

SECTION 1 POLICIES

This section includes the Mayor's budget message; the Mayor's budget transmittal letter to the City Council; a brief explanation of the strategic planning effort, including the City Council's Strategic Priorities; the long-range Financial Policies; and the ordinances adopting the Budget and Capital Plan.



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Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Presentation

Thank you Madam Chair. I want to thank you and my other colleagues on the Tulsa City Council for yet another collaborative budget development process. Once again, we have worked together to identify shared priorities and it is my hope that the budget before you reflects that spirit.

We are in a unique moment for the City of Tulsa from a financial standpoint. Nearly every budget in the last few decades has been an exercise in cutting services in some areas to keep the budget balanced in others - always trying to move forward with minimal revenue increases, if not often declines. This year, we are in the midst of once-in-a-generation inflation, which has caused sales and use tax revenues to boom. But we have to be mindful that so have our costs - most importantly, maintaining the buying power of our team members at the City of Tulsa as they see inflation eat into their earnings. If we want to be competitive for attracting great team members in a tight labor market, we must remain focused on employee compensation.

Fortunately, this is something all of us recognized at the outset of the budget development process. At our annual retreat, we acknowledged the challenges in hiring across nearly all employee groups and set a focus on employee compensation as our top priority.

After funding the largest starting pay increases in the history of both the Tulsa Police Department and the Tulsa Fire Department over the last year, we recognize the need to also address the non-sworn members of our team at the City. While they may not wear a badge, City employees like the ones who repair our water lines, fix our streets, mind our finances, and respond to citizen calls also serve critical public safety functions.

The proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2023 is \$944.9 million, which includes all city funds - including operating funds and our capital improvements program. General Fund revenues, which fund most of our core services, are projected to increase by approximately \$17 million from the current fiscal year to \$358 million - a 5% increase over our currently estimated revenue for Fiscal Year 2022.

Considering the bust-and-boom cycle our municipal revenues have historically experienced, you and I have prioritized the financial stability of the city government throughout my time as mayor. We secured voter approval for a dedicated Rainy Day Fund revenue source, and I am pleased to share with you that by the end of FY2023 our Rainy Day Fund will contain over \$12 million - six times what it held when I was sworn in as mayor in 2016. This is not enough to entirely absorb a shock like a global pandemic or the Great Recession, but we are planting trees today so future public servants can take shelter from the storm.

Along similar lines, the City years ago adopted a financial best practice goal aiming to set aside 10% of the General Fund in an Operating Reserve that could be used in the event of natural disasters. We made incremental progress for years, but in the proposed budget before you we achieve that 10% goal.

And as we see the impact of inflation on our purchases of equipment for critical City functions like fire trucks and dump trucks, this budget sets aside \$8.5 million to cover inflationary increases in equipment procurement costs.

Between a fully-funded operating reserve, a growing Rainy Day Fund, allowance for inflationary pressures in procurement, and careful attention to funding our pension liabilities (which is also included

in this budget), we are establishing Tulsa as one of the most fiscally sound city governments in America. This is important for the citizens of Tulsa, who rely on our services, and it is important for public servants who are considering careers on our team. I want to thank you for the fiscal restraint you have joined me in demonstrating so we could achieve this level of security.

The greatest operating expense for the City of Tulsa is public safety.

The budget before you funds 30 Tulsa Fire Department cadets, which will result in a fully-staffed Tulsa Fire Department. It also includes funding to train 20 new paramedics within the Tulsa Fire Department, increasing their ability to serve and improving on medical response capacity in our city.

We benefit greatly in this budget cycle from a federal grant secured by the Tulsa Fire Department that is funding 60 firefighters for three years. I want to thank Fire Chief Michael Baker and his team for identifying important one-time funding priorities resulting from the savings created by this grant, which will improve the operations of the Tulsa Fire Department and are included in this proposed budget. These include \$3.8 million in capital purchases such as priority equipment, protective bunker gear, and the expedited replacement of both a ladder truck, a fire engine, and a grass rig in the first year alone of a three-year grant.

The greatest public safety risk we face in Tulsa is staffing in the Tulsa Police Department. While I hate to cite this statistic in a presentation that otherwise features much to be excited about, the reality is that if current trends continue over the remaining two-thirds of the calendar year, we are on pace to break Tulsa's all-time homicide record. As of April 1, Tulsa had 18 homicides so far this year as compared to 13 in each of the previous 3 years.

Violent crime - with homicides as the most extreme cases - must be proactively addressed by us to the greatest extent possible. And while there are many factors that feed into that homicide rate, independent experts have told us that proper police department staffing has a direct impact on reducing violent crime.

The budget before you returns us to the pre-pandemic pace you and I set for Tulsa Police Department academies with 90 new officer positions funded. It also includes funding to expand Tulsa Police Department recruitment efforts beyond attendance at college career fairs, which has been a primary tool historically.

And while we know that nothing can replace officers in the field, we also know that it has never been more challenging to hire new police officers - for any city. Chief Wendell Franklin and I are in agreement that we will not lower our standards in hiring or training, both of which are amongst the most stringent among major American cities. Building a properly-staffed Tulsa Police Department will take time, so if we want to do a better job of addressing violent crime today we must do more with what we have.

It is in that spirit that this budget funds the establishment of a real-time information center for the Tulsa Police Department. A real-time information center will pull together camera feeds from throughout the city to assist officers in responding to crimes more effectively and allow more evidence in follow-up. While this concept is new in Tulsa, the reality is that we are way behind most major cities. Just as one example, then-Mayor Corey Booker established a similar system in Newark 15 years ago. The reality is that your average mall cop has more video data at their disposal than a Tulsa Police Officer.

Today, victims of crime are almost completely reliant on a witness seeing something happen and calling 9-1-1. That witness then relays what they saw to a 9-1-1 operator, who in turn feeds their understanding into our dispatch system, which is then read by the officer responding. Virtually every call is like the old game of telephone, where people relay their impressions of a message.

With a real-time information center, cameras are placed in high crime areas with community participation in the selection. Cameras are not hidden. To the contrary, they are well marked. During a recent site visit in Las Vegas, Councilor Lakin and I had the chance to see them in action. In Las Vegas, their cameras have strobe lights on the top which are only turned off if area residents or business owners dislike the flashing light and ask for it to be turned off. The clear presence of the cameras is itself a deterrent.

These cameras can be used to monitor high crime areas, allowing a response even when there are no witnesses. Councilor Lakin and I saw several examples of violent crime victims being attacked while they were alone. In our current system, these victims would have had to fend for themselves and call for help after their attacker left. With a real time information center, officers were immediately dispatched to rescue those in need.

These cameras are also valuable for response when a call for help comes in. Councilor Lakin and I saw several examples in which criminals would victimize a business or an individual, walk around a corner, and then either put on a jacket or dispose of a weapon. In our current system, witnesses or victims would have reported an assailant in a blue shirt fleeing but officers would have driven right by the criminal because they wore a tan jacket. Instead, thanks to coordination from a real time information center the suspect was immediately and accurately apprehended.

In just the last few months, I can not tell you how many business owners have asked me to increase patrols around their business due to vandalism and even assaults on their employees. I know many of you have been copied on these emails and asked to help. At our current staffing levels, the Tulsa Police Department just can not be everywhere that Tulsans would like it to be all the time. But with a real-time information center we can install the monitoring these business owners and neighborhood residents so desperately seek in order to facilitate a proper response when it is needed.

So while we are behind the curve on use of technology to better aid crime victims, this budget will fund the people, training, and equipment necessary to modernize the Tulsa Police Department's response. This will be the most important fundamental improvement to police capabilities in Tulsa in decades.

A crucial initiative of both the Tulsa Fire Department and the Tulsa Police Department is the Community Response Team. This is a designated team for response to mental health crises which we established in my first year as mayor and have worked together to expand at a steady pace in each budget cycle since then. Last year we funded the Community Response Team at the full requested amount, but as we have seen there are times when multiple teams are needed in the field at once. Following discussion with councilors regarding this challenge, we asked the team to recommend an allocation for further expansion of the program. Our Community Response Team leadership is analyzing data to determine the specifics of that expansion, but this budget fully funds the resources requested by the team for continued expansion at a cost of \$250,000.

This budget includes pay and benefit increases for both the Tulsa Fire Department and the Tulsa Police Department, with a goal of offsetting inflationary pressures we are seeing right now. The specific details of each contract must be established through our annual collective bargaining process.

One of the key challenges we identified at our Mayor-Council retreat is the need to address non-sworn pay. Police and Fire have consistently received pay and benefit increases over the last several years, while non-sworn employees quietly settled for nothing. In 2020, they even sacrificed their own pay so we could keep sworn personnel fully paid and staffed. If we want to be competitive for the best employees - both in retaining them and in recruiting them - we have to do better.

The budget before you includes the establishment of a \$16 minimum hourly rate for full-time employees, and adjustments up the pay chart to avoid compression. As with Police and Fire, the specifics of these adjustments must be negotiated through collective bargaining, but the overall impact on pay for our non-sworn team members would be substantial.

This budget proposal also includes funding for two new analysts in our HR Department to move applicants through the hiring process more quickly, and funding to improve recruitment efforts. I want to thank Deputy Mayor Cassia Carr for leading the team that analyzed our staffing challenges and brought forth this recommendation.

We often fall into the trap during these budget discussions of talking about our City team members in broad employee classifications. I want to share a few more personal examples of the impact this investment in our non-sworn personnel could have.

LaTysha Jackson is the administrator for Building Operations right here at One Technology Center. Her supervisors all rave about the great work she does – how she helped them transition to a more efficient work order system, how she is a team player who excels no matter the task and never mentions her own pay. They mention that she goes above and beyond her job description, learning life safety training skills and how to check both City Hall’s fire alarm systems and back-up systems for emergency power. A single mom with a very bright daughter, she has continued to be punctual and show up to work even through all the challenges the pandemic presented to parents of young children. As her supervisors put it to me: “Without LaTysha, our work would slow down to a stop.”

LaTysha has served the citizens of Tulsa as part of our team at the City for 14 years, yet she makes \$15.21 an hour. We can do better, and in this budget we will.

Roy Sheppard is a custodian in the Tulsa Parks Department. Parks Director Anna America can’t praise Roy highly enough: “He is a fabulous employee, always positive and collaborative and willing to do more than what is asked of him. One of the friendliest people on my staff. He was a rock during the pandemic -- filling in for people out sick or on quarantine at every facility, and really taking the lead among our custodial staff to come up with ways to keep things sanitized and safe. (Custodians were considered essential workers to come to work everyday even when other people were working remotely.)”

During most of the time he has worked at the City, Roy has had to have another job cleaning schools in the evenings just to make enough money to take care of his family. After more than 10 years with the City, he FINALLY got over \$16/hour a month or two ago when Anna nominated him for the maximum allowed special merit increase. Roy’s is a great example of why we have to bump up everybody, not just

the lowest paid employees. If he stayed at \$16.73 an hour and a new person made \$16, it would be a slap in the face after more than a decade of dedicated service to our community.

These are just two stories, but LaTysha and Roy represent hundreds of hardworking City of Tulsa team members. Overall, across all employee classifications, the budget before you funds an additional \$42 million in personal services over the adopted FY22 budget - a 13% increase. We are putting increased revenue into our most valuable asset: our team.

Another key challenge we identified at our retreat was improving customer service. It is taking too long for citizens who call our Customer Care line to receive the assistance they need. I want to thank Customer Care Director Monica Hamilton for developing a plan of action to address these delays, and the implementation of that plan is funded in this budget - including 10 additional positions representing a 27 % increase in staff available to decrease wait times experienced by customers calling for utility bill questions, Animal Welfare, Code Enforcement, or others needs.

Thanks to voter approval earlier this year of our new PSO franchise agreement, this budget includes improved funding for median maintenance, street lighting, and power line burial.

At the Mayor-Council retreat, we all agreed on the importance of neighborhood vitality. This budget funds an additional \$200,000 for abatement of code violations, and it funds the dedicated Tulsa Parks security team we piloted this year. It also funds an administrative assistant to handle administrative tasks for our Special Events team, so Skipper Bain will no longer have to facilitate events across the city all by himself.

The cyber attack on the City of Tulsa did not result in a ransom, thanks to previous security investments we jointly prioritized in past budgets. But we can not be complacent when so many important functions rely on the City of Tulsa's IT infrastructure. Today, over 80% of the emails hitting the City of Tulsa's servers are cyber attack attempts. This budget funds a continuing hardening of our cyber defenses - including the establishment of a Disaster Recovery Architect position, two security service engineers, and the establishment of a redundant high-speed internet link to the 9-1-1 Call Center.

And as we near the conclusion of the Centennial Year of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, I want to thank the Council and so many Tulsans throughout our community who are working to uncover the truth of the past and build a better future. The City of Tulsa is contributing to this important work in a way it never has before. It is important that we not just plan, but act.

The budget before you funds \$2 million toward the implementation of the Kirkpatrick Heights-Greenwood Master Plan, which is being developed by a leadership committee of long-time North Tulsa community leaders. It also includes \$1 million to continue the search for the graves of victims from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, which includes further excavation and DNA analysis following the recommendation of technical experts submitted to the City earlier this year.

And in a matter close to home for the Council, this budget not only funds a dedicated Assistant City Attorney for the City Council but also a prosecutor to facilitate the implementation of a night court at Tulsa Municipal Court - something councilors have been working toward for years.

In a time of historic inflation, our utility rates remain in line with the cost of providing service and maintaining our systems. The budget before you keeps Water, Trash, and EMSA rates flat. It reflects an

8.5% increase in stormwater rates and a 7% increase in sewer rates as we continue to build those funds up to cover the cost of maintaining the infrastructure Tulsans rely upon.

I also want to add a qualifier here. As my old City Council colleague David Patrick used to frequently remind us, the budget is not chiseled in stone – it is the best prediction we can make for the year ahead, and it can always be amended. Along these lines, our trash and recycling services are both going through a bidding process for the first time in years and the cost of doing business in those industries is not immune from the same inflationary pressures we are seeing as a city government. We should anticipate a corresponding rate increase for trash and recycling services as that bidding process moves ahead. Any rate would of course require City Council approval.

I want to thank our budget team in the Finance Department, led by Finance Director James Wagner. In particular, I want to thank our Budget Director, Keith Eldridge, who will retire after 32 years with the City of Tulsa once the new fiscal year begins. Keith and his team work hard year-round - treating nickels like manhole covers to make sure every taxpayer dollar is utilized responsibly and effectively. We are incredibly fortunate to have such a talented and dedicated Budget team safeguarding our finances.

In closing, I want to thank you - my colleagues on the City Council - for once again working closely with my Administration to develop this budget. This is the sixth budget we have developed with our collaborative approach, and we've maintained that through busts and now booms. I am grateful that we have set a new standard, that we are getting to a point where fewer and fewer people remember the days when the mayor would surprise councilors with the budget every year. That is as it should be.

This budget is our best effort to reflect consensus priorities of ten elected officials - all with different life experiences, political beliefs, and constituencies. Together, we have developed a budget that is balanced and puts the citizens of Tulsa - their safety and their ability to go about their lives as best they choose - first.

Thank you.

DATE: April 20, 2022

TO: Councilor Hall-Harper Councilor McKee Councilor Decter Wright
Councilor Cue Councilor Arthrell-Knezek Councilor Lakin
Councilor Patrick Councilor Dodson Councilor Fowler

FROM: Mayor G. T. Bynum 

SUBJECT: **FY2023 Budget and Capital Improvement Plan along with a Financial Plan for FY2024**

I am transmitting the proposed operating and capital budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23 (FY23) along with corresponding financial plans for the following year (FY24). This document also includes a capital improvement plan for FY23 through FY27. This transmittal fulfills the Mayor's City Charter responsibilities contained in Article III, Section 1.4 C. More importantly it sets the City's direction for the future and incorporates both the constraints and aspirations of the City.

The total FY23 budget is \$944.9 million. This is an increase of \$145.5 million, or 18.2%, more than the FY22 original adopted budget. The operating budget is \$824.5 million, a \$113.5 million increase, or 16% over the FY22 original adopted budget. The capital budget is \$120.4 million, a \$32.0 million increase, or 36.2% more than the FY22 original adopted budget.

Economic Context

+ U.S. Economy

All eyes are on the Federal Reserve as inflation has been on the rise since the beginning of 2021. The CPI inflation index set a 40-year high at 8.5% in March 2022. As of their March 2022 meeting, the Federal Reserve is predicting a positive real GDP growth rate of 2.5 - 3.0% for 2022 and 2.1 – 2.5% for 2023. Late to start raising interest rates, the Fed is beginning to tighten into a late business cycle which has caused the yield curve to invert. While not a prediction of future economic growth, a yield curve inversion has happened just prior to 9 out of 11 U.S. recessions. The question going into FY23 will be whether the Federal Reserve will be able to execute a soft landing without tipping the economy into contraction.

+ Energy

Since January 2022, crude oil prices have risen from \$76/barrel to as high as \$123/barrel, an increase of more than 60%. Approximately 1 in 5 jobs in the Tulsa metro area are tied to the oil and gas industry directly or indirectly. Midstream companies have not announced any new commercial pipelines, a result of FERC policy changes. FERC drilling permits are also behind by 8 to 12 months, which is causing new

capacity in oil production to be delayed. We expect oil prices to remain elevated into FY23 as it takes time to ramp up new production.

+ Aerospace

Several large employers in the Tulsa metro area are in the aerospace industry. Two of the largest are American Airlines with over 5,000 employees in the Tulsa metro area and Spirit AeroSystems with over 1,000 employees in Tulsa. The return of the 737 MAX is expected to have positive implications on Spirit's operations in Tulsa, which, coupled with diversification efforts to increase business outside of Boeing, will allow Spirit's Tulsa plant to increase employment long-term and return to pre-COVID levels. Furthermore, in addition to the positive impact of increased air travel, American Airlines is continuing forward with plans to invest \$550 million in the Tulsa maintenance base, and TMAT and American Airlines recently executed a Fully Amended and Restated Sublease which cements American's place as one of Tulsa's largest employers for decades to come. This optimism is also reflected in the growth of aerospace employers such as L3Harris, is actively executing expansion plans that will allow the company to grow beyond plans that have previously been publicly announced.

Nationally, airline passenger traffic has begun to rebound, even more so with vaccinations being readily available across the United States. Tulsa International Airport traffic in 2021 was up almost 80% from 2020, with the outlook for summer traffic anticipated to be strong. New service launched on Southwest for direct nonstop service to Austin, TX beginning in April 2022. Additionally, regional leadership is actively pursuing funding to replace the Air Traffic Control Tower, a project which is critical to the long-term success and viability of the airport.

+ Local Impacts

Economic projections indicate that the fiscal year may experience mid-line growth for 2023. Unemployment could remain at historic lows but are expected to rise some due to low participation rate. Interest rates are projected to rise above historical norms as the Federal Reserve raises rates to fight inflation. Historically, the Tulsa MSA trends along, but remains below the national unemployment rate.

Key indicators of the health of the local economy are unemployment and wages. The area monthly average labor force increased 1.7% from 2020, gaining 8,100 participants in 2021. The labor force decreased in 2020 by 0.3%. Wage and Salary employment (total nonfarm employees) witnessed a decrease of 0.2% in the 2021 average, equating to approx. 800 jobs. Unemployment decreased throughout 2021, ending the year at 2.0% in December. The average unemployment for the Tulsa MSA was 3.5% for 2021 in total.

Per capita personal income in the Tulsa MSA has grown from \$46,778 in 2011 to \$58,071 in 2020, the latest data available. This represents a 2.4% annual growth rate and tracks closely with the growth US per capita personal income.

The largest source of revenue for the City is sales tax which accounts for 34.4 percent of FY23 resources. The City of Tulsa's sales tax rate is 3.65 cents. The General Fund receives two (2) cents for operations and the remaining 1.65 cents are placed in funds for the 2019 Improve Our Tulsa program (.45), and the Vision Tulsa (1.15) program, which include Economic Development (.805), Public Safety (.26), and Streets & Transit (.085) funds. A permanent funding source of (.05) cents for the City's Economic Stabilization Reserve began in FY22. Sales tax receipts of \$324.9 million are projected in FY23, a 15.3 percent increase from the FY22 budget.

Use tax has shown strong growth as a result of the Oklahoma Tax Commission's continued pursuit of agreements with online retailers. Personal property purchased outside the state and used within the City is also taxed at 3.65 percent. The General Fund receives 3.1 cents of the City's use tax for operations and the remaining 0.55 cents are placed in the 2016 Tulsa Economic Vision Fund. The FY23 proposed budget Use Tax projection is \$59.7 million, a 19.4 percent increase from the FY22 budget.

Budget Highlights

The FY23 budget addresses several priorities discussed at the December 2021 Mayor/Council Retreat. There is a focus on employee recruitment, retention and compensation, with an emphasis on non-exempt positions, where vacancy rates are highest. The FY23 budget also includes funding to improve service levels in Customer Care with a 27% increase in customer care agents taking citizen calls. This year's budget returns to Police academies of 90 per year, the maximum capacity for the Police Department, and academies in the Fire Department that keep the department fully staffed.

As of March 2022, the City had 240 vacancies in hourly nonsworn positions. Vacancies were highest in Water & Sewer (114) and Streets & Stormwater (53) Departments. This budget includes compensation increases to address increasing private sector competition for qualified workers. There is funding for two additional analysts in Human Resources to reduce the time to fill positions. One of these positions will be focused on Water & Sewer vacancies. The budget includes \$75,000 in marketing resources for the Human Resources Department and Communications to deploy a campaign promoting working for the City.

Improving customer service was another priority at the Mayor/Council retreat. This year's budget includes 10 additional customer care agent positions which will decrease wait times for customers wanting to ask questions about utility bills and report other issues like code violations and animal welfare complaints. There will also be a collaboration between the departments providing utility-related services (Finance, Customer Care, Water & Sewer, Streets & Stormwater) to ensure we're using new technology resources with maximum efficiency and effectiveness and orienting services around customer needs.

This budget includes investments in public safety. In the Police Department, 90 cadets are budgeted to go through the academy, the maximum number the Police Department can train in a year. The budget increases the police recruiting budget by \$50,000 to ensure all the positions in the academy are filled.

There is also funding for implementation of a Real-Time Information Center (RTIC), which may allow TPD Officers to respond quickly, or immediately, to crimes in progress or to those that recently occurred. It may also enable TPD to respond to crime events more efficiently, more deliberately, with improved operational intelligence, and with a proactive emphasis on officer, citizen, and community safety. An RTIC centralizes a broad range of current and evolving technologies, coordinates sworn and/or nonsworn human resources, and directs the attention of both to high-crime areas, active crimes in progress, large-scale public events which may require Tulsa Police presence or response, and/or high-profile or highly recidivistic offenders in the community. Funding for replacement of tasers for officers which are nearing their end-of life is also included.

This year's budget includes funding for replacing 50 consoles in the 911 Call Center, a capital item that's been a need for a several years.

For the Fire Department, this budget includes an academy of 30 cadets, which will ensure the Fire Department remains fully staffed. There is also funding to train 20 new paramedics within the Fire Department. Due to savings from the SAFER Grant, this budget includes \$3.8 million in priority equipment for the Fire Department including renewal of protective bunker gear, capital equipment and apparatus replacement. This budget includes resources for the Fire Department and Police Department to work with our partners to expand the availability of the Community Response Team (CRT) program. It will take additional analysis to determine the specifics of that expansion, but the resources to expand will be available.

There are resources in this budget to continue additional security at City parks to reduce vandalism. There is also an additional \$200,000 for the Working in Neighborhoods Department for abatements to address code violations not remedied by property owners. The Working in Neighborhoods Department will also gain a full-time administrative assistant to ease the burden on special events permitting and oversize load permits.

This budget includes funding that supports the City's investment in Zink Lake. A full-time recreation coordinator in the Parks Department will ensure recreation opportunities are available when construction on the Zink Dam is complete. An allocation of \$2 million for implementation of the Kirkpatrick Heights Master Plan is included to ensure the plan has resources to move forward after the planning is complete.

In November 2021, the City Council committed \$6.5 million to invest in programs at Municipal Court. This budget includes a prosecutor in the Legal Department to assist with night court. It also includes a City Attorney to assist the City Council with legal needs.

This budget also ensures the Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan is funded, and following the process in the FY22 budget, a 1% increase required by the Plan's actuary is split between employees and the City, who will both contribute 0.5% more in FY23.

General Fund, Public Safety Tax, and Street and Transit Fund

The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the City. At the time of the FY22 budget adoption, revenues in the General Fund were estimated to be \$313.5 million, but are now estimated to exceed estimates by nearly \$27.7 million.

General fund revenues for FY23 are expected to be \$358.3 million, approximately 14.3% more than the original budget for FY22. Sales and uses taxes account for 63.9% of the General Fund.

The General Fund Emergency Operating Reserve is set at a level of 10% of the General Fund. The percentage increase is attributable to an additional set aside of \$8.8 million. The balance of the reserve increases to \$29.9 million. This represents achievement of a long-time goal of the reserve having a balance of 10% of the General Fund. The City's Economic Stabilization Reserve (aka Rainy Day Fund) is expected to have a fund balance of \$12.4 million by the end of FY23.

The largest expenditure category is payroll, which represents 70.1% of the General Fund budget. This budget includes compensation increases at an amount equivalent to a satisfactory performance increase for all eligible employees.

Public safety receives the largest allocation of resources at 53.2% of the General Fund. Due to a change in the method for direct cost allocation in FY21, the adjusted comparison for public safety's allocation of the General Fund is 58.8%. Ninety (90) police officers, supported by the general fund, are budgeted for and expected to go through the police academy this year. The City is projected to have 884 sworn police officers, a net gain of 149 officers since January 2017. The Fire Department is scheduled to have a General Fund supported academy of 30 firefighters this fiscal year, which will keep pace with attrition.

The Streets and Transit Fund continues funding for maintenance crews to maintain streets, pavement markings and striping, highway lighting, and traffic signalization. Tulsa Transit's Peoria Bus Rapid Transit route as well as Sunday service are funded by the Streets and Transit Fund.

Utilities

+ Water and Sewer

The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority (TMUA) implemented an asset management program focused on capital prioritization and optimization, while balancing risk and financial stability. The success of the program has enabled TMUA to recommend no increase in water rates for FY23, and a 3% increase for FY24. Considerable increases in chemical costs continuing into FY23 and FY24 will impact operational expenses. The difficult, but necessary, rate increases in previous years have allowed for most capital improvement projects to be paid with cash.

A 7% revenue increase is proposed for the sanitary sewer system in FY23, the originally planned increase. The capital improvement plan and debt remain the main drivers for the sanitary sewer rate increases, representing nearly half of the budget. The five-year plan includes subsequent revenue increases at 6% in FY24 and 5% in FY25, followed by a 4% increase in FY26 and a 3% increase in FY27. The shorter lifespan of the sanitary sewer system and debt service necessitate the sewer rate increase higher than the water rates.

+ Stormwater

The Stormwater Drainage and Hazard Mitigation Advisory Board initiated a Stormwater Utility Enterprise Initiative (SUEI). The initiative is an asset management and strategic planning study. The approach is the similar to the effort previously undertaken by the Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority. The Stormwater UEI provides data to enable the stormwater utility to transform from reactive to proactive decision-making. A study phase determined baseline conditions and developed vision and schedule for the program. The project is currently wrapping up the initial implementation phase. The results of a gap assessment were used to identify areas of emphasis, which include: a detailed review of current and future operations and maintenance practices (O&M), risk modeling to identify funding required for potential rehabilitation and replacement of existing assets, as well as a process for prioritizing capital projects based on risk and cost/benefit analysis. Next steps include expanding the capital project prioritization beyond pilot projects, an annual update of the risk model, staff training, and use of the data provided to inform future rate and budget recommendations.

The 8.5% rate increase for the stormwater system would allow the City to continue implementing the operational services began in FY22 and move toward the direct funding of large stormwater capital projects that have been included in Citywide capital programs such as Improve Our Tulsa in the past. This increase was originally scheduled to be 7% but was increased due to additional capital needs identified in the gap assessment.

+ **EMSA and Solid Waste**

There are currently no changes to rates for trash service or emergency medical services in FY23. However, ongoing discussion regarding recent developments involving refuse and recycling services will likely necessitate a rate increase for trash service in mid-FY23 or beginning FY24. Future rate increases for trash service will be projected as more information regarding disposal options becomes available.

+ **Utility Fee in Lieu of Taxes**

The fee in lieu of taxes rate from the utility funds to the General Fund is an average of the sales tax and franchise taxes paid by other utilities. The water utility has an additional fee of 0.75% to cover system lease agreement conditions. The calculation methodology is set by ordinance. In February 2022, voters approved an additional 1 percent fee of all gross revenues collected by the Public Service Company of Oklahoma (PSO) to be deposited into a special revenue fund for the maintenance and repair of public ways. The amended fee increased the utility franchise fee, and thereby increased the fee in lieu of taxes rate, as determined by the calculation set in ordinance. In FY23 the rate for utilities excepting water will be 6.7%. The rate for water will be 7.45%.

Capital Budget

The capital budget totals \$120.4 million in directly funded projects, net of transfers. This budget includes \$36.9 million in sales tax funded projects from the 2022 Improve Our Tulsa II program. This program includes funding for critical projects for Police, Fire, Parks, Citywide Public Facilities, Economic Development Infrastructure, Transit rolling stock and Capital Equipment. Priorities in this year's budget, include \$3.9 million for apparatus replacement for the Fire Department, \$4.0 million to fully fund the construction of a new parking garage for the Veterans Hospital to be constructed in downtown Tulsa and \$14.3 million for Capital Equipment.

The capital budget includes higher levels of direct funding for water and sewer capital projects from the enterprise funds. It provides \$49.8 million for water treatment plant work, supply system repairs, water line replacement and relocation projects. Additionally, \$33.4 million will be used for sewer treatment plants, pipe replacement and other system work. Stormwater will receive \$5.4 million for stormwater pipe extensions, drainage improvements associated with roadway projects, small critical drainage projects and detention pond rehabilitation.

The City has now received over five years of collections from the sales tax approved by voters in April 2016 for the Vision Tulsa economic development capital program which is set at 0.805% for the next three years. Implementation of the project scheduling and financing plan continues. All of the planned revenue bond sales have been completed totaling \$346.6 million to provide advance funding for 26

projects. The \$510 million program will last 15 years. Directly funded projects total \$65.3 million in the proposed budget for nine projects, with the largest allocation going toward debt service.

Capital Plan

The City has a total inventory of capital projects, totaling \$9.42 billion, that are needed over the next 50 years. The capital plan focuses on projects that should be considered for funding in the next five years, totaling \$553.6 million. Close to two thirds (2/3) of the projects are renewal of existing infrastructure with the balance supporting growth. The plan is dedicated to utility system projects over the next five years as other recently approved capital programs have funded the majority of the City's other capital needs. The current authorization, for both the sales tax capital improvements program and the general obligation bond program, were extended in a November 2019 voter approved package totaling \$620 million. General obligation bond capacity will be available starting in FY26, and a limited amount of sales tax capital funding will be available beginning in FY25-26.

The capital plan and budget also reflect off cycle planned bond issues for the next year as well as high priority capital projects that should be funded over the next five years. During the upcoming fiscal year, the City anticipates undertaking an issuance of \$117.4 million in general obligation bonds. All funds will go toward street projects authorized in the 2014 Improve Our Tulsa program and 2020 Improve Our Tulsa II program. Some \$14.8 million in bonds and loans will finance sanitary sewer and stormwater projects that include concrete pipe replacement, interceptor rehabilitation, sewer line rehabilitation and a stormwater outfall line from Hager Creek to the Arkansas River.

Funds will be appropriated by budget amendment upon completion of each bond sale. Taken together these bond sales will add \$132.1 million in additional funds to the capital budget, bringing the amended total to \$253.5 million.



TULSA CITY COUNCIL

Dear Citizens of Tulsa,

On behalf of the Tulsa City Council, we are pleased to present the City of Tulsa Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Annual Budget and Capital Plan.

A year ago, the Council approved a budget while still in the midst of a global pandemic and a national recession. This year, we are amid once-in-a-generation inflation, which has caused sales and use tax revenues to boom. But we are also mindful that our costs have also soared, and the buying power of our hardworking employees see inflation eating into their earnings. If we want to be competitive in attracting new employees in a tight labor market, we must focus on employee compensation, not only for purposes of retention, but also to be competitive in attracting new employees.

This budget includes \$42 million in additional funding in personal services over the adopted Fiscal Year 2022 budget, provides for the establishment of a \$16.00 minimum hourly rate for all full-time employees and, in addition, provides pay and benefit increases for dedicated public safety employees in the Tulsa Fire Department, the Tulsa Police Department, and for Public Safety Telecommunicators.

This year's budget is \$944.9 million, which includes all city funds, including operating funds and our capital improvements program. General Fund revenues, which fund most of our core services and are projected to increase by approximately \$17 million from the current fiscal year to \$358 million, a 5% increase over our currently estimated revenue for Fiscal Year 2022.

Planning for this budget, the Council made expansion of the Community Response Team (CRT) a high priority, so this budget will expand the CRT's mobile mental health crisis response with \$250,000 in additional funding. This will improve the City's ability to effectively assist people suffering a mental health emergency and reduce reliance on other emergency services. We have also increased funding for our 311 Customer Care line, to add ten additional positions, added \$200,000 for nuisance abatements and neighborhood beautification, and provided additional funding for maintenance of our Animal Welfare facilities.

The Council has also been clear in its desire to see the evolution of services in our Municipal Court. This budget funds an additional prosecutor to facilitate the implementation of a night court in our Municipal Court; something Councilors have been working toward for years. This will increase accessibility to citizens who are unable to appear before our Courts during their regular working hours.

This budget also funds \$2 million toward the implementation of the Kirkpatrick Heights-Greenwood Master Plan, which will create a vision and framework for redevelopment of 56 acres of publicly-owned property. It also includes \$1 million to continue the search for the graves of victims from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. This includes monies for additional excavation and DNA analysis following the recommendation submitted to the City earlier this year by technical experts.

In closing, we thank Mayor Bynum, Finance Director James Wagner, and the entire Budget team who have worked long hours under difficult conditions to make sure every taxpayer dollar is utilized responsibly. We are all very fortunate to have this Budget team watching over our finances and for this we are truly grateful.

Sincerely,

Lori Decter Wright
Council Chair

Crista Patrick
Council Vice-Chair

CITY OF TULSA

FINANCIAL POLICIES

1. STRATEGIC PLANNING

- a. All planning activities, strategies and studies should be comprehensive and integrated on a City-wide basis.
- b. Plans, strategies and studies shall encompass multi-year time frames and be updated annually.

2. OPERATING BUDGET

- a. The City of Tulsa shall comply with the provisions of the *Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act, 11 O.S. Supp. 1979, Sections 17-201 through 17-216*. It shall be the responsibility of the Mayor through the Department of Finance to ensure compliance and the timely preparation of the City of Tulsa's annual budget.
- b. The budget will provide for adequate maintenance of the capital plant and equipment and for their orderly replacement.
- c. The City will maintain a budgetary control system to help it adhere to the budget.
- d. The City administration will prepare regular reports comparing actual revenues and expenditures to budgeted amounts.
- e. Each year the City will update revenue and expenditure projections for the next five years. Projections will include estimated operating costs of future capital improvements that are included in the capital budget.
- f. The City will project its equipment replacement and maintenance needs for the next several years and will update this projection each year. From this projection a maintenance and replacement schedule will be developed and followed.
- g. It shall be the goal of the City that current operating revenues will be sufficient to support current operating expenses and in no case shall more than five percent (5%) of the operating budget be supported using prior year's fund balances.
- h. Adjustments to Water, Sewer, Stormwater and Solid Waste Disposal service rates and fees shall be examined on an annual basis as an integral part of the City's budgetary process.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

- a. The City will operate a risk management program to provide for protection against loss and a reduction in exposure to liability. Such program shall include an employee safety training program to minimize financial losses to the City.
- b. The City will establish a self-insurance program to provide for protection against major losses and will purchase excess coverage insurance to cover catastrophic losses where appropriate.

4. PROCUREMENT AND PURCHASING

- a. The City of Tulsa shall operate a consolidated Purchasing and Procurement System.
- b. The City's Purchasing and Procurement System shall encourage full and open competition on all purchases and sales.
- c. The operation of the City's Purchasing and Procurement System and Surplus Property Disposal System shall be based upon competitive bidding whenever possible.

5. REVENUES

- a. The City will estimate its annual revenues by an objective and analytical process.
- b. It shall be the goal of the City that all Enterprise Funds shall be self-supporting.
- c. The City will establish all user charges and fees at a level related to the cost of providing the services.
- d. Credit and Collection
 - i. The City of Tulsa will neither begin business activity nor continue to engage in business activity with an entity that owes the City funds from a delinquent debt.

- ii. Extended credit may be granted by the City for certain obligations. If payment is not timely, the City reserves the right to refuse future credit as well as take necessary legal action to obtain payment of the debt and collection costs.
- e. The City will try to maintain a diversified and stable revenue system to shelter it from short-run fluctuations in any one revenue source.
- f. Categorical federal and state grant revenues shall only be used to finance limited-time-period operations and/or one-time capital.
- g. Enterprise Funds will transfer annually a payment in lieu of taxes to the General Fund as defined by ordinance.

6. CAPITAL BUDGET AND IMPROVEMENTS

- a. The City of Tulsa's Capital Improvements Program shall be a five-year program and shall be updated annually. All departments' needs shall be considered in the plan.
- b. The City shall maintain a balanced mix of financing for funding capital projects, including pay-as-you-go, grants and debt, without excessive reliance on any one source.
- c. No capital project which does not comply with the provisions of and is not contained in the currently approved Capital Improvements Program shall be funded.
- d. The City will coordinate development of the capital improvement budget with development of the operating budget. Future operating costs associated with new capital improvements will be projected and included in operating budget forecasts.
- e. Capital projects will be scheduled based on the following criteria:
 - i. The project has been certified by the Planning Commission as being in accordance with City plans.
 - ii. The project will alleviate a service deficiency or replace a deteriorated and/or non-functioning facility.
 - iii. Federal or state law requires it to be done.
 - iv. Federal or state matching funds are available for the project.
 - v. A Federal or state agency will construct the facility at no cost to the City.
 - vi. The project will encourage economic development.
 - vii. The project is needed to solve an emergency situation.
 - viii. The project will improve the quality of life in the City's neighborhoods.
- f. Public hearings will be held before deciding what projects to include in any multi-year capital program which requires approval by the electorate.
- g. The CIP has been developed based on Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommended best practices. <https://www.gfoa.org/capital-planning-policies>
- h. The CIP has coordinated with the Tulsa Planning Office to assess the CIP for conformance with the Comprehensive Plan and to prioritize projects which support Land Use Policies 5.5 and 13.3 in particular.

7. LONG TERM BORROWING

- a. General Obligation and Revenue Bonds shall only be issued for capital improvements and maintenance, or expenditures related thereto. Revenue bonds shall be used to finance capital improvements wherever possible. No operating expenses shall be funded using any form of long-term financing.
- b. Bond borrowing shall be planned, and the details of the plan shall be incorporated into the five-year Capital Improvements Program.
- c. The outstanding indebtedness of the City of Tulsa shall in total not exceed such levels as to cause the City's credit rating to be impaired and in all cases the City shall take such actions and adopt such policies and procedures as necessary to maintain a rating equal to at least AA for general obligation debt. In no event shall the net general obligation debt exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the net assessed market valuation of the taxable property of the City of Tulsa as established by the County Assessor.
- d. Projects financed through the issuance of debt shall not be financed for a period that exceeds the expected useful life of the project and in no event shall the term of any debt exceed twenty-five (25) years.

- e. Refunding of outstanding debt shall only be considered when present value savings of at least four percent (4%) of the principal amount of the refunded bonds are produced, unless restructuring of debt or a bond covenant revision is necessary to facilitate the ability to provide services or issue additional debt in accordance with established debt policy and limitations.
- f. Bond sales shall be structured to achieve level debt service payments to the extent possible taking into consideration the costs of such financings. Either variable or fixed rate financing may be used, subject to applicable laws, depending on the cost benefit to the City of each option.
- g. Interest earnings from general obligation bond proceeds shall be deposited in the General Fund.
- h. Competitive sale shall be used for all general obligation debt issuances of the City of Tulsa.
- i. Negotiated or competitive sale may be used for revenue bonds.

8. INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS

- a. It shall be the objective of the City of Tulsa to pool and invest public funds in accordance with current legislation and the Charter of the City of Tulsa. Criteria for investing shall adhere to the following order of priority: (1) Safety, (2) Liquidity, (3) Yield.
- b. Responsibility for the investment program of the City shall be vested with the Director of Finance who shall establish an investment program consistent with an adopted investment policy.
- c. The City will establish a cash flow management system which includes the preparation of a cash flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Disbursement, collection, and deposit of all funds will be scheduled to ensure maximum investment return and cash availability subject to the City's investment policies. The cash flow management system shall ensure the City can offset significant downturns in revenues which could not have been reasonably foreseen and provide sufficient working capital and cash for daily financial needs.
- d. The City will make arrangements with banks on a contractual basis for a specified period of time with specified fees for each service rendered.

9. RESERVES

- a. The City shall establish and maintain an operating reserve in the General Fund to provide for unanticipated expenditures of a non-recurring nature or to meet unexpected increases in service delivery costs. The reserve, per ordinance, is to maintain an emergency operating reserve of ten percent (10%), unless during the annual budget process the Mayor and City Council agree that the reserve cannot prudently be maintained at 10%. Prior to allocating funds from the reserve for unanticipated expenditures, the Mayor shall prepare an analysis and present it to the City Council.
- b. The City may establish and maintain operating reserves in its enterprise funds to pay for expenses caused by unforeseen emergencies or shortfalls caused by revenue declines.
- c. The City shall establish an Economic Stabilization Reserve as directed by the City Charter. This reserve shall be used to assist in limiting the amount of reduction required in the General Fund budget during times of declining revenues. Defined criteria have been established within the charter for allocation to the reserve and withdrawal from the reserve.

10. ACCOUNTING

- a. The City of Tulsa's accounting systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with generally accepted principles and standards as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.
- b. The City's accounting and financial transactions shall be audited annually by a recognized independent certified public accounting firm and such audit results shall include a management letter detailing areas where improvement is needed. A firm to perform such audit shall be chosen not more than once every five (5) years.
- c. The City shall prepare and issue an official Comprehensive Annual Financial Report no later than six (6) months following the fiscal year-end in accordance with Government Finance Officer's Association and Governmental Accounting Standards Board principles and standards.
- d. The City of Tulsa shall establish and maintain an accounting control environment to help ensure proper authorization for financial transactions and proper procedures for safeguarding assets.

- e. The City will comply with bonded debt covenants requiring yield restrictions on certain investments and accounts in compliance with *Internal Revenue Code, Section 148 - Arbitrage*.

11. TRUSTS AND AUTHORITIES

- a. Unless otherwise provided by the operation of law, all Trusts and Public Authorities which receive funding from the City of Tulsa shall conform to the City's Financial Policies and Procedures where applicable.

12. PENSION FUNDS

- a. The pension funds of the Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan shall be managed by the Pension Board as set forth in City Ordinance and Oklahoma Statute.
- b. The City's annual budget will provide for adequate funding for the Municipal Employees' Retirement System.
- c. Investments shall be made in conformance with an investment policy adopted by the Municipal Employees' Pension Board.

Ordinance

Version 3.2 released on 8/3/21

Use for all Ordinances including: TRO, Budget, Zoning, Declarations, Trust Indentures, etc.



CITY COUNCIL USE ONLY		Tracking #: <u>22-512-1</u>		CITY CLERK USE ONLY	
Date Received: _____		Committee: <u>BUD/SP</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Scanned	
Committee Date: <u>6-8-22</u>		Hearing Date: <u>5-18, 5-25, 6-8</u>		Date: <u>06.22.2022</u>	
1 st Agenda Date: <u>6-8-22</u>		2 nd Agenda Date: <u>6-15-22</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Posted	
				Item #: <u>2205.01045</u>	

All department items requiring Council approval must be submitted through the Mayor's Office.

Primary Details

Dept. Tracking No.	Board Approval	Other Board Name	City Council Approval <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Department Finance	Contact Name James Wagner	Email jwagner@cityoftulsa.org	Phone 576-5578
Subject (Description) ADOPTING ANNUAL BUDGET		Ordinance Type Adopting Annual Budget	
Section	Township	Range	Lot
Block	Address		BA / CT Number
Amending Ord. No.	TRO Title No.	TRO Subtitle	Property/Non-Property
Council District	Zoning No.	PUD No.	Planning District

Budget

Funding Source(s)

Approvals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KE	DocuSigned by: 3B88E1029D92463...	TOTAL:	Date: 5/23/2022
	Department:				Date: _____
	Legal:				Date: _____
	Board:				Date: _____
	Mayor:				Date: <u>MAY 25 2022</u>
Other:		Date: _____			

Policy Statement

Background Information

Purpose: ADOPTING ANNUAL BUDGET FY 2022-2023. Attached is an ordinance (1 of 3) that requires the approval of the Mayor and the City Council as part of the FY 2022-2023 budget adoption. All are processed annually as part of the budget adoption process. An ordinance adopting the annual budget of the City of Tulsa for fiscal year 2022-2023.

Summation of the Requested Action

Request Mayor and Council approve and sign the attached ordinance.

Emergency Clause?

- Yes
- No

Reason for Emergency Clause

That an emergency is hereby declared to exist for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, by reason thereof this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its adoption and approval.

Processing Information for City Clerk's Office

Post Execution Processing

- Mail vendor copy (add'l signature copies attached)
- Must be filed with other governmental entity
- Add'l governmental entity approval(s) required

Additional Routing and Processing Details

(Published in the Tulsa World

June 26, 2022)

ORDINANCE NO. 24844

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE CITY OF TULSA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023; ORDERING THE TRANSFER OF ENTERPRISE INCOME TO THE GENERAL FUND; APPROPRIATING UNEXPENDED BALANCES FOR GRANT FUNDS AND CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023; ORDERING AND DIRECTING THE COMPUTATION AND FILING OF LEVY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 2022-2023 SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA; RESERVING FUND BALANCE OF TEN PERCENT (10.0%) AS AN EMERGENCY OPERATING CONGTINGENCY IN THE GENERAL FUND; APPROVING AN EMERGENCY TELEPHONE FEE OF FIVE PERCENT (5%) FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2023; ORDERING THE FILING OF THE CITY OF TULSA BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023 WITH THE STATE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA; AND ORDERING THIS ORDINANCE TO TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY FROM AND AFTER ITS ADOPTION AND APPROVAL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF TULSA:

Section 1. That the annual budget of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 be and is hereby adopted under the Municipal Budget Act, 11 O.S. 2001, §§ 17-201, *et seq.*, as amended.

Section 2. That the transfer of seven and forty-five hundredths percent (7.45%) of Water and six and seven tenths percent (6.7%) of Sewer, Stormwater, and TARE/Solid Waste rate income to the General Fund of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, be and is hereby approved and ordered.

Section 3. That the unexpended appropriation balances and encumbrances for grant funds and capital project funds for Fiscal Year 2021-2022 be and the same are hereby appropriated to the same funds, accounts and for the same purposes for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 unless the project is designated to be closed.

Section 4. That the Mayor shall compute the levy requirements for the 2022-2023 Sinking Fund of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, utilizing a reserve of ten percent (10%) for

delinquent taxes and cause the same to be filed with the Excise Board of Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

Section 5. That the Mayor and City Council shall reserve fund balance for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 in an amount equivalent to ten percent (10.0%) of projected revenues as an emergency operating contingency in the General Fund that can only be spent with Council approval.

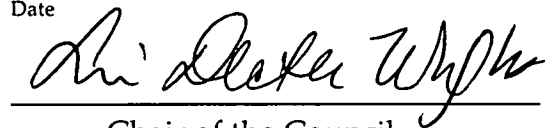
Section 6. That an Emergency Telephone Fee (E-911) of five percent (5%) of the tariff rate be and the same is hereby approved and ordered for calendar year 2023 in the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Section 7. That one (1) copy of the adopted budget, being marked and designated as "City of Tulsa Budget, Fiscal Year 2022-2023" be and the same are herewith ordered to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the 30th day of June, 2022, and one (1) copy with the State Auditor and Inspector of the State of Oklahoma.

Section 8. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its adoption and approval.

ADOPTED by the Council JUN 15 2022

Date



Chair of the Council

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Received by the Mayor: _____ at _____
Date Time

G. T. Bynum, Mayor

By:

Secretary

APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma: JUN 22 2022
Date

at _____
Time



Mayor

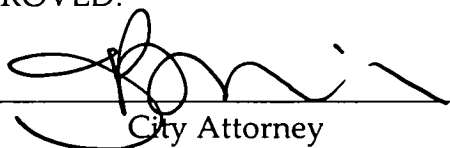
(Seal)
ATTEST:



City Clerk



APPROVED:



City Attorney

Ordinance

Version 3.2 released on 8/3/21

Use for all Ordinances including: TRO, Budget, Zoning, Declarations, Trust Indentures, etc.

APPROVED

JUN 15 2022

Tulsa City Council



CITY COUNCIL USE ONLY		Tracking #: <u>22-514-1</u>		CITY CLERK USE ONLY	
Date Received: _____	Committee: <u>BLD/SP</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Scanned	Date: <u>06.22.2022</u>		
Committee Date: <u>6-8-22</u>	Hearing Date: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Posted	Item #: <u>2205.01046</u>		
1 st Agenda Date: <u>6-8-22</u>	2 nd Agenda Date: <u>6-15-22</u>				

All department items requiring Council approval must be submitted through the Mayor's Office.

Primary Details

Dept. Tracking No. _____	Board Approval _____	Other Board Name _____	City Council Approval <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Department Finance	Contact Name James Wagner	Email jwagner@cityoftulsa.org	Phone 576-5578
Subject (Description) ADOPTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN FY23-27	Ordinance Type Amending Capital Improvements Plan		
Section _____	Township _____	Range _____	Lot _____
Block _____	Address _____	BA / CT Number _____	
Amending Ord. No. _____	TRO Title No. _____	TRO Subtitle _____	Property/Non-Property _____
Council District _____	Zoning No. _____	PUD No. _____	Planning District _____

Budget

Funding Source(s)

Approvals		DocuSigned by: 3850E1028D92403...	TOTAL:	Date: <u>5/23/2022</u>
	Department: _____			Date: _____
	Legal: _____			Date: _____
	Board: _____			Date: _____
	Mayor:			Date: <u>MAY 25 2022</u>
Other: _____	Date: _____			

Policy Statement

Background Information

Purpose: ADOPTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN FY 2023-2027. Attached is an ordinance (2 of 3) that requires the approval of the Mayor and the City Council as part of the FY 2022-2023 budget adoption. All are processed annually as part of the budget adoption process. An ordinance approving and adopting the Capital Improvements Plan of the City of Tulsa for fiscal year 2023-2027.

Summation of the Requested Action

Request Mayor and Council approve and sign the attached ordinance.

Emergency Clause?

- Yes
- No

Reason for Emergency Clause

That an emergency is hereby declared to exist for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, by reason thereof this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its adoption and approval.

Processing Information for City Clerk's Office

Post Execution Processing

- Mail vendor copy (add'l signature copies attached)
- Must be filed with other governmental entity
- Add'l governmental entity approval(s) required

Additional Routing and Processing Details

(Published in the Tulsa World
June 26, 2022)

ORDINANCE NO. 24845

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN OF THE CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 2023-2027 ORDERING THE FILING OF DOCUMENTS WITH THE CITY CLERK; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF TULSA:

Section 1. That the Capital Improvements Plan of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, for Fiscal Years 2023-2027 be and is hereby approved and adopted in accordance with Title 4, Chapter 4, City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Revised Ordinances.

Section 2. That one (1) copy of the approved and adopted capital plan, being marked and designated as "City of Tulsa Capital Improvements Plan, Fiscal Years 2023-2027," be and the same is herewith ordered to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the 30th day of June, 2022.

Section 3. That an emergency is hereby declared to exist for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, by reason whereof this Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and approval.

ADOPTED by the Council JUN 15 2022

Date

#

Am. Debra Wyke
Chair of the Council

ADOPTED as an emergency measure JUN 15 2022

Date

Am. Debra Wyke
Chair of the Council

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Received by the Mayor: _____, at _____.
Date Time

G.T. Bynum, Mayor

By:

Secretary

APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma: JUN 22 2022
Date

at _____.
Time



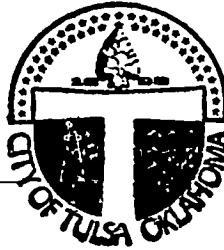
Mayor

(Seal)

ATTEST:



City Clerk



APPROVED:



City Attorney