfully hosted five major conventions in 2004, one of which was the Women's International Bowling Congress with an economic impact of nearly \$41 million, according to the conducted survey.
- Wichita will be hosting the ABC Men's Bowling Tournament in 2011, and annual support payments for this event started in 2004.
- The annual allocation for the Greater Wichita Convention Visitor's Bureau has been increased; additional funds are included in the 2007 budget for rent increases.

Recent capital investments in convention facilities in the East Bank and Old Town areas have added new debt, increasing the fund's annual expenditures. Debt service on the East Bank conference center parking facility and the new Century II and Expo Hall energy complex began in 1998. Most significantly, the City's annual debt service commitment to the East Bank conference center began in 2000. The Expo Hall debt service was paid off in 2004. However, the East Bank debt service will escalate to over \$1.2 million in 2005, which may have a considerable impact on the amount of funding available for other projects. There were two location fees also included in the 2004 budget: funding support for the Women's International Bowling Congress will be paid off this year, and funding support for the ABC Men's Bowling Tournament, scheduled in 2011, started in 2004. In 2005, Transient Guest tax is projected to increase by three percent over the last 5-year average to allow for some increases in the expenditure budget. The 2005 Revised budget included the increases for GWCVB's annual allocation, and continued support for the Wichita Aviation Festival, which is now called Kansas Fly Festival.

OVERVIEW

The Tourism and Convention Fund, financed through a six percent transient guest tax on hotel and motel rooms in Wichita, provides monies to support tourism and convention, infrastructure, and promotion in the City. Transient Guest tax funds are governed by the provisions of Charter Ordinance No. 91 authorizing funding of convention and tourism activities and operation or maintenance of Century II.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Tourism and Convention Fund finances and operations are well defined and prioritized, based on language in the Charter Ordinances. Fund priorities are: 1) debt service for tourism and convention facilities, 2) operational deficit subsidies and 3) care and maintenance of Century II. Obligations connected to debt service and improvements require the major portion of the Fund's capacity. Funds are also allocated to general tourism and convention promotion, primarily through the Greater Wichita Convention & Visitor's Bureau (GWCVB).



Warren Theatre in Old Town. Picture taken by Darren Decker.

| Tourism and Convention Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Total Revenue | 4,943,227 | 4,598,060 | 4,655,660 | 4,737,520 | 4,832,090 |
| Budgeted Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Century II/Expo Hall | 2,453,680 | 2,422,960 | 2,355,780 | 2,949,850 | 2,598,610 |
| Promotion / Convention | 1,775,569 | 1,361,320 | 1,833,000 | 1,850,330 | 1,947,830 |
| Tourism Initiative & Marketing | 144,732 | 529,500 | 145,000 | 145,000 | 145,000 |
| Other | 259,700 | 304,700 | 284,700 | 179,020 | 154,020 |
| Total Expenditures | 4,633,681 | 4,618,480 | 4,618,480 | 5,124,200 | 4,845,460 |
| Fund Balance | 605,765 | 210,719 | 642,945 | 256,265 | 242,895 |

For additional information on the GWCVB visit www.visitwichita.com!



TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

The Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District budgets are established for one of two purposes. The environmental TIFs pay for remediation of pollution problems while protecting property values in polluted areas. The economic development TIFs use growth in property values within the TIF District to pay for City-financed capital improvements.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The WATER Center cleans the contaminated water in the Gilbert and Mosley District using air sparging technology. Additionally, the Center houses environmental education and community events.
- Environmental assessments and groundwater testing continued in the Gilbert and Mosley and North Industrial Corridor (NIC) Districts.
- East Bank District 2003 revenues exceeded expectations, due to updated appraisals on several properties within the District.
- Many of the Central and Hillside improvements were completed in 2003. As businesses move into the area, the District valuation will increase.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

Kansas State law (K.S.A. 12-1770) provides that costs related to the redevelopment of an area designated as “blighted” or a “conservation area” may be recovered using Tax Increment Financing (TIF). The TIF mechanism dedicates the property tax revenue resulting from redevelopment (and assumed subsequent increased property values) toward repayment of the initial redevelopment cost.

State law (K.S.A. 12-1771a) also allows the City to fund the cleanup of an environmentally contaminated area using a special type of TIF. Environmental tax increment (decrement) financing involves the restoration of property values in a contaminated area to higher, pre-contamination levels and capture up to 20% of the increment of property tax produced by the valuation increase to pay cleanup costs.

The economic development TIFs comprises five separate redevelopment projects: East Bank, Old Town, 21st & Grove, Central & Hillside and Old Town Cinema. Each of these projects provides TIF financing to defray the cost of infrastructure redevelopment and/or enhancements within the districts. The environmental TIFs address groundwater contamination remediation projects and consist of two separate districts, Gilbert & Mosley and North Industrial Corridor.

Economic Development TIFs. Economic development TIF funds are used to pay the debt service costs associated with bonds issued to finance redevelopment costs within the districts. Redevelopment activities include improvements to

sidewalks, streets, curbs and gutters, street lighting and other public infrastructure improvements and public amenities. The improvements help ensure that the areas remain vital components of the City’s overall economic growth strategy.

The Economic Development Division of the City Manager’s Office administers the economic development TIFs. The Division assists in forecasting TIF revenue, as well as establishing the mechanism and schedule for debt repayment. Expenditures are primarily debt service payments on the infrastructure improvements used in the development of the districts.

Environmental TIFs. TIF District #1 was established in 1991 to fund the clean up of groundwater contamination in the Gilbert & Mosley area in south central and southeast Wichita. At that time, the City entered into an agreement with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) whereby the City agreed to undertake the clean-up to avoid the substantial cost and stigma associated with designation as a Superfund site. TIF District #2 was established in January 1996 to fund the clean up of groundwater contamination in the North Industrial Corridor (NIC) area in north central Wichita.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- In the Gilbert and Mosley TIF, studies and reports required by KDHE are nearly complete. Once the studies and recommendations are approved, design of pollution remediation systems can begin.
- For Gilbert and Mosley projects, financial support from potentially responsible parties (PRPs) will be critical to implementing pollution mitigation measures.
- In the NIC TIF, preliminary studies and reports are already underway. When completed, the reports will be filed with KDHE. After preliminary KDHE approval, a pollution mitigation strategy and schedule will be developed.
- Continuing growth and development in economic development TIF districts will be required to fully cover all debt service costs. Currently several of the TIFs are in arrears on their debt payments.



Tax Increment Financing Budget Summary

| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Gilbert and Mosley TIF Fund Revenues | 5,162,203 | 3,005,040 | 3,875,000 | 3,040,040 | 3,040,040 |
| Gilbert and Mosley TIF Fund Expenditures | 3,659,745 | 5,715,190 | 2,788,430 | 6,361,190 | 3,024,850 |
| Gilbert and Mosley TIF Fund Balance | 2,452,680 | 279,082 | 3,539,250 | 217,900 | 233,490 |
| North Industrial Corridor TIF Fund Revenues | 1,187,401 | 1,195,300 | 1,184,210 | 1,207,300 | 1,213,300 |
| North Industrial Corridor TIF Fund Expenditures | 768,477 | 3,618,250 | 1,419,660 | 3,884,090 | 1,199,090 |
| North Industrial Corridor TIF Fund Balance | 2,912,336 | 155,532 | 2,676,886 | 96 | 14,306 |
| East Bank TIF Fund Revenues | 454,677 | 497,970 | 504,870 | 579,420 | 580,920 |
| East Bank TIF Fund Expenditures | 492,850 | 1,050,400 | 1,010,400 | 590,350 | 609,690 |
| East Bank TIF Fund Balance | 545,568 | 48,431 | 40,038 | 29,108 | 338 |
| Old Town TIF Fund Revenues | 438,651 | 700,400 | 482,280 | 690,650 | 694,150 |
| Old Town TIF Fund Expenditures | 194,404 | 1,624,450 | 110,000 | 1,810,640 | 243,930 |
| Old Town TIF Fund Balance | 750,472 | 17,975 | 1,122,752 | 2,762 | 452,982 |
| 21 st and Grove TIF Fund Revenues | 68,937 | 79,880 | 20,120 | 20,270 | 20,370 |
| 21 st and Grove TIF Fund Expenditures | 78,000 | 79,880 | 20,200 | 20,300 | 20,400 |
| 21 st and Grove TIF Fund Balance | 99 | 2 | 19 | 89 | 59 |
| Central and Hillside TIF Fund Revenues | 87,147 | 1,127,600 | 885,390 | 983,520 | 984,960 |
| Central and Hillside TIF Fund Expenditures | 87,000 | 1,127,600 | 885,390 | 983,520 | 984,960 |
| Central and Hillside TIF Fund Balance | 147 | 0 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| Old Town Cinema TIF Fund Revenues | 52,252 | 181,640 | 562,670 | 323,080 | 323,300 |
| Old Town Cinema TIF Fund Expenditures | 52,000 | 181,640 | 562,920 | 323,080 | 323,300 |
| Old Town Cinema TIF Fund Balance | 252 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total FTE positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

For additional information on Tax Increment Financing visit <http://www.wichita.gov/>!



SELF-SUPPORTING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The Self-Supporting Municipal Improvement District (SSMID) is established to promote downtown and foster economic growth and vitality in the downtown area.

OVERVIEW

In 2000, the City Council approved the formation of a Self-Supporting Municipal Improvement District (SSMID) in downtown Wichita. The SSMID is a benefit assessment district created to improve and convey special benefits to properties located within the central business district of Wichita. The district was endorsed by a majority of downtown property owners with the stated purpose of financing improvements and services in the central business district on a supplemental basis. Activities funded by the SSMID will supplement, not replace, existing downtown promotion/marketing activities.

Under State law, the District has a 10-year lifespan, with SSMID funds available beginning on January 1, 2002. After 10 years, the SSMID may be renewed by repeating the district formation process. The district currently levies an additional 5.95 mills of property tax on commercial properties located within the district to support SSMID activities; State law provides that up to 10 mills may be levied for this purpose. This additional tax revenue is dedicated solely to SSMID activities.

The SSMID is governed by the City Council. The Kansas SSMID statute allows for the creation of an advisory board to submit operating plans and budgets to the Council, and to provide assistance in policy direction for SSMID-funded activities. Voting members of the SSMID Advisory Board must be property owners and/or lessees of commercial property (or corporate designees) within the District, and must provide evidence that they pay SSMID assessments.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The goals of the SSMID include providing a strong, unified voice for the downtown area; strengthening downtown's competitiveness to attract and retain businesses; and protecting and enhancing downtown property values. Supported activities include image enhancement, marketing, business retention and recruitment, urban vitality improvements and operational activities.



City of Wichita downtown area.

| Self Supporting Municipal Improvement District Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| SSMID Fund Revenue | 592,608 | 591,150 | 591,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| Contracted Program Activities | 564,880 | 566,150 | 566,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| Loan Repayment | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total SSMID Fund Expenditures | 589,880 | 591,150 | 591,150 | 614,790 | 614,790 |
| SSMID Fund Balance | 27,615 | 7 | 27,615 | 27,615 | 27,615 |
| Total FTE positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

For additional information on the Self-Supporting Municipal Improvement District visit <http://www.downtownwichita.org/main.cfm!>



OFFICE OF CENTRAL INSPECTION

The Office of Central Inspection exists to promote, enhance and ensure a safe, sanitary, and healthy environment for every building in which Wichitans live and work, and to promote, enhance and ensure strong, stable and healthy neighborhoods throughout Wichita.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Deliver fast, timely and efficient field services to the construction community. (Strategic Priority I, II)
 - a. Make timely inspections.
 - b. Improve delivery of permits to customers.
 - c. Increase inspection efficiency through uses of new technology.
2. Increase efficiency of plan review. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Maintain and Increase capacity of plan review process.
 - b. Monitor plan review "turn-around" ratio.
3. Encourage adaptation of new technology by all members of the construction community. (Strategic Priority I)
 - a. Use of Internet permitting.
 - b. Use of technology for case monitoring.
4. Manage growth in nuisance abatement cases. (Strategic Priority III)
 - a. Increase efficiency of code inspectors.
 - b. Faster case resolution.



The Office of Central Inspection issued building permits on a record 1,669 new homes during 2004.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES



City of Wichita - Internal Benchmark

| Dept. | Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-------|-----------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1a | Building inspections | 30,000 | 25,499 | 27,000 | 27,500 | 28,000 |
| | 1a | Building permits issued | 8,000 | 8,441 | 7,600 | 7,800 | 8,000 |
| | 1b | Trade inspections | 60,000 | 59,753 | 58,500 | 59,000 | 59,500 |
| | 1b | Trade permits issued | 18,000 | 17,997 | 17,200 | 17,500 | 17,500 |
| | 1c | Overtime dollars | \$90,000 | \$184,918 | \$125,000 | \$110,000 | \$95,000 |
| | 1c | Housing code enforcement inspections | 26,000 | 23,228 | 24,000 | 25,000 | 26,000 |
| | 2a | Number of Commercial plan reviews completed annually | 750 | 642 | 675 | 700 | 750 |
| | 2b | Plan review turn-around ratio – large projects | 75% | 67% | 67% | 70% | 75% |
| | 2b | Plan review turn-around ratio – small projects | 80% | 80% | 75% | 75% | 80% |
| | 3a | Contractors in e-permitting system | 7,000 | N/A | 3,800 | 5,000 | 6,500 |
| | 4a | Housing code cases opened annually | 1,600 | 1,442 | 1,540 | 1,570 | 1,600 |
| | 4b | Housing code cases closed annually | 1,600 | 1,418 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Office of Central Inspection implemented permitting, licensing and scheduling; Internet permit/case review and citizen case review/comment capabilities are now in place for most functions.
- Recently updated model codes for building, mechanical and plumbing disciplines were presented and reviewed for adoption, with input and endorsement from industry representatives.
- Wireless field technology for neighborhood inspection case-tracking is fully in place. Similar capability will be extended to all OCI field staffing later in 2005. Outcomes include reduced overtime, more field presence, and better response time to contractor inspection requests.
- Re-emphasized community-oriented neighborhood enforcement in 2004, by
 - Successfully managing 84 neighborhood cleanups
 - Initiating 12.5% more Housing code cases
 - Initiating 12.6% more Zoning/Graffiti cases

OVERVIEW

The Office of Central Inspection is fully funded by permit, license, and plan review fees. OCI provides building, housing and zoning code enforcement for developers, building contractors, homeowners and business owners. The core services are provided by certified building and housing inspection personnel.

DIVISION DESCRIPTION

The Office of Central Inspection includes 73 personnel and is divided into four areas: Administration, Building Code Review, Neighborhood Standards Inspection, and Building Code Review.

ADMINISTRATION: Administration consists of a Superintendent, Administrative Supervisor and 10 support staff. Primary responsibilities include policy-making and strategic planning activities for the department, *OCI Inspectors kept pace with a record level of building activity during 2004, with 1,669 new homes having been completed.* dispatching inspection personnel, scheduling inspections, and face-to-face customer service functions. Administration is also given responsibility for measuring overall performance of the department, and resolving unanticipated inspection issues. Administration also helps to ensure that an adequate fund balance reserve is maintained, per resolution 95-560, agreed to jointly by the City and the Wichita Area Builders Association (WABA). Reports of revenues, expenditures, fund balance and construction activity are compiled and shared with the budget office on a monthly basis for monitoring and action.



Neighborhood Inspection personnel successfully managed a total of 84 neighborhood cleanup projects during 2004.

BUILDING CODE ADMINISTRATION: Construction plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and elevator construction and code enforcement. In 2004 this group performed approximately 90,000 inspections, many of them follow-up inspections to ensure that code corrections were made in the construction process.

NEIGHBORHOOD STANDARDS INSPECTION: This division is tasked with enforcing neighborhood codes. This is done by responding to citizen complaints, performing on-site inspections, and following through when necessary to initiate cases that come before the Board of Standards Code and Appeals. Staff consists of 3 Field Inspection Supervisors, 17 Inspectors, and 1 Administrative Aide.

BUILDING PLAN REVIEW: The plan review area coordinates with builders and reviews blueprints and new plans. This division serves as a barometer for future building activity. After construction plans are reviewed and approved by Plan Review personnel, builders can begin the process of moving their ideas off of the drawing board and converting them into tangible structures.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

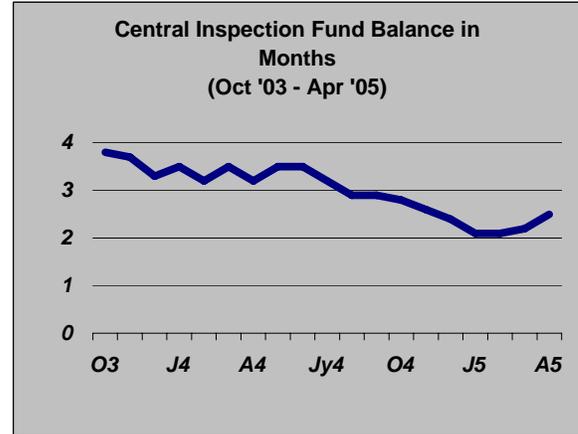
OCI receives no General Fund support. Funding is generated from the collection of permit, inspection and plan review fees, license and examination fees and a few miscellaneous special assessments. OCI and WABA jointly agreed to set a reserve balance of between 3 and 4 months of the current year operating budget. At the end of 2004, this reserve was at 2.5 months. Steps are taken by adjusting base rates as necessary to keep the fund reserve compliant with Resolution 95-560.

In 2006 funding will be added for technology to sustain good service by the department to the building community. In addition, funding will be committed for supporting an increased emphasis by the City on clean-up of substandard housing and neighborhoods.



FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Effective and efficient service delivery to large areas of new annexation completed within the past 7 years.
- Increased focus on ADA enforcement in building, commercial plan review, permitting and code inspection.
- Enable electronic submittal of plans and long-range digital storage of such plans.
- Implementation of StopBlight programs, primarily related to identification of abandoned properties, completion of a boarded up properties inventory/registration program and implementation of special County sales of abandoned properties (as allowed by State law).
- Adjusted work schedules for hourly employees to better adapt to construction industry needs while further reducing overtime costs.
- Review and enhancement of Wichita Existing Building Code within 12 months, with input from design and building industries.
- Provide support and implementation to 21st Street/North Industrial Corridor Revitalization Project.



| Office of Central Inspection Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 4,180,018 | 4,280,760 | 4,052,560 | 4,115,690 | 4,282,930 |
| Contractual Services | 1,029,280 | 994,740 | 1,023,430 | 1,068,680 | 1,076,180 |
| Commodities | 21,212 | 38,670 | 38,670 | 32,420 | 32,420 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,000 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 1,870,570 | 279,760 | 281,980 | 231,940 |
| Total Expenditures | 5,230,511 | 5,584,740 | 5,394,420 | 5,509,770 | 5,623,470 |
| Administrative | 4,385,211 | 6,164,920 | 4,447,330 | 4,487,830 | 4,631,430 |
| Condemnation – Housing | 748,356 | 922,650 | 844,610 | 919,140 | 888,780 |
| Development Assistance | 96,944 | 97,170 | 102,480 | 102,800 | 103,260 |
| Total Expenditures | 5,230,511 | 5,584,740 | 5,394,420 | 5,509,770 | 5,623,470 |
| Total FTE positions | 73 | 73 | *72 | 72 | 72 |

* The 2005 Revised Budget reflects elimination of the Building Code Administrator position.

For additional information on Central Inspection programs, visit www.wichita.gov



WICHITA FARM & ART MARKET

The downtown Farm & Art Market has been attracting vendors and customers for about 28 years now. Starting in 1977, it has brought vendors off farms and out of workshops and studios to brave the weather and serve a cross-section of serious bargain hunters looking for fresh produce as well as handmade crafts and artwork. The market has become an important symbol of spring's arrival in downtown Wichita.



HUMAN RESOURCES

Human Resources is committed to building a stimulating culture of inclusion that thrives on high performance, winning in the marketplace, growing as individual and as an organization.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Develop trusted workforce with the public
(Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Implement drug screening programs for non – Safety Sensitive positions (Fire, Police & Airport Public Safety employees).
 - b. Implement an ethics policy
2. Maintain or lower attrition rate, improve employee retention recruit quality applicants, and increase employee productivity. (Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Encourage participation in the tuition reimbursement program.
 - b. Continue attending job fairs and making other recruiting visits.
 - c. Continue to develop alternative means of recruiting, including the use of technology.
 - d. Continue and enhance employee recognition efforts.
3. Enhance service provided to customers.
(Strategic Priority IV)
 - a. Survey customers and employees to determine satisfaction levels.
 - b. Develop bi-lingual programs, to encourage employees with the appropriate skills to enhance service levels to customers.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES



| Dept. Objective | Program Measure Description | Benchmark | 2004 Actual | 2005 Projected | 2006 Target | 2007 Target |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1a | DOT & Public Safety drug tests annually | 937 | N/A | 468 | 937 | 937 |
| 1b | % of eligible DOT employees tested (drug) | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| 1c | Number of sick hours per 1,000 working hours | 33 | 46 | 45 | 40 | 35 |
| 2a | Percentage of promotion – Female | 20% | 14% | 16% | 18% | 20% |
| 3a | Percentage of new hires – Female | 25% | 20% | 22% | 24% | 25% |
| 3b | City turnover rate | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| 3c | Number of employees participating in tuition reimbursement | 61 | 60 | 60 | 90 | 90 |
| 4a | Number of applications processed on-line | 8,000 | 3,848 | 4,500 | 6,000 | 8,000 |



RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Open enrollment on health, facilitate switch to new carrier
- Enhanced pre-employment testing with new computerized lab
- With the increase of the use of the Internet HR has leveraged the usage of technology to increase access avenues to the citizens of the community with the availability of allowing applications to be sent via the Internet, and has increased by 21% in the past year

OVERVIEW

The Human Resources Department maintains a merit system of employment, administers classification and compensation plans, and promulgates personnel policies and procedures. The administration of employee programs, bargaining unit negotiations and grievance investigations are coordinated through this office.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The Human Resources Department includes 18 positions with varied and diverse responsibilities. The department is responsible for the oversight of the City payroll. Over 3,200 City employees receive bi-weekly pay processed by Human Resources. Staff also maintains personnel transactions and records; directs equal employment/affirmative action programs; coordinates the employee action programs; and coordinates the employee training and development programs.

Employee training is administered by Personnel to ensure that training requests pertain to job duties and enhance the employee's working knowledge.

The Employment Relations Officer (ERO) in the Human Resources Department is tasked with resolving employee grievances. Annually, around 70 grievances are submitted. In addition, the ERO leads negotiations with the five City bargaining units on labor contracts.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Complete classification study and prepare options for implementation
- Develop a fair and effective pay policy which helps improve flexibility of services and delivers value for money
- Develop a pay system that motivates employees to be flexible, take responsibility, work as a team, improve performance and productivity, and acquire new skills – Pay for Performance
- Work to create a more diverse workforce through advanced recruitment efforts
- Continue to find uses for technology to enhance recurring efforts
- With an aging workforce and the loss of knowledge-bases HR will work to increase the number of quality applicants, while maintaining the value of staying within financial guidelines

| Human Resources Department Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| Personal Services | 1,008,806 | 1,110,990 | 1,160,510 | 1,265,830 | 1,291,720 |
| Contractual Services | 120,422 | 139,930 | 173,170 | 160,950 | 158,320 |
| Commodities | 47,309 | 34,520 | 34,520 | 34,520 | 34,520 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Local Expenditures | 1,176,538 | 1,285,440 | 1,368,200 | 1,461,300 | 1,484,560 |
| Total full-time positions | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Total part-time positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total FTE positions | 17 | 17 | *18 | 18 | 18 |

**The 2005 budget includes one additional Human Resources Specialist, for enhanced benefits coordination.*

For additional information on the Human Resources Department visit <http://www.wichita.gov/>!



DEBT SERVICE & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Debt Service Fund provides for the repayment of government debt, collateralized by the full faith and credit of the City's taxing authority.

OVERVIEW

Funding sources for debt payment include property taxes, sales taxes, transfers from other funds, special assessments and interest earnings.

The City's Debt Policy is:

- long-term borrowing (bonds) is confined to capital improvements and self-insurance programs;
- short-term debt is used for bond anticipation purposes;
- revenue bonds are issued for projects of enterprise funds;
- an aggressive retirement program be maintained for existing debt, 10 years for City at-large debt and 15 years for most special assessment debt;
- general obligation debt finances general purpose public improvements which cannot be financed from current (pay-as-you-go) revenues;
- special assessment general obligation debt is used to finance special benefit district improvements; and
- a minimum Debt Service Fund reserve of \$3 million be maintained.

A component of the debt policy is compliance with the legal debt limit. According to Kansas Statutes (K.S.A. 10-308), bonded indebtedness is not to exceed 30% of the sum of taxable tangible property valuation and motor vehicle assessed valuation within the jurisdiction. The City's compliance with the legal debt limitation is detailed in the table on the right.

FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

The budget maintains property tax support at the 10-mill level. No increases in property tax rates are assumed. Debt service estimates are based on the adopted 2004–2013 Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

The debt service projection includes general obligation local sales tax (GO-LST) bonds to finance construction of the Tyler/Maize and Woodlawn freeway interchanges

New revenue streams directly offset the debt service requirements for the Tourism and Convention (T&C) and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts. Debt service for the Hyatt Parking Garage and Energy Complex are supported by transient guest taxes exclusive to the Hyatt Hotel. The debt service of the TIF Districts is supported by property tax resulting from the improvements in the respective areas.

The pay-as-you-go program consists of temporary note repayment. Temporary notes may be used for projects, which may not qualify for tax-exempt bond status and therefore, are repaid with higher interest taxable bonds. Pay-as-you-go financing reduces future debt service requirements by retiring obligations following short-term financing.

The target fund balance is budgeted at 5% of budgeted expenditures. Projects that are under construction, but not finalized, have caused the reserve level to increase. As the unfinished projects are completed, the fund balance will be reduced to the target level.

| Statement of Legal Debt Margin As of August 1, 2005 | |
|--|------------------------|
| -2004 Tangible Valuation | \$2,545,942,142 |
| -2004 Motor Vehicle Property - Assessed Valuation | 435,709,661 |
| Equalized tangible valuation for computation of bonded indebtedness limitations | \$2,981,651,803 |
| Debt limit (30% of equalized tangible valuation) | \$894,495,541 |
| -Bonded indebtedness | \$489,651,536 |
| -Temporary notes | 66,180,000 |
| Total net debt | \$555,831,536 |
| <i><u>Less exemptions allowed by law:</u></i> | |
| -Airport | \$3,740,000 |
| -Sales Tax | 122,180,000 |
| -Park Improvements | 12,302,170 |
| -Sewer Improvements | 76,420,672 |
| -Storm Water Utility | 10,392,020 |
| Total deductions allowed by law | \$225,034,862 |
| -Legal debt applicable to debt margin | 330,796,674 |
| Legal debt margin | \$563,698,867 |



REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

Current property taxes...

- ❑ in 2006 will grow at 4.98%, decreasing to 4% annually in 2007 and beyond. No change in the taxing rate is assumed.
- ❑ assume a 10 mill levy for all years. **No change in the taxing rate is assumed.**

Delinquent tangible property tax...

- ❑ (for prior years) is projected at 4% of current property taxes levied.
- ❑ Payments in lieu of property tax (PILOT) are based on the City share of these payments from outstanding industrial revenue bonds.

Current special assessments (SAs)...

- ❑ for 2005 and thereafter are the actual special assessments certified, less any advance or prepayments, as of December 31, 2004.
- ❑ assume a 5% delinquency rate.
- ❑ will change as new assessments are issued and as owners opt for advance payment of assessments.

Prepaid special assessments...

- ❑ are from the City's payment schedules for these assessments, as of March 31, 2005.

Delinquent special assessments...

- ❑ (for prior years) are estimated based on the historical relationship (3.5%) to total current and new special assessments.

Payments in lieu of special assessments (PILOSA)...

- ❑ are developed by the Finance Department for GO/SA debt service paid directly by the Water and Sewer utilities.

Utility delinquent special assessments...

- ❑ are paid by the Water and Sewer utilities.
- ❑ are for unpaid general obligation assessments related to water and sewer projects.

New special assessment revenues...

- ❑ are projected to cover debt service (principal and interest) payments for new special assessment projects, less 5% delinquency.
- ❑ relate to debt service payment schedule assumptions below, under "Expenditure Assumptions."

Motor vehicle property taxes...

- ❑ are projected to grow 3% in 2006 and 3% annually thereafter.
- ❑ are projected first as one total amount, then allocated to the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund.

- ❑ vary between the General Fund and Debt Service Fund because of the state allocation formula, which relates to the prior (budget) year share of the current property tax levy for each fund.

Interest earnings...

- ❑ are based on an assumed investment earnings rate (2.5%) relative to unencumbered fund balance and other total (current) revenues in the Debt Service Fund.
- ❑ also include premiums or discounts from bond issuances.

City Hall parking/rent revenues...

- ❑ are based on utilization of the City Hall parking facility pursuant to estimates provided by the Property Management division.

Transfers in...

- ❑ from the Tourism and Convention Fund and the Tax Increment Financing Districts are based on debt service schedules for general obligation projects related to these funds.
- ❑ are based on actual payment schedules for current GO debt funded by property tax and special assessments.
- ❑ for local sales tax (LST) projects include the amounts for actual (current) debt service (principal and interest).

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

(GO) general obligation debt service...

- ❑ is based on actual payment schedules for current GO debt funded by property tax and special assessments.

GO/LST (local sales tax) debt service...

- ❑ reflects the actual debt service schedule for current general obligation debt funded by the local sales tax.
- ❑ includes projected future GO/LST debt service for freeway projects as approved in the 2004-2013 CIP.

Fiscal agent/other...

- ❑ represents an estimate of bond issuance costs based on 0.1% of debt service for all current GO (paid by property tax, SAs and LST).

Temporary note repayment...

- ❑ represents a source available for pay as you go financing.
- ❑ fluctuates to maintain fund balance at about 5% of annual expenditures.



New GO debt service paid from property tax...

- ❑ is estimated as the principal and interest payments needed to fund approved and potential projects.
- ❑ assumes payments spread over a ten-year period at a 4% annual cost on outstanding principal.
- ❑ assumes commencement with one interest payment within six months of bond issuance, and principal payment beginning in the year following.

New special assessment debt service...

- ❑ is estimated as the principal and interest needed for special assessment projects of \$24 million annually.
- ❑ assumes payments are spread over a 15 year period at a 4.5% annual cost on outstanding principal with one interest payment between six and 12 months after bond issuance, depending on certification to the County, and principal payments beginning in the year following.

The Adopted 2004-2013 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is presented to the City Council as a separate document. The program is a projection of infrastructure construction and reconstruction over the next decade.

The schedule of new capital projects represents the efforts of the City to address critical infrastructure needs based on evaluations of:

- Need for new capital construction to support community growth and development.
- Existing infrastructure reconstruction requirements.
- Capital investments necessary to improve services to the public.
- Coordination with available Federal and State grant funding.
- Local financing capabilities based on prior City Council policy determinations, including designated mill levy support (10 mills); use of local sales tax revenues primarily for freeways, as well as a limited amount annually for arterials and bridges; and limited increases in utility rates to fund improved drainage, water and sewer services.

FUND BALANCE (YEAR END)

- ❑ on December 31, 2005, is projected to be \$27,653,620 or 39.83% of fund expenditures.
- ❑ on December 31, 2006, is projected to be \$3,004,640 or 2.81% of fund expenditures.

| Debt Service Fund Budget Summary | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Adopted | 2005 Revised | 2006 Adopted | 2007 Approved |
| General Property Tax | 24,560,183 | 24,856,910 | 24,854,400 | 26,146,440 | 27,199,650 |
| Special Assessments | 25,216,017 | 21,691,470 | 25,965,460 | 28,003,080 | 28,652,850 |
| Motor/Recreational Vehicle Tax | 3,737,757 | 3,485,900 | 3,849,890 | 3,965,390 | 4,084,350 |
| Interest Earnings | 1,266,945 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Transfers In from Tourism & Convention | 1,783,680 | 1,916,350 | 1,792,230 | 1,783,890 | 1,774,430 |
| Transfers In from TIF Districts | 3,008,760 | 4,096,350 | 3,963,790 | 3,934,920 | 4,005,870 |
| Other Transfers In | 12,864,421 | 7,760,580 | 15,154,310 | 17,625,320 | 18,142,300 |
| Total Debt Service Fund Revenue | 72,437,763 | 64,717,560 | 76,580,080 | 82,459,040 | 84,859,450 |
| Existing Debt | 55,066,825 | 50,077,540 | 61,680,840 | 56,492,020 | 52,225,890 |
| Temporary Notes | 23,149,969 | 15,030,000 | 7,752,700 | 42,280,000 | 17,580,000 |
| New Debt | 0 | 4,326,000 | 0 | 8,336,000 | 15,054,000 |
| Total Debt Service Fund Expenditures | 78,216,794 | 69,433,540 | 69,433,540 | 107,108,020 | 84,859,890 |
| Revenue Over/(Under) Expenditures | (5,779,031) | (4,715,980) | 7,146,540 | (24,648,980) | (440) |
| Debt Service Fund Balance | 20,507,080 | 3,462,201 | 27,653,620 | 3,004,640 | 3,004,200 |

For additional information on the Debt Service Fund visit www.wichita.gov/



Repayment Schedule for Current General Obligation/Local Sales Tax Debt Service

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PAID FROM TAXES | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1993D SA Refunding (Sewer Utility) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20,000 | (70,000) | (135,000) | (170,000) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Series 737 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,623,990 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Series 740 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2,043,620 | 2,043,620 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Series 742 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 295,000 | 295,000 | 295,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Series 745 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,081,424 | 1,081,424 | 1,081,424 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Series 747 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 545,962 | 545,962 | 545,962 | 545,962 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Series 749 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 880,000 | 880,000 | 880,000 | 880,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Series 950 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 235,000 | 295,000 | 360,000 | 425,000 | 500,000 | 575,000 | 655,000 | 745,000 | 835,000 | 930,000 |
| 9 | Series 951 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 235,000 | 250,000 | 270,000 | 290,000 | 315,000 | 335,000 | 360,000 | 395,000 | 425,000 | 455,000 |
| 10 | Series 952 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 80,000 | 85,000 | 90,000 | 95,000 | 100,000 | 105,000 | 110,000 | 115,000 | 120,000 | 125,000 |
| 11 | Series 953 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 426,855 | 752,778 | 703,619 | 653,403 | 610,452 | 570,423 | 531,505 | 494,856 | 457,805 | 426,695 |
| 12 | Series 753 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,030,000 | 1,030,000 | 1,030,000 | 1,030,000 | 1,030,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Series 755 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 940,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Series 757 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,195,020 | 1,195,020 | 1,195,020 | 1,195,020 | 1,190,020 | 1,190,020 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Series 954 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 415,000 | 435,000 | 460,000 | 480,000 | 505,000 | 530,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Series 955 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 135,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 | 200,000 | 225,000 | 255,000 | 285,000 | 320,000 | 360,000 | 400,000 |
| 17 | Series 759 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 510,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | 510,000 | - | - | - |
| 18 | Series 761 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 830,000 | 830,000 | 830,000 | 830,000 | 830,000 | 830,000 | 830,000 | - | - | - |
| 19 | Series 763 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 375,000 | 395,000 | 420,000 | 445,000 | 470,000 | 495,000 | 525,000 | 555,000 | 590,000 | 620,000 |
| 20 | Series 769 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 965,000 | 965,000 | 965,000 | 965,000 | 965,000 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 970,000 | - |
| 21 | Series 771 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 915,000 | 915,000 | 915,000 | 915,000 | 920,000 | 920,000 | 920,000 | 920,000 | 920,000 | - |
| 22 | Series 956 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 675,000 | 705,000 | 740,000 | 775,000 | 810,000 | 850,000 | 890,000 | 935,000 | 980,000 | - |
| 23 | Series 773 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,330,000 | 1,330,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 |
| 24 | Series 775 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| 25 | ANNUAL TOTAL PRINCIPAL | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18,081,871 | 16,858,804 | 14,906,025 | 13,639,385 | 12,555,472 | 11,710,443 | 9,221,505 | 8,084,856 | 8,292,805 | 5,591,695 |
| INTEREST AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 1993 D SA Refunding (Sewer Utility) | | | | | | | | | |
| | (162,987) | (118,467) | (51,617) | (22,500) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | Series 737 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43,036 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 28 | Series 740 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 192,100 | 96,051 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | Series 742 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33,335 | 20,207 | 6,785 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30 | Series 745 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 158,969 | 107,061 | 54,072 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31 | Series 747 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 91,176 | 65,789 | 39,856 | 13,597 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32 | Series 749 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 150,260 | 113,740 | 76,340 | 38,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 33 | Series 950 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 257,850 | 245,395 | 230,350 | 214,690 | 195,990 | 173,740 | 147,865 | 118,063 | 83,420 | 44,175 |



| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 34 | Series 951 | 215,692 | 200,471 | 184,278 | 166,789 | 148,005 | 127,602 | 105,903 | 82,585 | 57,000 | 29,472 |
| 35 | Series 952 | 46,285 | 42,925 | 39,270 | 35,355 | 31,175 | 26,725 | 22,053 | 17,048 | 11,700 | 6,000 |
| 36 | Series 953 | 218,145 | 462,222 | 511,381 | 561,597 | 604,548 | 649,577 | 688,495 | 725,144 | 762,195 | 793,305 |
| 37 | Series 753 | 225,570 | 181,795 | 137,505 | 92,185 | 46,350 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 38 | Series 755 | 205,860 | 170,140 | 133,950 | 96,820 | 58,750 | 19,740 | - | - | - | - |
| 39 | Series 757 | 331,157 | 275,888 | 220,619 | 165,349 | 110,080 | 55,040 | - | - | - | - |
| 40 | Series 954 | 129,675 | 111,000 | 91,425 | 70,725 | 48,645 | 24,910 | - | - | - | - |
| 41 | Series 955 | 146,485 | 137,845 | 131,095 | 123,220 | 114,020 | 103,445 | 91,205 | 77,240 | 61,240 | 43,060 |
| 42 | Series 759 | 166,770 | 141,270 | 115,770 | 90,270 | 64,770 | 39,015 | 13,005 | - | - | - |
| 43 | Series 761 | 279,088 | 237,588 | 199,200 | 160,190 | 120,765 | 80,925 | 40,670 | - | - | - |
| 44 | Series 763 | 324,123 | 299,748 | 274,073 | 252,653 | 231,293 | 208,498 | 184,243 | 158,255 | 130,228 | 99,990 |
| 45 | Series 769 | 302,369 | 271,006 | 239,644 | 207,558 | 173,783 | 137,013 | 98,213 | 59,413 | 20,006 | - |
| 46 | Series 771 | 269,688 | 244,525 | 219,363 | 194,200 | 166,750 | 136,850 | 104,650 | 71,300 | 36,800 | - |
| 47 | Series 956 | 251,630 | 231,380 | 210,230 | 188,030 | 164,780 | 136,430 | 106,680 | 73,750 | 38,220 | - |
| 48 | Series 773 | 396,308 | 363,058 | 329,745 | 296,370 | 261,326 | 221,276 | 176,220 | 128,494 | 78,765 | 26,700 |
| 49 | Series 775 | 500,933 | 349,700 | 323,700 | 284,700 | 245,700 | 206,700 | 173,550 | 136,500 | 91,000 | 45,500 |
| 50 | ANNUAL TOTAL INTEREST | 4,773,516 | 4,250,337 | 3,717,033 | 3,230,297 | 2,786,729 | 2,347,485 | 1,952,751 | 1,647,792 | 1,370,574 | 1,088,202 |
| | PAID FROM SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 1993D SA Refunding | 4,510,000 | 3,135,000 | 1,460,000 | 950,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 52 | Series 733 | 405,000 | 425,000 | 450,000 | 475,000 | 500,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 53 | Series 735 | 335,000 | 355,000 | 370,000 | 390,000 | 405,000 | 430,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 54 | Series 738 | 245,000 | 260,000 | 275,000 | 295,000 | 310,000 | 330,000 | 350,000 | - | - | - |
| 55 | Series 739 | 750,000 | 795,000 | 840,000 | 885,000 | 930,000 | 985,000 | 1,035,000 | - | - | - |
| 56 | Series 746 | 695,000 | 730,000 | 770,000 | 810,000 | 850,000 | 900,000 | 945,000 | 995,000 | 1,045,000 | - |
| 57 | Series 748 | 385,000 | 400,000 | 420,000 | 440,000 | 460,000 | 485,000 | 510,000 | 535,000 | 565,000 | - |
| 58 | Series 750 | 310,000 | 330,000 | 345,000 | 370,000 | 390,000 | 410,000 | 430,000 | 455,000 | 485,000 | 510,000 |
| 59 | Series 752 | 995,000 | 1,050,000 | 1,105,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,370,000 | 1,445,000 | 1,525,000 | 1,610,000 |
| 60 | Series 754 | 705,000 | 740,000 | 775,000 | 815,000 | 855,000 | 900,000 | 940,000 | 990,000 | 1,040,000 | 1,095,000 |
| 61 | Series 756 | 575,000 | 605,000 | 635,000 | 665,000 | 700,000 | 735,000 | 770,000 | 810,000 | 850,000 | 890,000 |
| 62 | Series 758 | 410,000 | 435,000 | 455,000 | 475,000 | 500,000 | 525,000 | 550,000 | 580,000 | 610,000 | 640,000 |
| 63 | Series 760 | 880,000 | 930,000 | 990,000 | 1,045,000 | 1,105,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,235,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,380,000 | 1,460,000 |
| 64 | Series 764 | 390,000 | 415,000 | 435,000 | 455,000 | 480,000 | 505,000 | 530,000 | 560,000 | 590,000 | 620,000 |
| 65 | Series 766 | 355,000 | 375,000 | 390,000 | 410,000 | 435,000 | 455,000 | 480,000 | 500,000 | 530,000 | 555,000 |
| 66 | Series 768 | 320,000 | 330,000 | 350,000 | 365,000 | 380,000 | 400,000 | 420,000 | 440,000 | 460,000 | 480,000 |
| 67 | Series 770 | 430,000 | 450,000 | 470,000 | 495,000 | 515,000 | 540,000 | 565,000 | 590,000 | 615,000 | 640,000 |



| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 68 | Series 772 | 740,000 | 775,000 | 810,000 | 845,000 | 885,000 | 925,000 | 965,000 | 1,010,000 | 1,055,000 | 1,100,000 |
| 69 | Series 774 | 615,000 | 640,000 | 665,000 | 695,000 | 720,000 | 750,000 | 780,000 | 815,000 | 850,000 | 880,000 |
| 70 | Series 2003A | 855,000 | 2,065,000 | 2,100,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,255,000 | 1,640,000 | 1,685,000 | 1,575,000 | - | - |
| 71 | ANNUAL TOTAL PRINCIPAL | 14,905,000 | 15,240,000 | 14,110,000 | 14,250,000 | 13,905,000 | 13,385,000 | 13,560,000 | 12,605,000 | 11,600,000 | 10,480,000 |
| | INTEREST AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | 1993D SA Refunding | 557,142 | 324,327 | 135,940 | 50,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 73 | Series 733 | 111,565 | 92,125 | 71,300 | 49,250 | 25,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 74 | Series 735 | 96,510 | 82,105 | 66,840 | 50,560 | 33,400 | 17,200 | - | - | - | - |
| 75 | Series 738 | 115,710 | 102,112 | 87,553 | 71,877 | 54,915 | 37,400 | 19,250 | - | - | - |
| 76 | Series 739 | 320,555 | 283,805 | 244,055 | 202,055 | 156,920 | 108,095 | 55,890 | - | - | - |
| 77 | Series 746 | 387,253 | 354,935 | 320,260 | 282,915 | 242,820 | 200,320 | 155,320 | 107,125 | 55,385 | - |
| 78 | Series 748 | 193,915 | 176,975 | 158,975 | 139,865 | 119,625 | 98,465 | 75,670 | 51,700 | 26,555 | - |
| 79 | Series 750 | 180,175 | 167,155 | 152,965 | 137,958 | 121,678 | 104,323 | 86,078 | 66,728 | 46,025 | 23,715 |
| 80 | Series 752 | 579,173 | 534,398 | 489,773 | 442,258 | 390,778 | 335,427 | 276,927 | 213,565 | 145,650 | 72,450 |
| 81 | Series 754 | 425,455 | 398,665 | 369,805 | 338,805 | 306,205 | 271,150 | 233,350 | 193,400 | 149,840 | 103,040 |
| 82 | Series 756 | 393,645 | 368,920 | 342,300 | 313,725 | 283,135 | 250,235 | 214,955 | 177,225 | 136,725 | 93,800 |
| 83 | Series 758 | 349,998 | 328,473 | 305,635 | 281,748 | 257,998 | 232,498 | 205,460 | 176,585 | 145,845 | 112,905 |
| 84 | Series 760 | 764,873 | 707,673 | 647,223 | 593,763 | 543,603 | 490,010 | 432,680 | 371,548 | 305,645 | 234,920 |
| 85 | Series 764 | 312,675 | 295,125 | 276,450 | 256,875 | 236,400 | 217,200 | 196,495 | 174,235 | 150,155 | 124,195 |
| 86 | Series 766 | 284,603 | 269,870 | 254,308 | 238,123 | 221,108 | 201,533 | 181,058 | 160,418 | 138,418 | 114,303 |
| 87 | Series 768 | 263,285 | 247,285 | 230,785 | 218,535 | 205,760 | 191,510 | 175,710 | 158,490 | 140,010 | 120,460 |
| 88 | Series 770 | 324,996 | 303,496 | 280,996 | 266,896 | 252,046 | 234,665 | 215,765 | 195,143 | 173,018 | 148,418 |
| 89 | Series 772 | 924,305 | 550,471 | 523,346 | 503,096 | 481,971 | 455,421 | 425,359 | 391,584 | 355,224 | 315,661 |
| 90 | Series 774 | 476,206 | 414,975 | 389,375 | 362,775 | 339,319 | 317,719 | 295,219 | 271,819 | 246,554 | 218,929 |
| 91 | Series 2003A | 419,521 | 370,150 | 328,850 | 244,850 | 200,850 | 144,475 | 99,375 | 48,825 | - | - |
| 92 | ANNUAL TOTAL INTEREST | 7,481,560 | 6,373,041 | 5,676,735 | 5,046,630 | 4,474,032 | 3,907,646 | 3,344,561 | 2,758,389 | 2,215,048 | 1,682,796 |
| | PAID FROM LOCAL SALES TAXES PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Series 1996 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 94 | Series 2002 | 2,270,000 | 2,375,000 | 2,490,000 | 2,610,000 | 2,735,000 | 2,865,000 | 3,005,000 | 3,150,000 | 3,300,000 | 3,460,000 |
| 95 | ANNUAL TOTAL PRINCIPAL | 4,770,000 | 4,875,000 | 4,990,000 | 2,610,000 | 2,735,000 | 2,865,000 | 3,005,000 | 3,150,000 | 3,300,000 | 3,460,000 |
| | INTEREST AMOUNTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Series 1996 | 283,750 | 171,250 | 57,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 97 | Series 2002 | 1,984,575 | 1,891,675 | 1,794,375 | 1,679,325 | 1,545,700 | 1,405,700 | 1,273,975 | 1,150,875 | 1,019,813 | 865,250 |
| 98 | ANNUAL TOTAL INTEREST | 2,268,325 | 2,062,925 | 1,851,875 | 1,679,325 | 1,545,700 | 1,405,700 | 1,273,975 | 1,150,875 | 1,019,813 | 865,250 |



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AND THE ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET

The annual operating budget and the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) are complementary City plans. The annual budget is a guide for the day-to-day operations of the City's programs. The CIP is a guide to new construction or improvements to the City's infrastructure and facilities, ranging from road expansion to repairs on publicly owned buildings to acquisition of new water sources.

The CIP requires a good operating budget and a solid financial base in the operating budget to allow for debt or cash financing of capital projects. In addition, an excellent operating budget can assist in raising or maintaining the bond rating of the City. A higher rating means that the City pays a lower interest rate for the bonds it sells to finance capital projects.

The annual budget process must take into account requirements of funding infrastructure, maintenance, and related operational costs. Since the CIP is primarily funded from property taxes, mill levy changes in the annual operating budget can mean changes in the resources available for capital projects.

REVENUE SOURCES AND PROJECTIONS

Development of the Capital Improvement Program has two preliminary phases. The first phase begins with revenue projections. Like the revenue projections for the operating budget, trends are studied, and performance assumptions are generated. From these assumptions, expenditure estimates are developed. However, since the CIP is a ten-year plan, revenue projections must be made further into the future than those required by the operating budget.

Existing debt service payments are calculated so estimates can be made for the additional amount of debt that can be assumed in any given year. Once the new debt has been calculated and all other revenue sources identified, dollars are allotted to each project category for the ten years of the capital planning period.

The Debt Service Fund contains the anticipated revenues/sources and debt service expenditures for the part of the CIP that is financed from property tax and sales tax revenue.

- **Property taxes** - The mill levy is projected at 10 mills for the ten year CIP period. Except for a three-year period from 1993 to 1995, when property tax funding was reduced to fund the Public Safety Initiative, property tax support has remained steady at the 10-mill level.

- **Sales tax** - Sales tax moneys for freeway and road construction are held in the Sales Tax Trust Fund until they are transferred to projects or to the Debt Service Fund (for principal and interest on sales tax general obligation bonds).

In addition to property and sales taxes, the Capital Improvement Program is financed by:

- **Special assessments** - made against properties deemed primarily to benefit from the improvement.
- **Motor vehicle taxes** - collected by Sedgwick County on all motor vehicles that are not subject to property or ad valorem taxes.
- **Interest earnings** - on fund balance and current revenues in the fund.
- **Transfers** - include Tourism and Convention Fund transfers for Expo Hall, Lawrence Dumont Stadium, Conference Center, and parking facilities, and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) fund transfers to pay for capital improvements within the respective TIF districts.
- **Other** - sale proceeds from property, developer participation in improvement plans (such as lease payments), and other miscellaneous sources.

Other parts of capital improvement program financing are budgeted as debt service in proprietary funds.

REQUESTS FOR PROJECTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

The second phase of CIP development involves requests for projects. Requests are sought from businesses, neighborhood and community organizations, the Citizen Participation Organization, and advisory boards and commissions. These groups, as well as individuals, may submit projects for consideration by the City engineers and the CIP Administrative Committee.

The next phase in the process involves the CIP Administrative Committee. Through a series of meetings, the committee develops the project plan for the term of the program.

Proposed projects are studied by the City CIP Administrative Committee, and are ranked according to criteria set forth by the Committee.

Capital improvement projects must meet the useful life criteria to be financed. General guidelines are below:

- **Public facilities** - 40-year general life and 10-year financing term.
- **New road construction** - 40-year general life and 10-year financing.



- Major road and bridge rehabilitation - 15-year general life and 10-year financing.
- Water, sanitary sewers, and drainage - 40-year general life and 20-year revenue bonds.
- Miscellaneous items - based on asset life, with 10-year financing.
- Local sales tax projects - pay as you go or sales tax/GO backed bonds with 10-15 year term.

HEARINGS AND ADOPTION

Following the Administrative Committee's plan development, the CIP is forwarded to the City Manager and then to the City Council. Additional hearings are held before the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission and the Citizen Participation Organization. Like the operating budget, the City Council hears public comments on the CIP prior to adoption. The Council can move, add, or delete projects.

IMPLEMENTATION

Once the CIP is adopted, City departments use it as a guide for implementing capital improvements. Each project is individually authorized by the City Council through adoption of an ordinance or resolution.

Departmental staff reviews the CIP to see what operating costs are involved in the new CIP improvements, so that these costs may be included in their operating budget submittals.

BUDGETING FOR ONGOING OPERATING COSTS OF CIP PROJECTS

As a general practice, the proposed 10-year Capital Improvement Program is developed and revised (from the prior year's CIP) in a process that parallels development of the City's proposed two-year operating budget.

While the operating budget is being reviewed, the Capital Improvement Program is prepared for distribution. After the plan is presented to the City Council, hearings are held for the purpose of receiving comments on the proposed program. Finally, the City Council adopts the plan.

Departments are asked to estimate ongoing operating costs associated with CIP projects, so these can be considered along with the capital project cost. When completion of a project is known, these operating costs are included in the department's operating budget requests.

The new CIP program may include scheduled completion of projects in the next two years that are not fully known at the time the two-year operating budget is presented and adopted. The City's revolving two-year cycle also includes a revision process for the current year budget (as well as for the next year's). This affords an opportunity to budget for new operating costs in a timely manner.

ADOPTED 2005 –2014 CAPITAL PROGRAM

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and ten-year budget for the City of Wichita for fiscal years 2005 – 2014 was adopted on July 19, 2005. By continuing the progress made in prior years, this CIP begins to lay the foundations for City Council's emerging strategic vision and capitalizes on Wichita's strengths.

This CIP was built on the following policy framework:

- *A constant 10-mill levy for capital projects;*
- *Sales tax receipts split equally between the operating and capital budgets;*
- *Water and Sewer rate increases to support the proposed Utility capital plan;*
- *ERU increases of 25¢ each year in 2006 and 2007;*
- *No other revenue enhancements; and*
- *No changes to previously approved projects.*

The Adopted CIP is a capital program emphasizing six broad initiatives:

- *Neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment;*
- *Maintenance of existing infrastructure;*
- *Public safety;*
- *Support of new growth and development;*
- *Maintenance and construction of new City facilities; and*
- *Implementation of these initiatives without impacting previously approved capital projects.*

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION & REDEVELOPMENT

The **Economic & Redevelopment** section is new to the CIP this year. Over \$127 million in investment is proposed, encompassing 62 projects over the ten-year period. Over \$77 million (over 60 percent)

is recommended to be financed using General Obligation bonds. Highlights in this category include almost

The Economic and Redevelopment category includes 50 new capital projects.

\$75 million proposed in support of the 21st Street North Corridor Revitalization Plan. The Revitalization Plan is the culmination of a significant collaborative effort by neighborhood leaders and residents and City staff. In 45 years, thirteen 21st Street Corridor plans have been developed.

The 21st Street North Corridor Revitalization Plan is the first plan proposed to receive a significant funding commitment by the City. Specific plan elements proposed in the first several years CIP include: development of the International Marketplace and Mercado; infrastructure improvements including the 21st and Broadway intersection; new bridges, pavement and improved rail crossings on 21st Street; development of the 21st Overpass concept; and street and drainage improvements along 17th from Broadway to Interstate 135. As these elements are constructed, the City will be



working on additional Corridor projects, including improvements on 25th and 29th Streets, the final design of the Overpass, and streetscape and landscape improvements.

In addition, for the first time, the CIP includes funding for implementation of other Neighborhood Plans. Plans for Center City, Delano, Historic Midtown and McAdams are proposed for implementation, as well as development of Neighborhood Plans for Hilltop and Downtown. The Downtown Plan will define strategies to realize the long-term redevelopment potential of the area surrounding the new Downtown Arena.

The Pawnee/Union Pacific Rail Crossing is proposed for construction in 2008 – 10, using a combination of local funds and Federal grants. The project will relieve traffic congestion on one of the busiest arterial streets in the City. The CIP also includes funding for utility relocations as part of the rail overpass project. The Pawnee/UP project will complement the planned Central Rail Corridor, which has been initiated and will soon be under construction. The \$98.9 million Central Rail Corridor will relieve traffic congestion throughout the center of Wichita by improving existing underpasses at Douglas, 1st and 2nd, and constructing new underpasses at Central, Murdock and 13th. The project is funded by a combination of State, Federal, railroad and local resources.

The Downtown Parking & Street Improvements project reserves funds for improvements in the greater downtown area, either to address existing parking problems or in conjunction with new development. Several showcase projects are underway in the downtown area. The \$28 million River Corridor Project will enhance and beautify the area along the Arkansas River, beginning at the confluence of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers, then later south past Douglas and north to Seneca. The WaterWalk project is a \$130 million, mixed-use development that will feature Gander Mountain as a destination retailer, commercial, residential and conference space. The WaterWalk area will be aesthetically pleasing, with pedestrian bridges, fountains and a canal. The Arena will be located in the downtown area. Implementation of the Arena project will be led by Sedgwick County, and is financed by a one-cent, 30-month local sales tax. The Arena will continue the strong local investment in the downtown area that began with the Old Town redevelopment effort. WaterWalk, River Corridor and the Arena are projected to be constructed in the next two to three years.

The **Storm Water** category is primarily focused on remediating flooding in homes and businesses. Drainage improvements are included for sections of Gypsum Creek, beginning at Kellogg (Eastern) to west of Hillside. Each of these sections of the creek has significant residential and/or business development nearby. Likewise, Dry Creek improvements from 9th Street south to Lincoln will reduce flooding in residential areas. The 1st/2nd Street E. Drainage Outfall will install a storm sewer main to drain the Old Town area, protecting the current and new business investment in that area. The 9th Street W. Drainage Outfall project will construct a drainage main to

relieve areas of near west Wichita, north of the area served by the new 1st/2nd Street W. Drainage Outfall.

MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Great attention is directed to maintenance of existing infrastructure in the adopted capital program. Virtually every project category includes major investments in replacing and upgrading infrastructure elements in older areas of Wichita.

The **Park** category includes 60 projects, most of which are to refresh or develop existing parks. The CIP includes money each year for parking lots and entry drives, playground rehabilitation, renovation of athletic courts (tennis and basketball), park lighting, irrigation system repairs and upgrades, sidewalks and walking paths, and renovation of existing swimming pools. Additionally, funds are proposed to renovate twenty-three existing Parks, including Schweiter, Grove, Watson, South Ark River, Planeview and Garvey.

The **Arterial and Bridge** sections of the Capital Improvement Program are aggressively programmed to construct and reconstruct existing infrastructure. Bridge projects were proposed only where bridges can qualify for Federal rehabilitation or reconstruction funds. A bi-annual study rates all bridges to set priorities for repairs.

The CIP invests significant funds in arterials in mature areas of Wichita. Specific corridors emphasized in the CIP include 13th Street from I-135 and Woodlawn, plus intersections at Broadway and Mosley; 17th between Hillside and Grove, in addition to the 17th Street work included in the 21st Street North Corridor Revitalization Plan; 37th Street from Hillside to Broadway; Amidon from 21st to 29th; Oliver from Harry to Central, including intersections at Central and Douglas; Meridian from McCormick to 47th; Seneca from 31st to I-235; Pawnee from Meridian to Hillside, including the Pawnee/Union Pacific Rail Crossing; and West from Maple to Central. The Seneca and Meridian projects include significant funding for improved drainage.

The Mains Replacement and Reconstruction of Old Sanitary Sewers projects are included to continue to receive large funding allocations in the **Water and Sewer** programs. Continuous repair and replacement of aging infrastructure help prevent water line breaks and sewer backups, and allow the utilities to continue to support new growth. The utility CIPs also fund projects in support of other City redevelopment efforts, including the 21st Corridor Revitalization Plan, WaterWalk and the Arena. Other recommendations include plant improvements at two of the existing sanitary sewer plants and reconstruction of a large sewer main. Water line replacements are proposed to improve service and water pressure in mature neighborhoods.

The CIP includes \$90.2 million to replace or rehabilitate existing water and sewer lines.



PUBLIC SAFETY

A number of CIP projects in the **Public Facilities** category address public safety concerns. The National Guard Center would provide a consolidated military and para-military facility, with offices for the Marine Corps and National Guard, and training facilities for those agencies plus local fire and police forces. Four new fire stations are included, both for relocation of existing stations and construction of new facilities. The stations are to be located based on the greatest benefit to the greatest number of citizens, optimizing the City's public safety investment. Likewise, funding is included for the four police substations. Two of the substations are included for renovation and expansion, and two are likely to be moved. The current substations were constructed before the Public Safety Initiative, which increased the number of police personnel and decentralized operations. The new substations would be located to reduce the drive times from the station and the emergency calls, effectively increasing the amount of time police officers were available to provide public safety services.

Replacing police and fire equipment is also emphasized in the Capital Improvement Program. The fire heavy apparatus fleet is comprised of 40 vehicles. Based on the average useful service life of the apparatus, a minimum of three units should be replaced each year. The CIP replaces 32 apparatus over the 10-year period, continuing the replacement program begun in 2003 to modernize the fire fleet. Police equipment is also included in the CIP. Funds are included to add shelving to the new property and evidence facility, replace radios and dispatch equipment, and relocate the bomb range. A new helicopter is also included late in the capital program.

Maintenance of public safety facilities is also a priority. Funds are included for the final phase of the City Hall security modifications project approved by the City Council in September 2004. Repairs to the concrete driving area and replacement of the training tower are proposed at the Fire Training Grounds. The tower can be moved to the new National Guard Center when that facility is ready for operations. The deteriorated condition of the concrete is due to the increased number of recruits being trained and the accelerated equipment replacement cycle. While the quicker replacement of retiring firefighters with recruits and the purchase of new equipment reduce costs and improve responsiveness, these efforts have accelerated the deterioration of current facilities.

A new Animal Shelter is included in the CIP, and is expected to begin construction in 2006. Along with the new physical structure, operational changes are planned to work with the Humane Society to blend their resources and capabilities with public resources and capabilities to form the most efficient and responsive animal shelter operation. The new facility is also expected to allow improved customer service and better care of the animals picked up in the course of daily operations.

SUPPORT OF NEW GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

The City's continuing growth and development could not occur without the projects proposed in the Capital Improvement Program. Virtually every category of the CIP contains projects that will support the continued growth and prosperity of the region.

The new air terminal and associated parking structure included in the **Airport** category will showcase Mid-Continent Airport as the leading regional airport. With growth in enplanements continuing, the terminal will improve passenger safety and provide visitors an appropriate introduction to the City of Wichita. Other plans for Mid-Continent and Jabara airports include continued investment in tenant space and other construction to facilitate growth for local businesses seeking an airport location.

The **Water and Sewer** capital budgets also include investments to support growth. Two new sewage treatment plants and three new pump stations are proposed. Both categories include significant funding for mains for future development. Separate Water and Sewer Master Plans are updated every five years, to provide a plan for supporting new growth, as well as improvements to the existing system.

The Water Supply Plan may be the most critical single project in the CIP. Without an assured long term water supply there will be very little growth in Wichita or the metro area. The Plan is expensive to implement, but when implemented will assure water availability until at least 2050. Other Utility improvements to support growth include extending water lines and constructing booster stations. The booster stations will increase water pressure and service in some mature areas, and will provide adequate pressure to serve rapidly developing areas in and around Wichita.

Several **Park** projects contribute to increasing quality of life. In addition to the five bike path projects currently underway, the CIP includes two new bike paths and funding for enhancements on a current project. Local match funding of State grant funds for future bike path segments is also included in the CIP. Large investments are included for additional parklands and regional park development. A conceptual design effort scheduled for 2006 is expected to assist Council and staff in developing guidelines to be used in the siting, selection, and design of future regional parks. The conceptual design process will also permit better public input into future park development.

Funds are included in the CIP for beginning the updating and modernization of the City's performing arts and convention center. The Century II Renovation/Expansion project includes \$21 million to begin the construction process. The funding should not restrict any options the City wishes to pursue, but is proposed to recognize the future needs of the community. Another project contributing to an increased quality of life and



Wichita's status as a tourist destination is the Botanica Expansion project. The CIP includes public funds to match fund raising efforts by Botanica.

The **Freeways** component of the capital plan includes funding to complete current projects on Kellogg at Woodlawn and Rock, and design and right-of-way acquisition for future segments. Interchanges from Webb east to 143rd Street East are included, as are interchanges at 119th, 135th and 151st Streets West. The expanded freeway will likely increase future economic activity (including sales tax collections), as it becomes easier for citizens to travel through the City, and easier for non-residents to travel to Wichita.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF CITY FACILITIES

Investment in City facilities is also a primary goal of the 2005 – 2014 CIP. Nearly every project category proposes some funding for facilities maintenance and improvements, but the **Public Facilities** category includes several notable projects.

Since City Hall opened in the mid-1970's, many areas of the building have seen little or no updating, and significant amounts of furniture and fixtures are at least as old. The extensive use of technology has also changed the way office equipment and furnishings are used by employees. Public spaces in the building look dated and give the wrong impression that the City is out of step with modern practices. The City Facilities Space Utilization & Ergonomic Improvements project includes funding over the next several years to modernize, update and improve facilities and furniture, and to make more space available for training, meeting and workrooms. Other City facilities will also be updated as needed. Since many of the City facilities that serve the public are newer or have been remodeled, the majority of the funds are expected to be used for City Hall.

Several other projects are included for City Hall, including the additional funding approved by Council for landscape and security enhancements, and a remodel project for the 1st Floor to increase customer service capabilities and public meeting areas, and generally make better use the existing space.

Arts and cultural facilities included for repairs and improvements include the Mid-America All Indian Center, the Art Museum, the Ice Sports complex, Lawrence-Dumont Stadium and Century II. Although these investments do not represent large dollar amounts in the context of the entire CIP, the expenditures will protect the City's current investment in the facilities, and allow the unique programs to continue to serve the community and as tourist attractions.

Like City Hall, the Central Maintenance Facility (CMF) has received few upgrades or improvements since it was built. Even as the City and its' maintenance staff has grown over time, space available for operations at the CMF have not changed. Currently the facility is crowded to the point that it is

difficult to safely store and move maintenance equipment on site. Additionally, Park maintenance activities are coordinated from a facility that dates to the 1930's. The investment in the Central Maintenance Facility is included to move Park maintenance to the site, as well as address other space and space utilization needs. Funds for major periodic maintenance on City-owned parking facilities is also included. The CIP includes funds for parking garages at City Hall, the State Office Building and the Hotel at Old Town. Improved surface parking lots at the branch libraries are also proposed.

Finally, this CIP incorporates a "planned savings" assumption. Since all proposed resources will not be expended, the CIP recommends an additional \$750,000 per year for the first three years of the program for capital maintenance for City facilities. The capital maintenance program would emphasize projects like roof repairs, mechanical system replacements, and improvements to electrical and plumbing systems.

CIP DEVELOPMENT & CAPACITY FORECASTING

The City has financed capital projects in a variety of ways: general obligation bonds/notes, revenue bonds, grants and cash. The most significant of these are General Obligation (GO) bonds based on the full faith and credit of the City. General Obligation bonds provide debt financing not only for property tax-funded projects but also for capital improvement projects where debt service payments are paid by City enterprises (such as Airport, Golf and Storm Water), and special assessments. Based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the debt service payments for General Obligation debt are spread to either the Debt Service Fund or the various enterprise and internal service funds, as appropriate.

Specific steps included in forecasting financial capacity for capital projects over the next ten years include:

- Confirmation of existing debt obligations and funding sources for existing costs.
- Verification of all open/outstanding capital projects requiring future debt financing.
- Projection of expenditures and revenues on a multi-year basis, to meet existing debt obligations and to project debt-financing capacity for new capital project costs.

The Debt Service Fund pays expenditures related to most of the City's General Obligation debt. The first obligation of the Debt Service Fund is to make all debt service payments on existing City bonded indebtedness. Based on revenue estimates and assuming a constant property tax levy of 10 mills, the remaining resources of the fund are used to assume debt obligations for future capital projects. Funds not required for long-term debt repayment are used to pay for capital project expenses in the form of temporary notes that are retired in the same year (known as "pay-as-you-go" financing).



Since 1985, the City also has set aside one-half of all local sales tax proceeds, estimated at \$22.9 million for 2005, to support the transportation capital program, with a principal emphasis on freeways. Major LST-funded projects currently underway include freeway segments on Kellogg/US-54 at Woodlawn and Rock Road; the Central Rail Corridor; and \$6 million annually in arterial street improvements through 2010.

The Debt Service Fund is positioned to support both existing debt and finance future capital projects. Cash reserves of the fund are anticipated to be reduced from \$20.7 million or 26.4 percent of annual expenditures at the end of 2004 to \$5.3 million or 5 percent by 2006 year-end. While this reduction is substantial, the target level of reserve for this fund is 5 to 10 percent of annual expenditures. The fund is stable as to revenues and most expenditures are incurred late in the fiscal year.

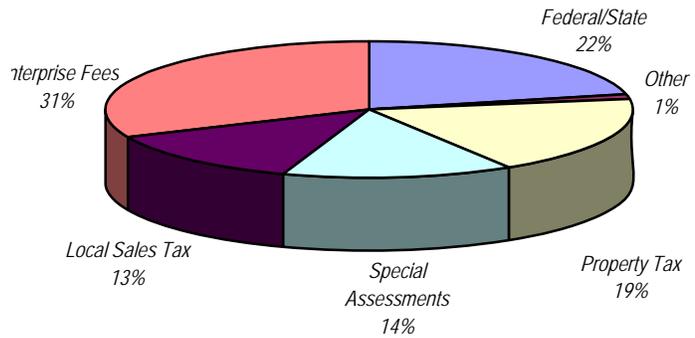
The City maintains a high-grade (AA) bond rating. Further, the City demonstrates prudent debt practices under State law with City debt well below the legal debt margin at only 30.6 percent of the actual legal margin.

The Financial Summaries section of the CIP includes:

- A listing of all capital projects containing a General Obligation funding component currently initiated and underway, totaling 116 projects and over \$166 million in previous funding authorizations.
- Detailed information on the current and projected status of the Debt Service Fund.
- Current and anticipated GO bond issuance amounts and repayment schedules.
- Proformas detailing the financial status and condition of proprietary funds.
- Summaries of CIP expenditures by category and funding source.

2005 -2014 Capital Improvement Program

Total Revenues \$1,824,421,000



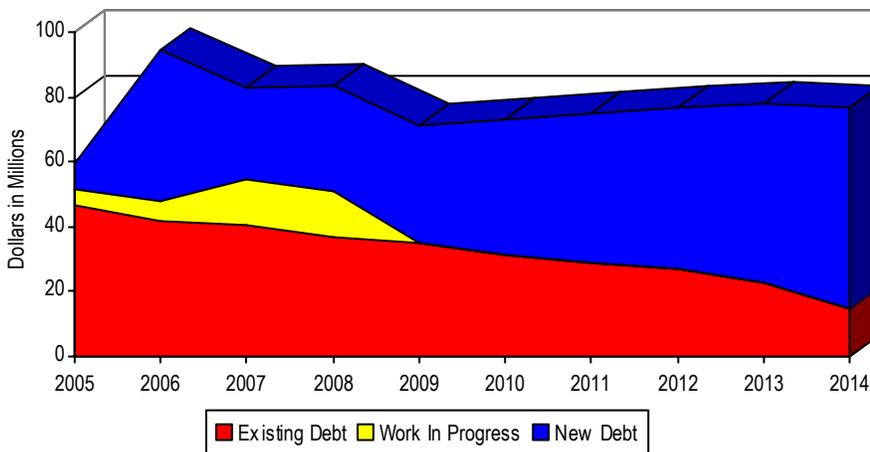
PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FINANCIAL AND CATEGORY SUMMARIES

The 498 prospective capital projects in the 2005 – 2014 Adopted CIP total over \$1.8 billion over a ten-year period. The CIP projection is diverse in meeting capital needs for new and reconstructed roadways, bridges, freeways, parks, public facilities, infrastructure for new development, public transit and City enterprises (Water, Sewer, Storm Water, Airport and Golf). Outside resources are a major component of funding the CIP, comprising over \$411 million, about 22.5 percent of the projected program.

The property tax provides 19 percent of CIP financial resources, and is partially used to leverage State and Federal grants, which are 21.5 percent of CIP resources. New residential development costs are paid from special assessments (14 percent of CIP). City enterprise activities such as Water, Sewer, Storm Water and Airport fund capital projects through fees for services, and constitute 32 percent of the program. One-half of the local sales tax is directed to the CIP and accounts for 13 percent of total CIP funding. All other revenue sources comprise 1 percent of the program. Revenues to finance the CIP are shown in the chart below.

The project types that rely primarily upon property taxes for G.O. bond repayment are arterial streets, bridges, parks, core area, public facilities and storm water. Storm water projects were included in the CIP with G.O. funding for the first time in 2000, and G.O. funding is now slated to be phased-out and the utility becoming financially self-supporting with regards to capital

Calculation of G.O. Debt Capacity





needs. The chart below reflects how the General Obligation resources might be allocated among the projected capital projects. Although G.O. capital projects are divided into various categories, the City Council always has the discretion to determine capital project priorities within and between project categories.

Arterial, Freeway and Bridge projects account for 36 percent of all property tax supported CIP expenditures; the three categories include 124 projects. Local G.O. resources of \$123,495,000 leverage an additional \$169,559,000 in Federal and State grants. In the case of Federal grant funds administered through the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), projects are typically scheduled for construction two or three years after design, to allow required time for application and additional administrative and engineering work associated with the grant funding. Lead-time required for building grant-funded projects makes it critical that funds be available as scheduled. The alternative to the more lengthy and complex process is not to use grant funding. Bridge work is not included in the CIP unless the bridge sufficiency rating allows the City to obtain Federal funding to offset part of the project cost.

Economic & Redevelopment includes 62 projects and \$127,533,000, over 60 percent (\$77,355,000) of which is G.O. funded. Implementation of all elements of the 21st Street North Revitalization Plan is proposed in the CIP. A G.O. investment of over \$36 million is proposed. For the first time, funding to implement Neighborhood Plans is included in the CIP. Neighborhood Plans proposed for implementation include Center City, Delano, Historic Midtown and McAdams. Funds are also proposed to create Neighborhood Plans for Hilltop and Downtown.

Park projects total \$84,735,000, of which 81 percent (\$68,860,000) is General Obligation funding. The category includes 60 projects to update existing parks and build new cultural and recreation venues for Wichitans. Highlights of the Park capital program include new recreation amenities such as the Northeast Baseball Complex, renovation of four tennis courts annually, new bike paths in central, northeast, and southeast Wichita and an expanded Botanica. The CIP includes money each year for parking lots and entry drives, playground rehabilitation and renovation of existing swimming pools. The later years of the CIP include funding for new regional parks although the specific sites and types of parks are not yet identified.

The **Public Facilities** category includes 27 projects and \$66,307,000 in anticipated expenditures, including \$60,747,000 in G.O. resources. The Fire Station Construction/ Relocation Program continues with four more stations to be constructed, including two all-new stations and two stations strategically relocated to improve emergency response time to Wichita's citizens. The Program also proposes renovated and possibly relocated Police substations. Continuation of

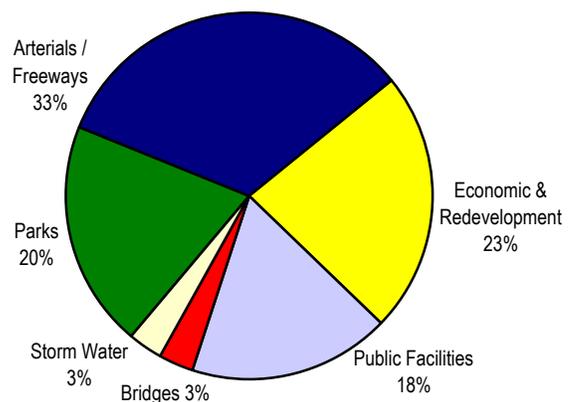
the comprehensive Fire Apparatus Replacement Program is also included, with three to four pieces of heavy apparatus replaced and upgraded each year. Funds are also included for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) related improvements to all City facilities, to ensure that all citizens have access to City services and amenities.

Forecasted **Storm Water** projects total over \$64 million, with \$10,500,000 funded from general property taxes. Additionally, several drainage projects are included in the Arterials section of the CIP as companion projects to street improvements. Other Storm Water projects include several projects along the Dry and Gypsum Creeks, based on previous engineering studies. The most recent comprehensive drainage study for an area focused on the area north of Kellogg, east of I-235 and west of the Arkansas River. Although the largest single project recommended in the study, the 1st and 2nd Street West Drainage Outfall, is currently under construction, more work remains.

Although General Obligation, property-tax backed expenditures are critical factors in programming future capital improvements, there are several project categories that use little or no GO financing. Financing for these improvements is primarily provided by enterprise operating revenues, local sales tax or State and Federal grant dollars. Total CIP expenditures by project categories are:

- Airport: \$238,635,000;
- Arterials: \$278,814,000;
- Bridges: \$41,500,000;
- Economic & Redevelopment: \$127,533,000;
- Freeways: \$222,400,000
- New Development Infrastructure: \$254,120,000;
- Parks: \$84,735,000;
- Public Facilities: \$66,307,000;
- Storm Water: \$64,875,000;
- Sewer: \$126,185,000;
- Transit: \$17,964,000;
- Water: \$301,353,000.

G.O. FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS





The **Airport** CIP includes 37 projects totaling over \$238 million, funded by Airport revenues, Federal grants and passenger facility charges (PFCs). Projects are identified for both Mid-Continent and Jabara airports. Major projects include the construction of a new parking facility and passenger terminal building.

Freeways consist of over \$222 million in projects, 86 percent of which are funded by half of the proceeds from a one percent local sales tax. The freeway program emphasizes the construction of interchanges along the Kellogg (U.S. 54) corridor.

Transit CIP projects total almost \$18 million and are funded entirely by Federal and State grants. Planned improvements include scheduled replacement of para-transit vans and buses, plus greater use of technology to track bus locations and conditions.

The **Water and Sewer Utilities** have projects programmed for extension of services to the rapidly developing areas in and around Wichita, plus continuing upgrades in service and treatment capacities. The Water capital plan totals over \$301 million and encompasses 144 projects. Specific CIP elements include: implementation of the long-term Water Supply Plan; main replacements and relocations; new mains; construction of booster stations to raise pressures in mature neighborhoods and better serve fringe areas; a new elevated water storage facility and water treatment plant; security enhancements; and funding to update the Water Master Plan every five years.

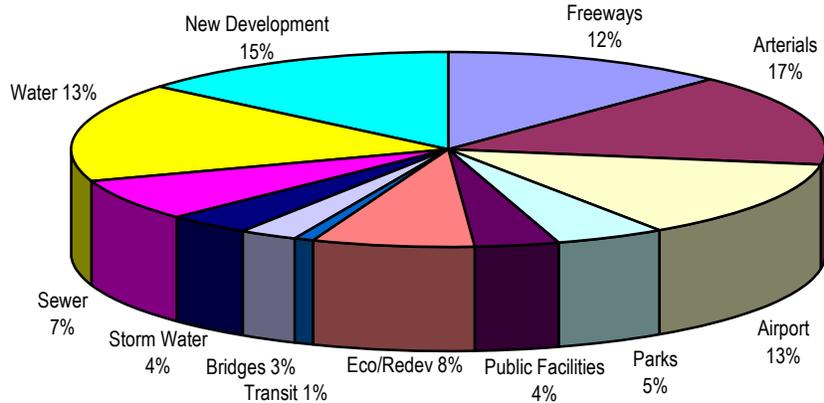
Planned Sewer capital improvements total over \$126 million spread over 21 projects. Highlights of the Sewer CIP include: new Mid-Continent and North Area treatment plants; new Mid-Continent, War Industries and Walnut pump stations; extensive renovations and improvements at the existing Four Mile Creek and Plant 2 treatment facilities; and significant annual funding for mains to support new development and reconstruction of an aging sewer infrastructure. The Sewer Master Plan is updated every five years. Both the Sewer and Water Master Plans are critical to long-range planning efforts.

POLICY ISSUES

The ten-year projection of capital projects contained in the Adopted CIP is a diligent effort by staff to reflect the desires of the City Council and the citizens of Wichita. Despite resources totaling over \$1.8 billion, not all capital projects can be funded, and certainly not all projects are scheduled when desired.

The adopted ERU increase from \$1.50 to \$2.00 over two years allows almost \$22 million in previously unfunded projects to be included in the CIP. Those previously unfunded projects are:

2005 - 2014 Capital Improvement Program Total Expenditures \$1,824,421,000



1st/2nd Street West Outfall Extension; 9th Street West Outfall Extension; 37th & Woodrow Pump Station; Hoover, Douglas to 13th Street North; and Pump Station #1 Collection System. However, over \$22 million in drainage projects are still G.O. funded, reducing G.O. capacity to be used for other projects. Using ERU revenues to pay for those 13 drainage projects would allow significant resources to be directed to other critical needs. The projects proposed in the CIP and the amount of G.O. funding for drainage for each is listed in the table below. An estimated additional ERU increase of 50 cents would fund these projects.

The Water and Sewer capital plans are built around four priorities: regulatory compliance; adequate water supply and sewage treatment capacity; reliability and security; and infrastructure to support growth and development. Implementation of the Water and Sewer capital plans will require utility rate increases. The capital plan has been structured to support continuing growth and development in Wichita and the surrounding area. Without adequate financial resources, supporting the continuing robust growth in construction and development will not be possible.

| CIP Project | G.O. Funding |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 17th, Broadway to I-135 | \$2,700,000 |
| Meridian, 47th to I-235 | 2,700,000 |
| Meridian, Pawnee to Orient | 3,000,000 |
| Mt. Vernon, Broadway to Ark River | 220,000 |
| Pawnee, 119th to Maize | 1,600,000 |
| Seneca, I-235 to 31st | 1,600,000 |
| Cowskin Drainage | 1,400,000 |
| Dry Creek (three projects) | 6,670,000 |
| Gypsum Creek (one project) | 1,100,000 |
| Kellogg, Mt. Carmel to Knight | 560,000 |
| Seneca at 2nd & 3rd N. | 770,000 |
| TOTAL | \$22,320,000 |



In the Water and Sewer Utilities, rate increases are probably the best option. In the Water Utility, debt service payments and personnel costs account for 54 percent of the total budget. The Sewer Utility cost for the same items is 64 percent of the total budget. It would require cutting 5 to 7 employees to achieve the equivalent of a 1 percent utility rate increase, and those employee cuts would reduce customer service by reducing main repairs and increasing the number of sewer line back ups. If rate changes are not approved, the construction and development industry, which has been Wichita's economic engine over the past several years, will be severely hampered. Not building utility improvements to City of Wichita standards could also increase the number of substandard improvements that would have to be corrected following annexation. A gradual increase in rates will avoid the "rate shock" that could occur if a measured course is not taken.

Maintenance needs relating to new capital projects will continue to create pressure on departmental operating budgets. Projects such as WaterWalk, streetscapes, rail corridors and Century II create additional maintenance needs. These maintenance requirements are closely scrutinized and projects are designed to control maintenance costs, but any new project will require ongoing support.

Some capital needs that were not fully met but could be reprogrammed based on Council priorities include:

- Adequate funding is not available to construct all elements of the community's planned freeway system within the CIP period. Additional resources will be required in the future, although some of those resources may be available in the future State Highway Plan.
- Funding for a bridge over the floodway in west Wichita is not programmed early in the capital program, and will require Council to adjust priorities to accommodate an early construction. Constructing two bridges would require even more funds be identified.
- Several CIP projects rely in part on grant funding for implementation. Specifically, the road and bridge programs assume that current Federal programs will continue to be funded at current levels. Likewise, construction of the rail overpasses on Pawnee and 21st Street will require grant funding assistance or will require that funding be reprogrammed to meet these needs. Staff is currently pursuing funding, but whether and how much Wichita will receive is not known at this time.
- Funding for industrial park development is not identified.

CIP MAPS

The ten-year projection of capital projects encompasses the entire City. A graphic depiction of most of the projected capital projects is shown on maps included within each section of the CIP.

SUMMARY

The Adopted CIP reflects a schedule of projects that addresses critical needs in the community:

- Implementation of the 21st Street North Revitalization Plan.
- Construction of a new Airport Terminal and parking facility.
- Completion of freeway interchanges on Kellogg at Woodlawn and Rock, design and right-of-way purchases at Webb, Greenwich, 143rd East, 119th West, 135th West and 151st West interchanges.
- Protection of public safety through the construction of new Fire Stations, relocated and remodeled Police Substations, replacement of Fire heavy apparatus, and replacement Police equipment including radios, dispatch equipment and the Police helicopter.
- Development of a future water supply.
- Construction of new infrastructure to address rapid growth on the fringes of the City and repairing of infrastructure in older areas.
- Investment in convention and performing arts facilities.
- Drainage improvements to eliminate flooding in many areas of the City.
- ADA improvements at City facilities.
- Construction of a new bridge over the Big Ditch.
- Increased sewage treatment and water production capabilities.

As elected representatives of the citizens of Wichita, the Mayor and City Council establish the policy framework for development of the capital budget. The governing body has consistently coalesced around several focal points that reflect what has made Wichita a quality City and will position Wichita to continue to prosper.

These discussions with the Mayor and Council Members, individually and in workshops, as well as dialogue with other community leaders, citizen groups, and individual citizens provide the key factors for staff consideration in the formulation of the City's operating and capital budgets as Wichita moves forward to:

- Address major needs such as preserving public safety, making critical capital investments and targeting maintenance and repair dollars effectively.
- Sustain continued economic development for continued prosperity in the City.
- Serve priorities and needs identified by the community so improvements are responsive to the needs of the public.
- Target resources in ways that are demonstrably beneficial for the entire community.
- Maintain a balanced budget and stable tax levy.



The 2005–2014 Adopted Capital Improvement Program addresses critical capital needs, enabling the City to make capital investments to ensure Wichita continues to be a safe and clean city, while providing an essential investment in the promotion of future economic prosperity. Wichita has a sound transportation network and a quality water supply. The projection of capital projects includes sustaining existing capital assets while supporting amenities and a high quality of life in Wichita.

MORE INFORMATION

Additional financial information, including the direct impact on operating budgets, is contained in the 2006-2007 Adopted Detail Budget Book (Volume II).

For more comprehensive and detailed information, including a breakdown of each category and project, please refer to the 2005-2014 Adopted CIP available online at www.wichita.gov, or contact the Finance Department of the City of Wichita for a hard copy.

FINANCIALS

The following pages contain Financial summaries and additional information pertaining to the 2005-2014 Adopted CIP. Information included in the following tables are: Total Projected Expenditures for CIP by Category; Total Projected Expenditures for CIP by Year; Expenditures by Project Category by Revenue Source; Expenditures by Project Category by Construction Year and Total Project Cost.



CITY OF WICHITA
SUMMARY OF 2005-2014 CIP EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT CATEGORY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURES FOR CIP BY CATEGORY

| | GO | SA | LST | REV | STATE | FEDERAL | OPERATING REVENUE | OTHER | TOTAL |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| ECONOMIC & REDEVLMT | 77,355 | | | | | 49,203 | | 975 | 127,533 |
| FREEWAYS | 1,500 | | 190,600 | | 28,800 | | | 1,500 | 222,400 |
| ARTERIALS | 112,305 | 254,120 | 36,000 | | 7,260 | 116,749 | | 6,500 | 532,934 |
| BRIDGES | 9,690 | | 14,000 | | 800 | 15,950 | | 1,060 | 41,500 |
| PUBLIC FACILITIES | 60,747 | | | | 200 | | | 5,360 | 66,307 |
| TRANSIT | | | | | | 16,497 | 1,467 | | 17,964 |
| PARKS & RECREATION | 68,860 | | | | | 8,760 | 3,615 | 3,500 | 84,735 |
| AIRPORT | | | | 106,458 | | 132,177 | | | 238,635 |
| STORM WATER | 10,500 | | | 37,425 | | 16,100 | 850 | | 64,875 |
| SEWER | | | | 126,185 | | | | | 126,185 |
| WATER | | | | 301,353 | | | | | 301,353 |
| | 340,957 | 254,120 | 240,600 | 571,421 | 37,060 | 355,436 | 5,932 | 18,895 | 1,824,421 |

TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURES FOR CIP BY YEAR

| | GO | SA | LST | REV | STATE | FEDERAL | OPERATING REVENUE | OTHER | TOTAL |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| 2005 | 23,878 | 38,120 | 34,550 | 46,155 | 9,150 | 29,824 | 275 | 660 | 182,612 |
| 2006 | 40,043 | 24,000 | 33,650 | 67,565 | 20,010 | 35,836 | 922 | 6,550 | 228,576 |
| 2007 | 32,808 | 24,000 | 18,500 | 80,779 | 4,700 | 31,763 | 240 | 1,650 | 194,440 |
| 2008 | 31,256 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 70,879 | 400 | 69,832 | 270 | 275 | 222,912 |
| 2009 | 34,391 | 24,000 | 39,500 | 85,660 | 400 | 61,373 | 1,700 | 7,510 | 254,534 |
| 2010 | 34,881 | 24,000 | 35,000 | 63,013 | 400 | 25,732 | 190 | 1,650 | 184,866 |
| 2011 | 35,446 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 45,187 | 500 | 25,165 | 85 | 150 | 156,533 |
| 2012 | 34,588 | 24,000 | 12,400 | 48,228 | 500 | 31,332 | 0 | 150 | 151,198 |
| 2013 | 35,730 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 33,295 | 500 | 30,079 | 750 | 150 | 139,504 |
| 2014 | 37,936 | 24,000 | 0 | 30,660 | 500 | 14,500 | 1,500 | 150 | 109,246 |
| | 340,957 | 254,120 | 240,600 | 571,421 | 37,060 | 355,436 | 5,932 | 18,895 | 1,824,421 |



CITY OF WICHITA
2005-2014 CIP EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT CATEGORY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

| YEAR | GO | SA | LST | REV | STATE | FEDERAL | OPERATING REVENUE | OTHER | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| ECONOMIC/REDEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 2,955 | | | | | | | | 2,955 |
| 2006 | 6,511 | | | | | 1,228 | | 350 | 8,089 |
| 2007 | 9,355 | | | | | | | 500 | 9,855 |
| 2008 | 10,705 | | | | | 5,875 | | 125 | 16,705 |
| 2009 | 6,810 | | | | | 6,100 | | | 12,910 |
| 2010 | 10,467 | | | | | | | | 10,467 |
| 2011 | 5,103 | | | | | 12,000 | | | 17,103 |
| 2012 | 5,296 | | | | | 12,000 | | | 17,296 |
| 2013 | 8,529 | | | | | 12,000 | | | 20,529 |
| 2014 | 11,624 | | | | | | | | 11,624 |
| | 77,355 | | | | | 49,203 | | 975 | 127,533 |
| FREEWAYS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 250 | | 28,550 | | 6,950 | | | 250 | 36,000 |
| 2006 | 250 | | 27,650 | | 17,550 | | | 250 | 45,700 |
| 2007 | 1,000 | | 12,500 | | 4,300 | | | 1,000 | 18,800 |
| 2008 | | | 20,000 | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 2009 | | | 33,500 | | | | | | 33,500 |
| 2010 | | | 22,000 | | | | | | 22,000 |
| 2011 | | | 19,000 | | | | | | 19,000 |
| 2012 | | | 12,400 | | | | | | 12,400 |
| 2013 | | | 15,000 | | | | | | 15,000 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,500 | | 190,600 | | 28,800 | | | 1,500 | 222,400 |
| ARTERIALS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 6,885 | 38,120 | 6,000 | | 2,200 | 9,364 | | 150 | 62,719 |
| 2006 | 10,915 | 24,000 | 6,000 | | 1,460 | 7,960 | | 650 | 50,985 |
| 2007 | 5,505 | 24,000 | 6,000 | | 400 | 10,300 | | 150 | 46,355 |
| 2008 | 13,900 | 24,000 | 6,000 | | 400 | 18,000 | | 150 | 62,450 |
| 2009 | 13,800 | 24,000 | 6,000 | | 400 | 12,200 | | 4,650 | 61,050 |
| 2010 | 7,060 | 24,000 | 6,000 | | 400 | 12,500 | | 150 | 50,110 |
| 2011 | 10,375 | 24,000 | | | 500 | 9,100 | | 150 | 44,125 |
| 2012 | 15,075 | 24,000 | | | 500 | 13,125 | | 150 | 52,850 |
| 2013 | 12,850 | 24,000 | | | 500 | 12,300 | | 150 | 49,800 |
| 2014 | 15,940 | 24,000 | | | 500 | 11,900 | | 150 | 52,490 |
| | 112,305 | 254,120 | 36,000 | | 7,260 | 116,749 | | 6,500 | 532,934 |

(Continued on next page)



| | YEAR | GO | SA | LST | REV | STATE | FEDERAL | OPERATING REVENUE | OTHER | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|----|--------|-----|-------|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| BRIDGES | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 650 | | | | | 540 | | 260 | 1,450 |
| | 2006 | 2,320 | | | | 800 | 3,875 | | 800 | 7,795 |
| | 2007 | 1,220 | | | | | 1,915 | | | 3,135 |
| | 2008 | 620 | | | | | 1,000 | | | 1,620 |
| | 2009 | 10 | | | | | 40 | | | 50 |
| | 2010 | 1,600 | | 7,000 | | | 1,700 | | | 10,300 |
| | 2011 | 860 | | 7,000 | | | 1,740 | | | 9,600 |
| | 2012 | 800 | | | | | 1,700 | | | 2,500 |
| | 2013 | 810 | | | | | 1,740 | | | 2,550 |
| | 2014 | 800 | | | | | 1,700 | | | 2,500 |
| | | 9,690 | | 14,000 | | 800 | 15,950 | | 1,060 | 41,500 |
| PUBLIC FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 7,348 | | | | | | | | 7,348 |
| | 2006 | 15,302 | | | | 200 | | | 4,000 | 19,502 |
| | 2007 | 9,638 | | | | | | | | 9,638 |
| | 2008 | 2,381 | | | | | | | | 2,381 |
| | 2009 | 7,806 | | | | | | | 1,360 | 9,166 |
| | 2010 | 5,354 | | | | | | | | 5,354 |
| | 2011 | 3,738 | | | | | | | | 3,738 |
| | 2012 | 2,457 | | | | | | | | 2,457 |
| | 2013 | 2,601 | | | | | | | | 2,601 |
| | 2014 | 4,122 | | | | | | | | 4,122 |
| | | 60,747 | | | | 200 | | | 5,360 | 66,307 |
| TRANSIT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | | | | | | 4,270 | | | 4,270 |
| | 2006 | | | | | | 5,200 | 567 | | 5,767 |
| | 2007 | | | | | | 1,659 | | | 1,659 |
| | 2008 | | | | | | 1,275 | | | 1,275 |
| | 2009 | | | | | | 670 | 900 | | 1,570 |
| | 2010 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 2011 | | | | | | 1,005 | | | 1,005 |
| | 2012 | | | | | | 504 | | | 504 |
| | 2013 | | | | | | 1,914 | | | 1,914 |
| | 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 16,497 | 1,467 | | 17,964 |
| PARKS & RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 4,390 | | | | | 660 | 125 | | 5,175 |
| | 2006 | 4,745 | | | | | 900 | 205 | 500 | 6,350 |
| | 2007 | 6,090 | | | | | 900 | 90 | | 7,080 |
| | 2008 | 3,520 | | | | | 900 | 120 | | 4,540 |
| | 2009 | 4,285 | | | | | 900 | 650 | 1,500 | 7,335 |
| | 2010 | 7,460 | | | | | 900 | 90 | 1,500 | 9,950 |
| | 2011 | 11,020 | | | | | 900 | 85 | | 12,005 |
| | 2012 | 10,960 | | | | | 900 | | | 11,860 |
| | 2013 | 10,940 | | | | | 900 | 750 | | 12,590 |
| | 2014 | 5,450 | | | | | 900 | 1,500 | | 7,850 |
| | | 68,860 | | | | | 8,760 | 3,615 | 3,500 | 84,735 |



| | YEAR | GO | SA | LST | REV | STATE | FEDERAL | OPERATING REVENUE | OTHER | TOTAL |
|--------------------|------|---------------|----|-----|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| AIRPORT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | | | | 13,270 | | 11,890 | | | 25,160 |
| | 2006 | | | | 9,139 | | 11,228 | | | 20,367 |
| | 2007 | | | | 10,379 | | 9,434 | | | 19,813 |
| | 2008 | | | | 18,919 | | 42,782 | | | 61,701 |
| | 2009 | | | | 26,070 | | 41,463 | | | 67,533 |
| | 2010 | | | | 21,063 | | 10,632 | | | 31,695 |
| | 2011 | | | | 2,135 | | 420 | | | 2,555 |
| | 2012 | | | | 1,838 | | 3,103 | | | 4,941 |
| | 2013 | | | | 1,835 | | 1,225 | | | 3,060 |
| | 2014 | | | | 1,810 | | | | | 1,810 |
| | | | | | 106,458 | | 132,177 | | | 238,635 |
| STORM WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 1,400 | | | 100 | | 3,100 | 150 | | 4,750 |
| | 2006 | | | | 4,055 | | 5,445 | 150 | | 9,650 |
| | 2007 | | | | 7,650 | | 7,555 | 150 | | 15,355 |
| | 2008 | 130 | | | 2,500 | | | 150 | | 2,780 |
| | 2009 | 1,680 | | | 5,620 | | | 150 | | 7,450 |
| | 2010 | 2,940 | | | 8,900 | | | 100 | | 11,940 |
| | 2011 | 4,350 | | | 2,700 | | | | | 7,050 |
| | 2012 | | | | 5,900 | | | | | 5,900 |
| | 2013 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10,500 | | | 37,425 | | 16,100 | 850 | | 64,875 |
| SEWER | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | | | | 8,740 | | | | | 8,740 |
| | 2006 | | | | 16,740 | | | | | 16,740 |
| | 2007 | | | | 22,650 | | | | | 22,650 |
| | 2008 | | | | 9,935 | | | | | 9,935 |
| | 2009 | | | | 13,060 | | | | | 13,060 |
| | 2010 | | | | 10,430 | | | | | 10,430 |
| | 2011 | | | | 10,740 | | | | | 10,740 |
| | 2012 | | | | 12,570 | | | | | 12,570 |
| | 2013 | | | | 12,570 | | | | | 12,570 |
| | 2014 | | | | 8,750 | | | | | 8,750 |
| | | | | | 126,185 | | | | | 126,185 |
| WATER | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | | | | 24,045 | | | | | 24,045 |
| | 2006 | | | | 37,631 | | | | | 37,631 |
| | 2007 | | | | 40,100 | | | | | 40,100 |
| | 2008 | | | | 39,525 | | | | | 39,525 |
| | 2009 | | | | 40,910 | | | | | 40,910 |
| | 2010 | | | | 22,620 | | | | | 22,620 |
| | 2011 | | | | 29,612 | | | | | 29,612 |
| | 2012 | | | | 27,920 | | | | | 27,920 |
| | 2013 | | | | 18,890 | | | | | 18,890 |
| | 2014 | | | | 20,100 | | | | | 20,100 |
| | | | | | 301,353 | | | | | 301,353 |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | <u>1,824,421</u> |



CITY OF WICHITA
2005-2014 CIP EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT CATEGORY

2005-2014 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| <u>AIRPORT: Mid-Continent</u> | | | |
| 1 | Airfield Equipment | 2006 - 2013 | 4,045,000 |
| 2 | Airfield Pavement | 2005 - 2013 | 17,260,000 |
| 3 | Airport Development | 2005 - 2014 | 6,500,000 |
| 4 | Environmental Compliance | 2005 - 2014 | 430,000 |
| 5 | FAA AFSS Improvements | 2005 - 2007 | 633,000 |
| 6 | FAA Office Building Improvements | 2005 - 2010 | 2,861,000 |
| 7 | Fire Training Pit Reconstruction | 2007 | 450,000 |
| 8 | Gate B Security Improvements | 2006 | 88,000 |
| 9 | HVAC Improvements | 2008 | 100,000 |
| 10 | Land Acquisition | 2005 - 2014 | 3,575,000 |
| 11 | Master Plan Update | 2010 | 400,000 |
| 12 | North Cargo Building Construction | 2007 | 5,520,000 |
| 13 | Parking Garage | 2008 - 2010 | 17,300,000 |
| 14 | Passenger Boarding Bridges | 2005 | 3,900,000 |
| 15 | Pavement Condition Inventory | 2006 - 2012 | 240,000 |
| 16 | Roof Replacements | 2006 - 2014 | 800,000 |
| 17 | Street Side Pavement | 2005 - 2014 | 4,895,000 |
| 18 | Tenant Facility Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 3,000,000 |
| 19 | Terminal | 2005 - 2010 | 152,019,000 |
| 20 | Terminal/Concourse Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 700,000 |
| 21 | Utility Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 3,196,000 |
| <u>AIRPORT: Jabara</u> | | | |
| 22 | Administration Building Remodel | 2008 | 150,000 |
| 23 | Airfield Cable & Generator Replacement | 2007 | 60,000 |
| 24 | Airfield Pavement | 2005 - 2006 | 210,000 |
| 25 | Airport Development | 2005 - 2014 | 1,500,000 |
| 26 | Environmental Compliance | 2005 - 2014 | 150,000 |
| 27 | Fuel Farm Upgrade | 2006 | 200,000 |
| 28 | Land Acquisition | 2005 - 2006 | 4,025,000 |
| 29 | Master Plan Update | 2010 | 100,000 |
| 30 | Pavement Condition Inventory | 2006 - 2012 | 78,000 |
| 31 | Perimeter Fence Construction | 2008 | 300,000 |
| 32 | Roof Replacement | 2008 | 30,000 |
| 33 | Street Side Pavement | 2006 | 1,400,000 |
| 34 | T-Hangar Construction | 2005 | 1,120,000 |
| 35 | Taxiway "L" Site Development | 2005 | 300,000 |
| 36 | Tenant Facility Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 500,000 |
| 37 | Utility Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 600,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | ARTERIALS | | |
| 1 | 9th, I-135 to Hillside | 2009 - 2012 | 4,000,000 |
| 2 | 13th & Broadway (intersection) | 2005 - 2006 | 2,435,000 |
| 3 | 13th & Mosley (intersection) | 2005 - 2006 | 1,700,000 |
| 4 | 13th, 119th to 135th | 2007 | 2,450,000 |
| 5 | 13th, Hillside to Oliver | 2006 - 2009 | 3,650,000 |
| 6 | 13th, I-135 to Hillside | 2005 - 2008 | 3,650,000 |
| 7 | 13th, Oliver to Woodlawn | 2005 - 2009 | 4,665,000 |
| 8 | 17th, Hillside to Grove | 2006 - 2007 | 2,300,000 |
| 9 | 21st, K-96 to 143rd | 2009 | 5,000,000 |
| 10 | 21st, Oliver to Woodlawn | 2005 | 1,350,000 |
| 11 | 29th & Arkansas (intersection) | 2010 - 2013 | 1,060,000 |
| 12 | 29th, 119th to Maize | 2005 - 2016 | 3,600,000 |
| 13 | 29th, Hoover to West | 2006 - 2013 | 4,650,000 |
| 14 | 29th, Ridge to Hoover | 2005 | 450,000 |
| 15 | 37th, Arkansas to Broadway | 2012 - 2014 | 1,875,000 |
| 16 | 37th, Broadway to Hydraulic | 2010 - 2014 | 3,550,000 |
| 17 | 37th, Hydraulic to Hillside | 2011 - 2014 | 4,200,000 |
| 18 | 37th, Tyler to Ridge | 2007 | 3,700,000 |
| 19 | 47th, Meridian to Seneca | 2005 - 2008 | 3,300,000 |
| 20 | 55th & Broadway (intersection) | 2005 - 2006 | 1,175,000 |
| 21 | 119th, 21st to 29th | 2009 - 2012 | 3,500,000 |
| 22 | 119th, 29th to 37th | 2009 - 2013 | 3,500,000 |
| 23 | 119th, Kellogg to Maple | 2006 - 2009 | 2,500,000 |
| 24 | 119th, Pawnee to Kellogg | 2008 - 2013 | 2,850,000 |
| 25 | 127th, 13th to 21st | 2009 - 2012 | 3,500,000 |
| 26 | 127th, 21st to 29th | 2010 - 2013 | 3,500,000 |
| 27 | 135th, 13th to 21st | 2009 - 2012 | 3,675,000 |
| 28 | 135th, Central to 13th | 2008 - 2010 | 1,875,000 |
| 29 | 135th, Kellogg to Auburn Hills | 2007 - 2010 | 1,700,000 |
| 30 | 135th, Maple to Central | 2006 - 2009 | 2,710,000 |
| 31 | 143rd, Kellogg to Central | 2011 - 2014 | 3,600,000 |
| 32 | 151st, Kellogg to Maple | 2006 - 2012 | 3,350,000 |
| 33 | 167th, Kellogg to Maple | 2010 - 2013 | 1,900,000 |
| 34 | Amidon, 21st to 29th | 2008 - 2011 | 2,650,000 |
| 35 | Arterial S/W & W/C Ramps | 2005 - 2014 | 4,550,000 |
| 36 | Central & Oliver (intersection) | 2007 - 2008 | 1,250,000 |
| 37 | Central & Tyler (intersection) | 2006 | 1,070,000 |
| 38 | Central, 119th to 135th | 2005 - 2007 | 3,800,000 |
| 39 | Central, Rock to Webb | 2012 | 600,000 |
| 40 | Douglas & Oliver (intersection) | 2005 - 2006 | 1,100,000 |
| 41 | Emporia, Kellogg to Lewis | 2009 | 600,000 |
| 42 | Greenwich, Central to 13th | 2006 - 2009 | 3,375,000 |
| 43 | Greenwich, 13th to 27th | 2005 | 6,000,000 |
| 44 | Greenwich, Harry to Kellogg | 2005 - 2008 | 4,600,000 |
| 45 | Greenwich, K-96 to 29th | 2007 - 2010 | 6,350,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 46 | Greenwich, Pawnee to Harry | 2009 – 2013 | 4,200,000 |
| 47 | Harry, Greenwich to 143 rd | 2007 – 2010 | 3,650,000 |
| 48 | Harry, K-42 to Meridian | 2006 | 950,000 |
| 49 | Harry, Turnpike to E. of Rock | 2005 – 2008 | 2,900,000 |
| 50 | Hillside, Kellogg to Central | 2005 | 250,000 |
| 51 | Hydraulic, 57 th to 63 rd | 2006 | 2,250,000 |
| 52 | ITS Traffic Improvements | 2005 – 2006 | 3,980,000 |
| 53 | Lincoln, Hillside to Oliver | 2008 – 2009 | 1,050,000 |
| 54 | MacArthur, Meridian to Seneca | 2005 – 2008 | 3,800,000 |
| 55 | Main, Douglas to Murdock | 2012 | 1,100,000 |
| 56 | Maize & Westport (intersection) | 2005 | 310,000 |
| 57 | Maize, 31 st to Pawnee | 2009 – 2012 | 3,500,000 |
| 58 | Maize, MacArthur to 31 st | 2010 – 2013 | 3,800,000 |
| 59 | Maize, Pawnee to Kellogg | 2008 – 2011 | 3,250,000 |
| 60 | Maple & Ridge (intersection) | 2005 | 1,700,000 |
| 61 | Maple, 135 th to 151 st | 2009 – 2012 | 3,500,000 |
| 62 | Maple, 151 st to 167 th | 2011 – 2014 | 3,400,000 |
| 63 | Maple, Ridge to Julia | 2008 – 2011 | 1,575,000 |
| 64 | Maple, Sheridan to Sycamore | 2008 – 2011 | 4,450,000 |
| 65 | McCormick, K-42 to Sheridan | 2006 | 1,200,000 |
| 66 | Meridian & MacArthur (intersection) | 2005 | 400,000 |
| 67 | Meridian, 31 st to Pawnee | 2005 | 3,509,000 |
| 68 | Meridian, 47 th to I-235 | 2005 – 2009 | 7,500,000 |
| 69 | Meridian, Orient to McCormick | 2007 – 2010 | 4,950,000 |
| 70 | Meridian, Pawnee to Orient | 2006 – 2010 | 6,800,000 |
| 71 | Mt. Vernon, Broadway to Ark River | 2006 – 2009 | 1,170,000 |
| 72 | Mt. Vernon, Broadway to S.E. Blvd. | 2009 – 2012 | 3,200,000 |
| 73 | Oliver, Harry to Kellogg | 2005 – 2007 | 3,305,000 |
| 74 | Oliver, Kellogg to Central | 2011 – 2014 | 4,200,000 |
| 75 | Pawnee & McLean (intersection) | 2006 | 810,000 |
| 76 | Pawnee, 119 th to Maize | 2005 – 2008 | 5,000,000 |
| 77 | Pawnee, I-135 to Hillside | 2005 – 2008 | 1,975,000 |
| 78 | Pawnee, Palisade to Water | 2006 | 1,700,000 |
| 79 | Pawnee, Seneca to Meridian | 2006 – 2008 | 3,900,000 |
| 80 | Pawnee, Washington to Hydraulic | 2005 | 1,400,000 |
| 81 | Pawnee, Webb to Greenwich | 2007 – 2010 | 3,600,000 |
| 82 | Rail Crossing Improvements | 2005 – 2014 | 3,000,000 |
| 83 | Seneca, I-235 to 31 st S. | 2006 – 2008 | 5,200,000 |
| 84 | Street Rehabilitation | 2005 – 2014 | 8,800,000 |
| 85 | Traffic Signalization | 2005 – 2014 | 3,600,000 |
| 86 | Tyler & Yosemite (intersection) | 2005 | 530,000 |
| 87 | Tyler, 29 th to 37 th | 2011 – 2014 | 3,675,000 |
| 88 | Tyler, Maple to Central | 2012 – 2014 | 3,340,000 |
| 89 | Tyler, Harry to K-42 | 2006 | 700,000 |
| 90 | West, Maple to Central | 2006 – 2009 | 5,000,000 |
| 91 | Woodlawn, 13 th to 21 st | 2007 – 2011 | 4,025,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| 92 | Woodlawn, Lincoln to Kellogg | 2005 - 2009 | 1,690,000 |
| 93 | Zoo/Westdale/I-235 Improvements | 2005 - 2008 | 655,000 |
| 94 | Neighborhood Improvements | 2005 - 2014 | 255,620,000 |
| BRIDGES | | | |
| 1 | 11th @ Drainage Canal | 2005 | 750,000 |
| 2 | 13th @ Little Arkansas River | 2005 - 2006 | 1,325,000 |
| 3 | 15th @ Drainage Canal | 2006 | 1,145,000 |
| 4 | 21st @ Arkansas River | 2007 | 800,000 |
| 5 | 25th @ Little Arkansas River | 2007 | 600,000 |
| 6 | 37th - W. of Ridge | 2005 - 2006 | 760,000 |
| 7 | 47th @ Santa Fe | 2006 - 2008 | 715,000 |
| 8 | 143rd @ KTA | 2005 - 2006 | 2,600,000 |
| 9 | Bridge Inspections | 2005 - 2013 | 250,000 |
| 10 | Bridge Rehabilitation/Repair | 2012 - 2014 | 7,500,000 |
| 11 | Broadway @ Big Slough | 2008 - 2011 | 940,000 |
| 12 | Broadway @ E. Fork Chisholm | 2008 - 2011 | 1,165,000 |
| 13 | Central between 119th and 135th | 2005 - 2007 | 975,000 |
| 14 | Central @ Big Slough/Big Ditch | 2007 - 2010 | 3,450,000 |
| 15 | Central @ Brookside | 2006 | 525,000 |
| 16 | Douglas @ Brookside | 2008 - 2011 | 560,000 |
| 17 | Floodway Bridge | 2010 - 2011 | 14,000,000 |
| 18 | Grove @ Frisco Ditch | 2005 - 2008 | 870,000 |
| 19 | Hillside @ Range Rd | 2007 | 885,000 |
| 20 | Lincoln @ Arkansas River | 2005 - 2007 | 500,000 |
| 21 | Oliver @ Gypsum Creek | 2006 | 1,185,000 |
| ECONOMIC & REDEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 1 | Boys & Girls Club | 2006 | 1,450,000 |
| 2 | Downtown Parking/Street Improvements | 2006 - 2008 | 4,500,000 |
| 3 | Land Acquisition | 2005 - 2007 | 3,500,000 |
| 4 | Pawnee/UP Rail Crossing | 2005 - 2010 | 25,600,000 |
| 5 | Redevelopment Authority | 2006 - 2007 | 1,000,000 |
| 21st St. N. Corridor Revitalization | | | |
| Phase I | | | |
| 6 | 21st Bridge @ Chisholm Creek | 2005 | 781,000 |
| 7 | 21st Overpass Concept | 2005 | 300,000 |
| 8 | 21st, Broadway to I-135 (incl. RR crossings) | 2006 - 2009 | 2,895,000 |
| 9 | 21st/Broadway (intersection) | 2005 - 2007 | 2,575,000 |
| 10 | Bus Stop Improvements | 2006 | 100,000 |
| 11 | International Marketplace | 2005 - 2007 | 1,300,000 |
| 12 | Mercado | 2005 - 2007 | 1,530,000 |
| 13 | Wayfinding Signage | 2007 - 2008 | 50,000 |
| Phase II | | | |
| 14 | 17th, Broadway to I-135 | 2007 - 2008 | 5,250,000 |
| 15 | 21st @ Little Arkansas River | 2005 - 2008 | 640,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 16 | 21st Overpass Final Design | 2008 | 1,700,000 |
| 17 | 21st Overpass, ROW & C | 2009 - 2013 | 37,000,000 |
| 18 | 21st, Fairview to Broadway | 2006 - 2008 | 300,000 |
| 19 | 21st, I-135 to Hillside Streetscape | 2007 | 80,000 |
| 20 | 21st/BNSF Rail Crossings (4) | 2008 - 2009 | 1,000,000 |
| 21 | 25th, I-135 to Broadway | 2009 - 2012 | 2,500,000 |
| 22 | 29th Rail Crossings (4) | 2009 - 2010 | 1,000,000 |
| 23 | 29th @ Ohio Bridge | 2005 - 2008 | 760,000 |
| 24 | 29th/Broadway (intersection) | 2011 - 2014 | 1,675,000 |
| 25 | Bus Stop Improvements | 2008 | 75,000 |
| 26 | Gateway and Landscape E. of I-135 (D) | 2008 | 100,000 |
| 27 | Market/Park Place 2-Way Conversion | 2007 | 20,000 |
| 28 | Ohio, 25th to 33rd, Restripe | 2007 | 30,000 |
| 29 | Regional Gateway, 21st @ I-135 (D) | 2008 | 25,000 |
| 30 | Transit Hub (International Marketplace) | 2008 | 50,000 |
| 31 | West Area Gateways (D) | 2008 | 100,000 |
| | <u>Phase III</u> | | |
| 32 | 21st & Grove Development Site | 2011 | 2,000,000 |
| 33 | 21st, Woodland to Broadway | 2011 - 2014 | 5,250,000 |
| 34 | 21st/Broadway Local Street Network | 2011 - 2014 | 2,000,000 |
| 35 | BNSF Relocate Mainline (D) | 2011 - 2014 | 2,000,000 |
| 36 | Pedestrian Signalization | 2011 | 200,000 |
| 37 | Regional Gateways, I-135 @ 21st & 29th | 2012 | 500,000 |
| 38 | Remaining Gateways | 2013 | 500,000 |
| 39 | Remaining Rail Crossings | 2013 - 2014 | 500,000 |
| | <u>Center City</u> | | |
| 40 | Intersection Improvements [B] | 2011 - 2014 | 3,338,000 |
| 41 | New Streets [B] | 2011 - 2012 | 456,000 |
| 42 | On-Street Parking Improvements [B] | 2012 - 2014 | 497,000 |
| 43 | Park in Village Square [A] | 2012 - 2013 | 1,709,000 |
| | <u>Delano</u> | | |
| 44 | Bike Path, Seneca to McLean | 2006 | 466,000 |
| 45 | Douglas Streetscape, Seneca-Vine [B] | 2012 - 2013 | 2,300,000 |
| 46 | Douglas Streetscape, Vine-Meridian [C] | 2012 - 2014 | 2,520,000 |
| 47 | Gateways [A] | 2010 - 2011 | 200,000 |
| 48 | Lighting, University, Hiram-Seneca [B] | 2011 - 2012 | 715,000 |
| 49 | Triangle Park [E] | 2013 - 2014 | 1,305,000 |
| | <u>Downtown</u> | | |
| 50 | Master Plan [A] | 2005 | 250,000 |
| | <u>Hilltop</u> | | |
| 51 | Master Plan [A] | 2006 | 125,000 |
| | <u>Historic Midtown</u> | | |
| 52 | Ark. River Improvements/Amenities | 2012 - 2013 | 250,000 |
| 53 | Community Plaza Study | 2011 | 150,000 |
| 54 | Landscaping & Street Design | 2010 - 2011 | 90,000 |
| 55 | Storm Drainage Infrastructure Study | 2010 | 300,000 |
| 56 | Transportation/Parking/Pedestrian Plan | 2010 | 100,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>McAdams</u> | | |
| 57 | 13th N. Median & Turn Lanes [B] | 2009 - 2011 | 560,000 |
| 58 | Alleyway Screening [C] | 2011 - 2012 | 50,000 |
| 59 | Bike Path [C] | 2006 | 1,227,000 |
| 60 | Dunbar Area Feas. Study [A] | 2005 | 35,000 |
| 61 | Lighting Improvements [B] | 2008 - 2010 | 29,000 |
| 62 | Murdock Landscaping & Art [B] | 2005 - 2006 | 25,000 |
| | <u>FREEWAYS</u> | | |
| 1 | Orme | 2005 - 2006 | 1,000,000 |
| 2 | Woodlawn | 2006 | 18,400,000 |
| 3 | Rock | 2005 - 2007 | 65,600,000 |
| 4 | Webb | 2005 - 2009 | 37,000,000 |
| 5 | Greenwich | 2007 - 2010 | 32,000,000 |
| 6 | Zelta, 127th E., KTA Bridge | 2009 - 2011 | 13,500,000 |
| 7 | K-96 & 143rd E. | 2012 - 2013 | 18,400,000 |
| 8 | 119th/135th/151st W. | 2008 - 2012 | 32,000,000 |
| 9 | NW Bypass R-O-W | 2005 - 2007 | 4,500,000 |
| | <u>PARKS</u> | | |
| 1 | Athletic Courts | 2005 - 2014 | 2,260,000 |
| 2 | Athletic Field Master Planning | 2005 | 30,000 |
| 3 | Bike Path, Central/Waco to 15th N/Bdwy | 2005 | 715,000 |
| 4 | Bike Path, I-135 to Gypsum Creek | 2006 | 200,000 |
| 5 | Bike Path, K-96, Grove Park to Oliver | 2005 | 225,000 |
| 6 | Botanica Expansion | 2009 - 2014 | 8,470,000 |
| 7 | Century II Key & Lock System | 2005 | 75,000 |
| 8 | Century II Renovation/Expansion | 2005 - 2013 | 21,055,000 |
| 9 | Century II Stage Equipment | 2005 | 50,000 |
| 10 | Chapin Park | 2006 - 2007 | 770,000 |
| 11 | Chisholm Creek Lake | 2009 | 750,000 |
| 12 | Clapp G.C. Storage Tank | 2007 | 20,000 |
| 13 | Clapp G.C. Clubhouse Renovation | 2013 | 750,000 |
| 14 | Clapp G.C. Parking Lot | 2007 | 30,000 |
| 15 | Clapp G.C. Perimeter Fence | 2010 | 90,000 |
| 16 | College Hill Park | 2009 | 200,000 |
| 17 | Consolver G.C. Storage Tank | 2007 | 20,000 |
| 18 | Consolver G.C. Bunker Renovations | 2009 | 350,000 |
| 19 | Consolver G.C. Clubhouse Renovation | 2005 - 2009 | 425,000 |
| 20 | Consolver G.C. Parking Lot | 2006 | 100,000 |
| 21 | Country Acres Park | 2008 | 150,000 |
| 22 | Enhancement Projects (Bike Paths) | 2006 - 2014 | 11,700,000 |
| 23 | Finlay Ross Park | 2009 | 300,000 |
| 24 | Garvey Park | 2005 | 300,000 |
| 25 | Grove Park | 2005 | 600,000 |
| 26 | Heritage Square Park | 2009 | 75,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 27 | Ice Sports Facility | 2005 - 2008 | 445,000 |
| 28 | Irrigation Systems Replace/Upgrade | 2005 - 2014 | 2,000,000 |
| 29 | K-96 Lake | 2005 | 400,000 |
| 30 | Land Acq. & Development | 2005 - 2014 | 3,500,000 |
| 31 | Lincoln Park | 2005 | 110,000 |
| 32 | Linwood Park | 2008 | 500,000 |
| 33 | MacDonald G.C. Storage Tank | 2007 | 20,000 |
| 34 | MacDonald G.C. Clubhouse Renovation | 2014 | 1,500,000 |
| 35 | MacDonald G.C. Clubhouse Roof | 2006 | 30,000 |
| 36 | MacDonald G.C. Perimeter Fence | 2008 | 120,000 |
| 37 | Minisa Park | 2008 | 250,000 |
| 38 | N.E. Baseball Complex | 2006 - 2007 | 1,000,000 |
| 39 | N.E. Sports Complex | 2005 | 300,000 |
| 40 | Naftzger Park | 2009 | 200,000 |
| 41 | Orchard Park | 2007 | 300,000 |
| 42 | Park Facilities Renovation | 2005 - 2014 | 4,200,000 |
| 43 | Park Lighting | 2005 - 2014 | 1,000,000 |
| 44 | Parking Lots & Entry Drives | 2005 - 2014 | 4,500,000 |
| 45 | Planeview Park | 2005 - 2006 | 500,000 |
| 46 | Playground Rehab/Development | 2005 - 2014 | 2,000,000 |
| 47 | Park Master Planning & Development | 2006 - 2013 | 7,750,000 |
| 48 | Schweiter Park | 2005 - 2006 | 510,000 |
| 49 | Sidewalks, Paths, Decks & Pads | 2005 - 2014 | 400,000 |
| 50 | Sim G.C. Driving Range | 2011 | 85,000 |
| 51 | Sim G.C. Mtce. Building | 2005 | 75,000 |
| 52 | Sim Park | 2005 - 2009 | 400,000 |
| 53 | South Arkansas River Park | 2006 | 270,000 |
| 54 | Swimming Pools Refurbishment | 2005 - 2014 | 1,100,000 |
| 55 | Sycamore Park | 2007 | 280,000 |
| 56 | Watson Park | 2006 | 540,000 |
| 57 | West Douglas Park | 2007 | 450,000 |
| 58 | Wildwood Park | 2007 | 100,000 |
| 59 | Woodland Park | 2007 | 190,000 |
| <u>PUBLIC FACILITIES</u> | | | |
| 1 | Animal Shelter (New) | 2006 | 6,800,000 |
| 2 | Art Museum Humidifier | 2006 - 2007 | 165,000 |
| 3 | Branch Library Parking Lots | 2010 | 150,000 |
| 4 | Central Maint. Facility Expansion | 2005 - 2011 | 3,750,000 |
| 5 | Central Maint. Facility Restroom Add. | 2006 | 75,000 |
| 6 | City Facilities ADA Compliance | 2005 - 2014 | 1,500,000 |
| 7 | City Hall Building Control System | 2012 | 75,000 |
| 8 | City Hall Campus/Security Mods | 2005 | 556,000 |
| 9 | City Hall First Floor Remodel | 2007 | 1,950,000 |
| 10 | City Hall Garage Repairs | 2006 - 2012 | 500,000 |
| 11 | City Hall Roof Replacement | 2006 | 150,000 |

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| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 12 | Facilities Space Util./Erg. Imps. | 2005 - 2008 | 3,000,000 |
| 13 | Fire Apparatus Replacement | 2005 - 2014 | 21,121,000 |
| 14 | Fire Station Construction/Relocation | 2005 - 2009 | 9,800,000 |
| 15 | Fire Training Grounds Concrete | 2006 | 750,000 |
| 16 | Fire Training Tower Replacement | 2006 | 950,000 |
| 17 | Hotel at Old Town Parking Garage | 2010 | 200,000 |
| 18 | Lawrence Dumont Stadium | 2011 | 525,000 |
| 19 | Mid-America All Indian Center | 2006 - 2007 | 600,000 |
| 20 | National Guard Center | 2009 - 2010 | 7,720,000 |
| 21 | Police Bomb Range Relocation | 2005 | 500,000 |
| 22 | Police Helicopter | 2014 | 1,500,000 |
| 23 | Police Mobile Radios/Dispatch Equip. | 2006 | 840,000 |
| 24 | Police Property & Evidence Shelving | 2005 | 50,000 |
| 25 | Police Substation Renovation/Relocation | 2005 - 2006 | 2,575,000 |
| 26 | SOB Parking Garage | 2010 | 250,000 |
| 27 | SOB Roof & Garage Roof | 2006 | 255,000 |
| SEWER | | | |
| 1 | Basin 4 Improvements | 2005 - 2006 | 600,000 |
| 2 | Cowskin Wetlands Development | 2005 | 240,000 |
| 3 | 4-Mile Creek, Remove Wawona PS (18") | 2008 - 2010 | 1,300,000 |
| 4 | 4-Mile Creek, Brookhaven-Crestview | 2008 - 2010 | 1,000,000 |
| 5 | 4-Mile Creek Plant Improvements, Ph 2 | 2011 - 2013 | 3,000,000 |
| 6 | I-135, Pawnee to English (54") | 2005 - 2009 | 8,000,000 |
| 7 | Kellogg Sewer Relocation, Phase 2 | 2006 | 500,000 |
| 8 | Mains for Future Development | 2005 - 2014 | 21,500,000 |
| 9 | Master Plan Update | 2005 - 2010 | 1,000,000 |
| 10 | Mid-Continent Pump Station | 2011 - 2013 | 1,390,000 |
| 11 | Mid-Continent Treatment Plant | 2005 - 2007 | 23,500,000 |
| 12 | North Central Treatment Plant | 2014 | 1,700,000 |
| 13 | Pawnee @ Union Pacific RR (36") | 2006 | 250,000 |
| 14 | Plant 2 Nutrient Removal | 2008 - 2013 | 7,075,000 |
| 15 | Reconstruction of Old Sanitary Sewers | 2005 - 2014 | 47,200,000 |
| 16 | Replace & Rehab Plant Equipment | 2005 - 2014 | 500,000 |
| 17 | Riverside Siphon | 2008 | 500,000 |
| 18 | Walnut Interceptors | 2009 - 2013 | 1,500,000 |
| 19 | Walnut Pump Station | 2009 - 2011 | 2,500,000 |
| 20 | War Industries Pump Station | 2011 - 2013 | 2,290,000 |
| 21 | WaterWalk | 2005 - 2006 | 640,000 |
| STORM WATER | | | |
| 1 | 1st N./2nd N. East Outfall | 2006 - 2007 | 6,200,000 |
| 2 | 1st N./2nd N. West Outfall Extension | 2007 - 2011 | 6,000,000 |
| 3 | 9th N. West Outfall | 2006 - 2009 | 5,250,000 |
| 4 | 9th N. West Outfall Extension | 2009 - 2012 | 1,320,000 |
| 5 | 37th/Woodrow Pump Station | 2007 - 2010 | 5,250,000 |

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| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 6 | Cadillac Lake | 2005 | 1,000,000 |
| 7 | Cowskin Drainage | 2005 - 2007 | 16,500,000 |
| 8 | Dry Creek, Douglas to 9th N. | 2009 - 2011 | 3,500,000 |
| 9 | Dry Creek, Edgemoor to Central | 2009 - 2010 | 640,000 |
| 10 | Dry Creek, Kellogg to Douglas | 2008 - 2011 | 2,530,000 |
| 11 | Dry Creek, Lincoln to Orme | 2005 - 2007 | 1,300,000 |
| 12 | Gypsum Creek, Pawnee to Woodlawn | 2007 | 2,100,000 |
| 13 | Gypsum Creek, Rock to Eastern | 2006 - 2009 | 1,200,000 |
| 14 | Gypsum Creek, West of Hillside | 2006 | 605,000 |
| 15 | Hoover, Douglas to 13th N. | 2007 - 2010 | 4,100,000 |
| 16 | Kellogg, Mt. Carmel to Knight | 2009 - 2010 | 502,009 |
| 17 | Pump Station #1 Collection System | 2009 - 2012 | 5,200,000 |
| 18 | Seneca at 2nd N. & 3rd N. | 2009 - 2010 | 770,000 |
| 19 | Wichita Drainage Canal | 2005 - 2010 | 850,000 |
| TRANSIT | | | |
| 1 | Equipment & Facilities Enhancements | 2005 - 2011 | 4,575,000 |
| 2 | Intelligent Transportation Systems | 2005 - 2009 | 4,605,000 |
| 3 | Replacement of Coaches & Vans | 2005 - 2013 | 6,673,000 |
| 4 | Trolleys | 2006 - 2009 | 2,111,000 |
| WATER | | | |
| 1 | 1st N./McComas to Douglas/Hoover (36") | 2006 | 1,500,000 |
| 2 | 13th N. across K-96 (16") | 2010 | 490,000 |
| 3 | 13th N., 135th W. to 151st W. (16") | 2014 | 320,000 |
| 4 | 13th N., Webb to Greenwich (16") | 2007 | 480,000 |
| 5 | 21st N., 135th W. to 151st W. (24") | 2012 | 450,000 |
| 6 | 21st N., Maize to 1/2 mile W. of 119th W. (24") | 2014 | 2,560,000 |
| 7 | 21st N., Ridge to Maize (30") | 2013 | 3,470,000 |
| 8 | 29th N./Ohio to 25th N./New York (12") | 2010 | 140,000 |
| 9 | 29th N., 127th E. to 143rd E. (12") | 2014 | 370,000 |
| 10 | 29th N., 127th E. to 159th E. (16") | 2014 | 970,000 |
| 11 | 29th N., 135th W. to 151st W. (16") | 2013 | 580,000 |
| 12 | 29th N., Greenwich to 127th E. (16") | 2010 | 570,000 |
| 13 | 31st S., 135th W. to 151st W. (16") | 2014 | 510,000 |
| 14 | 31st S., 143rd E. to 159th E. (16") | 2014 | 600,000 |
| 15 | 31st S., Maize to 119th W. (12") | 2010 | 470,000 |
| 16 | 31st S., Webb to 143rd E. (20") | 2012 | 2,060,000 |
| 17 | 37th N. Booster Pump Station | 2010 | 1,730,000 |
| 18 | 37th N. & 135th W. to NW Elev. Storage | 2006 | 160,000 |
| 19 | 37th N., Maize to 135th W. (16") | 2009 | 1,100,000 |
| 20 | 42nd N./Webb to 37th N./Greenwich (20") | 2008 | 1,100,000 |
| 21 | 45th N., Rock to Webb (16") | 2006 | 310,000 |
| 22 | 47th S., Hoover to West (16") | 2009 | 1,100,000 |
| 23 | 47th S., West to 3/4 m E. (12") | 2011 | 100,000 |
| 24 | 47th S., West to Ridge (16") | 2012 | 610,000 |

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| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|----|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 25 | 55th S., W. from Seneca (12") | 2011 | 240,000 |
| 26 | 63rd S., Hydraulic to Southern (16") | 2012 | 1,200,000 |
| 27 | 119th W., 31st S. to MacArthur (16") | 2014 | 700,000 |
| 28 | 119th W., Carr to Pawnee (16") | 2010 | 470,000 |
| 29 | 119th W., Pawnee to 31st S. (16") | 2010 | 530,000 |
| 30 | 127th E., 13th N. to 1/2 mile S. (16") | 2013 | 490,000 |
| 31 | 127th E., 29th N. to 1/2 mile S. (16") | 2010 | 250,000 |
| 32 | 127th E., 31st S. to MacArthur (16") | 2013 | 670,000 |
| 33 | 127th E., Mt. Vernon to Pawnee (16") | 2006 | 270,000 |
| 34 | 127th E., Pawnee to 31st S. (16") | 2011 | 530,000 |
| 35 | 135th W., 13th N. to 21st N. (24") | 2008 | 845,000 |
| 36 | 135th W., 29th N. to 37th N. (24") | 2006 | 750,000 |
| 37 | 135th W., Auburn Hills to Kellogg (16") | 2010 | 340,000 |
| 38 | 135th W., Central to 1/3 m S. (20") | 2006 | 150,000 |
| 39 | 135th W., Central to 13th N. (20") | 2010 | 750,000 |
| 40 | 135th W., Kellogg to Pawnee | 2014 | 400,000 |
| 41 | 135th W., Maple to Kellogg (30") | 2010 | 1,260,000 |
| 42 | 135th W. & Maple Inline Booster Station | 2005 | 650,000 |
| 43 | 143rd E., 13th N. to 17th N. (12") | 2013 | 280,000 |
| 44 | 143rd E., 17th N. to 21st N. (16") | 2010 | 720,000 |
| 45 | 143rd E., 31st S. to MacArthur (16") | 2014 | 510,000 |
| 46 | 143rd E., Harry to Pawnee (12") | 2012 | 390,000 |
| 47 | 143rd E., Pawnee to 31st S. (12") | 2012 | 420,000 |
| 48 | 151st W./Kellogg to 135th W./Pawnee (16") | 2013 | 1,130,000 |
| 49 | 151st W., 21st N. to 29th N. (16") | 2013 | 600,000 |
| 50 | 151st W., Maple to 21st N. (16") | 2012 | 1,260,000 |
| 51 | 151st W., Pawnee to 31st S. (16") | 2014 | 470,000 |
| 52 | 159th E., 13th N. to 21st N. (24") | 2011 | 820,000 |
| 53 | 159th E., 13th N. to 3/4 m S. (20") | 2011 | 770,000 |
| 54 | 159th E., Kellogg to 3/4 m N. (16") | 2011 | 440,000 |
| 55 | 159th E., Lincoln to Harry (16") | 2006 | 380,000 |
| 56 | 159th E., Pawnee to 31st S. (12") | 2014 | 460,000 |
| 57 | 167th W., Kellogg to Pawnee (16") | 2014 | 600,000 |
| 58 | Aerial Photography and Ortho Photo | 2006 - 2012 | 450,000 |
| 59 | Arena | 2007 | 500,000 |
| 60 | Arkansas, 16th N. to 20th N. (20") | 2006 | 440,000 |
| 61 | Arkansas, 29th N. to 37th N. (16") | 2010 | 780,000 |
| 62 | Automated Meter Reading | 2005 - 2007 | 1,500,000 |
| 63 | Boeing Supply Replacement | 2012 - 2014 | 2,400,000 |
| 64 | Caddy, Central to Fairway (8") | 2011 | 52,000 |
| 65 | Central & Big Ditch Pressure Relief Valve | 2007 | 50,000 |
| 66 | Central, 135th W. to 151st W. (16") | 2014 | 550,000 |
| 67 | Central, Bay Country to 135th W. (16") | 2006 | 460,000 |
| 68 | Cheney Watershed Protection Program | 2005 - 2014 | 2,350,000 |
| 69 | Cleanwell Piping Connections | 2013 | 500,000 |
| 70 | Douglas, Hoover to Maple (36") | 2007 | 1,100,000 |

(Continued on next page)



| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 71 | Fabrique, Kellogg to Lincoln (20") | 2011 | 700,000 |
| 72 | Future Water Supply - Rights & Wells | 2005 - 2013 | 500,000 |
| 73 | Gold, 31st S. to 35th S. (20") | 2010 | 460,000 |
| 74 | Greenwich, 29th N. to 37th N. (20") | 2008 | 770,000 |
| 75 | Greenwich, 31st S. to MacArthur (16") | 2013 | 470,000 |
| 76 | Greenwich, Pawnee to 31st S. (12") | 2012 | 400,000 |
| 77 | Harry, Rock to Webb (30") | 2008 | 1,270,000 |
| 78 | Harry, SEBPS to Rock (42") | 2006 | 870,000 |
| 79 | Harry, SEBPS to Woodlawn (36") | 2008 | 720,000 |
| 80 | Harry, Seneca to Orient (12") | 2010 | 220,000 |
| 81 | Harry, Webb to Greenwich (24") | 2011 | 1,060,000 |
| 82 | Hess Motor Replacements | 2005 | 1,000,000 |
| 83 | Hoover, 21st N. to 25th N. (20") | 2010 | 210,000 |
| 84 | Hoover, 47th S. to 1/2 mile N. (16") | 2009 | 230,000 |
| 85 | Ida, Central to Waterman (30") | 2008 | 970,000 |
| 86 | Ida, Waterman to SEBPS (42") | 2008 | 1,150,000 |
| 87 | Kellogg, 119th W. to 135th W. (16") | 2010 | 600,000 |
| 88 | Kellogg, 135th W. to 151st W. (16") | 2010 | 600,000 |
| 89 | Kellogg, 151st W. to 167th W. (20") | 2013 | 640,000 |
| 90 | Lincoln, 159th E. to 1/4 mile W. (16") | 2006 | 380,000 |
| 91 | Longford, Harry to Bluestem (12") | 2006 - 2008 | 310,000 |
| 92 | MacArthur, 119th W. to Maize (16") | 2014 | 550,000 |
| 93 | MacArthur, 127th E. to 143rd E. (16") | 2014 | 700,000 |
| 94 | MacArthur, Greenwich to 127th E. (16") | 2013 | 670,000 |
| 95 | MacArthur, K-15 to Oliver (24") | 2011 | 710,000 |
| 96 | MacArthur, Rock to Webb (16") | 2012 | 620,000 |
| 97 | MacArthur, Webb to Greenwich (16") | 2013 | 640,000 |
| 98 | Mains for Future Development | 2005 - 2014 | 27,000,000 |
| 99 | Mains Replacement Program | 2005 - 2014 | 43,000,000 |
| 100 | Maple, W. of 135th W. (30") | 2010 | 690,000 |
| 101 | Maple & Exposition to SEBPS (48",42",36") | 2005 - 2007 | 12,800,000 |
| 102 | Maple Booster Pump Station | 2007 | 2,790,000 |
| 103 | Maple BPS to Julia & Taft (16") | 2010 | 280,000 |
| 104 | Maple BPS to Taft & Woodchuck (36") | 2008 | 3,250,000 |
| 105 | Meridian, Newell to 1st N. (24") | 2013 | 600,000 |
| 106 | Northwest Elevated Storage Facility | 2006 | 3,120,000 |
| 107 | Northwest Water Treatment Plant | 2008 - 2011 | 12,000,000 |
| 108 | Oliver, 37th N. to 3/4 mile N. (16") | 2010 | 350,000 |
| 109 | Pawnee, 119th W. to 135th W. (12") | 2014 | 400,000 |
| 110 | Pawnee, 127th E. to 1/2 m W. (16") | 2006 | 190,000 |
| 111 | Pawnee, 127th E. to 143rd E. (16") | 2011 | 580,000 |
| 112 | Pawnee, 143rd E. to 159th E. (16") | 2011 | 580,000 |
| 113 | Pawnee, 151st W. to 167th W. (16") | 2014 | 460,000 |
| 114 | Planeview Consumer Line Improvements | 2005 - 2007 | 300,000 |
| 115 | Purchase of Rural Water Districts | 2005 | 500,000 |
| 116 | Ridge, MacArthur to 26th S. (16") | 2005 | 260,000 |

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| | PROJECT CATEGORY | CONSTRUCTION YEAR | TOTAL PROJECT COST |
|-----|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| 117 | Ridge, MacArthur to 47th S. (12") | 2012 | 540,000 |
| 118 | Ridge, Taft to Central (36") | 2010 | 930,000 |
| 119 | Rock, 22nd N. to 29th N. (12") | 2014 | 320,000 |
| 120 | Rock, Harry to Pawnee (24") | 2008 | 1,040,000 |
| 121 | Security Enhancements | 2005 - 2006 | 8,000,000 |
| 122 | SEBPS Discharge to Harry (42",36") | 2006 | 330,000 |
| 123 | Southeast Pump & Storage | 2005 - 2010 | 4,920,000 |
| 124 | Substation Facilities | 2005 | 50,000 |
| 125 | Surge Tank Rehabilitation | 2006 | 400,000 |
| 126 | Taft/Woodchuck to Kellogg/135th W. (30") | 2009 | 3,860,000 |
| 127 | Treatment Residual Relocation | 2006 | 1,000,000 |
| 128 | Tyler, Harry to Pawnee (16") | 2011 | 810,000 |
| 129 | Tyler, Yosemite to 1/2 m N. (12") | 2008 | 210,000 |
| 130 | Water Master Plan (Update) | 2009 - 2014 | 1,000,000 |
| 131 | Water Supply Plan (Phase III) | 2005 - 2012 | 95,320,000 |
| 132 | WaterWalk | 2005 - 2006 | 436,000 |
| 133 | Webb, 31st S. to MacArthur | 2012 | 770,000 |
| 134 | Webb, Pawnee to 31st S. (20") | 2011 | 560,000 |
| 135 | Wellfield Meter Replacement/Testing | 2005 | 200,000 |
| 136 | Westridge, Zoo to Central (24") | 2008 | 370,000 |
| 137 | Woodlawn, 2nd to Kellogg (20") | 2006 | 730,000 |
| 138 | Yosemite, Tyler to 1/2 m N.W. (12") | 2008 | 180,000 |
| 139 | Zimmerly/Capri to Breckinridge/Burrus | 2010 | 180,000 |





GRANTS

The core purpose of the City's federal and state grant programs is to secure state and federal resources to support the strategic goals of the City in a manner consistent with the goals of the programs and/or agencies providing the grant funding.

Federal and State grants support a wide variety of City programs and services for citizens. The City Manager oversees grant-funded activities, as well as locally funded activities under the direction of the City Council. City staff strive to improve service delivery by expanding program participation and enhancing the nature and scope of services provided. Strong effort and good results are often recognized in the form of increased grant funding as the programs move to an outcome-based focus.

City departments are encouraged to seek funding for new programs and enhancements to existing programs. In 2002, an Internet based software application was introduced that taps into the databases that list grants available from federal agencies, state governments and their agencies, and private foundations. Weekly, departments are notified electronically of new grant opportunities, and extension of existing grant opportunities, so the opportunities may be researched and application made where relevant.

The Budget Office evaluates and monitors the fiscal aspects of grant programs, providing ongoing financial oversight as grant activities progress. Budget staff analyze and approve grant budgets, both at the time of initiation and as grant budgets are modified to meet changing needs and realities. The Controller's Office provides general accounting services to grant programs, including processing vouchers, issuing checks, and ensuring that grant financial activities are conducted in accordance with applicable accounting standards and practices.

Grant assistance is not all self-sufficient. Often local participation in the form of cash or in-kind contributions is required. In addition, many grant programs stipulate limitations or full prohibitions on funding for program management staff and oversight, requiring the City to provide staff and other supporting resources from local funding sources. City staff carefully scrutinize each grant program to ensure that this give-and-take relationship results in a net benefit to target populations and the City as a whole.

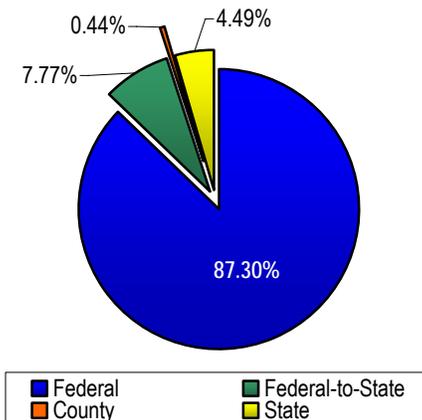
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES** Department receives grants from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for programs that protect the local environment. The grants are targeted at protection of air and water quality and fund seven full time positions. The grants help pay for environmental testing and monitoring activities designed to identify and assess pollution threats to local air and water resources.

The Environmental Services Department utilizes EPA Brownfield funding to conduct environmental site assessments to determine the presence or absence of environmental pollutants. The term 'Brownfield' refers to abandoned or under-utilized industrial and commercial sites where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination that can add cost, time and uncertainty to the value of a redevelopment project.

The State of Kansas contracts with Environmental Services to administer the Child Care Licensure program. Activities include conducting assessments for initial licensure and license renewal, follow-up inspections of providers, and investigation of complaints about providers. In any given month, the staff of eight conduct and document up to 300 site visits, investigate an average of 35 complaints, and provide orientation to approximately 100 prospective providers. In addition, the staff provide outreach services to the community and respond to approximately 800 inquires on child care monthly.

Grant Funding by Source:
2005-2006 Budget



The **FINANCE** Department provides oversight and support for the various grants administered by the City. The Grants-in-Aid Coordinator assists City departments in proposing grant-funded activities to the City Council, and also assists the City Council in evaluating and submitting applications for grant assistance. After grants are approved by the sponsoring agencies and the City Council, the Grants-in-Aid Coordinator provides ongoing oversight and assistance for the activities. Services are provided in accordance with program guidelines, City policies and all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.



The **HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES** (HCS) Department receives funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Housing and Human Services, and the Kansas Department of Commerce & Housing (KDOCH). Grant-funded activities include housing and rental assistance through the Wichita Housing Authority (WHA); homeownership assistance through the HOME program; and homeless shelter services provided through the HUD Emergency Shelter Grant and the Kansas Emergency Shelter Grant programs.

Approximately \$500,000 is allocated annually for assistance to first time homebuyers, \$300,000 for homeowner rehabilitation, and \$350,000 for affordable housing development activities to be carried out by non-profit community housing development agencies, such as Mennonite Housing and Power CDC. Home funding is also allocated for the Housing Development Loan Program, a program that can be utilized by non-profit or for-profit developers to provide gap financing for single-family or multi-family housing development projects. In all cases, HOME funds must be used for projects that provide housing for families meeting income criteria.

HOME funds leverage more than \$1,800,000 annually in private loan activity for low-and-moderate-income homeownership through the City's homebuyer assistance program. The grant funding administered by HCS, in connection with this program, provides low- and moderate-income homebuyers with zero interest mortgage loans for down payments, closing costs and minor rehabilitation or repairs. The funding is also utilized to provide existing homeowners with loans for home repairs/rehabilitation required to bring homes up to acceptable living standards. Both programs operate in targeted investment areas. In addition, under the HUD Section 5(h) program, single-family WHA Public Housing units will be offered for sale to their residents and other low-income persons. Also qualifying Section 8 recipients may purchase homes and apply their monthly rental assistance toward mortgage loan payments under a program implemented by Housing Services.

The **CAREER DEVELOPMENT OFFICE** utilizes funding from the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for job training, placement and employment assistance programs. Adult and youth programs funded under the Department of Labor's Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and the Welfare to Work program (WTW) are available to citizens in a six county region, which includes Sedgwick, Butler, Cowley, Harper, Kingman and Sumner counties.

The Workforce Investment Act is available to all adults in a legal work status. Adult services begin with an assessment of readiness for the labor market, then job search assistance and services designed to meet the needs of the individual customer. Youth services are available to low-income, at-risk youth and include a broader range of options responsive to the

more serious needs of the target group. Grant funding for WIA services is approximately \$1.8 million annually.

Services available under WTW are similar to those in WIA, however services are limited to welfare recipients and low-income individuals. The Welfare to Work (WTW) program received funding within the legislation for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families in 1998 and 1999. Congress has not made additional allocations after the first two years of operation of the Welfare to Work program and it is not certain at this time whether the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families federal legislation will include a Welfare to Work component in its reauthorization. The original allocation of \$4.3 million will be exhausted by the first half of 2004.

Eight Employment Specialists provide direct services under the WTW and WIA programs. The Employment Specialists serve as case managers, working individually with clients from the first contact through job placement and retention. To maintain productive caseload limits for the Specialists, case management services for additional customers are purchased from local agencies on a fee for service basis.

Career Development also administers the Community Services Block Grant from the US Department of Health and Human Services. The current annual budget of one million dollars funds operations for four of the Neighborhood City Halls, prescription drugs for Project Access patients, neighborhood clean-ups, and the Park Department's Summer of Discovery Program. The funds supplement the WIA and WTW programs which have limitations on administrative costs.

PUBLIC SAFETY. The City of Wichita Police Department and Municipal Court administer grants provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for the purpose of enhancing public safety. The grant funded programs relate to hiring of new public safety staff, purchases of crime-fighting equipment, and safe and drug-free schools. Currently approximately \$500,000 is received annually for such activities, approximately half of the funding received in past years.

The 2005 Federal Emergency Management Agency Assistant to Firefighters Grant will help support the replacement of SCBA (Self-contained Breathing Apparatus) equipment. This equipment ensures Firefighters have a fresh air supply in burning houses and buildings, which means fires are put out faster and search and rescue can happen in harsh conditions.

PLANNING, TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE. The City of Wichita receives grants from the Federal Transportation Administration (FTA), the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), and HUD (through the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG)). The grants provide assistance in comprehensive community planning; development of public transportation systems; and street, sidewalk, and other



infrastructure improvements in targeted areas. Utilizing funding from the Kansas Department of Commerce and Housing (KDOCH), the Metropolitan Area Planning Department has completed several neighborhood sector plans and is continuing a visioning process with neighborhood residents in the various areas of the City. The plans help define neighborhood revitalization/conservation needs and priorities.

The FTA assists Wichita Transit in financing transit planning and administrative support activities, vehicle maintenance, and special services. In 2004, approximately 80 percent of vehicle maintenance costs will be funded through an FTA grant. The FTA also provides funding for capital improvements, including vehicle and maintenance equipment, replacement buses, para-transit vans for transporting physically challenged citizens, benches, shelters, and technology needs. On the state side, the Kansas Legislature adopted a comprehensive transportation plan in 1999 to assist with growing public transportation needs and costs. The resulting funding from KDOT has been directed to both capital needs and enhanced service.

The Public Works Department receives CDBG funding to support contracted improvements to public and neighborhood facilities and infrastructure. Examples include street improvements, sidewalk repair and enhancements and public facility improvements to accommodate disabled citizens. All of the activities are targeted toward low- and moderate-income citizens and areas of the City.

The Environmental Services Department utilizes CDBG funds to conduct inspections of properties in targeted areas that are violating housing and health standards. The efforts strive to maintain attractive and safe neighborhoods.

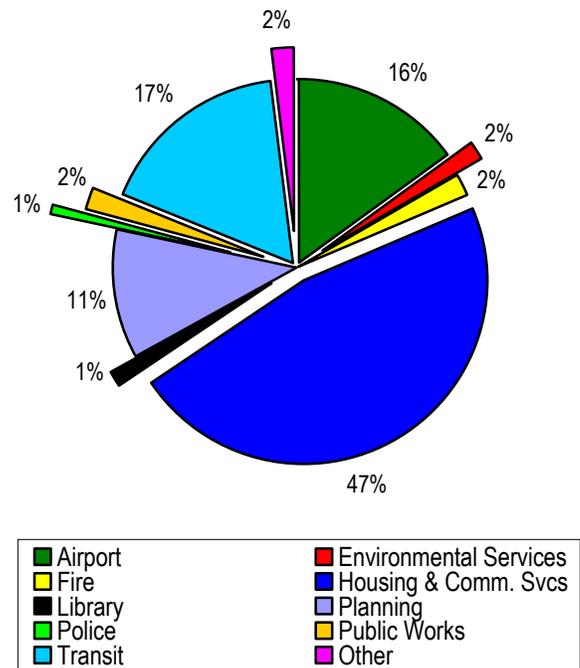
The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides grant funding to support the capital needs of the Wichita Mid-Continent and Jabara Airport facilities. These funds are supplemented by a Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) of \$3 on each enplaning passenger. The FAA recently granted permission to continue the PFC program through 2004.

CULTURE. The Wichita Public Library receives grants from the Kansas State Library System (KSLS) and the South Central Kansas Library System (SCKLS). KSLS grants provide funding for staff members, library materials, office supplies, and computer support. Programs funded include development of the Inter-library Loan system; special services for blind and physically disabled library patrons; and grants-in-aid for discretionary use as designated by the Wichita Public Library. The SCKLS funds staff and library materials in support of cooperative library programs throughout South Central Kansas. Overall, grants provide funding for ten full time equivalent Library employees.

The City Manager's Office receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to support citizen involvement and outreach programs, neighborhood assistance/improvement services, and neighborhood community centers. The City strives to improve public participation in the community decision-making process for a collaborative approach to solve community problems and target community needs.

The Housing and Community Services department also receives CDBG funding, primarily for oversight and administration of CDBG programs. In addition, CDBG funding provides for economic development activities in program-targeted investment areas. The activities seek to expand local economic development and opportunities in areas of the City where development has stagnated or declined.

**Grant Funding by Department:
2005-2006 Budget**



Note: figure includes grant budget in the 2005-2006 calendar year. Most federal and state grants operate under fiscal years that do not correspond to the calendar year.



GRANTS

The City of Wichita encourages all city departments to seek funding for new and existing programs through grants. Every week departments are notified electronically of current available grants available from federal and state government agencies as well as private grant funding sources.



OTHER INFORMATION

MILL LEVY FACTS

CALCULATING THE CITY MILL LEVY REQUIREMENT. A mill is \$1 of tax for every \$1,000 of assessed value on real and personal property. The mill levy is recalculated every year and is based on the tax dollars needed for financing the City budget.

The tax levy rate is calculated by dividing the total revenue to be obtained from property taxes by the total assessed value for the taxing district. The table below shows the 2005 tax year rates, which are used to finance the 2006 budget.

First, the City (the taxing district) arrives at a total amount for expenditures in the taxing funds. In Wichita these funds are the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. After expenditure totals are known, all other revenue sources (non-property taxes and fees) are subtracted. The remainder is the amount to be raised from ad valorem (property) taxes.

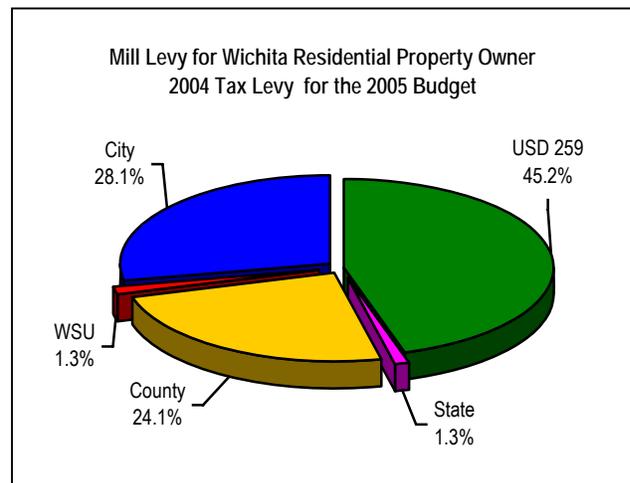
| Tax Rates (Based on 2005 Values) for the 2006 Budget Year | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Assessed valuation (\$) | 2,673,854,934 | |
| | <u>Tax \$ to be Levied</u> (Including Delinquencies) | <u>Mill Levy</u> |
| General Fund | 58,364,900 | 21.828 |
| Debt Service Fund | 26,738,550 | 10.000 |
| Total | 85,103,450 | 31.828 |

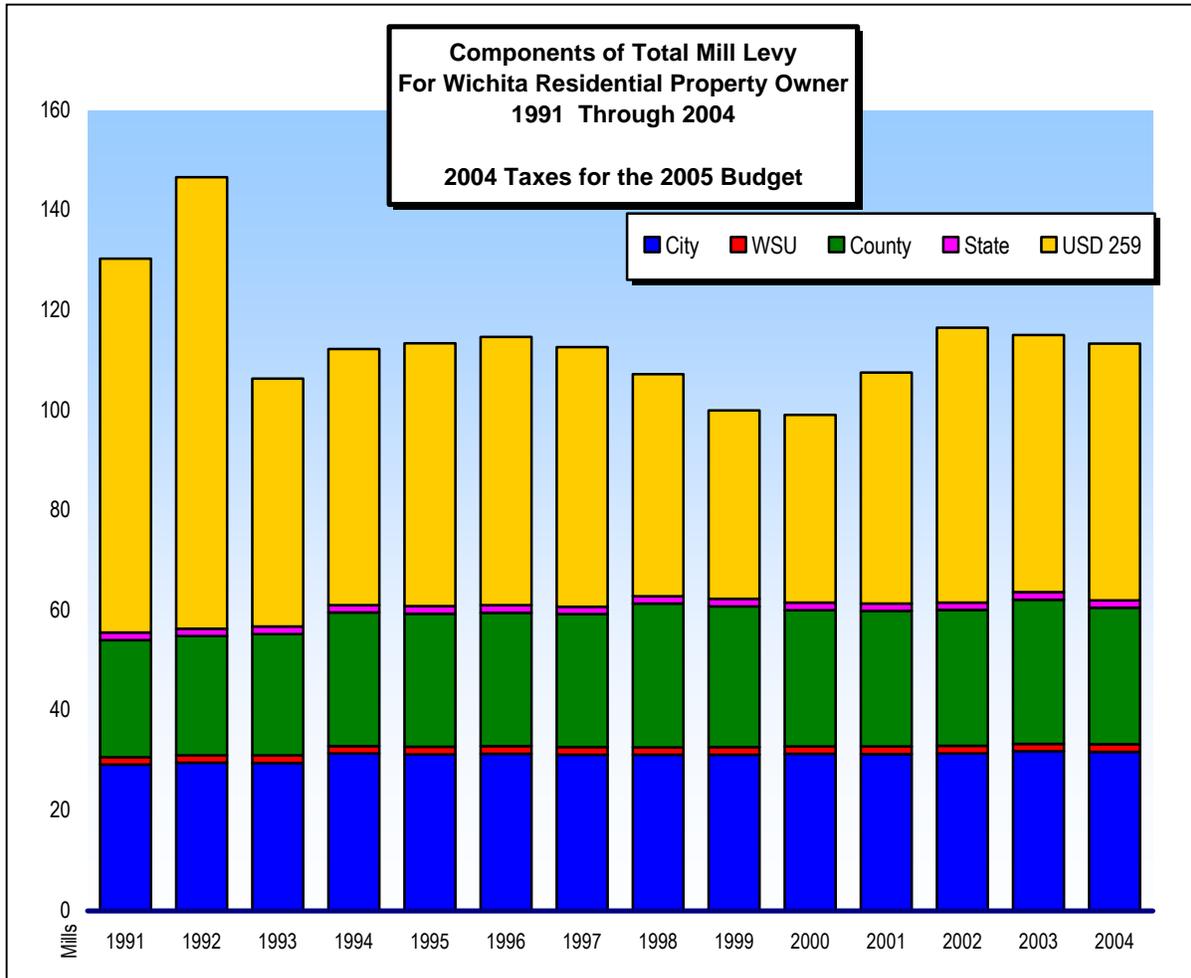
A City residential property owner will pay taxes to support the City budget, based on the market value of the owner's property, times the assessment ratio (11.5% for residential property), times the tax levy rate (mills divided by 1,000), as illustrated in the three examples to the right. Rates for other properties are: commercial, 25%; real used by nonprofits, 12%; public utility, 33%; vacant lots, 12%; agricultural use, 30%; all others, 30%.

| Market Value | X | Assessment Ratio | X | City Tax Levy Rate | = | Estimated City Taxes Due |
|--------------|---|------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| \$50,000 | X | 11.5% | X | 0.031828 | = | \$183 |
| \$75,000 | X | 11.5% | X | 0.031828 | = | \$275 |
| \$100,000 | X | 11.5% | X | 0.031828 | = | \$366 |

The assessed value is the market value times the classification rate. For example, the assessed value of a \$50,000 home (for purposes of taxation) is \$50,000 times 11.5%, or \$5,750.

| Taxing District | Tax Levy Rate | Percent of Total |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| City of Wichita | 31.828 | 28.1% |
| Sedgwick County | 27.263 | 24.1% |
| WSU | 1.500 | 1.3% |
| U.S.D 259 | 51.296 | 45.2% |
| State | 1.500 | 1.3% |
| Total | 113.387 | 100.0% |





**Components of the Total Mill Levy
For Wichita Residential Property Owner
1991 Through 2005**

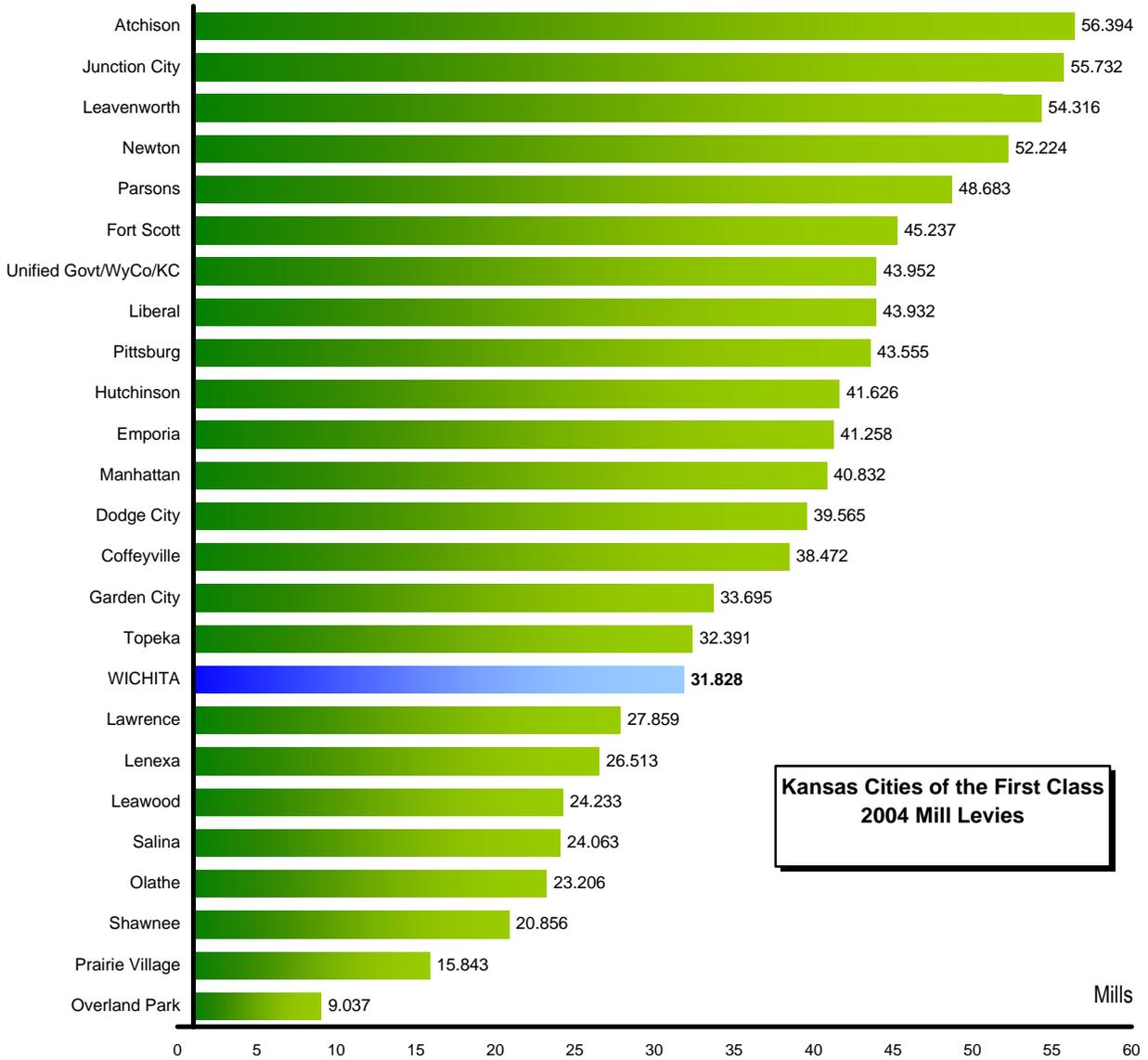
2004 Taxes for the 2005 Budget

| Budget Year | City | County | WSU | State | USD 259 | Total |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1991 | 29.268 | 23.423 | 1.452 | 1.5 | 74.712 | 130.355 |
| 1992 | 29.607 | 23.831 | 1.499 | 1.500 | 90.203 | 146.640 |
| 1993 | 29.594 | 24.235 | 1.501 | 1.500 | 49.590 | 106.420 |
| 1994 | 31.472 | 26.666 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 51.143 | 112.281 |
| 1995 | 31.290 | 26.622 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 52.508 | 113.420 |
| 1996 | 31.443 | 26.660 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 53.609 | 114.712 |
| 1997 | 31.247 | 26.561 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 51.874 | 112.682 |
| 1998 | 31.225 | 28.717 | 1.479 | 1.500 | 44.383 | 107.304 |
| 1999 | 31.253 | 28.138 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 39.636 | 100.027 |
| 2000 | 31.406 | 27.199 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 37.526 | 99.131 |
| 2001 | 31.359 | 27.057 | 1.543 | 1.500 | 46.163 | 107.622 |
| 2002 | 31.474 | 27.154 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 54.926 | 116.554 |
| 2003 | 31.845 | 27.276 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 51.839 | 113.960 |
| 2004 | 31.905 | 27.322 | 1.495 | 1.500 | 51.408 | 113.630 |
| 2005 | 31.828 | 27.263 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 51.296 | 113.387 |

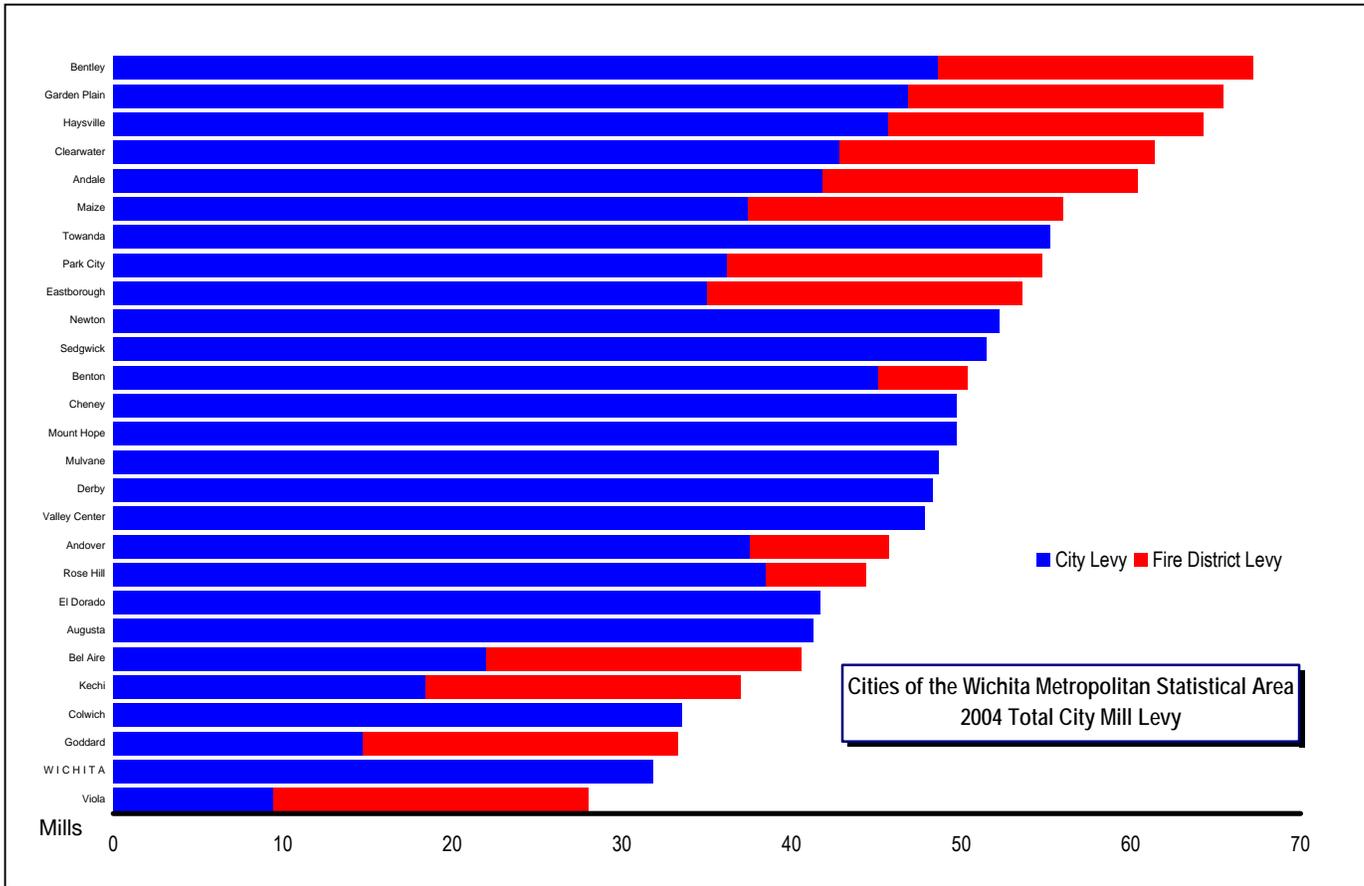
* Tax levies based provided by the Sedgwick County Clerk.



Wichita has a lower mill levy than sixteen of the twenty-four Kansas cities of the first class. The eight cities with a lower mill levy than that of Wichita all impose a local city sales tax in addition to the local county sales tax.



Source: Kansas Tax Rate & Fiscal Data Book, League of Kansas Municipalities, March 2005.

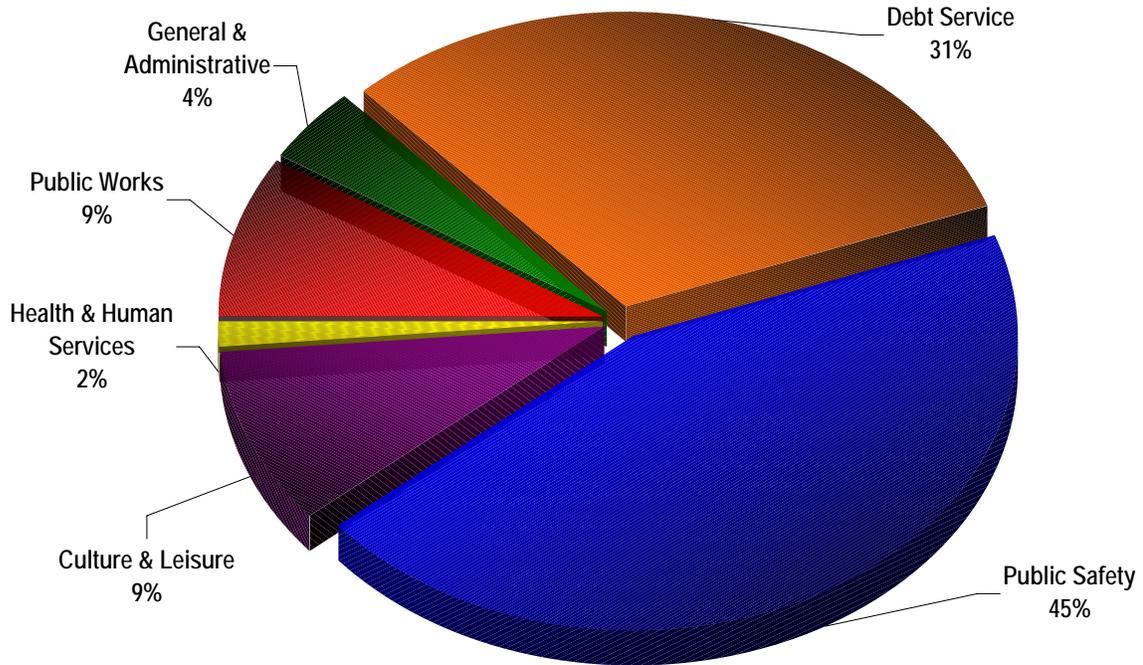


| Selected Cities of the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area 2004 Population and Mill Levies | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| City | Population | City Levy | Fire District Levy | Total Levy |
| Bentley | 405 | 48.616 | 18.579 | 67.195 |
| Garden Plain | 807 | 46.852 | 18.579 | 65.431 |
| Haysville | 9,545 | 45.673 | 18.579 | 64.252 |
| Clearwater | 2,202 | 42.846 | 18.579 | 61.425 |
| Andale | 789 | 41.845 | 18.579 | 60.424 |
| Maize | 2,042 | 37.397 | 18.579 | 55.976 |
| Towanda | 1,338 | 55.218 | - | 55.218 |
| Park City | 6,877 | 36.178 | 18.579 | 54.757 |
| Eastborough | 810 | 35.006 | 18.579 | 53.585 |
| Newton | 17,977 | 52.224 | - | 52.224 |
| Sedgwick | 1,637 | 51.480 | - | 51.480 |
| Benton | 816 | 45.131 | 5.233 | 50.364 |
| Cheney | 1,843 | 49.742 | - | 49.742 |
| Mount Hope | 843 | 49.730 | - | 49.730 |
| Mulvane | 5,536 | 48.633 | - | 48.633 |
| Derby | 19,200 | 48.331 | - | 48.331 |
| Valley Center | 5,167 | 47.813 | - | 47.813 |
| Andover | 8,222 | 37.559 | 8.212 | 45.771 |
| Rose Hill | 3,710 | 38.501 | 5.898 | 44.399 |
| El Dorado | 12,686 | 41.660 | - | 41.660 |
| Augusta | 8,486 | 41.233 | - | 41.233 |
| Bel Aire | 6,522 | 21.975 | 18.579 | 40.554 |
| Kechi | 1,174 | 18.431 | 18.579 | 37.010 |
| Colwich | 1,278 | 33.508 | - | 33.508 |
| Goddard | 2,932 | 14.720 | 18.579 | 33.299 |
| WICHITA | 354,617 | 31.828 | - | 31.828 |
| Viola | 215 | 9.420 | 18.579 | 27.999 |



BUDGET FACTS

Total City Tax Support by Function



2006 Funding Sources for General Fund Budgets, presented by function

| Funding Source | Public Safety | Public Works/ Transportation | Culture and Recreation | Health and Human Services | Administration and General | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Current property taxes: | | | | | | |
| Dollars (1000's) | \$ 35,632,372 | \$ 6,968,667 | \$ 7,591,592 | \$ 1,264,360 | \$ 3,406,029 | \$ 54,863,020 |
| <i>Percent of budget</i> | 36% | 19% | 31% | 33% | 26% | 31% |
| Other general funding: | | | | | | |
| Dollars (1000's) | 53,388,866 | 9,687,972 | 10,553,970 | 1,757,742 | 3,721,261 | \$ 79,109,810 |
| <i>Percent of budget</i> | 55% | 26% | 43% | 45% | 28% | 45% |
| Department-generated: | | | | | | |
| Dollars (1000's) | 8,616,430 | 20,984,450 | 6,626,540 | 841,700 | 1,875,600 | \$ 38,944,720 |
| <i>Percent of budget</i> | 9% | 56% | 27% | 22% | 14% | 22% |
| Administrative charges: | | | | | | |
| Dollars (1000's) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,107,620 | \$ 4,107,620 |
| <i>Percent of budget</i> | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 2% |
| Total funding | \$ 97,637,668 | \$ 37,641,089 | \$ 24,772,101 | \$ 3,863,802 | \$ 13,110,510 | \$ 177,025,170 |



The property tax subsidy is the amount left after all other revenue sources are allocated and subtracted. Other revenues include those directly generated by the department, administrative services provided to non-General Fund departments, and general sources (for example, franchise fees and local sales tax).

| By Department | 2006 ADOPTED BUDGET | | Tax support | Tax support | Tax support |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Property Tax Subsidy | Total Property Tax Levied (\$)* | by owner of home valued at \$50,000 | by owner of home valued at \$75,000 | by owner of home valued at \$100,000 |
| Police | 22,068,890 | 23,477,550 | \$50.49 | \$75.73 | \$100.97 |
| Fire | 12,275,870 | 13,059,440 | \$28.08 | \$42.13 | \$56.17 |
| Public Works & Flood Control | 5,525,250 | 5,877,930 | \$12.64 | \$18.96 | \$25.28 |
| Park | 4,496,320 | 4,783,320 | \$10.29 | \$15.43 | \$20.57 |
| Library | 2,559,770 | 2,723,160 | \$5.86 | \$8.78 | \$11.71 |
| Transit | 1,443,420 | 1,535,550 | \$3.30 | \$4.95 | \$6.60 |
| Environmental Services | 1,253,900 | 1,333,940 | \$2.87 | \$4.30 | \$5.74 |
| Finance | 1,006,430 | 1,070,670 | \$2.30 | \$3.45 | \$4.60 |
| Municipal Court | 898,810 | 956,180 | \$2.06 | \$3.08 | \$4.11 |
| City Manager | 827,950 | 880,800 | \$1.89 | \$2.84 | \$3.79 |
| Nondepartmental | 575,900 | 612,660 | \$1.32 | \$1.98 | \$2.63 |
| Art Museum | 535,500 | 569,680 | \$1.23 | \$1.84 | \$2.45 |
| Human Resources | 449,410 | 478,100 | \$1.03 | \$1.54 | \$2.06 |
| Law | 388,780 | 413,590 | \$0.89 | \$1.33 | \$1.78 |
| Planning | 303,700 | 323,080 | \$0.69 | \$1.04 | \$1.39 |
| City Council | 253,110 | 269,260 | \$0.58 | \$0.87 | \$1.16 |
| General Fund | \$54,863,020 | \$58,364,910 | \$125.51 | \$188.27 | \$251.02 |
| Debt Service Fund | \$25,134,240 | \$26,738,550 | \$57.50 | \$86.25 | \$115.00 |
| TOTAL CITY TAX BILL | \$79,997,260 | \$85,103,460 | \$183.01 | \$274.52 | \$366.02 |
| By Function | | | | | |
| Public Safety | 35,632,370 | 37,906,780 | \$81.52 | \$122.28 | \$163.03 |
| Public Works/Transportation | 6,968,670 | 7,413,480 | \$15.94 | \$23.91 | \$31.88 |
| Culture and Recreation | 7,591,590 | 8,076,160 | \$17.37 | \$26.05 | \$34.73 |
| Health and Human Services | 1,264,360 | 1,345,060 | \$2.89 | \$4.34 | \$5.78 |
| Administration and General | 3,406,030 | 3,623,440 | \$7.79 | \$11.69 | \$15.58 |
| General Fund | \$54,863,020 | \$58,364,920 | \$125.51 | \$188.27 | \$251.02 |
| Debt Service Fund | \$25,134,240 | \$26,738,550 | \$57.50 | \$86.25 | \$115.00 |
| TOTAL CITY TAX BILL | \$79,997,260 | \$85,103,470 | \$183.01 | \$274.52 | \$366.02 |

* The total levy includes a delinquency allowance of 6 percent. The City levy, expressed in mills, is estimated at 31.828 (General Fund and Debt Service Fund). It is based on an assessed valuation of \$2.673 billion.

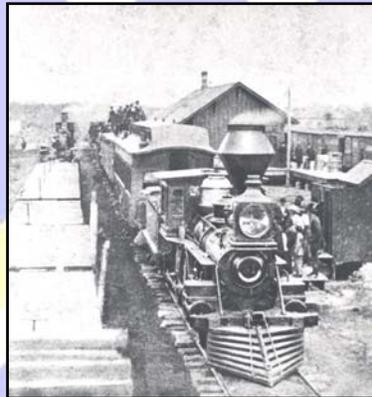


ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| Consumer Price Index | Rate |
|---|------|
| Reported Change from December 2003 to December 2004 ¹ | |
| US City average | 3.0% |
| Midwest urban cities | 3.3% |
| Projected Change from December 2004 to December 2005 ² | |
| US City average | 2.4% |
| Source: ¹ U.S. Department of Labor ² Congressional Budget Office | |

| Wichita MSA Selected Economic Indicators | Rate |
|--|------|
| Projected Percent Change December 2003 to December 2004 | |
| Total employment growth | 1.6% |
| Manufacturing employment | 3.5% |
| Other employment | 1.7% |
| Projected annual average change 2005 – 2010 | |
| Total employment | 1.6% |
| Manufacturing employment | 2.0% |
| Source: Wichita State University Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) | |

| City of Wichita Financial Projections Selected Economic Indicators | Rate |
|---|------|
| Actual growth in 2004 assessed valuation (for the 2005 budget year) | 3.5% |
| Projected growth in 2005 assessed valuation (for the 2006 budget year) | 5.0% |
| Average annual growth in assessed valuation 2007 – 2010 | 4.0% |
| Average annual growth in local sales, 2006 – 2010 | 2.5% |
| Average annual increase in revenues from rentals and user fees, 2006 – 2010 | 3.4% |
| Average annual increase in revenues from licenses and permits, 2006 – 2010 | 2.8% |
| Average annual increase in total General Fund expenditures, 2006 – 2010 | 3.2% |
| Estimated interest earnings from cash flow and funds balances, 2005 | 1.8% |



RAILROAD

From its earliest days, Wichita has been a community that values business and entrepreneurship. One of the earliest and best successes involved a “partnering” of local government and private business for a substantial bond issue that brought rail service to Wichita.

In 1872, a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad arrived in Wichita and the town busted “wide open.” A sign was erected outside the town proclaiming: “Everything goes in Wichita!” Four hundred thousand cattle were shipped in the first year. By 1873, Wichita was the main “cowtown” for the Santa Fe Railroad.

That model of partnering is still a prominent goal and cornerstone of the City’s economic development strategy.



ARTS AND CULTURAL FUNDING (GENERAL FUND)

COMPARISON OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND 2006 ADOPTED AMOUNTS

| | 2005 REVISED | 2006 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION | 2006 ADOPTED |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Wichita Art Museum | 1,412,920 | 1,512,920 | 1,518,000 |
| Botanica | 364,140 | 403,140 | 403,140 |
| Cowtown Museum | 241,850 | 335,850 | 335,850 |
| Mid-American All Indian Center | 151,680 | 151,680 | 151,680 |
| Wichita Historical Museum | 106,520 | 119,520 | 119,520 |
| Ks African American Museum | 2,250 | 77,250 | 77,250 |
| The Orpheum | 0 | 48,500 | 48,500 |
| Wichita Symphony | 0 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Arts Partners | 0 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Chamber Music at the Barn | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Ulrich Museum | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Music Theatre Young People | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Desperate Characters | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Opera Kansas | 0 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Wichita Chamber Chorale | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Ks Firefighters | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Ks Aviation Museum | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Wichita Asian Assoc. | 0 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Theatre on Consignment | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Metro Ballet | 0 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| El Pueblo | 0 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Museum of World Treasures | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Fisch Haus | 0 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Storytelling | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Decorative Arts | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Wichita Grand Opera | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Exploration Place | 0 | 62,500 | 62,500 |
| Sedgwick County Center for the Arts | 6,540 | 6,540 | 6,540 |
| Total | \$ 2,285,900 | \$3,004,900 | \$3,009,980 |
| Equivalent Mill levy (2005 for 2006 Budget) | 0.85 | 1.12 | 1.13 |

Additional Funding over 2005 Base *719,000* *724,080*

Note: The 2006 Adopted City Manager's Office budget, Arts and Cultural Services Division (page 14 of Volume II) includes the additional \$719,000 of funding.



ARTS AND CULTURAL FUNDING - 2006 ADOPTED

| ITEM, AGENCY, OR ATTRACTION | DIRECT OPERATING SUBSIDY | MAINTENANCE SUBSIDY | DEBT SERVICE OR CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION | IN-KIND | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|
| General Fund | | | | | |
| Arts Partners | 35,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35,000 |
| Boathouse* | 40,620 | 18,620 | 0 | 3,970 | 63,210 |
| Botanica* | 271,500 | 125,410 | 0 | 3,540 | 400,450 |
| Century II* | 1,936,810 | 540,050 | 0 | 46,370 | 2,523,230 |
| Chamber Music at the Barn | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 |
| CityArts | 590,370 | 0 | 0 | 30,780 | 621,150 |
| Cowtown* | 180,320 | 155,530 | 0 | 0 | 335,850 |
| Decorative Arts | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Desperate Characters | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |
| El Pueblo | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 |
| Exploration Place | 62,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62,500 |
| Expo Hall* | 920,450 | 124,140 | 0 | 38,600 | 1,083,190 |
| Farm and Art Plaza* | 15,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,560 |
| Fisch Haus | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 |
| Great Plains Nature Center | 209,510 | 0 | 0 | 9,970 | 219,480 |
| Historical Museum* | 106,000 | 13,520 | 0 | 160 | 119,680 |
| Kansas African-American Museum | 77,250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77,250 |
| Ks Aviation Museum | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Ks Firefighters | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Lawrence-Dumont Stadium* | 0 | 117,470 | 0 | 0 | 117,470 |
| Metro Ballet | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 |
| Mid-America All Indian Center* | 57,900 | 95,920 | 0 | 0 | 153,820 |
| Museum of World Treasures | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Music Theatre Young People | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Opera Kansas | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 |
| Storytelling | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 |
| The Orpheum | 48,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48,500 |
| Theatre on Consignment | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |
| Ulrich Museum | 25,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Wellington Place* | 0 | 21,210 | 0 | 0 | 21,210 |
| Sedgwick Co. Center for the Arts | 6,540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,540 |
| Wichita Art Museum* (WAM) | 1,379,960 | 138,040 | 0 | 26,070 | 1,544,070 |
| Wichita Asian Assoc. | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 |
| Wichita Chamber Chorale | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Wichita Grand Opera | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Wichita Symphony | 40,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 |
| General Fund Subtotal | 6,190,790 | 1,349,910 | 0 | 159,460 | 7,700,160 |



ARTS AND CULTURAL FUNDING - 2006 ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

| ITEM, AGENCY, OR ATTRACTION | DIRECT OPERATING SUBSIDY | MAINTENANCE SUBSIDY | DEBT SERVICE OR CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION | IN-KIND | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|
| Tourism and Convention Fund | | | | | |
| Convention and Visitor's Bureau | 1,750,230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750,230 |
| Convention Promotion | | | | | |
| Contingency | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| ABC Bowling Tournament | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Kansas Flight Festival | 75,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,000 |
| Tourism Website | 70,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,000 |
| Tourism Research/Marketing | 75,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,000 |
| Century II Stop Loss | 180,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180,000 |
| Expo Hall Stop Loss | 145,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145,000 |
| CII/Expo Renovations | 0 | 0 | 830,000 | 0 | 830,000 |
| CII /Expo Energy Complex DS | 0 | 0 | 261,350 | 0 | 261,350 |
| Conference Center DS | 0 | 0 | 1,215,000 | 0 | 1,215,000 |
| Conference Center Parking | | | | | |
| Garage DS | 0 | 0 | 318,500 | 0 | 318,500 |
| T&C Fund Subtotal | 2,495,230 | 0 | 2,624,850 | 0 | 5,120,080 |
| Debt Service Fund | | | | | |
| Wichita Art Museum expansion DS | 0 | 0 | 625,260 | 0 | 625,260 |
| Debt Service Fund Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 625,260 | 0 | 625,260 |
| Other Funds | | | | | |
| Kansas Sports Hall of Fame DS | 0 | 0 | 123,050 | 0 | 123,050 |
| Other Funds Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 123,050 | 0 | 123,050 |
| TOTAL | 8,686,020 | 1,349,910 | 3,373,160 | 159,460 | 13,568,550 |

*Facilities owned by the City of Wichita

CDBG = Community Development Block Grant



ORPHEUM



HATTIE MCDANIEL

Hattie was born on June 10, 1895 in Wichita, Kansas, the daughter of a Baptist minister and a spiritual singer. At the age of 15 she won a medal in dramatic art, but later started her career as a band vocalist. She started singing on what was known as the Orpheum circuit. She became the first African American to sing on network radio in the United States. In 1931, she went to Hollywood to seek a film career and began as an extra before capturing larger roles. She played numerous roles in film and on radio starring with actors like Katherine Hepburn and Clark Gable. In 1940 she became the first African American to win the Oscar. She won for her performance as Mammy in the ever-famous *Gone With the Wind*



BUDGET LAW

(KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED)

79-1973. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF STATUTORY FUND AND AGGREGATE LEVY LIMITATIONS ON TAXING SUBDIVISIONS.

(a) In 1983, all existing statutory fund and aggregate levy limitations on taxing subdivisions are suspended. In such year, any taxing subdivision is authorized either to levy taxes upon tangible property which produces an amount not in excess of the amount which was authorized to be levied by such taxing subdivision in the next preceding year or levy taxes upon tangible property at a rate not exceeding the existing statutory fund or aggregate levy limitation. The tax levy required to produce the amount allowed by the provisions of this subsection shall be the levy limit for 1986, 1987 and 1988 unless such tax levy is less than the existing statutory fund or aggregate levy limitation, in which case such statutory fund or aggregate levy limitation shall apply.

(b) As used in this section, "taxing subdivision" means every taxing district in the state other than the state.

(c) Nothing in this act shall apply to the limitations on aggregate tax levies imposed by the provisions of K.S.A. 79-5001 to 79-5016, inclusive, and amendments thereto.

79-2925. BUDGETS OF TAXING BODIES; APPLICATION OF ACT; EXCEPTIONS; DEFINITIONS.

(a) This act shall apply to all taxing subdivisions or municipalities of the state, except:

- (1) Townships in counties having the county road unit system which have an annual expenditure of less than two hundred dollars;
- (2) Money received by such taxing subdivision or municipality as a gift or bequest;
- (3) Revolving fund set up for the operation of a municipal airport. Any city, board of park commissioners, or other agency designated and authorized to operate a municipal airport is hereby authorized to set up a revolving fund for use as an operating fund, either out of the budget or out of the receipts from the operation of such airport, in an amount as may be reasonable and necessary as an operating fund for the efficient and business-like operation of such airport. The financial transactions of said airport shall be audited in accordance with the minimum standard audit program prescribed by the director of accounts and reports as other municipal funds. Profits arising from the operation of the airport after the payment of all necessary operating expenses and the establishment of the revolving fund shall be applied to reduce the tax levy for the budgeted fund under which the operation of such airport is financed;

(4) Any special recreation facilities reserve set up by the board of park commissioners in any city for the repair, replacement, or addition to the recreation facilities of such city. The financial transactions of said recreation facilities shall be audited in accordance with the minimum standard audit program prescribed by the director of accounts and reports as other municipal funds. Profits arising from the coliseum events fund and the coliseum concessions, after the payment of all necessary expenses, and the establishment and maintenance of such special recreation facilities reserve shall be applied to reduce the tax levy for the budget fund under which the operation of such recreation facilities is financed; and

(5) Any special recreation facilities fund set up by the board of county commissioners for the operation of a county coliseum. The financial transactions of the special recreation facilities fund shall be audited in accordance with the minimum standard audit program prescribed by the director of accounts and reports as other municipal funds. Moneys derived from the operation of a county coliseum and deposited in the special recreation facilities fund shall be applied to reduce the tax levy for the budget fund under which the operation of such county coliseum is financed.

(b) Whenever the term "fund" is used in this act it is intended to have reference to those funds which are authorized by statute to be established. "Fund" is not intended to mean the individual budgeted items of a fund, but is intended to have reference to the total of such individual items.

(c) Whenever the term "director" is used in this act it shall mean the state director of property valuation.

79-2926. BUDGET FORMS PRESCRIBED; FURNISHED BY DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS; DUTIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

The director of accounts and reports shall prepare and prescribe forms for the annual budgets of all taxing subdivisions or municipalities of the state. Such forms shall show the information required by this act and by K.S.A. 1973 Supp. 79-4401 *et seq.* [*], necessary and proper to fully disclose complete information as to the financial condition of such taxing subdivision or municipality, and the receipts and expenditures thereof, both past and anticipated. All such budget and tax levy forms shall be printed by the director of printing and in such quantity as required by the director. The director shall deliver the forms for all school districts to the clerk of the board of education of each school district. The forms for all other taxing subdivisions or municipalities of the state shall



be delivered by the director to the county clerk of each county, who shall immediately deliver the same to the presiding officer of the governing body of the said respective taxing subdivisions or municipalities within the county.

Whenever in article 29 of chapter 79 of Kansas Statutes Annotated the words state auditor or auditor of state, or words of like effect, occur, the same shall mean director of accounts and reports.

79-2927. ITEMIZED BUDGET; PARALLEL COLUMNS SHOWING CORRESPONDING ITEMS AND REVENUE; NON-APPROPRIATED BALANCES; BALANCED BUDGET REQUIRED. The governing body of each taxing subdivision or municipality shall meet not later than the first day of August of each year, and shall prepare in writing on forms furnished by the director of accounts and reports a budget itemized and classified by funds and showing amounts to be raised by taxation and from other sources for the ensuing budget year. The budget shall show in parallel columns all amounts and items to be expended for the ensuing budget year and the amounts appropriated for corresponding or other items during the current budget year and amounts expended for corresponding or other items during the preceding budget year. The budget for each fund shall not include any item for sundry or miscellaneous purposes in excess of 10% of the total. Except for school districts, municipal universities and community colleges, the budget for each fund may include a non-appropriated balance of not to exceed 5% of the total of each fund.

The budget shall show in parallel columns the amount of revenue actually received from taxation and from other sources, with the amount from each source separately stated for the preceding budget year and the amount actually received and estimated to be received from taxation and from sources other than direct taxation with the amount for each source separately stated for the current budget year and also the amount estimated to be received during the ensuing budget year, with the amount estimated to be received from each source separately stated. The budget of expenditures for each fund shall balance with the budget of revenues for such fund and that portion of the budget of revenues to be derived from ad valorem property taxation shall not exceed the amount of tax which can be raised by any fund limit or aggregate limit placed upon such fund.

79-2929. PROPOSED BUDGET; AMENDMENTS; PUBLIC HEARING; NOTICE, PUBLICATION AND CONTENTS. Prior to the filing of the adopted budget with the county clerk, the governing body of each taxing or political subdivision or municipality shall meet for the purpose of answering and hearing objections of taxpayers relating to the proposed budget and for the purpose of considering amendments to such proposed budget. The governing body shall give at least 10 days' notice of the time and place of the meeting by publication in a weekly or daily newspaper of the county having a general circulation therein.

Such notice shall include the proposed budget and shall set out all essential items in the budget except such groupings as designated by the director of accounts and reports on a special publication form prescribed by the director of accounts and reports and furnished with the regular budget form. The notice of a governing body of any taxing subdivision or municipality having an annual expenditure of \$500 or less shall specify the time and place of the meeting required by this section but shall not be required to include the proposed budget of such taxing subdivision or municipality.

79-2930. SUBMISSION OF ADOPTED BUDGETS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING THERETO TO COUNTY CLERK; DUTIES OF COUNTY CLERK; LIMITATION ON TAXES LEVIED, EXCEPTION.

(a) Two copies of the budget certificate giving the amount of ad valorem tax to be levied and the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures by fund, along with itemized budget forms for each and every fund and proof of publication of the notice of budget hearing containing the budget summary shall be presented to the county clerk within the time prescribed by K.S.A. 79-1801 as amended. Where action has been taken under any statute to increase the amount of tax to be levied authorized by law, a statement showing the increased amount or tax levy rate voted, or a copy of the charter resolution or ordinance making the change, shall be attached to the budget each year the change is in effect.

(b) The county clerk shall make any reductions to the ad valorem tax to be levied, compute the tax levy rates based on the final equalized assessed valuation, and enter such on the budget certificate before attesting the budget. A copy of all budgets for taxing subdivisions of the county, properly attested, shall be filed with the director of accounts and reports, along with a copy of the tax levy rate summary required of the county treasurer by K.S.A. 79-2002, and amendments thereto.

(c) Each fund of the adopted budget certified to the county clerk in no event shall exceed the amount of ad valorem tax to be levied and the proposed expenditures of such fund in the proposed budget as originally published. The governing body of each taxing subdivision shall not certify an amount of ad valorem taxes to be levied that is in excess of any tax levy rate or amount limitations or any aggregate tax levy limitations. The governing bodies, in fixing the amount may take into consideration and make allowance for the taxes which may not be paid, such allowance, however, shall not exceed by more than 5% the percentage of delinquency for the preceding tax year.

79-2933. TIME FOR BUDGET HEARING; ADOPTION; VALIDITY OF LEVIES. The hearing herein required to be held upon all budgets by all taxing subdivisions or municipalities of the state shall be held not less than ten (10) days prior to the date on which they shall certify their annual levies to the county clerk as required by law. After such hearing the budget shall be



adopted or amended and adopted as amended, but no levy shall be made until and unless a budget is prepared, published and filed, but no levy of taxes shall be invalidated because of any insufficiency, informality, or delay in preparing, publishing and filing said budget.

79-2934. FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY BUDGET; BALANCES; DUTIES OF CLERKS AND OFFICERS; DISTRIBUTION OF TAX PROCEEDS. The budget as approved and filed with the county clerk for each year shall constitute and shall hereafter be declared to be an appropriation for each fund, and the appropriation thus made shall not be used for any other purpose. No money in any fund shall be used to pay for any indebtedness created in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures for such fund. Any balance remaining in such fund at the end of the current budget year shall be carried forward to the credit of the fund for the ensuing budget year. The clerk or secretary of each taxing subdivision or municipality shall open and keep an account of each fund, showing the total amount appropriated for each fund, and shall charge such appropriation with the amount of any indebtedness created at the time such indebtedness is incurred. If any indebtedness is reimbursed during the current budget year and the reimbursement is in excess of the amount which was shown as reimbursed expense in the budget of revenues for the current budget year, the charge made shall be reduced by the amount of the reimbursement.

No part of any fund shall be diverted to any other fund, whether before or after the distribution of taxes by the county treasurer, except as provided by law. The county treasurer shall distribute the proceeds of the taxes levied by each taxing subdivision in the manner provided by K.S.A. 12-1678a, and amendments thereto.

79-2935. CREATION OF INDEBTEDNESS IN EXCESS OF BUDGET UNLAWFUL; EXCEPTIONS. It shall be unlawful for the governing body of any taxing subdivision or municipality in any budget year to create an indebtedness in any manner or in any fund after the total indebtedness created against such fund shall equal the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures for such fund for that budget year. Any indebtedness incurred by the governing body or any officer or officers of such taxing subdivision or municipality in excess of said amount shall be void as against such taxing subdivision or municipality: *Provided*, That indebtedness may be created in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures for the current budget year only when payment has been authorized by a vote of the municipality, or when provision has been made for payment by the issuance of bonds, or when provision has been made for payment by the issuance of warrants authorized by the commission in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 79-2938, 79-2939 and 79-2940.

79-2936. REMOVAL FROM OFFICE FOR VIOLATION. Any member of the governing body, or any other officer of any taxing subdivision or municipality of the state, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to removal from office.



CASH BASIS LAW

(KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED)

10-1101. DEFINITIONS. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this act, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(a) "Municipality" means any county, township, city, municipal university, school district, community college, drainage district and any other taxing district or political subdivision of the state which is supported with tax funds.

(b) "Governing body" means the governing body of a municipality.

(c) "Person" means any person, partnership, association or corporation.

(d) "Claim" means any claim arising on contract express or implied, or a claim determined by final judgment, but shall not include claims arising from alleged tort or negligence on the part of the municipality.

10-1102. CASH BASIS FOR MUNICIPALITIES. All municipalities are required to pay or refinance their valid indebtedness as in this act provided, in the manner and at the times herein set forth, and to contract no indebtedness after May 1, 1933, except as herein provided. It is hereby declared that the purpose of this act is to provide for the funding and payment of all legal debts and obligations except present bonded indebtedness of all municipalities and for the future conduct of the financial affairs of such municipality upon a cash basis.

10-1112. ISSUANCE OF WARRANTS AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS UNLAWFUL. Unless otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful after May 1, 1933, for the governing body of any municipality to create any indebtedness in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury of such municipality at the time for such purpose, or to authorize the issuance of any order, warrant, or check, or other evidence of such indebtedness of such municipality in excess of the funds actually on hand in the treasury of such municipality at the time for such purpose.

10-1113. CREATING INDEBTEDNESS IN EXCESS OF FUNDS UNLAWFUL; EXCEPTIONS. Unless otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful after May 1, 1933, for any member of any governing body of any municipality to knowingly vote for or in any manner aid or promote the passage or adoption of any order, motion, ordinance, resolution, legislation or other act of said governing body, creating an indebtedness in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury of such municipality at the time for such purpose, or to knowingly vote for the drawing of any order, warrant or check, or other evidence of such indebtedness on the treasury of said municipality, in payment of any such indebtedness, in excess

of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury at the time for such purpose. School districts and community junior colleges, may, however, issue cancelable purchase orders for school supplies and equipment, school buses, books purchased in conjunction with textbook rental programs and data processing equipment in advance of the budget year during which moneys will become available to pay for such purposes, but contracts for the purchase of such school supplies and equipment, books, buses and data processing equipment cannot be entered into except during the budget year in which moneys will become available for such purchases and risk of loss and title thereto shall not pass to the school district or community junior college prior to entering into such contracts. Issuance of such a cancelable purchase order shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of K.S.A. 79-2935.

10-1114. CLERKS NOT TO ISSUE OR SIGN ORDERS. Unless otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful after May 1, 1933, for the clerk or secretary of any governing body of any municipality to knowingly issue, attest, sign or countersign any order, warrant, check or other evidence of indebtedness, on the treasury of the municipality, in payment of any indebtedness of such municipality created by the governing body of such municipality in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury of such municipality at the time for such purpose.

10-1115. TREASURERS NOT TO PAY ORDERS. Unless otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful after May 1, 1933, for the treasurer of any municipality to knowingly pay any order, warrant, check or other evidence of indebtedness out of the treasury of such municipality in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand in the treasury at the time for such purpose.

10-1116. LIMITS OF INDEBTEDNESS MAY BE EXCEEDED, WHEN; CREATING INDEBTEDNESS IN VIOLATION OF ACT UNLAWFUL.

(a) The limits of indebtedness prescribed under the provisions of article 11 of chapter 10 of Kansas Statutes Annotated may be exceeded when:

- (1) Payment has been authorized by a vote of the electors of the municipality;
- (2) Provision has been made for payment by the issuance of bonds or temporary notes as provided by law;
- (3) Provision has been made for payment by the issuance of no-fund warrants authorized by law and in the manner, and limited in amount as prescribed by law;
- (4) Provision has been made for a revolving fund for the operation of any municipal airport financed and sustained partially or wholly by fees, rentals, proceeds from the sale of merchandise or charges



for rendering services, received from the users of such airport; or

- (5) Provision has been made for payment pursuant to a service agreement entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 12-5503.

(b) Notwithstanding any other limits of indebtedness prescribed under the provisions of article 11 of chapter 10 of Kansas Statutes Annotated, the following funds shall have as a limit of indebtedness an amount equal to 100% of the accrued revenue of the current fiscal year plus any balances carried forward, cash reserves, intergovernmental grants, and sums advanced to qualify for intergovernmental grants:

(1) Special recreation facilities reserve funds set up by any board of park commissioners or any municipality for a revolving fund for the repair, replacement or addition to recreational facilities;

(2) Enterprise funds set up in any municipality to account for the financing of self-supporting activities of governmental units which render services on a user charge basis to the general public, such as municipal utilities engaged in the provision of water, electricity and natural gas and sanitary sewer systems which are financed by user charges; or

(3) Intra-governmental service funds or working capital funds established in any municipality to finance and account for services and commodities furnished by a designated agency of a governmental unit to other departments of the same governmental unit such as funds established for central garages and motor pools, central printing and duplicating services and central purchasing and stores departments.

The board of education of any school district, the board of regents of any municipal university or the board of trustees of any community college may enter into contracts for teachers and other necessary employees and for continuing operating expenses in excess of the amount of funds actually on hand for that purpose. The limit of indebtedness provided by this section shall never exceed 100% of the amount actually expended for school purposes for the last preceding fiscal year during which school was conducted.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any member of the governing body of any municipality, as defined in K.S.A. 10-1101, and amendments thereto, to knowingly vote for or in any manner aid or promote the entering into of any contract or the creation of any other indebtedness in violation of the provisions of this section.

10-1116A. EXEMPTIONS FROM CASH BASIS LAW; MUNICIPAL UTILITIES; ISSUANCE OF NO-FUND WARRANTS; DROUGHT EMERGENCIES. The provisions of this act shall not apply to expenditures in excess of current revenues made for municipally owned and operated utilities out of the fund of such utilities caused by, or resulting from the meeting of, extraordinary emergencies including drought emergencies. In

such cases expenditures in excess of current revenues may be made by declaring an extraordinary emergency by resolution adopted by the governing body and such resolution shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in such city. Thereupon, such governing body may issue interest bearing no-fund warrants on such utility fund in an amount, including outstanding previously issued no-fund warrants, not to exceed 25% of the revenues from sales of service of such utility for the preceding year. Such warrants shall be redeemed within three years from date of issuance and shall bear interest at a rate of not to exceed the maximum rate of interest prescribed by K.S.A. 10-1009, and amendments thereto. Upon the declaration of a drought emergency, the governing body may issue such warrants for water system improvement purposes in an amount not to exceed 50% of the revenue received from the sale of water for the preceding year. Such warrants shall be redeemed within five years from the date of issuance and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of interest prescribed by K.S.A. 10-1009, and amendments thereto.

10-1116B. LEASE, LEASE-PURCHASE OR INSTALLMENT-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS; AGREEMENTS FOR ELECTRIC INTERCONNECTION OR TRANSMISSION FACILITIES; WHEN ALLOWED UNDER CASH-BASIS LAW. Nothing in the provisions of K.S.A. 10-1101 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, shall prohibit a municipality from entering into (1) an agreement to pay for electric interconnection or transmission facilities or services, (2) a lease agreement, without an option to buy, or (3) a lease-purchase agreement, if any of such agreements specifically state that the municipality is obligated only to pay periodic payments or monthly installments under the agreement as may lawfully be made from (a) funds budgeted and appropriated for that purpose during such municipality's current budget year or (b) funds made available from any lawfully operated revenue producing source. For the purpose of this act, a lease-purchase agreement shall include a lease with an option to buy or an installment-purchase agreement.

10-1116C. LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS; CONDITIONS; PROTEST PETITION AND ELECTION, WHEN. Any lease-purchase agreement entered into pursuant to this act shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) If the proposed agreement is for a term exceeding the current fiscal year of the municipality, it shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the governing body.

(b) If the proposed agreement involves the acquisition of land or buildings by a municipality other than a county, school district or community college, is for a term of three or more years, and provides for payments in any year in excess of 3% of the total amount budgeted by the municipality for expenditure during the current year, excluding debt service, a notice thereof specifying the purpose and the total of all payments shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within such municipality. If, within 30 days following the last



publication of such notice, a petition in opposition to the agreement signed by not less than 5% of the qualified voters of such municipality is filed with the appropriate county election officer, no such agreement shall take effect unless and until the same is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of such municipality voting at an election thereon. Any such election shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 10-120, and amendments thereto, or in accordance with the provisions of the mail ballot election act.

(c) If the municipality is a county, school district or community college and the proposed agreement involves the acquisition of land or buildings, is for a term exceeding the current fiscal year of the municipality, and provides for annual payments which in the aggregate exceed \$100,000, the governing body of such municipality first shall adopt a resolution stating its intent to enter into such lease-purchase agreement. The resolution shall specify the total of all payments to be made pursuant to the agreement and the purpose for which such agreement is to be entered into. The resolution shall be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality. If a protest petition signed by not less than 5% of the qualified voters of the municipality, as determined by the vote for secretary of state at the last general election, is filed with the appropriate county election officer within 30 days following the last publication of the resolution, no such agreement shall take effect unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the municipality voting at an election thereon. Any such election shall be called and held in the manner provided by K.S.A. 10-120, and amendments thereto, or in accordance with the provisions of the mail ballot election act. If no such protest petition is filed within the time limitation contained herein, the governing body of the municipality may enter into such agreement. If an election is held pursuant to a protest petition and a majority vote is cast in favor of the proposition, the governing body of the municipality shall have authority to enter into such agreement.

(d) If the proposed agreement is for a term exceeding the current fiscal year of the municipality, the agreement shall specify the following:

- (1) The amount or capital cost required to purchase the item if paid for by cash,
- (2) The annual average effective interest cost, and
- (3) The amount included in the payments for service, maintenance, insurance or other charges exclusive of the capital cost and interest cost.

10-1117. CLERK OR SECRETARY; RECORD OF MONEYS; CONTRACTS AND INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITY; RECORDS OF ORDERS, WARRANT CHECKS; EXHIBITION OF RECORDS UPON REQUEST; NOTICE. The clerk or secretary of every municipality shall keep a record of the amount of money in the treasury and each particular fund and shall keep a record of all indebtedness and contracts creating a liability against the municipality. In such records there shall be shown the date of the making of the contract or the creation of the debt, the amount of the

contract or debt, the time payable, and the particular fund from which payment is to be made. Such clerk or secretary shall also keep a record of each order, warrant check or check, drawn on the treasury and paid, giving the date of payment. Such clerk or secretary shall, upon the request of any person, exhibit such records to such person and any person contracting with the municipality shall be chargeable with knowledge of what such records contain.

10-1118. TREASURER; RECORD OF MONEYS ON HAND AND IN EACH FUND; EXHIBITION OF RECORD OR STATEMENT IN WRITING. The treasurer of every municipality shall keep a record of the amount of money on hand in the treasury, which record shall show at all times the amount of money in each particular fund. Such treasurer shall, upon the request of any person, exhibit such record to such person or give such person a statement in writing, showing the balances on hand in each of the funds of the municipality.

10-1119. VOID CONTRACTS AND ORDERS. Any contract entered into between the governing body of any municipality and any person, which violates the provisions of this act, shall be void, and any order, warrant, check or other evidence of indebtedness drawn on the treasurer of any municipality in violation of the provisions of this act shall be void.

10-1120. EXCESS TAX LEVYING NOT BASIS OF PROTEST. The levying of a tax by any municipality which raises more money than is used or needed for the tax year shall not be the basis of a protest by any taxpayer and all such protests shall be of no force or effect.

10-1121. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS. Any member of any governing body of any municipality or any clerk or secretary or treasurer of any governing body of any such municipality who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall, by such violation, be subject to be removed from office and in addition any member of such governing body or clerk or secretary or treasurer of such municipality who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or neglect or refuse to perform any duty herein imposed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000.

10-1122. INVALIDITY OF PART. Should the courts declare any section, clause or provision of this act unconstitutional, the decision shall affect only the section, clause or provision so declared to be unconstitutional, and shall not affect any other section, clause or provision of this act.



DEBT LIMIT LAW

(KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED)

10-308. CITIES; LIMITATIONS. (a) Except as provided in this section and K.S.A. 10-309, and amendments thereto, and in any other statute which specifically exempts bonds from the statutory limitations on bonded indebtedness, the limitation on bonded indebtedness of cities shall be governed by this section. The authorized and outstanding bonded indebtedness of any city shall not exceed 30% of the assessed valuation of the city.

(b) The authorized and outstanding bonded indebtedness of Olathe shall not exceed 35% of the assessed valuation of the city. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on June 30, 1990.

(c) For the purpose of this section, assessed valuation means the value of all taxable tangible property as certified to the county clerk on the preceding August 25 which includes the assessed valuation of motor vehicles as provided by K.S.A. 10-310, and amendments thereto.

10-309. LIMITATION ON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES; EXCEPTIONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 10-308 and amendments thereto: (a) Bonds issued by any city for the purpose of acquiring, enlarging, extending or improving any storm or sanitary sewer system; or

(b) Bonds issued by any city for the purpose of acquiring, enlarging, extending or improving any municipal utility; or

(c) Bonds issued by any city to pay the cost of improvements to intersections of streets and alleys or that portion of any street immediately in front of city or school district property, shall not be included in computing the total bonded indebtedness of the city for the purposes of determining the limitations on bonded indebtedness provided in K.S.A. 10-308 and amendments thereto.

10-310. COMPUTATION OF VALUATION FOR BONDED INDEBTEDNESS LIMITATION PURPOSES. The county clerk shall add (1) the taxable value of each motor vehicle, as shown on the application for registration for the previous year or as otherwise established in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 79-5105, and amendments thereto, and (2) the taxable value of motor vehicles established in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 79-1022, and amendments thereto, to the equalized assessed tangible valuation on the tax roll of each taxing subdivision in which such motor vehicle has acquired tax situs. The resulting total shall constitute the equalized assessed tangible valuation of the taxing subdivision for the computation of limitations upon bonded indebtedness and for all other purposes except the levying of taxes and the computation of limitations thereon.

10-311. REVENUE BONDS AND MUNICIPALITY, DEFINED; REVENUE BONDS EXCLUDED FROM COMPUTATION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

(a) "Revenue bonds" mean bonds issued by any municipality to be paid from the revenue derived from the operation of a publicly owned utility, instrumentality or facility

of a revenue producing character, or which are not general obligations of the issuing municipality.

(b) "Municipality" means any city, county, municipal or quasi-municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state authorized to issue revenue bonds.

(c) Revenue bonds issued by a municipality shall not be included in computing the total bonded indebtedness of such municipality for the purpose of determining the limitations on bonded indebtedness of such municipality.

10-427A. SAME; CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS; PROCEEDS, DISPOSITION AND INVESTMENT. (a) Refunding bonds issued under the authority of K.S.A. 10-427, and amendments thereto, may be sold or exchanged for the bonds being refunded either as a whole or in installments at any time either at, before or after the maturity of the bonds being refunded. Such bonds shall be exempt from statutory limitations of bonded indebtedness and shall not be included in computing the total bonded indebtedness of the municipality for the purpose of applying any statute limiting the bonded indebtedness of the municipality.

(b) If refunding bonds are sold more than six months prior to the maturity or earliest prior redemption date of the bonds being refunded, the proceeds derived from the sale, together with any other moneys on hand, shall be placed in escrow under a trust agreement with a Kansas bank having full trust powers. The proceeds and moneys shall be invested in direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and the interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America or municipal obligations which are secured by direct obligations of the United States of America, and which shall mature or be subject to redemption by the holders thereof not later than the respective dates when the proceeds of the obligations together with the interest accruing thereon and any other moneys or investments held in escrow will be required for the purposes intended. The trust agreement shall pledge or assign the moneys and investments held in trust for the payment of the principal of the bonds being refunded and may pledge or assign the moneys and investments held in trust for the payment of the interest on the bonds being refunded and any redemption premium thereon. The trust agreement may pledge or assign any of the obligations or other moneys or investments, or interest accruing thereon, held in trust, which are in excess of the amount of the obligations and other moneys and investments held which is equal to the amount of the principal of the bonds to be refunded which comes due on the date for which the bonds may have been called for redemption or irrevocable instructions to call bonds for redemption have been given and any redemption premium thereon, for the payment of the principal of and interest on any or all of the refunding bonds and any redemption premium there on, and shall contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the holders of the bonds.



FINANCIAL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

A. FINANCIAL POLICIES AND GUIDELINES (REVISED MARCH 1994)

The City of Wichita's financial policies set forth the basic framework for the overall fiscal management of the City. Operating independently of changing circumstances and conditions, the policies assist the decision-making process of the City Council and the management. The financial policies provide guidelines for evaluating both current activities and proposals for future programs.

Most policies represent long-standing principles, traditions, and practices that guide the City and help to maintain its financial stability. They should be reviewed annually.

OPERATING BUDGET POLICIES

1. The City attempts to maintain its present service level for all priority and essential services within existing tax rates, as adjusted for normal growth in the tax base. No new services are added without offsetting expenditure reductions or increases in tax revenues. A phase-in increase to the mill levy to restore the debt service levy to the 1992 level was completed in 1995. Loss of assessed value through the November 1992 classification amendment to the State Constitution required a one-time only mill levy increase (1993 taxes for the 1994 budget).
2. The City maintains a financial and budgetary control system to ensure adherence to the budget and an awareness of the financial environment, preparing quarterly reports to compare actual revenues and expenditures to budgeted amounts, analyzing operating surplus or deficit conditions, and balance sheets on all City funds.
3. The City integrates performance measurement and productivity indicators with the budget.
4. The City attempts to avoid layoffs in all actions to balance the budget. Any personnel reductions are scheduled to come primarily from attrition.
5. The City emphasizes efforts to reduce major cost centers.
6. Airport, Golf, Sewer, Water, and Storm Water enterprise funds are self-supporting.
7. Privatization, volunteerism, incentive programs, public/private partnerships and other alternatives are used whenever possible to provide services.
8. The City endeavors to mitigate subsidies for the Transit system.
9. Charges for internal services are set at the lowest possible level to maintain essential programs.

REVENUE POLICIES

The City directs efforts to maintain a diversified and stable revenue system to shelter it from short-run fluctuations in any one revenue source.

1. The City attempts to obtain additional major revenue sources as a way of insuring a balanced budget.

2. The City follows an aggressive revenue collection policy.
3. The City establishes all user charges and fees at a level related to the full cost (operating, direct, indirect, and capital) of providing the service.
4. The City reviews fees/charges annually and designs and modifies revenue systems to include provisions that automatically allow charges to grow at a rate that keeps pace with the cost of providing the service. The City considers market rates and charges levied by other public and private organizations for similar services in establishing tax rates, fees, and charges.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

1. Disbursement, collection, and deposit of all funds are managed to insure maximum cash availability.
2. The City strives to maximize the return on investments consistent with the primary goal of preserving capital in accordance with the City's ordinance and prudent investment practices.

DEBT POLICIES

1. The City confines long-term borrowing primarily to capital improvements.
2. In anticipation of bonding, the City uses short-term debt.
3. The City follows a policy of full disclosure on every financial report and bond prospectus.
4. Revenue bonds are issued when practical for City enterprises to reduce the amount of the City's general obligation debt.
5. The City maintains an aggressive retirement of existing debt over 10 years for city-at-large debt and 15 years for special assessment debt.
6. The City uses general obligation debt to fund general purpose public improvements which cannot be financed from current revenues.
7. The City uses special assessment general obligation debt to fund special benefit district improvements consistent with existing policies.

RESERVE POLICIES

1. The City maintains a revenue reserve to pay for expenses caused by unforeseen emergencies or for shortfalls caused by revenue declines. This reserve is established at no less than 5 percent and no greater than 10 percent of annual revenues.
2. The City maintains a contingency expenditure account to provide for unanticipated expenditures of a nonrecurring nature, or to meet unexpected small increases in service delivery costs.
3. Reserves in excess of these amounts in the General Fund shall be used for one-time only expenditures.
4. The City maintains a debt service fund reserve at year-end equivalent to 5 percent of annual revenues of the debt



service fund. Any amount in excess of this reserve will be used to reduce capital project fund general purpose expenditures.

5. Adequate levels of working capital shall be maintained in all proprietary funds.

ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

1. An independent audit is performed annually and completed not later than June 1 of each year.

2. The City produces annual and monthly financial reports in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as outlined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM GUIDELINES (MARCH 1994)

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) guides new construction and improvements to the City's infrastructure and facilities, ranging from road expansion to repairs on publicly owned buildings to acquisition of new water sources.

The CIP requires a sound operating budget and a solid financial base to allow for debt or cash financing of capital projects. A well prepared operating budget can also assist in raising or maintaining the bond rating of the City. A higher bond rating means that the City pays a lower interest rate for the bonds sold to finance capital projects.

The annual budget process takes into account requirements of funding infrastructure, maintenance, and related operational costs. Since the CIP is primarily funded from property taxes, mill levy changes in the annual operating budget can mean changes in resources available for capital projects.

REVENUE SOURCES AND PROJECTIONS

Development of the CIP has two phases. The first phase is revenue projections. Like revenue projections for the operating budget, trends are studied, and performance assumptions are generated. From these assumptions, expenditure estimates are developed. Since the CIP is a ten-year plan, revenue projections must be made further into the future than those required for the operating budget.

Existing debt service obligations are considered when estimating the additional amount of debt that can be assumed under the City's policy. After the new debt for proposed projects is calculated and all revenue sources are identified, projects are prioritized and funds are allocated for the ten year planning period. The revenues and debt service expenditures for that part of the CIP financed from property and sales taxes are managed through the Debt Service Fund. Components of revenue funding the CIP are:

1. The mill levy is projected at 10 mills for the ten year CIP period.
2. Sales tax revenue for freeway and road construction is managed through the Sales Tax Trust Fund until the funds are

transferred to projects or to the Debt Service Fund to pay debt service on sales tax general obligation bonds.

3. Special assessments made against properties fund portions of the CIP.

4. Motor vehicle taxes collected by Sedgwick County on all motor vehicles not subject to property or ad valorem taxes are a CIP revenue source.

5. Interest earnings on the fund balance and current revenues contribute to CIP revenue.

6. Transfers from other funds, such as the Tourism and Convention Fund for Expo Hall, Lawrence-Dumont Stadium and parking facilities, and from Tax Increment Financing Funds for economic development projects are considered in revenue estimating.

7. Other proceeds considered when developing the CIP are from the sale of City owned property.

Other parts of CIP financing are budgeted as debt service in proprietary funds.

PROJECT REVIEW

The second phase of developing the CIP involves the project request. Each project request is sent to major corporations, community organizations, District Advisory Boards, and other groups that would be impacted. Any interested party may submit a project for consideration by City engineers and the CIP Administrative Committee.

The CIP Administrative Committee, through a series of meetings, develops the project plan for the term of the program. Projects are studied and ranked according to criteria set forth by the Committee.

Projects proposed for the CIP are reviewed, evaluated, and recommended under the following guidelines:

1. General revenue-supported debt: Maintain a Capital Improvement Program within the debt limitations established by state law, and within a maximum local mill levy debt service established by the City Council.

2. Capital improvement projects must meet the established useful life criteria to be financed: (a) public buildings, 40 year general life, 10 year financing; (b) new road construction, 40 year general life, 10 year financing; (c) major road and bridge rehabilitation, 15 year general life, 10 year financing; (d) water, sanitary sewers, and drainage, 40 year general life, 20 year financing; (e) miscellaneous items, based on asset life, 10 year financing; and (f) local sales tax projects, 10 and 15 year financing with double barreled bonds.

3. Utility Revenue Bonds are utilized when necessary and feasible to finance Public Improvements using a 20-year amortization to minimize the impact of annual revenue requirements (sue fees).

4. Maintenance of the highway and street system to provide safe and effective vehicular access and efficient urban traffic flow emphasizing the following: (a) Expedite the plans (in cooperation with Sedgwick County) for constructing and financing US-54, maximizing state and federal funds



supplemented by local sales tax; (b) Concentrate efforts on selected cross-town arterials and intersections to improve traffic movement, safety and reduce congestion; (c) Include features in new projects which will reduce future maintenance requirements (i.e., delineation of crosswalks, low-maintenance medial treatment, etc.); (d) Complete railroad crossing improvements on arterials; and (e) Provide good streets and roadways to serve City facilities (i.e., Art Museum, Cowtown, Expo Hall, Airport, etc.).

5. Provide improvements in the downtown area.
6. Continuation of Neighborhood Improvement Program in conjunction with code enforcement.
7. Emphasize projects in problem areas without regard to the percentage of the total CIP funds available. Under no circumstances will all projects be selected from one area of the City.
8. Develop a balanced capital maintenance program for all types of City assets.
9. Include beautification and landscape improvements in projects, especially on arterials and highways, public facilities, etc.
10. Insure an adequate water supply for existing neighborhoods and for the planned growth and development of the City.

HEARINGS AND ADOPTION OF THE CIP

Upon completion of the Administrative Committee's plan, the committee's recommendations are forwarded to the City Manager and then to the City Council. Hearings are held before the Metropolitan Area Planning commission and the District Advisory Boards. Like the operating budget, the City Council hears public comments on the CIP prior to adoption. The City Council may shift, add, or delete projects in the proposed CIP.

IMPLEMENTATION

After the CIP is adopted by the City Council, departments use the CIP as a guide for implementing capital improvements. Initiation of each project must be authorized individually by the City Council through the adoption of an ordinance or resolution.

BUDGETING FOR ONGOING OPERATING COSTS OF CIP PROJECTS

As a general practice, the proposed 10-year CIP is developed and revised in a process that parallels development of the City's two-year budget. Departments provide estimated ongoing costs associated with CIP projects so all costs can be considered in the evaluation process. When a project is completed, the operating costs are included in the department's operating budget.



ACCOUNTING POLICY

REPORTING ENTITY. For financial reporting purposes the City includes financial information for the appointive boards and commissions that are controlled by or dependent on the City. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of oversight responsibility, budget adoption, taxing authority, funding and appointment of respective governing boards. The boards and commissions which are appointed by the elected City officials, accountable for fiscal matters related thereto and for which the City provides accounting services include: Art Museum, Wichita Airport Advisory Board, Library Board, Board of Park Commissioners Advisory Board, Metropolitan Transit Advisory Board, and the Board of Housing Commissioners.

The financial activities of these boards and commissions are reflected in the special revenue, capital project, enterprise and expendable trust funds as appropriate.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING. The accrual basis of accounting is used for all funds except the governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Modifications in such method from the accrual basis are as follows:

1. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Revenues received prior to their normal time of receipt are recorded as deferred revenues.
2. Disbursements for the purchases of capital assets providing future benefits are treated as expenditures and are accounted for in the general fixed assets account group. Appropriations for capital projects are carried forward until such time as the project is completed or terminated.
3. Interest on general long-term debt is not accrued but is recorded as an expenditure on its due date.

BUDGETARY CONTROL. Applicable Kansas statutes require that annual budgets be legally adopted for all funds (including proprietary funds) unless exempted by a specific statute. Specific funds exempted from legally adopted budgets are all federal and state assistance funds, all capital project funds, the Transit Fund, the Airport Fund, the Golf Course System Fund and all trust and agency funds. Controls over spending in funds that are not subject to legal budgets are maintained by the use of internal spending limits established by management. For budgeting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period except for special assessments of the bond and interest fund, which are recognized on the cash basis.

Kansas statutes require the use of an encumbrance system as a management control technique to assist in controlling expenditures. Encumbrances of the budgeted governmental fund types, represented by purchase orders, contracts and other commitments, are reported as a charge to the current year budget. For budget purposes, unencumbered cash balances are determined by deducting liabilities and encumbrances from cash and receivables susceptible to accrual.

The statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in adoption of budgets:

Preparation of budget for the following calendar year begins on or before August 1 of each year.

1. Publication of proposed budget on or before August 5 of each year.
2. A minimum of ten days notice of public hearing, published in local newspaper, on or before August 15 of each year.
3. Adoption of final budget on or before August 25 of each year.

Kansas statutes permit transferring budgeted amounts from one object of purpose to another within the same fund; however, such statutes prohibit creating expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures of individual funds. All unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the year, except for capital project funds, which are carried forward until such time as the project is completed or terminated. Kansas statutes permit original budgets to be increased for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. The City must first publish a notice of hearing to amend the budget. Ten days after publication, a public hearing is held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time.

Additional information regarding funds and budgetary accounting policies may be found in the City of Wichita's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report prepared by the City Controller's Office.



DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and groups of accounts, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The various funds are grouped by type in the financial statements. The types of funds maintained by the City are as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

GENERAL FUND. The General Fund is the principal fund of the City that accounts for all financial transactions not accounted for in other funds. The majority of current operating expenditures of the City, other than proprietary fund expenditures, are financed through revenues received by the General Fund.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS. These funds are used to account for revenues derived from specific taxes, governmental grants or other revenue sources which are designated to finance particular functions or activities of the City. The City maintains a separate special revenue fund for each federal or state grant program.

DEBT SERVICE FUND. The bond and interest fund is used to account for the payment of principal and interest on the City's general obligation bonds that are recorded in the general long-term debts group of accounts. Revenues for this purpose include ad valorem property taxes, special assessment taxes, investment interest income and City Hall parking lot revenues.

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS. The capital project funds account for capital improvements (except for those financed by proprietary funds) which are financed from the City's general obligation bond issues, special assessments, certain federal grants and other specific receipts.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

ENTERPRISE FUNDS. Enterprise funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the City is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The acquisition, maintenance and improvement of the physical plant facilities required to provide these goods and services are financed from existing cash resources, the issuance of bonds (revenue or general obligation), federal grants and other City funds.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS. Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies for the City and other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS. Trust and agency funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governmental units and other funds. These include expendable and pension trust funds and agency funds.

ACCOUNT GROUPS

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT GROUP. This group of accounts is established to account for all fixed assets of the City, other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT ACCOUNT GROUP. This group of accounts is established to account for all long-term debt of the City, except that accounted for in the proprietary funds. Under the statutes of the State of Kansas, debt issued to finance special assessment projects constitutes a general obligation of the City. Therefore, this debt is recorded in the general long-term debt account group and is serviced through the Debt Service Fund. The City does not issue special assessment bonds.



DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES. Reimbursements to the General Fund for the indirect costs incurred against General Fund budgets for the indirect support of departments and operations funded outside the central administrative divisions (administrative procedure).

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES. Taxes levied against the assessed valuation of taxable real and personal intangible property in the County. The tax rate is expressed in “mills” per \$1 of the assessed valuation of the property, and is equal to \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Currently, Kansas Statutes set the assessment of property as follows:

- residential, 11.5 percent;
- land used for agricultural purposes, 30 percent;
- vacant lots, 12 percent;
- real property used by non-profit organization, 12 percent;
- public utility, 33 percent;
- commercial, 25 percent,
- all other, 30 percent.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TAX. A tax on gross receipts from the sale of liquor at retail. (K.S.A., Ch. 79, Art. 41)

CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES AND SALES. Revenue derived from all charges required for current services and sales such as the recording of legal instruments, the sale of certificates, examination fees, the sale of department division manuals, street cut repairs, and safety charges and sales, nursing fees, and other health charges and sales. (K.S.A., Ch. 12, Art. 7, Ch. 13, Arts. 9 and 14, Ch. 28, Art. 1, Ch. 65, Arts. 24, 708 and 737a; Code of the City of Wichita, Chapters 1.04.070, 2.08, 2.21, 2.24, 6.04, 7.12, 10.20.050, 11.68, 19.08.030, 21.04.040, 22.04.220, and 28.04.210)

DEALER’S STAMP TAX. Taxes paid on new and used automobiles by dealers in lieu of ad valorem taxation on automobile dealers’ vehicle inventory. (K.S.A., Ch. 79, Art. 10)

DELINQUENT TANGIBLE PROPERTY TAX. Ad valorem property taxes collected from previous tax years. (K.S.A., Ch. 79, Art. 2004 and 2004a)

FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS. Revenue received from the federal and state governments for assistance in programs such as low cost housing, youth programs, health-related programs, or other federal and state-supported projects (administrative agreement).

FINES AND PENALTIES. Revenue derived from Municipal Court fines, forfeits, and penalties. (K.S.A., Ch. 13, Art. 617; Code of the City of Wichita, Title 4, Intoxicating Liquor; Title 5, Public Safety Morals; Title 11, Traffic)

FRANCHISE FEES. An annual fee paid for by People’s Gas Co., Westar, Southwestern Bell, Cox Communications, the Wichita Water and Sewer utilities and the Storm Water Utility, for the privilege of doing business in the municipality. (K.S.A., Ch. 12, Art. 20, Code of the City of Wichita Franchises)

GASOLINE TAX. A tax on the use, sale, or delivery of all motor vehicle fuels used, sold, or delivered in this state for any purpose whatsoever. Taxation rates are set by a formula established by the Director of Taxation. (K.S.A., Ch. 79, Arts. 3408 and 3425)

INTEREST EARNINGS. Revenue derived from the proper management of the City’s assets, through investment of public funds being held until expended or distributed to other units of government. (Code of the City of Wichita, Section 2.18.030; administrative procedure)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE. Revenue derived from payments to the municipality by other public governments. (K.S.A., Chapters 12, 68, and 79; administrative agreements)

LICENSES. Revenue derived from the issuance of a legal permission by the City of Wichita, which authorizes a person to operate a business or occupation in the municipality. The regulation is based on the police power of protecting the public safety, health, and general welfare. (Code of the City of Wichita, Titles 34, 7,10,16,1819, 2122, 2426 and Chapters 3.02 and 3.04)

LOCAL SALES TAX. A one percent (1%) tax approved by the voters in July 1985, levied on gross retail sales in Sedgwick County in addition to 5.3 percent tax levied by the state of Kansas. (K.S.A., Ch. 12, Art. 1)

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX. A tax collected by Sedgwick County on all motor vehicles that are not subject to property or ad valorem taxes, such as passenger cars, pickup trucks, and motorcycles. (K.S.A., Ch. 79, Art. 51)

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES. Revenue derived from the issuance of a legal permission by the City of Wichita authorizing certain work to be performed on a particular project. (Code of the City of Wichita, Chapters 10.08, 10.12, 10.24, 10.20, 14, 16.04, 16.08, 17.08, 18.04, 18.04.065, 18.08, 18.12, 18.24, 18.28, 19.08, 21.04, 22.04, 22.08, 24.04, 26.04, 26.04.100., and Uniform Building Code)

RENTAL INCOME. Revenue derived from the rental of City facilities such as City Hall Cafeteria and Parking Garage, Century II Concert Hall, Omnisphere, LawrenceDumont Stadium, Expo Hall, and Building Services. (K.S.A., Ch. 12, Art. 21 and 631c; Code of the City of Wichita, Chapters 2.21, 7.08, 9.20, 16.04, 15.15, 17.12; Charter Ordinance No. 13, Code of the City of Wichita; administrative procedure)



OLD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

This grand stone courthouse was begun in 1888 on land donated by pioneer D.S. Munger. This picture was taken not long after its completion in 1890. If jeweler Ed Vail was keeping the clocks wound, a duty for which he was paid \$6 a month for many years, the hands would indicate a southwest exposure. The central tower originally extended 90 feet above the slate roof. It served as the seat for county government until 1959 when the new courthouse was constructed across the street. County offices, courtrooms and jail moved to the new \$8.5 million courthouse in 1959. The building today houses various county offices.



GLOSSARY

—A—

AAAE. *American Association of Airport Executives.* The AAAE is a management tool for airport personnel and people interested in the airport industry. It offers ideas to maximize revenues and minimize costs at airports; provides updates on industry issues important to general aviation and commercial service airports; and, offers the combined experience of airport executives across the country.

APWA. *American Public Works Association.* The American Public Works Association is an international educational and professional association of public agencies, private sector companies, and individuals dedicated to providing high quality public works goods and services.

AWWA. *American Water Works Association.* The American Water Works Association is an international nonprofit scientific and educational society dedicated to the improvement of drinking water quality and supply. AWWA is defined by six core competencies, through which they communicate and interact with all of their audiences. Together, the competencies distinguish AWWA as the authoritative resource for knowledge, information, and advocacy to improve the quality and supply of drinking water in North America and beyond.

Ad Valorem Tax. A tax levied on the assessed value of both real and personal property in proportion to the value of the property (commonly referred to as “property tax”).

Administrative Charge. Payments to the General Fund for indirect costs incurred against General Fund budgets.

Adopted Budget. A financial plan presented, reviewed and approved by the governing body for the upcoming or current fiscal year.

Alcoholic Liquor Tax. A tax on gross receipts from the sale of liquor at retail.

Allocation. Assigning one or more items of cost or revenue to one or more segments of an organization according to benefits received, responsibilities or other logical measures of use.

Annual Budget. A financial plan that consists of policy and funding priorities, as well as a presentation of the economic outlook for a given fiscal year.

Appraised Value. Market dollar value given to real estate, utilities, and personal property; established through notification, hearing and appeals and certification process.

Appropriation. An authority and allocation created by City Council that permits the officials to incur obligations against, and to make expenditures of, governmental resources (revenues).

Assessed Value. Appraised value of property adjusted downward by a classification factor, to determine the basis for distributing the tax burden to property owners.

Asset. Resources that have monetary value and are owned or held by a government.

Attrition. A method of achieving a reduction in personnel by not refilling the positions vacated through resignation, reassignment, transfer, retirement, or means other than layoffs.

Authorized Positions. Employee positions, which are authorized in the adopted budget, to be filled during the year.

Audit. A review of the City’s accounts by an independent accounting firm to substantiate year-end fund balances, reserves, and cash on hand.

—B—

BOMA. *Building Owners and Managers Association.* A federated collection of local associations and BOMA International provide information and programs available to industry professionals. Provides research and findings on resource allocation, time and money savings, and technological advances, while also reporting on legislative issues and market conditions.

Balanced Budget. Management of the financial plan with the objective of ensuring that expenditures don’t exceed revenues.

Base Budget. Cost of continuing the existing levels of service in the current budget year.

Benchmark. Comparing local performance statistics with selected benchmarks is a valuable step in evaluating municipal operations. Benchmarking entails the analysis of performance gaps between one’s own organization and best-in-class performers, the identification of process differences that account for the gap, and the adaptation of key processes for implementation in one’s own organization in an effort to close the gap. The City of Wichita uses benchmarking to help provide information internally and externally about the efficient delivery of quality services. *(For more information see the Benchmarking section on pages 12-14 in this volume.)*



Bingo Tax. A three percent (3%) tax on gross revenues incurred by bingo parlors to be used for the purpose of enforcement and regulation.

Bond. A written promise to pay a specified sum of money, called the face value or principal amount, at a specified date or dates in the future, called the maturity date(s), together with periodic interest at a specified rate. The City sells bonds as a means of borrowing revenue for costly projects and repays the debt to the lender over an extended period of time, similar to the manner in which a homeowner repays a mortgage. A bond differs from a note in two ways. A bond is issued for a longer period of time than a note and requires greater legal formality. Bonds are primarily used to finance capital projects.

Budget. Financial plan consisting of estimated revenues and expenditures (purposes) for specified time. The operating budget provides for direct services and support functions of the City (e.g.; Police, Fire, Public Works, etc.). The capital budget (Capital Improvement Program) provides for improvements to the City's infrastructure and facilities, and utilizes long-term financing instruments. *(See also Adopted Budget, Annual Budget, Balanced Budget, Base Budget, Capital Budget, City Budget, Municipal Budget, Operating Budget, Revised Budget.)*

Budget Amendment. Legal means by which an adopted expenditure authorization or limit is increased and could be authorized with a publication, a hearing or a re-certification of the budget.

Budget Calendar. The schedule of key dates which a government follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget. *(For more information, see pages 17 and 20 of this volume.)*

Budget Message. A general policy discussion of the budget as presented in writing by the budget-making authority to the City Council. The message outlines the budget plan and main points of interest. The City's budget message is presented as the City Manager's letter in the proposed and adopted budget documents.

Budgetary Basis. This refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and uses in the budget. This generally takes one of three forms: GAAP, cash, or modified accrual.

—C—

Capital Budget. A financial plan for the first fiscal year of the ten-year Capital Improvement Program, which is also the fiscal year covered in the Adopted Budget. *(See also Capital Improvement Program.)*

Capital Expenditures. A capital expenditure is a purchase of any item over \$5,000 with a useful life of 10 years or less, and is funded through the operating budget. Capital projects cost over \$5,000 and have a useful life of at least 10 years, and are funded from the Capital Improvement Program (capital budget). *(See also Capital Budget, Capital Improvement Program, Expenditure.)*

Capital Improvements. Any significant physical acquisition, construction, replacement, or improvement to a City service delivery system.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP). A ten-year expenditure plan financing new infrastructure and facilities, or improvements to the existing infrastructure and facilities. Set forth in the CIP is the name of each project, the expected beginning and ending date, the amount to be expended in each year and the proposed method of financing the projects. *(For more information see the CIP section pages 157-182 of this volume or page 275 of Volume 2.)*

Capital Outlay. An item of non-expendable nature with a value greater than \$1,500 and with an anticipated life of more than one year under normal use.

Carry-Over. Appropriated funds that remain unspent at the end of a fiscal year and are allowed to be retained in the appropriating budget and expended in subsequent fiscal years for the purpose designated.

Cash Basis. A basis of accounting in which transactions are recognized only when cash is increased or decreased.

Charges for Current Services and Sales. Revenue derived from all charges required for current services and sales such as the recording of legal instruments, the sale of certificates, examination fees, the sale of department division manuals, street cut repairs, safety charges and sales, nursing fees, and other health charges and sales.

City. A large municipality governed under a charter granted by the state.

City Budget. A financial plan for the allocation of government resources and services with the Municipal area. *(See also Municipal Budget.)*

City Council. The legislative (governing) body of the City. *(A list of current Council Members and their respective districts is available on pages ii-iii and pages 35-38 of this volume.)*

City Manager. An official employed by an elected council to direct the administration of a city government on a day-to-day basis.



City of the First Class. (See also *First Class City*.)

Collective Bargaining Agreement. A legal contract between the employer and a verified representative of a recognized bargaining unit for specific terms and conditions of employment (e.g., hours, working conditions, salary, fringe benefits, and matters affecting health and safety of employees).

Commodity. An expendable item used by operating activities. Examples include office supplies, repair and replacement parts for equipment, toilet supplies, and gasoline and oil.

Consumer Price Index (CPI). A statistical description of price levels provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase in the cost of living (i.e., economic inflation).

Contingency. A budgetary reserve amount established for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise known at the time the budget is adopted.

Contractual Services. A cost related to a legal agreement. Examples include insurance premiums, utility costs, printing services and temporary employees (hired through a private firm).

Council – Manager Government. A system of local government that combines political leadership of elected officials in the form of a governing body, with the strong managerial experience of an appointed local government manager. This form of government is the fastest growing in the United States.

Council Member. Elected official who represents the interests of the citizens of a specified district within the City. A Council Member serves a four-year term, and cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. (*A list of current Council Members and their respective districts is available on pages ii-iii of this volume.*)

—D—

Dealers' Stamp Tax. Taxes paid on new and used automobiles by dealers in lieu of ad valorem taxation on automobile dealers' vehicle inventory.

Debt Service. Principal and interest requirements on outstanding debt according to a predetermined payment schedule. (*For additional information, see pages 151-156 of this volume or page 273 of Volume 2.*)

Deficit. An excess of current-year expenditures over current-year resources.

Delinquent Tangible Property Tax. Ad valorem property taxes collected from previous tax years.

Department. The basic unit of service responsibility, encompassing a broad mission of related activities.

Depreciation. Expiration in the service life of capital assets, attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy or obsolescence.

Disbursement. The expenditure of monies from an account.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program. A voluntary awards program administered by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) to encourage governments to prepare effective budget documents.

Division. A sub-unit of a department that encompasses a substantial portion of the duties assigned to a department. May consist of several sections, which in turn may consist of clearly defined activities.

—E—

EPA. *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.* The EPA employs 18,000 people to lead the nation's environmental science, research, education and assessment efforts. They develop and enforce regulations, provide financial assistance, perform environmental research, sponsor voluntary partnerships and programs, provide environmental education and publish information pertaining to comparative data and regulations.

Economic Development. The process of attracting new businesses by use of incentives or innovative financing methods.

Efficiency. Effective operation as measured by a comparison of production with cost (as in energy, time, and money), or the ratio of the useful energy delivered by a dynamic system to the energy supplied to it.

Effectiveness. Producing a decided, decisive, or desired effect.

Employee (or Fringe) Benefits. Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employees beyond base pay. The government's share of costs for Social Security and the various pension, medical and life insurance plans are included.

Encumbrance. Obligations in the form of purchase orders or contracts which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. Encumbrances are eliminated when paid or when an actual liability is established. (*See also Prior Year Encumbrance.*)



Enterprise Fund. Used for government functions that are self-supporting. Enterprise funds belong to the group of funds called "proprietary" and account for operations that provide services to the community at large.

Entitlements. Payments to which local governmental units are entitled, pursuant to an allocation formula determined by the agency providing the monies, usually the state or the federal government.

Expenditure. Actual outlay of funds. Expenditures are budgeted by function: personal services (salaries and benefits), contractual services, commodities (materials and supplies), capital outlay, and other (including transfers out, debt service, contingencies and inventory clearing accounts).

Expense. Charges incurred (whether paid immediately or unpaid) for operations, maintenance, interest or other charges.

—F—

FAA. *Federal Aviation Administration.* The FAA is responsible for the safety of civil aviation. Major roles include: regulating civil aviation to promote safety; encouraging and developing civil aeronautics, including new aviation technology; developing and operating a system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft; researching and developing the National Airspace System and civil aeronautics; developing and carrying out programs to control aircraft noise and other environmental effects of civil aviation; and, regulating U.S. commercial space transportation.

FDA. *Food and Drug Administration.* A team of 9,000 public health employees that includes physicians, nurses, consumer safety officers, lawyers, and scientists, with specialties ranging from biomaterials engineering to pharmacology. The public trusts FDA to ensure that: foods are safe, wholesome and truthfully labeled; drugs for both humans and animals, and vaccines for humans are safe and effective; blood used for transfusions is safe and in adequate supply; medical devices, from scalpels to CT scanners, are safe and effective; transplanted tissues are safe and effective; equipment that uses radiant energy, such as X-ray machines and microwave ovens, is safe; and, cosmetics are safe and properly labeled.

FHWA. *Federal Highway Administration.* FHWA is an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). FHWA is headquartered in Washington, DC, with field offices in every State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FHWA is charged with the broad responsibility of ensuring that America's roads and highways continue to be the safest and most technologically up-to-date. Although State, local, and tribal governments own most of the Nation's highways, FHWA provides financial and technical support to them for constructing, improving, and preserving America's highway system.

FTE. *Full-Time Equivalent.* A measure of the total quantity of all employees. The FTE converts all employee work activity into a number equivalent to work activity hours performed by full-time employees. This serves as a standard measure among departments. A standard 40-hour per week full-time employee is equivalent to 1 FTE. (e.g., If a seasonal employee is calculated at 25%, the FTE is calculated at 0.25).

Federal and State Grants and Contributions. Revenue received from the federal and state governments under an administrative agreement to provide financial assistance for programs such as low-cost housing, youth programs, health-related programs, or other federal and state-supported projects. (See also *Grants*; for additional information see pages 183-186 of this volume or page 279 of Volume 2.)

Financing. Furnishing with the necessary funds to operate or conduct a program or business. Funds can be raised internally, borrowed, or received from a grant.

First Class City. A city which gains its powers from State Statutes.

Fines and Penalties. Revenue derived primarily from Municipal Court fines, forfeits, and penalties.

Fiscal policy. A government's policies with respect to revenues, spending and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investment. Fiscal policy provides an agreed-upon set of principles for the planning and programming, or government budgets and their funding.

Fiscal Year. The 12-month budget period. The fiscal year for the City of Wichita is the January through December calendar year.

Fixed Assets. Assets of long-term character which are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture, and other equipment. Capital assets are also called fixed assets.

Fixed Costs. Those costs that vary little relative to service levels provided.

Franchise Fee. An annual assessment paid by utilities for the privilege of doing business in Wichita. The current rate is five percent of a utility's gross receipts.

Full-Time Equivalent Position (FTE). A position converted to the decimal equivalent based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, a summer lifeguard working 8 hours per day for four months, or 690 hours, would be equivalent to .33 of a full-time position.



Fund. Accounting entity with accounts for recording revenues and expenditures to carry on specific purposes.

Fund Balance. The total dollars remaining after current expenditures for operations and debt service for capital improvements are subtracted from the sum of the beginning fund balance and current resources. The City Council policy goal is to maintain a total appropriated and unappropriated fund balance/reserve between five to ten percent of the General Fund expenditure budget. State law allows a maximum of 5 percent of certified budgets/funds to be unappropriated.

—G—

GAAP. *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.* Uniform minimum standards for financial accounting and recording, encompassing the conventions, rules, and procedures that define accepted accounting principles.

GCSAA. *Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.* Representing 21,000+ golf course management professionals, GCSAA is the leading professional organization for the men and women who manage golf courses in the United States and worldwide.

GFOA. *Government Finance Officers Association.* The professional association of state/provincial and local finance officers in the United States and Canada, serving the public finance profession since 1906, with over 15,500 GFOA members dedicated to the sound management of government financial resources.

Gasoline Tax. A tax on the use, sale, or delivery of all motor-vehicle fuels used, sold, or delivered in this state for any purpose whatsoever. Taxation rates are set by a formula established by the Director of Taxation.

General Fund. The City's principal operating account, which is supported primarily by taxes and fees having no restriction on their use.

Goal. A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.

Governing Body. Consists of one Mayor and six Council Members, each representing a district within the City. *(A list of current governing body is available on pages ii-iii of this volume.)*

Governmental Funds. An accounting entity used to account for operations that rely mostly on current assets and current liabilities. Governmental funds include the General Fund, special revenue funds, and the Debt Service Fund.

Grants. Funding obtained from an outside source (Federal, State, local and foundation) in support of the City's strategic goals and objectives. Use of grant funding must be consistent with the goals of the entity providing the funding *(See also Federal and State Grants and Contributions; for more detailed information, see pages 183-86 of this volume or page 279 of Volume 2.)*

—H—

HAPLR. *Hennen's American Public Library Ratings and Index.* HAPLR ratings are based on data from the U.S. Federal-State Cooperative Service. It is a ratings index released for public libraries in the United States.

HUD. *US Department of Housing & Urban Development.* Congress created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934. The FHA became a part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Housing in 1965. The FHA, provides mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA-approved lenders throughout the US and its territories. FHA insures mortgages on single family and multifamily homes including manufactured homes and hospitals.

—I—

ICMA. *International City/County Management Association.* ICMA is the professional and educational organization for chief appointed managers, administrators, and assistants in cities, towns, counties, and regional entities throughout the world. Since 1914, ICMA has provided technical and management assistance, training, and information resources to its members and the local government community.

Infrastructure. The physical assets or foundation of the City, including buildings, parks, streets and water and sewer systems.

Interest Earnings. Revenue derived from the proper management of the City's assets, through investment of public funds being held until expended or distributed to other units of government. Revenue derived from the proper management of the City's assets, through investment of public funds being held until expended or distributed to other units of government.

Intergovernmental Revenue. Revenue received from federal, state and other local government sources in the form of grants, shared revenues, and payments in lieu of taxes.

Internal Service Fund. An accounting entity used to account for operations that provide services to City departments at cost. Like enterprise funds, internal service funds belong to the "proprietary" group of funds.



—K—

KDHE. *Kansas Department of Health and Environment.* KDHE was established to optimize the promotion and protection of the health of Kansans through efficient and effective public health programs and services and through preservation, protection, and remediation of natural resources of the environment.

KDOT. *Kansas Department of Transportation.* KDOT was established in 1917 to help organize intrastate travel. Now, more than 3,000 employees continue the tradition with the agency's primary activities being road and bridge maintenance; transportation planning, data collection and evaluation; project scoping, designing and letting; contract compliance inspection of material and labor; federal program funding administration; and administrative support.

KEHA. *Kansas Environmental Health Association.* KEHA was established to promote competency and effectiveness in the regulation of the Kansas environment including, but not limited to, food service establishments, dairy products businesses, meat processing plants, bakeries, commercial lodging and hotels, swimming pools, water supplies, wastewater treatment and disposal, solid waste collection and disposal, air pollution control, radiation control, hazardous waste materials management, pesticide usage, institutions, schools, nursing homes, hospitals and health care facilities, recreational camps and public events.

KLA. *Kansas Library Association.* The Kansas Library Association is a nonprofit, educational organization that operates to promote library and information service to the people of Kansas, librarianship, and cooperation among all types of libraries and organizations concerned with library and information services.

Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA). All laws enacted by the Legislature. These Statutes are published by the Kansas Revisor of Statutes after the closing of the regular session.

—L—

LKM. *League of Kansas Municipalities.* The mission of the League shall be to unify, strengthen, and advocate for the interests of Kansas municipalities to advance the general welfare and promote the quality of life of the people who live within our cities. Established by municipal officials in 1910, the League of Kansas Municipalities is a voluntary, nonpartisan federation of over 500 Kansas cities. It operates as a public agency and is defined by state law as an instrumentality of its member cities. The powers and duties of the League are prescribed by state law and in bylaws adopted by the voting delegates of its member cities. *(As found in K.S.A. 12-1610a through 12-1610g.)*

Laws. A binding custom or practice of a community: a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority.

Licenses. Revenue derived from the issuance of a legal permission by the City of Wichita, which authorizes a person to operate a business or occupation in the municipality.

Line Item. The smallest expenditure detail in department budgets. The line item also is referred to as an "object," with numerical "object codes" used to identify expenditures in the accounting system. Within the accounting system, "objects" are further divided into "sub-groups." *(See also Object Level.)*

Local Sales Tax. A one percent (1%) tax approved by the voters in July 1985, levied on gross retail sales in Sedgwick County in addition to the five and three-tenths percent (5.3%) tax levied by the state of Kansas.

Longevity. Employee compensation payments made in recognition of a minimum number of years employed full time with the same entity. Longevity payments are two dollars per month multiplied by the total accumulative years of service, payable after six years in employment.

—M—

Mayor. Elected official who acts as the chief executive officer of the City. The Mayor presides over business that is brought before the City Council. *(The current Mayor is listed with contact information on pages ii-iii of this volume.)*

Mill. The property tax rate which is based on the valuation of property. A tax rate of one mill produces one dollar of taxes on each \$1,000 of assessed property valuation. *(For additional information, see Mill Levy Facts on pages 187-190 of this volume.)*

Mission. The mission statement is a brief summary of why the Department or Division exists and what it is trying to achieve. It tells what the Department does, who they do it for, and why. The statement is specific enough to describe the Department's purpose but general enough to last into the future. (Not project-bound)

Motor Vehicle Tax. A tax collected by Sedgwick County on all motor vehicles that are not subject to property or ad valorem taxes, such as passenger cars, pick-up trucks and motorcycles.

Municipal Budget. A financial plan for the allocation of government resources and services within the City *(See also City Budget.)*

Municipality. A primarily urban political unit having corporate status and usually powers of self-government.



—N—

NAFA. *National Association of Fleet Administrators.* The National Association of Fleet Administrators, Inc. is a not-for-profit, individual membership professional society serving the needs of members who manage fleets of automobiles, SUVs, trucks and vans, and a wide range of specialized mobile equipment for organizations in the United States and Canada. NAFA provides its members a full range of products and services, including statistical research, monthly and annual publications, regional chapter meetings, government representation, annual conferences and trade shows, educational seminars and more.

NFPA. *National Fire Protection Association.* The mission of the international nonprofit NFPA is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education. NFPA membership totals more than 79,000 individuals from around the world and more than 80 national trade and professional organizations. Established in 1896, NFPA serves as the world's leading advocate of fire prevention and is an authoritative source on public safety.

NGCOA. *National Golf Course Owners Association.* In 1971, Don Rossi (then president of the National Golf Foundation) called together a group of owners of public-access golf courses to consider forming an association to represent the interests of golf course owners. The group operated under the wing of the NGF until 1979, when the owners decided to become independent and call themselves the National Association of Public Golf Courses. From 1984 to 1990, the association, called the Golf Course Association, was headquartered in Minnesota. In August 1990, the GCA moved to Charleston, South Carolina, and changed its name to the National Golf Course Owners Association.

NRPA. *National Recreation & Park Association.* For more than 100 years, NRPA has been the voice advocating the significance of making parks, open space, and recreational opportunities available to all Americans. The Mission of the National Recreation and Park Association is "To advance parks, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people." The National Recreation and Park Association is governed by a 70-member Board of Trustees comprising citizens and professionals who represent the diverse interest areas and disciplines within the parks and recreation industry.

—O—

Object Level. Numerical "object codes" used to identify expenditures in the accounting system. Within the accounting system, "objects" are divided into "sub-groups." (*See also Line Item.*)

Objective. An objective statement describes a proposed change in service or new initiative that the Department or Division is planning. Objectives can be large (a new building or program), or small (improving turn-around time). They reflect a proposed enhancement in products or services. The objective statement should tell: what the objective is, who the objective is intended to impact, what the proposed impact is, and how the impact will be achieved.

Operating Budget. A budget that applies to all outlays other than capital improvements. This refers more to the day-to-day operations of the City.

Operating Expenses. The cost of personnel, materials and equipment required for a department to function.

Operating Revenue. Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operation. It includes such items as taxes, fees from specific services, interest earnings, and grant revenues. Operating revenues are used to pay for day-to-day services.

Output Indicator. A unit of work accomplished, without reference to the resources required to do the work (e.g., number of permits issued, number of burglary arrests made, etc.). Output indicators do not reflect the effectiveness or efficiency of the work performed.

—P—

PLA. *Public Library Association.* The PLA, with more than 9,000 members is a division of the American Library Association (ALA). PLA's core purpose is to strengthen public libraries and their contribution to the communities they serve.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes. Revenue derived from the issuance of a legal permission by the City of Wichita authorizing certain work to be performed on a particular project.

Performance Indicators. Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed as an objective of specific departments or programs.

Performance Management. Performance management is a way of collecting and using information to maximize service quality and resource utilization. It is a tool that allows employees, supervisors, managers, elected officials and citizens to know if we are doing the right things well. (*For additional information, see page v of this volume, or visit Wichita.gov to review the Performance Management Program for the City.*)

Performance Measures. A means, usually quantitative, of assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of department work programs. These measures are listed within the various department pages in this volume.



Personal Services. All costs related to compensating employees, including employee benefit costs such as the City's contribution for retirement, social security, and health and life insurance.

Prior-Year Encumbrances. Obligations from previous fiscal years in the form of purchase orders or contracts which are chargeable to an appropriation, and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when the obligations are paid or otherwise terminated.

Program. A group of related activities performed by one or more organizational units for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the government is responsible.

Proposed Budget. A schedule of revenues and expenditures submitted by various municipal departments or divisions to be reviewed and considered for the upcoming fiscal year.

Proprietary Funds. Accounting entities to account for operations similar to a private enterprise with a balance sheet that incorporates long-term debt obligations, assets and liabilities, and depreciation. Enterprise funds and internal service funds are "proprietary" funds.

—R—

Recent accomplishments. Recent accomplishments are one of the components of the Department work program. They refer to the previous 12 to 18 months, and list significant accomplishments that the Department was able to achieve.

Rental Income. Revenue derived from the rental of City facilities such as City Hall Cafeteria and Parking Garage, Century II Concert Hall, Lawrence-Dumont Stadium, Expo Hall, park facilities and the like.

Reserve. A portion of fund equity legally restricted for a specific purpose or not available for appropriation and subsequent spending. It is normally set aside in funds for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted.

Resources. Total amounts available for appropriation including estimated revenues, fund transfers, and beginning balances.

Retained Earnings. Reserved and unreserved assets (recorded in proprietary fund operations), held for future operating needs and equipment replacement.

Revenue. Taxes, user fees, and other sources of income received into the City treasury for public use.

Revised Budget. A schedule of revenues and expenditures during the current fiscal year which includes items not included in the Adopted Budget.

—S—

Service Level. Services or products which comprise actual or expected output of a given program. Focus is on results, not measures of workload.

Special Assessment. A compulsory levy made upon a property to defray part or all of the costs of a specific improvement that primarily benefits that specific property.

Special Revenue Fund. An accounting entity to record revenue that is legally destined for a specific purpose and the expenditure of the dedicated revenue.

Strategic Agenda. By incorporating the core foundations, benchmarks, and strategies provided by the Vision Task Force, the City was able to identify the areas of focus of responsibility to help guide the process and realize the outcomes as identified in the VISIONEERING document. The end result is the City of Wichita Strategic Agenda.

Strategic Priority. These are the goals set forth in the Strategic Agenda that guide the direction for each Department. *(For additional information, see City Profile page 1 of this volume.)*

—T—

TSA. Transportation Security Administration. The TSA was created in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 as part of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act signed into law by President George W. Bush on November 19, 2001. TSA was originally in the Department of Transportation but was moved to the Department of Homeland Security in March 2003. TSA's mission is to protect the nation's transportation systems by ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. In February 2002, TSA assumed responsibility for security at the nation's airports and by the end of the year had deployed a federal work force to meet challenging Congressional deadlines for screening all passengers and baggage.

Tax Lid. Law limiting amount of property tax that can be levied for a specific government function. Also known as aggregate tax levy limitation.

Tax Increment Financing. Use of taxes collected within a specifically designated area for repayment of tax increment debt and major infrastructure expenditures.



Taxes. Compulsory assessments levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the citizens. Taxes do not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefit, such as special assessments. (*See also Ad Valorem Taxes, Alcoholic Liquor Tax, Bingo Tax, Dealers' Stamp Tax, Delinquent Tangible Property Tax, Gasoline Tax, Local Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Tax Lid, Transient Guest Tax.*)

Tort. A wrongful act or damage involving a breach of legal duty for which a civil action can be brought.

Transient Guest Tax. A six percent (6%) tax upon the gross receipts paid by guests in any hotel, motel, or tourist courts located in the incorporated territory of the City of Wichita.

Trust Fund. Used when the City is custodian of money to be reserved and spent for a special purpose.

—U—

UPWP. *Unified Planning Work Program.* The UPWP is a document that contains the descriptions of transportation-related planning activities to be undertaken by the Metropolitan Area Planning and the Wichita Transit Departments. The UPWP helps facilitate and guide the development and operation of an integrated intermodal transportation system for the Wichita-Sedgwick County region.

USDOT. *United States Department of Transportation.* The Department of Transportation was established by an act of Congress in 1966. The mission of the Department is to: Serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

USGA. United States Golf Association. The USGA has served as the national governing body of golf for the U.S., its territories and Mexico since its formation in 1894. A non-profit organization run by golfers for the benefit of golfers, the Association sponsors a variety of programs that benefits everyone who plays the game, from conducting 13 national championships each year, to writing and interpreting the Rules of Golf, to funding turf grass and course maintenance practices, to supporting grassroots programs through its "For the Good of the Game" initiative.

Unencumbered Balance. The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered. It is essentially the amount of money still available for future purposes.

Unreserved Fund Balance. The portion of a fund's balance that is not restricted for a specific purpose and is available for general appropriation.

User Fees. Revenue derived from payments made by the general public for the purpose of utilizing goods and services, such as entry fees, Park Department charges, class registrations, tenant rental and concessions.

—V—

Variable Costs. Costs that can change substantially due to conditions such as weather or demand and affect the amount of work that can be performed.

VISIONEERING WICHITA. The 20 year plan compiled to help guide the direction of the Wichita area. VISIONEERING WICHITA is based on: regional growth and development for the 580,000 population in the Wichita MSA and adjacent counties in South Central Kansas; creating jobs, education, infrastructure and quality of life to make it desirable for young people to reside in the Wichita MSA

—W—

WICHITA, CITY OF. Wichita, the largest city in Kansas, population 350,584 is the county seat of Sedgwick County. Major highways, including the Kansas Turnpike and Interstate I-35, link the city with a large trade area that encompasses a population of more than 1 million people within a 100-mile radius. The nearest large cities are Denver to the west, Kansas City to the northeast and Oklahoma City and Tulsa to the south and southeast. (*For more information see City Profile pages 3-10 of this volume or visit www.wichita.gov.)*



FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE (WSU)

In 1895 five instructors welcomed 13 students to coeducational Fairmount College. One imposing structure completed in 1892 stood where Wilner Auditorium is today, dominating the 20-acre campus and the landscape. On September 4, 1929 most of Wichita could see old Fairmount burning on the hill. A proposal to acquire Fairmount College as a municipal university was rejected by the voters in 1925 and accepted a year later. When it opened as the University of Wichita it had 569 students, a faculty of 30, 8 buildings and 53 acres. In 1964, when it became Kansas' third university, enrollment jumped from 6,720 to 9,245 and there were 43 buildings on the 140-acre campus which included the Corbin Education Center. This building was one of architect Frank Lloyd Wright's last projects before his death in 1959. Today WSU is a thriving University, with several nationally recognized departments.