

APPENDIX



*City Council Policy
Policy 2
February 2, 2010
Supersedes: October 29, 1996*

SUBJECT: FINANCING OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Distribution of costs for financing of public improvements in the City of Wichita shall be in accordance with the policies outlined herein:

STREETS

The cost of original construction of local and collector streets shall be assessed 100% to the property within the improvement district. The improvement district is defined as including those properties on either side of the proposed street improvement half the distance to the next paralleling street as provided by statute.

For projects initiated under provisions of K.S.A. 12-6a01, et seq. (Chesney Law), the City may pay such cost as the governing body may determine, but not more than 95% thereof.

The cost of maintenance and repair of streets will be paid by the City at-large, except for repair of damage that can be attributed to an act or acts of a specific person or person.

The cost of reconstruction or replacement of residential streets shall be paid 100% by special assessment. In the event the street reconstruction or replacement is made prior to the expiration of the anticipated useful life of the street as a result of increased traffic or other factors, the City Engineer may recommend to the City Council that a portion of the cost of reconstruction or replacement be paid by the City at-large.

After March 3, 1992, the costs of constructing or reconstructing arterial streets shall be paid by the City at-large and no special assessments shall be levied for such arterial projects, except as provided below.

Construction or reconstruction of acceleration-deceleration lanes, left turn lanes or specialized signalization on arterial streets necessitated by a specific development or as a condition of platting shall be paid by special assessments. The paving of an unpaved arterial or mile-line road, or the reconstruction of an unimproved arterial or mile-line road necessitated to provide paved access to a new development shall be the developer's responsibility. In addition, the developer shall also be responsible for paving temporary accel-decel lanes required to serve the development. There are two methods of funding such improvements: (1) a cash contribution for the cost of temporary pavement designed to a seven-year standard, or (2) special assessments to pave the roadway to a 15-year design standard. The City reserves the option to combine the cash or special assessments with other funds to build the roadway to a higher standard or to enlarge the limits of the project. This policy will apply to all existing undeveloped plats and future plats.

SANITARY SEWERS

The costs of construction of sanitary sewers shall be distributed between improvement districts and the City at-large in accordance with the following schedule based on the type of sewers.

- 1) Lateral Sewer: Costs to be assessed 100% against land in the improvement district.
- 2) Main (Submain) Sewer: Costs to be assessed 50% against land in the improvement district, with the remaining 50% paid by Sanitary Sewer Utility funds.
- 3) Interceptor Sewer: Costs to be paid 100% by Sanitary Sewer Utility funds.

The costs of maintenance and repair will be paid by the Sanitary Sewer Utility except for repair of damage that can be attributed to an act or acts of a specific person or person.

Connection charges as set forth in Section 16.04.040 of the City Code will be made for properties which have not been assessed for main (submain) construction or lateral construction.

Special assessments for sanitary sewer construction against unplatted and undeveloped land may be deferred in accordance with K.S.A. 12-6,111. Deferrals shall be for a period of 15 years and may be extended for ten (10) additional years if 0% of the property remains undeveloped at the end of the first 15 years.

STORM DRAINAGE

The costs of storm water sewer construction shall be paid in accordance with the following:

- 1) All improvements to the Arkansas River and to creeks, canals and sloughs shall be funded 100% City at-large, or through budgeted maintenance funds, Storm Water Utility funds, general obligation bonds, and such federal funds as may become available.
- 2) Drainage improvements in developed areas shall be funded 100% City at-large or by Storm Water Utility funds.
- 3) Drainage improvements in new areas of the City shall be funded 100% by the developer or landowner, or they may be assessed to an improvement district as approved by the City Council.
- 4) Pumping stations required as a result of City drainage improvements shall be funded 100% City at-large or by Storm Water Utility funds.

SIDEWALKS

The costs of construction, reconstruction or replacement and repair of sidewalks shall be paid by the benefited property except:

- 1) When constructed along arterial streets, and the governing body elects to pay the cost and with City at-large funds.
- 2) When repair or reconstruction is a result of damage that can be attributed to an act or acts of a specific person or persons and for repairs required as a result of utility operations.
- 3) When it is necessary in connection with a reconstruction project to remove and replace a sidewalk determined by the City Engineer to be in good condition. Water System Improvements The costs of construction and reconstruction of water system improvements shall be distributed between land in improvement districts and the Water Department Utility Improvement Fund in accordance with the Title 17 of the City Code.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The costs of construction and reconstruction of water system improvements shall be distributed between land in the improvement district and the Water Department Utility Improvement Fund in accordance with Title 17 of the City Code.

SPREADING OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Special assessments for public improvements shall be distributed in accordance with the statute under which the project was initiated.

When appraisers are required in connection with determining property values within the benefit district, qualified appraisers shall be retained in accordance with Administrative Regulation 7e. Appraisers will be instructed as to their duties by the City Clerk.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Appropriate systems will be utilized to permit maximum citizen participation in the preparation of the City Capital Improvement Program as it relates to public improvements.

Notification procedures as provided in Administrative Regulation 17 will be used to advise affected citizens of impending City Council action to initiate a public improvement, except in those instances where the improvement has been requested by owners of 100% of the benefited property.

USE OF PROJECT SAVINGS

At the conclusion of a capital project, any unused budgeted funds will be used exclusively to reduce the borrowing costs for that project. For General Obligation bond finance projects, the project savings will be returned to the Debt Service Fund. For projects that are cash financing, any project savings are returned to its original funding source.

PROJECT OPERATING COST IMPACT

When Council approval is sought to initiate a capital project, the agenda report shall include a discussion of the operating impact of the project.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

CURRENT REVISION: July 19, 2016

LAST REVISION: December 22, 2005

PURPOSE

The purpose of this regulation is to outline the process for the development and administration of the multi-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). This regulation shall define duties of the CIP Administrative Committee, the steps in developing of the CIP, and outline general guidelines for developing the CIP.

CIP ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Capital Improvement Program Administrative Committee shall be composed of the following positions or their delegates: an Assistant City Manager; the Director of Planning; the Director of Public Works & Utilities; the Director of Finance; the Director of Park and Recreation; the City Engineer; and the Budget Officer. In addition, other department directors or staff persons will be included in Committee meeting as appropriate.

CIP ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The duties and responsibilities of this Committee will be as follows:

1. Review of all department capital project requests.
2. Evaluate the financial capacity of various CIP funding sources and the financial assumptions included in financial projections.
3. Consider the relationship of proposed capital projects to the Community Investments Plan; to community feedback; and to other relevant City master plans.
4. Develop a 10-year spending plan for capital improvement projects, and a plan of finance for the various funds used to finance those expenditures.
5. Identify relevant issues for policy consideration during the City Council consideration of the Proposed CIP.
6. Develop a community engagement plan for the Proposed CIP, including outreach to the Design Council, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board, the Board of Park Commissioners, the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, District Advisory Boards, and other interested parties.
7. Recommend to the City Manager a ten-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

The Budget Officer shall serve as staff to the Committee and be responsible for coordinating publication of proposed and adopted Capital Improvement Program. The Planning Department will also provide technical staff assistance in reviewing CIP materials and the congruence of those materials to the Community Investments Plan.

OVERALL CIP GUIDELINES

The Proposed CIP shall be developed based on the following general guidelines:

1. The ratio of GO at-large debt service to property tax revenue in the Debt Service Fund annually will not exceed the benchmark level – currently set at 66.7%.
2. The CIP will be revised annually, and will be developed for a 10 year planning period.
3. The CIP will be developed based on City Council revenue policies, including the most recently approved Debt Service Fund mill levy rate and the projected utility rates included in the most current Water and Sewer Utilities Cost of Service Analysis.
4. Projects in the prior Adopted CIP will form the basis for consideration of projects included in the Proposed CIP.
5. The Proposed CIP will be developed based on overall guidelines included in the MAPC Community Investments Plan.

6. Any operating cost impact of projects included in the Proposed CIP will be clearly delineated.
7. Projected debt used to finance the Proposed CIP will generally be based on: 10-year GO debt for building, road construction, park and bridge projects; 10-year to 15- year GO debt for Stormwater Utility funded projects; 10-year to 15-year double barreled bonds for local sales tax financed road, bridge and highway projects; and up to 20-year revenue bonds for Water Utilities and Airport projects.
8. CIP project prioritization includes a number of factors, including: spending priorities and guidelines included in the Community Investments Plan; leveraging opportunities to maximize the impact of local funding; partnership opportunities to coordinate expenditures in support of community partners; overall City organizational goals as approved by the City Council; engineering considerations, including the deficiency rating (bridges), pavement conditions (streets), construction considerations of current infrastructure, efficient and safe traffic flow considerations; and the impact of CIP projects on the operating budget.

CIP STEPS

The annual CIP process shall consist of the following steps:

1. Budget Office staff compiles a list of new CIP projects based on data received from various departments, completes preliminary financial analysis in preparation for the Proposed CIP, and reviews in-progress projects that have been previously approved by the City Council.
2. City design guidelines are reviewed and approved by the Design Council.
3. A draft CIP is prepared by the CIP Administrative Committee.
4. The Design Council reviews the Proposed CIP and provides recommendations.
5. The draft CIP is reviewed by the City Manager, and a draft CIP is presented to the City Council during a workshop meeting.
6. The Draft CIP is presented to numerous community groups.
7. The CIP is presented to the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission (MAPC) and to the Advance Plans Committee of the MAPC.
8. The Proposed CIP is presented to the City Council.
9. The Proposed CIP is adopted by the City Council.

RESPONSIBILITY

All Department Directors are responsible for instructing departmental personnel in Administrative Regulations as appropriate and employees are responsible for compliance. No exceptions will be made to this policy without the express written permission of the City Manager. Any employee who violates the guidelines in this policy will be disciplined in accordance with the City's Personnel Manual, Section 6.

RELATIONSHIP TO PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE

No qualifying statement, previously established rules or procedures shall be used to negate the spirit or intent of this statement of policy.

ORDINANCE NO. 41-815

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF ANY SALES TAX REVENUES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM A COUNTYWIDE RETAILERS' SALES TAX AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 41-620 OF THE CITY OF WICHITA.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County has called for a Special Election for a one percent (1%) countywide retailers' sales tax; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Body of the City of Wichita has received a majority recommendation from a community-wide task force studying the need for an alternate tax that additional revenues are needed by the City of Wichita; and

WHEREAS, this task force has requested that the Governing Body of the City of Wichita support a one percent (1%) countywide retailers' sales tax to be levied against property in Sedgwick County for the purpose of relieving property taxes and to provide revenues for road, highway and bridge projects including right-of-way acquisitions; and

WHEREAS, the task force has requested that the Governing Body of the City of Wichita pledge that one half of the one percent (1%) of the City of Wichita's portion of said sales tax be used for property tax reduction with continued compliance with the provisions of the "State Tax Lid Law" (KSA. 79-5001 et seq.), and that one half of the one percent (1%) be pledged for road, highway and bridge projects including right-of-way acquisitions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF WICHITA:

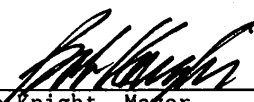
Section I. The Governing Body of the City of Wichita, Kansas, pledges one half of any revenue received from the City of Wichita's portion of a one percent (1%) sales tax to relieve the tax levies of the City of Wichita upon the taxable tangible property within the City of Wichita with continued compliance with the provisions of the "State Tax Lid Law" (K.S.A. 79-5001 et seq.), and pledges the remaining one half of the one percent (1%) of any revenues received to Wichita road, highway and bridge projects including right-of-way acquisitions. Each year the City of Wichita budget will be amended to reduce the property tax requirement by one half of the projected sales tax receipts. The remaining one half of the projected sales tax receipts will be added to funds for road, highway and bridge projects including right-of-way acquisitions.

Section II. It is the specific intent of the Governing Body of the City of Wichita that the City of Wichita continue to use the tax revenues as outlined in this ordinance and that this pledge be continued as a matter of faith and trust between the people and the present and future Governing Bodies of the City of Wichita.


Section III. Ordinance No. 41-620 of the City of Wichita is hereby repealed.

Section IV. This ordinance shall be effective upon its passage and publication once in the official city newspaper.

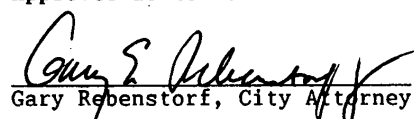
ADOPTED at Wichita, Kansas, this 25th day of August, 1992.


Bob Knight, Mayor

Attest:


Pat Burnett, Deputy City Clerk

Approved as to form:


Gary Rebenstorf, City Attorney





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) (1) The authorized and outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city of Junction City shall not exceed 40% of the assessed valuation of such city. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on June 30, 2011.

(2) On and after July 1, 2011, the authorized and outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city of Junction City shall not exceed 37% of the assessed valuation of such city. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on June 30, 2013.

(3) On and after July 1, 2013, the authorized and outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city of Junction City shall not exceed 34% of the assessed valuation of such city. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on June 30, 2015.

(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.

History: L. 1978, ch. 52, § 1; L. 1982, ch. 57, § 1; L. 1985, ch. 64, § 1; L. 1986, ch. 61, § 1; L. 2006, ch. 33, § 1; March 30.

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.

History: L. 1978, ch. 52, § 2; L. 1982, ch. 57, § 2; L. 1989, ch. 53, § 1; July 1.

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.

History: L. 1983, ch. 338, § 1; L. 1985, ch. 61, § 2; July 1.

Public Art Amounts Included in Project Budaets



The City coordinates with the Design Council to ensure that art and aesthetics are incorporated in Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects. The process for allocating funds is outlined in City Code Section 2.15, which codified the “Percent for Arts” program. The following projects have been reviewed by the Design Council, the amounts below have been recommended by the Design Council and are including within the 2022-2031 Proposed CIP.

Public Arts Budgeted Amounts for 2022-2031 CIP Projects			
Year	Project	Arts Funding Amount	Annual Amounts
2022	Amidon Bridge	\$225,000	
2022	Aquatics Master Plan	\$1,400,000	
Total—2022			\$1,625,000
2023	Bikeways and Bike Enhancements	\$144,926	
2023	Fire Station	\$200,000	
2023	Pracht Wetlands	\$200,000	
2023	Westlink Library	\$130,000	
2023	Downtown Street Implementation	\$500,000	
Total—2023			\$1,174,926
2024	Police Patrol Station	\$375,000	
2024	Commerce Area Improvements	\$400,000	
2024	Pawnee & 127th Intersection	\$60,000	
2024	Douglas, Seneca-Meridian	\$400,000	
2024	Alford, Angelou, Rockwell Libraries	\$90,000	
2024	Canal Crossing (15th St)	\$250,000	
2024	Douglas, Washington—Grove	\$375,000	
Total—2024			\$1,950,000
2025	Downtown Street Implementation	\$350,000	
2025	Fire Station	\$200,000	
Total	Total—2025		\$550,000
2025	Douglas, Main—Washington	\$500,000	
2026	Planeview Park	\$137,500	
Total	Total—2026		\$637,500
2027	Downtown Street Implementation	\$150,000	
2027	Fire Station	\$200,000	
2027	Police Patrol Station	\$375,000	
Total—2027			\$725,000
2029	Downtown Street Implementation	\$350,000	
2029	Police Patrol Station	\$375,000	
Total—2029			\$725,000
Total Public Arts Funding included in Project Budgets			\$7,387,426

— A —

AAO. The Federal Aviation Administration location identifier for Colonel James Jabara Airport.

Airport Improvement Program (AIP). Funding granted by the Federal Aviation Administration to airports for infrastructure needs.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Federal stimulus plan that was enacted in March of 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The law authorized \$1.9 trillion in federal spending, \$130 billion of which was provided directly to local governments. Funding was distributed proportionally using a formula.

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). A set of financial statements comprising the financial report of the City of Wichita that complies with the accounting requirements promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Kansas municipal audits are required to be conducted under K.S.A. 75-1122, 10-1208, and 12-866. Additional audit requirements may be triggered according to K.S.A. 13-1243.

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.

Audit. A review of the City's accounts by an independent accounting firm to substantiate year-end fund balances, reserves, and cash on hand.

Audited Financial Statements. General purpose financial statements for the previous fiscal year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for governmental units as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") (except as otherwise stated or disclosed in the notes thereto or as otherwise required by applicable law, as the same may be from time to time amended), which shall have been audited by such auditor(s) as shall be then required or permitted by applicable law.

— B —

BNR. *Biological Nutrient Removal.* The process to remove harmful chemicals such as nitrogen and phosphorus from wastewater before discharge into surface or groundwater.

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 differences that account for the gap, and the adaptation of key processes for implementation in an effort to close the gap. The City uses benchmarks to provide information about the efficient delivery of quality services.

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 a 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.*)

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 —

CMF. *Central Maintenance Facility.*

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 any significant physical acquisition, construction, replacement, or improvement to a City service delivery system. Capital projects useful life of at least 10 years, and are funded from the Capital Improvement Program (capital budget).

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.

Cash Basis. A basis of accounting in which transactions are recognized only when cash is increased or decreased.

Change Order. Changes in the project plan in response to unforeseen circumstances. All change orders in excess of \$50,000 must be approved by the City Council, while change orders up to \$50,000 can be approved by the City Manager.

CIP Administrative Committee. The CIP Committee, as outlined in AR 2.8, meets and develops the project plan for the term of the program.

City of the First Class. (*See First Class City.*)

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program. Jointly administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the CMAQ program was implemented to support surface transportation projects and other related efforts that contribute air quality improvements and provide congestion relief.

Council—Manager Government. A system of local government that combines political leadership of elected officials in the form of a governing body with day-to-day management by a City Manager.

Coverage Ratio. The amount of debt service revenue needed to meet annual interest and principal payments on debt.

— D —

Debt Limit. As defined by KSA 10-308 et seq, the total debt of a city cannot exceed 30 percent of the assessed valuation of the city. Several forms of debt are exempt from the debt limit, including utility debt and revenue bond debt.

Debt Service. Principal and interest requirements on outstanding debt according to a predetermined payment schedule.

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.

Double Barreled Bonds. General Obligation bond where cash flows are designated by two separate entities. However, the bond is ultimately backed by the general faith and credit of the city.

— E —

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.

Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU). The basis for calculating drainage fees. Every single-family residence in Wichita pays one ERU. The ERU factor of non-residential developed property is the total square footage of impervious area divided by the square footage of one ERU (2,139 square feet).

— F —

FAA. *Federal Aviation Administration.* The Federal agency that ensures civil aviation safety. FAA operates the air traffic control system and regulates commercial and general aviation air travel.

FEMA. *Federal Emergency Management Agency.* Division of Homeland Security which provides funding, support and coordination of disaster relief and prevention.

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.

Financing. Furnishing 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.

Fiscal Year. The 12-month budget period. The fiscal year for the City of Wichita is the January through December calendar year.

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.

GASB. *Governmental Accounting Standards Board.* The independent organization that establishes and improves standards of accounting and financial reporting for US state and local governments.

GFOA. *Government Finance Officers Association.* The professional association of state/provincial and local finance officers in the United States and Canada.

General Fund. The City's principal operating account, which is supported primarily by taxes and fees having no restriction on their use.

General Obligation (GO). General Obligation debt is funded through the Debt Service Fund and is backed by the general faith and credit of the City.

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.

— 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.

ICMA-CPA. *International City/County Management Association–Center for Performance Analytics.* A consortium of cities and counties that work through the International City/County Management Association to compile data on service outcomes.

ICT. The Federal Aviation Administration location identifiers for Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport.

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.

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 —

KDOT. *Kansas Department of Transportation.* The agency's primary activities are 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.

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 —

Liability. Debts or obligations owed to one entity to another entity payable in money, goods or services.

Local Sales Tax. A one percent (1%) tax levied by Sedgwick County which was approved by the voters in July 1985 to finance highway and road construction and reduce the mill levy. The county sales tax is in addition to the six and one half percent (6.50%) tax levied by the State of Kansas.

— M —

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.

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.

Municipality. A primarily urban political unit having corporate status and usually powers of self-government.

— O —

Objective. A measurable accomplishment toward the achievement of a goal. Milestones, the achievement of which, indicate progress toward the attainment of a specific goal.

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.

— P —

Passenger Facility Charge (PFC). Fee assessed to each eligible enplaned passenger buying a ticket to fly out of Wichita.

Pay-as-you-go. Funding of projects with cash from revenues, instead of funding through the issuance of debt.

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.

Principal. The base amount of a debt, which is the basis for interest computations.

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.

— R —

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.

Return on Investments. Ratio measure of a service unit through its basic operations which indicates its general effectiveness or efficiency.

Revenue. Taxes, user fees, and other sources of income received into the City treasury for public use.

— S —

SEBPS. *South East Booster Pump Station.*

SWTP. *Surface Water Treatment Plant.*

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 Plan. Budget development tool which aligns resources to support the goals of the City.

— T —

TSA. *Transportation Security Administration.* Federal agency protecting the nation's transportation systems.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF). Use of taxes collected within a specifically designated area for repayment of tax increment debt and major infrastructure expenditures.

Tax Lid. Law limiting amount of property tax levied for a specific government function. Also known as aggregate tax levy limitation.

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, Delinquent Tangible Property Tax, Gasoline Tax, Local Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Tax Lid, and Transient Guest Tax.*)

Transient Guest Tax. A six percent (6%) tax upon the gross receipts paid by guests in any hotel, motel, or tourist court located in the incorporated territory of the City of Wichita.

— U —

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 —

VFD. *Variable Frequency Drive.*

— W —

WTP. *Water Treatment Plant.*

WWF. *Wichita Well Field.*

Wichita, City of. Wichita, the largest city in Kansas, is the county seat of Sedgwick County. The nearest large cities are Denver to the west, Kansas City to the northeast, Oklahoma City to the south, and Tulsa to the southeast.