

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF TULSA BUDGET

The word "budget" originated from bougette which was a leather bag carried by the monarch's treasurer to the medieval English Parliament. It contained documents surveying the kingdom's needs and listed the realm's resources. Today's budgets are an annual plan for financial operations and incorporate an estimate of proposed expenditures and revenues. The budget represents the process through which policy is made and implemented.

• BUDGETING •

BUDGET

There are two annual budgets in the City of Tulsa - the Operating Budget and the Capital Budget.

Operating Budget: This sets the plan for the day-to-day operations of the City. The City's annual operating budget is based on historical expenditures, priorities set forth by the elected officials and available revenues. Sales tax and utility billing charges provide the majority of resources used in the Operating Budget.

Capital Budget: The City's Capital Improvements budget is the first year of its Five-Year Capital Plan. The Plan is updated annually to include new requests and to reflect ever-changing field and financing conditions. Sales Tax and Bonds finance nearly all of the City's major capital needs.

• LEGISLATION •

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ACT

Since FY81, the City has produced its budget under the provisions of the *Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act, 11 O.S. Supp. 1979, Sections 17-201 through 17-216*. Municipal governments can use it to write their annual budgets. The Act establishes fiscal procedures, requirements for financial disclosure and generally accepted standards for financial management.

The Act is more flexible than the old law and imposes fewer restrictions on municipalities when they estimate revenues, appropriate money and make expenditures. The Act also provides for greater financial disclosure and for the implementation of generally accepted accounting principles. Both of these provisions increase the City's ability to obtain a favorable bond rating, attain a better investment position, and improve compliance with federal grant requirements.

The Act stipulates time deadlines for submitting budget requests, holding public hearings and filing adopted budgets. It also prescribes the general content of the budget and requires expenditures to be grouped into five categories:

- Personal Services
- Materials and Supplies
- Other Services and Charges
- Capital Outlays
- Debt Service
- Transfers

OPEN RECORDS ACT

The *Oklahoma Open Records Act 501.S, 1985 Section 24A*, became effective November 1, 1985. Section 24A.9 states:

"Prior to taking action, including making a recommendation or issuing a report, a public official may keep confidential his or her personal notes and personally created materials other than departmental budget requests of a public body. . ."

This means that individual budget requests are public information, including any notes or other materials used for budget preparation or budget recommendation.

• REVENUE •

Revenue is the yield from sources of income (such as taxes, licenses, fines, user fees, etc.) that the City collects for public use. Revenues increase the assets of a fund, while not increasing a liability or representing a repayment of expenditure, a cancellation of a liability or an increase in contributed capital.

TYPES AND SOURCES

The City classifies its 200 plus sources of income into revenue categories. (For more information, see the Fund Summaries section, and City of Tulsa Revenue Sources.)

PROJECTING INCOME

The Budget and Planning Division of the Finance Department is responsible for estimating the City's yearly income and monitoring actual collections on a monthly basis. Annual estimates of collections from the various sources are made using time series and deterministic methodologies. Departments whose activities generate income may be asked by the Budget and Planning Division to help make estimates or explain differences between estimates and actual collections.

• GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS •

The *Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act* defines a **fund** as:

“an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts to record cash and other financial resources, together with all liabilities, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives.”

In other words, separate records of all income and expenditures are maintained for each fund. They are analogous to individual checking accounts. Income and expenditures are recorded and it is illegal to spend more than has been authorized by the City Council. The “fund balance” within the fund would be similar to a savings account with money set aside for the future and not currently appropriated.

TYPES OF FUNDS

The eight major fund types used by the City are described below along with examples of some of the individual funds within each type.

General Fund - In conformance with the *Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act*, the General Fund is the City's principal operating fund. Approximately two-thirds of its revenue comes from sales and use taxes. All of the revenue derived from the City's permanent two percent sales tax is credited to this fund. With franchise and other taxes, the percentage of income from taxes for this fund is 71 percent. The remaining 29 percent comes from user charges, license fees, intergovernmental shared revenue, fines from court operations and interest income.

General Fund resources may be used to provide any service that the City has legal authority to provide under its charter and state laws. All general operations not accounted for otherwise are financed from this primary operating fund. It finances numerous and diverse activities such as police and fire protection, street maintenance, park operations, event facilities and administrative services.

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for certain specific revenue sources for which expenditures are legally restricted to a specific function or activity of the City.

Examples of Special Revenue Funds:

- Limited-Purpose Public Safety Permanent Sales Tax Fund (ordinance dedicated revenue from sales tax);
- The Short-Term Capital Fund (ordinance dedicated revenue from the Third Penny Sales Tax designated for "short-term" capital improvements, consisting of assets having a useful life of ten years or less);
- The Convention and Tourism Facilities Fund (ordinance dedicated revenue from the Hotel/Motel Tax); and
- Federal and State Grant Funds (accounts for financial assistance received from Federal and State agencies.)

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service or Sinking Fund is used to account for the payment of principal, interest and other related costs of the City's general obligation bonds and certain other long-term debt.

Capital Projects Funds - A Capital Project Fund accounts for all resources used for the acquisition and/or construction of permanent facilities other than those financed by a special assessment or operating enterprise funds. The various sales tax and bond funds.

Special Assessment Funds - This type of fund is used to account for revenues received for financing public improvements or services deemed to benefit the specific properties against which special assessments are levied. The Tulsa Stadium Improvement District Fund is a Special Assessment Fund.

Enterprise Funds (Proprietary Funds) - Enterprise Funds are established to account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of governmental facilities and services that are entirely or predominantly supported by user charges. Enterprise Funds are similar to private business enterprises in that they are accounted for in a manner so as to show profit or loss. Examples of Enterprise Funds include the: Emergency Medical Services Authority Fund and Golf Course Operating Fund

Internal Service Funds - An Internal Service Fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency of the City to other departments or agencies on a cost reimbursement basis. The Employee Insurance Service Fund, Workers' Compensation Service Fund, Equipment Management Service Fund, and Office Services Internal Service Fund are the City's Internal Service Funds.

Trust and Agency Fund (Fiduciary Funds) - These funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agency for individuals, private organizations and other governmental units, entities, or funds. An example of trust and agency funds is: Municipal Employees Retirement Fund.

• CITY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE •

The City has eight divisions within its Chief Executive Office. All City departments report to one of the officers who reports to the Mayor. All Authorities, Boards, and Commissions report to the Mayor directly. Listed below are the divisions and corresponding departments assigned to them. * denotes there are departments or functions under this title's administration. † denotes an operational department.

<p>Mayor †</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief of Staff * Economic Development † Senior Advisor of Community Health Legal † Communications † Deputy Mayor * Commissioner of Public Safety * City Administrator * 	<p>Chief of Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Chief of Staff Director of Policy and Executive Initiatives Sr. Advisor to Mayor for Housing Development Services † Sr. Advisor to Mayor for Homelessness Director of Governmental Affairs Director of Tribal Policy & Partnerships
<p>Deputy Mayor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience & Equity † 	<p>City Administrator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance † Customer Care † Human Resources † Water & Sewer † Public Works † Dep. Chief Admin. Parks & Public Facilities * Dep. Chief Admin. Planning & Performance *
<p>Commissioner of Public Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire † Police † Municipal Court † Animal Services † Tulsa Emergency Management † 	<p>Deputy Chief Admin. Planning & Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning & Neighborhoods † Information Technology †
<p>Deputy Chief Admin. Parks & Public Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management † Parks, Culture, & Recreation † 	

• CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS •

A **Capital Improvement Project** is any significant acquisition, construction, replacement, or improvement to a City service delivery system that has a cost greater than \$100,000 and a minimum useful life of five years. To be funded, a project must be part of the City's Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). The **Capital Plan** is a five-year schedule of specific projects and accompanying revenue allocations. The plan is updated annually through the **Capital Budget**. The **Capital Improvements Program** incorporates the planning, monitoring, programming, and budgeting processes used to allocate the City's capital money.

CAPITAL BUDGET PROCESS

Capital projects are processed through the Capital Improvements Program which is managed by the Budget and Planning Division. Specific policies for this program are included in the Finance Department's *Financial Policies* under the heading "Capital Budget and Improvements" section.

Budget and Planning coordinates the budgeting of capital improvement projects included in the upcoming fiscal year's budget. A list of the new and active capital improvement projects is reviewed and scheduled in the updated five-year Capital Improvements Plan. Any project receiving increases or decreases in funding, and projects slated for closure during the upcoming fiscal year are also listed.

• BUDGET REVIEW •

Upon receipt of departmental and agency budget requests, the Budget and Planning Division budget analysts begin a review process for assigned departments and agencies and develop recommendations for elected officials. Several factors influence the review and recommendation process. Some of the questions examined include:

1. Does the request meet established guidelines?
2. Are the requested allocations in line with providing the associated service?
3. Does the request fall within the inflationary parameters expected in the upcoming fiscal year?
4. Does the current level request seem reasonable compared to historical expenditure?
5. How does the modification request compare to the anticipated increase or decrease in service?
6. Does the request meet City policies and priorities?
7. What amount of revenue is expected within the next fiscal year?
8. What are the departments' internal priorities for providing proper service levels?

Analysts meet with the Budget and Planning Division Manager and Finance Director to receive specific instructions for developing their departmental and agency budget recommendations. The analysts also meet with their assigned departments and agencies during the process to obtain clarifications and further information as needed.

Each department makes a presentation to the Budget and Planning Division Manager, Director of Finance and/or Mayor to provide additional information or clarification or to discuss service levels.

The Mayor begins the formal budget review process and develops a proposed budget for the next fiscal year operations. The City Charter requires the proposal be submitted to the City Council by May 1. The Council further reviews, refines, changes, and adopts it according to the policies and priorities it wishes to have implemented during the next fiscal year. State law requires the budget be adopted by the City Council seven days before the end of the City's fiscal year, which is June 30.

• BUDGET ADOPTION •

The Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act states:

"... At least seven (7) days prior to the beginning of the budget year, the governing body shall adopt the budget by resolution, or as any charter may require, at the level of classification as defined in Section 17-213. ... The governing body may add or increase items or delete or decrease items in the budget. In all cases the proposed expenditures shall not exceed the estimated revenues for any fund."

• BUDGET CHANGES •

There are two methods of changing the adopted budget during the course of the fiscal year: **Budgetary Transfers** and **Budget Ordinances**. Most often these actions originate in the departments and are sent to Budget and Planning for review, approval, and processing to the Mayor and/or Council.

BUDGETARY TRANSFERS

The Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act, Section 17-215 states:

"The chief executive officer, or designee, as authorized by the governing body, may transfer any unexpended and unencumbered appropriation or any portion thereof from one account to another within the same department or from one department to another within the same fund; except that no appropriation for debt service or other appropriation required by law or ordinance may be reduced below the minimums required."

Administrative Transfer (AT) is a transfer of funds within the same expenditure account group, department, fund, and project. The Mayor allows the Budget and Planning Division Manager to approve or deny Administrative Transfers.

Currently, the City Council has given the Mayor the authority to approve or deny requests to transfer funds totaling less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) from one expenditure account group to another account group or from one project to another project within the same department and fund. This type of transfer is known as a **Mayoral Transfer (MT)**.

The third type of transfer is a **Council Transfer (CT)**. The Council has reserved the right to approve or deny the transfer of funds from one department to another, for the establishment of a new capital project or transfers in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) between account groups in a department. This type of action requires a budget ordinance.

BUDGET ORDINANCES

A **Budget Ordinance** is the legal means to amend the adopted budget through recognizing revenue increases or decreases; transferring appropriations from one department to another; establishing new capital projects; decreasing appropriations in a fund or department; or providing supplemental appropriations to a department.

The Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act, Sections 17-206, 17-215 and 17-216 allows for the City Council to transfer funds or to make supplemental appropriations. The last paragraph of section 17-216 provides the legal framework to amend budgets, stating:

"A budget amendment as provided in this section authorizing supplemental appropriations or a decrease or change in appropriation or funds shall be adopted at a meeting of the governing body and filed with the municipal clerk and the State Auditor and Inspector.

READER'S GUIDE
TO
FUND SUMMARIES

The Operating Fund Summary section and the Capital Fund Summary section are the only sections of the Budget document that are adopted by ordinance by the City Council. A numerical listing of the funds and their names can be found in the Table of Contents; an alphabetical listing is located in the Index. Each Fund summary contains the following information:

A box in the upper corner indicates the fund number and the Basis of Budgeting. The **Basis of Budgeting** refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and uses in the budget.

This generally takes one of three forms:

- GAAP—uniform standards for financial accounting and recording;
- Cash Basis—transactions are recognized only when cash is increased or decreased; or
- Modified accrual basis—expenditures other than accrued interest on general long-term debt are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when received in cash except for material and/or available revenues, which should be accrued to reflect properly the taxes levied and revenue earned.

The **Budget Overview** provides general information on the purpose of the fund and the fund's basis for budgeting. Information in the **Budget Summary** is specific to the proposed or adopted budget. Where appropriate, charts and graphs visually enhance the reader's understanding of each fund's revenue and expenditure characteristics, and supporting tables follow.

Below is a general outline of the revenue and expenditure categories included in the budget and reflected in the Fund Summaries. Not all funds will utilize each type of revenue, and expenditure types will vary by fund.

REVENUES BY CATEGORY

The revenue types supporting the funds are divided into nine categories as follows:

Taxes	These revenues represent franchise, sales and use taxes. The primary contributor to this category is sales tax, which generates a majority of this category's revenue in the General Fund.
Licenses and Permits	These revenues come from the City's efforts to provide licenses to business and inspection services to enforce compliance with minimum code requirements for building and operating safety.
Intergovernmental and Shared Revenue	This category represents grants from other governmental entities and taxes collected by the state which are distributed, in part, back to the cities within the state in proportion to their population. This apportionment is determined by the census conducted every ten years.
General Government	These revenues represent revenue received for services performed by the City. Some services are performed for governmental entities, including the City, and some are performed for the private sector.
Fines and Forfeits	This source consists primarily of fines from the Municipal Court, but also includes utility penalties and other smaller penalty revenues.
Miscellaneous Revenue	This category is comprised of revenue sources that do not fit the other categories.
Interest Income	This category represents the interest generated by the City's pooled portfolio. Also included is interest earned on an interim basis from money that is the City's, but is delayed in remittance.
Transfers In	Amounts transferred from another fund to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.

EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

The categories of expenditures group departments with similar function and/or customers. They are as follows:

Public Safety and Protection	This category contains Municipal Court, Police, Fire, Emergency Medical, Animal Services, and Tulsa Emergency Management
Cultural Development/Recreation	Park and Recreation, Gilcrease Museum, Performing Arts Center, River Parks, and Tulsa Zoo make up the departments in this category.
Social/Economic Development	Development Services, Department of Planning and Neighborhoods, Mayor’s Office of Economic Development, Downtown Partnership, and Department of Equity and Resilience are included in this category.
Public Works/Transportation	Public Works, Water and Sewer, and Tulsa Transit comprise this category.
Administrative/Support Services	This category contains the budgets for the City’s elected officials: the Mayor, City Auditor and City Council. Legal, Human Resources, Workers’ Compensation, Employee Insurance Administration, General Government, Indian Nations Council of Governments (INCOG), Finance, Information Technology, Customer Care, Communications and Asset Management make up the remainder of the departments within this category.
Transfers to Other Funds	Amounts transferred to another fund to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.

EXPENDITURES CLASSIFICATIONS

Each fund is made up of accounts for classifying expenditures, as follows:

Personal Services	Includes expenses for salaries and related employee benefits paid to employees for services rendered.
Materials and Supplies	Used to account for the purchase of commodities which are consumed or materially altered when used, such as office supplies, operating supplies, repair and maintenance supplies, and all items of expense to any person, firm or corporation rendering a service in connection with repair, sale or trade of such articles or commodities.
Other Services and Charges	Used to account for the purchase of contractual services and other intangible products such as security, temporary employment, professional and landscaping services, leases, utilities and employee training and travel.
Capital Outlays	Fixed assets which have a value of \$1,000 or more and have a useful economic lifetime of more than one year or assets of any value if the nature of the item is such that it must be controlled for custody purposes as a fixed asset. Also included in this category are Capital Improvement Projects.
Debt Service	The cost of paying principal and interest on borrowed money according to a predetermined payment schedule.
Fund Transfers	Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.

GLOSSARY

—A—

Account

An entity for recording specific revenues or expenditures, or for grouping related or similar classes of revenues and expenditures and recording them within a fund or department.

Accounting System

The total set of records and procedures that are used to record, classify and report information on the financial status and operations of the entity. (Also see Accrual Basis, Modified Accrual Basis and Cash Basis).

Accrual Basis

The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when they are earned (whether or not cash is received at the time) and expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received (whether cash disbursements are made at the time or not).

Activity

Departmental efforts which contribute to the achievement of a specific set of program objectives; the smallest unit of the program budget.

Administrative Transfer (AT)

A Budgetary Transfer that allows for the movement of funds within the same expenditure account group within the same department, same fund and same project. This action requires Budget and Planning Division Manager approval.

Ad Valorem Taxes

Commonly referred to as property taxes, levied on both real and personal property according to the property's valuation and the tax rate.

Annual Appropriation

An appropriation made for a certain period of time, generally for the budget year. At the end of the specified period, any unexpected or unencumbered balance lapses or ends unless otherwise provided by law. Most operating funds are lapsing funds.

Annualize

Taking changes that occurred partial year and calculating their cost for a full year for the purpose of preparing an annual budget.

Appropriation

An authorization or allocation made by the legislative body that permits officials to incur obligations against, and to make expenditures of governmental resources (revenues).

Appropriation Balance

A balance in which the available appropriation remains after expenditures, encumbrances, and commitments has been subtracted from the appropriation.

Assessed Valuation

The valuation set upon real estate and certain personal property by the Assessor as a basis for levying property taxes.

Assessment Ratio

The ratio at which the tax rate is applied to the tax base.

Asset

Resources owned or held by a government which has monetary value.

Attrition

A method of achieving a reduction in personnel by not refilling the positions vacated through resignation, reassignment, transfer, retirement or means other than layoffs.

Authorized Positions

Employee positions which are authorized in the adopted budget to be filled during the year.

Available (Undesignated and Unreserved) Fund Balance

This refers to the funds remaining from the prior year, after reserves and designations are made, which are available for appropriation and expenditure in the current year.

— B —**Balanced Budget**

The use of resources for operating purposes does not exceed available resources over a defined budget period.

Base Budget

Cost of continuing the existing levels of service in the current budget year.

Bond

A long-term IOU or promise to pay; it is a promise to repay a specified amount of money (the face amount of the bond) on a particular date (the maturity date). Bonds are primarily used to finance capital projects.

General Obligation (G.O.) Bond - This type of bond is backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the government.

Revenue Bond - This type of bond is backed only by the revenues from a specific enterprise or project, such as a golf course or water system.

Bond Refinancing

The payoff and re-issuance of bonds to obtain better interest rates and/or bond conditions.

Budget

A plan of financial activity for a fiscal year indicating all planned revenues and expenses for the budget period. The City of Tulsa's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

Budget Amendment

Legal means by which an adopted estimated revenue or expenditure authorization limit is increased or decreased.

Budgetary Basis

This refers to the basis of accounting used to estimate financing sources and uses in the budget. It is different from GAAP basis of accounting.

Budget Calendar

The schedule of key dates which a government follows in the preparation and adoption of the budget.

Budgetary Control

The control or management of a government in accordance with the approved budget for the purpose of keeping expenditures within the limitations of available appropriations and resources.

Budget Ordinance

The legal means to amend the adopted budget through recognizing revenue increases or decreases; transferring funding from one department to another from an existing capital project to a new capital project; decreasing funding of a fund or department or providing supplemental funding to a fund or department or establishing a new capital project. The City Council adopts or rejects all budget ordinances.

Budgetary Transfer

One of two means of amending the budget during the course of the fiscal year. The other means is a budget ordinance. Three types of budgetary transfers exist:

Administrative Transfer (AT)—allows for the movement of funds within the same expenditure account group (i.e., moving funds from #531105 to #531103) within the same department, same fund, and same project. This action only requires Budget and Planning Division Manager approval.

Mayoral Transfer (MT)—allows for the movement of up to \$100,000 from one expenditure account group to another account group (i.e., moving funds from #521102 to #531105) or from one current project to another current project within the same department and fund. This action requires approval by the Mayor.

Council Transfer (CT)—allows for movement of money from one department to another, or for the establishment of a new capital project. A budget ordinance accompanies this kind of transfer, and this requires approval by the City Council.

— C —

Capital Assets

Assets of significant value and having a useful life greater than one year. Capital assets are also called fixed assets.

Capital Budget

The appropriation of bonds or other revenue for improvements to facilities and other infrastructure. The City budgets for Capital based on a Five-Year Capital Plan and updates, the Plan annually to include expanded capital projects or new capital projects. Approval of capital projects through the Capital Improvements Programs. The Third Penny Sales Tax and Bonds account for the majority of financing resources of capital projects.

Capital Improvement

Any significant physical acquisition, construction, replacement, or improvement to a City service delivery system that has a cost greater than \$100,000 and a minimum useful life of five years.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

The process of planning, monitoring, programming and budgeting over a multi-year period used to allocate the City's capital monies.

Capital Outlay

Expenditure account category used for the purchase of any item whose value exceeds \$1,000 with a useful life greater than one year, but generally less than ten years. Included are vehicles, heavy equipment, other equipment, personal computers, and some office furniture. These purchases are typically funded through the Short-Term Capital Fund which receives revenue from the Third Penny Sales Tax designated for short-term capital improvements. The costs of capital projects are also reflected in the Capital Outlay account category.

Capital Plan

The adopted Capital Improvements Plan that is based on a five-year schedule of specific projects and accompanying revenue allocations. The Plan is updated annually through the Capital Budget.

Capital Project

Major construction, acquisition or renovation activities which add value to a government's physical assets or significantly increase their useful lives. Also called capital improvements, each individually funded capital improvement request has to be part of the City of Tulsa Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan.

Capital Reserve

An account used to segregate a portion of the government's equity to be used for future capital program expenditures. The amount of capital reserve is roughly equal to the government's annual equipment depreciation and an amount identified as being needed for future capital acquisitions.

Carryover

Appropriated funds that are encumbered at the end of a fiscal year are allowed to be retained in the budget to be expended in the next fiscal year for the purpose designated.

Cash Basis

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

Charges for Services

Revenues received for services performed by the City. Some services are performed for governmental entities, including the City, and some are performed for the private sector.

Collective Bargaining Agreement

A legal contract between the employer and a verified representative of a recognized bargaining unit for specific terms and conditions of employment (e.g., hours, working conditions, salary, fringe benefits and matters affecting health and safety of employees).

Commodities

Expendable items that are consumable or have a short life span. Examples include office supplies, gasoline, minor equipment and road salt.

Constant or Real Dollars

The presentation of dollar amounts adjusted for inflation to reflect the real purchasing power of money when compared to a certain point of time in the past.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

A statistical description of price levels provided by the U. S. Department of Labor. The index is used as a measure of the increase/decrease in the cost of living (i.e., economic inflation/deflation).

Contingency

A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted.

Contractual Services

Services rendered to a government by private firms, individuals or other governmental agencies. Examples include utilities, rent, maintenance agreements and professional consulting services.

Cost Allocation

How one fund charges another fund for services provided. The process of assigning service costs which can be directly traced to a specific department, service, or program; to other budgetary funds which derive benefit from such services.

Council Transfer (CT)

A Budgetary Transfer that allows for movement of money from one department to another or for the establishment of a new capital project. A budget ordinance accompanies this kind of transfer and requires approval by the City Council.

Current Budget

The original budget as approved by the City Council, along with any carryover encumbrances from the prior fiscal year, and any transfers or amendments that have been made since July 1.

— D —**Debt Service**

The cost of paying principal and interest on borrowed money according to a predetermined payment schedule.

Dedicated Tax

A tax levied to support a specific government program or purpose.

Deficit

The excess of an entity's liabilities over its assets or the excess of expenses over revenues during a single accounting period.

Department

The basic organizational unit of government which is functionally unique in its delivery of services.

Depreciation

Expiration in the service life of capital assets, attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy or obsolescence.

Development Related Fees

Those fees and charges that are generated by building, development and growth in a community. Included are building and street permits, development review fees and zoning, platting and subdivision fees.

Direct Cost

A cost necessary for the functioning of the organization as a whole that can directly be assigned to one service

Disbursement

The expenditure of monies from an account.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program

A voluntary awards program administered by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage governments to prepare effective budget documents.

Division

A sub-unit of a department which encompasses a substantial portion of the duties assigned to a department. May consist of several activities.

— E —**Employee Benefits**

Contributions made by a government to meet commitments or obligations for employee fringe benefits. Included are the government's share of costs for Social Security and the various pensions, medical and life insurance plans.

Encumbrance

Obligations in the form of purchase orders or contracts that are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. These cease to be encumbrances once the obligations are paid or otherwise liquidated.

Enterprise Funds

Established to account for revenues and expenditures generated by City functions for which customers are charged a fee. Used for the following service areas: Solid waste management through the Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy (TARE); Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority (TMUA) Water Utility; TMUA Sanitary Sewer Utility; Stormwater; and Golf Operations.

Entitlements

Payments to which local governmental units are entitled, pursuant to an allocation formula determined by the agency providing the monies, usually the state or the federal government.

Expenditure

The payment of cash on the transfer of property or services for the purpose of acquiring an asset, service or settling a loss. Where accounts are kept on the accrual or modified accrual basis of accounting, the cost of goods received or services rendered whether cash payments have been made or not. Where accounts are kept on a cash basis, expenditures are recognized only when the cash payments for the above purposes are made.

Expense

Charges that are incurred whether paid immediately or unpaid for operations, maintenance, interest or other charges.

— F —

Fines and Forfeitures

A revenue source that consists primarily of fines from the Municipal Court and also includes utility penalties and other smaller penalty revenues.

Fiscal Policy

A government's policies with respect to revenues, spending and debt management as these relate to government services, programs and capital investment. Fiscal policy provides an agreed-upon set of principles for the planning and programming of government budgets and their funding.

Fiscal Year

A twelve-month period designated as the operating year for accounting and budgeting purposes in an organization. The City of Tulsa's fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

Fixed Assets

Assets of long-term character that are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture and other equipment. Capital assets are also called fixed assets.

Full Faith and Credit

A pledge of a government's taxing power to repay debt obligations.

Full-time Equivalent Position (FTE)

A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, a part-time position working for 20 hours per week would be the equivalent to .5 of a full-time position.

Function

A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible (e.g., public safety).

Fund

An independent accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts for recording all revenues and all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, along with any changes to the above. In other words, each fund is separate from every other fund and maintains records of all income and expenditures for the fund. By law, expenditures cannot exceed the revenues. As an example, a fund is like an individual checking account. Income is recorded in, expenditures are recorded out, and one cannot spend more than one has available in the account.

Fund Balance

The excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities, reserves and carryover. The following fund balance distinctions are in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) #54 guidelines.

Assigned Fund Balance - refers to the funds intended use of resources. Such intent has to be established by the governing body itself or by a body or official delegated by the governing body.

Committed Fund Balance - reflects the amount of the fund balance that is constrained by limitations that the government imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner.

Non-Spendable Fund Balance - represents resources that are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-Spendable fund balance may include but is not limited to: supplies inventories and prepaid items, the long-term portion of loans receivable and nonfinancial assets held for resale. Legal or contractual requirements may include but are not limited to: the principal of an endowment or a revolving loan fund.

Restricted Fund Balance - resources of a fund that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. Such restrictions can be externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unassigned Fund Balance - total fund balance in the general fund in excess of non-spendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance.

— 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.

General Fund

Serves as the primary operating fund for the City of Tulsa. All general operations that are not accounted for otherwise are financed from this primary operating fund.

Goal

A statement of broad direction, purpose or intent based on the needs of the community. A goal is general and timeless.

Grants

A contribution by a government or other organization to support a particular function. Grants may be classified as either operational or capital depending upon the grantee.

— H —**— I —****Indirect Cost**

A cost necessary for the functioning of the organization as a whole, but cannot be directly assigned to one service.

Infrastructure

The physical assets of a government (streets, waterlines, sewers, public buildings, parks, etc.).

Interest Income

Revenue generated by the City's pooled portfolio.

Interfund Transfer

The movement of monies between funds of the same governmental entity.

Intergovernmental Revenue

Funds received from federal, state and other local government sources in the form of grants, shared revenues and payments in lieu of taxes.

Internal Service Charges

The charges to user departments for internal services provided by another government agency, such as equipment management, or insurance funded from a central pool.

Internal Service Funds

Funds used to account for Internal Service charges and expenditures.

—J—

—K—

—L—

Levy

To impose taxes for the support of government activities.

Licenses and Permits

Revenues that come from the City's efforts to provide licenses to business and inspection services to enforce compliance with code requirements for building and operating safety.

Line-item Budget

A budget prepared along departmental lines that focuses on what is to be expended.

Longevity

Employee compensation payments made in recognition of a certain minimum number of years employed full time with the same entity.

Long-term Debt

Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.

—M—

Materials and Supplies

Expenditure account category used for the purchase of commodities which are consumed or materially altered when used, such as office supplies, operating supplies, repair and maintenance supplies, and all items of expense to any person, firm or corporation rendering a service in connection with repair, sale or trade of such articles or commodities.

Mayoral Transfer (MT)

A Budgetary Transfer that allows for the movement of up to \$100,000 from one expenditure account group to another account group (i.e. moving funds from #521102 to #531105) or from one current project to another current project within the same department and fund. This action requires approval by the Mayor.

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 net assessed property valuation.

Miscellaneous Revenue

A revenue category that is comprised of revenue sources that do not fit the other categories of Taxes, Licenses and Permits, Intergovernmental Revenue, Shared Revenue, Charges for Services, Fines and Forfeits or Interest Income.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting

The method of accounting under which expenditures other than accrued interest on general long-term debt are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when received in cash except for material and/or available revenues. These should be accrued to reflect properly the taxes levied and revenue earned.

—N—**Net Budget**

The legally adopted budget less all interfund transfers and inter-departmental charges.

Nominal Dollars

The presentation of dollar amounts not adjusted for inflation. Adjusting for inflation is done to reflect the real purchasing power of money today.

Non-Lapsing Fund

A fund whose unencumbered appropriation balance remains available for expenditure after the end of the fiscal year. A non-lapsing fund remains open and available for use until all appropriations are expended, transferred or closed by budgetary action. Grants and Capital Funds normally operate as non-lapsing funds.

—O—**Object of Expenditure**

An expenditure classification referring to the lowest and most detailed level of classification, such as electricity, office supplies, asphalt and furniture.

Objective

Something to be accomplished in specific, well-defined and measurable terms that is achievable within a specific time-frame.

Obligations

Amounts which a government may be legally required to pay out of its resources. They include actual liabilities but also encumbrances not yet paid.

Operating Budget

This sets the plan for the day-to-day operations of the City. The City budgets operating funds annually, based on historical expenditures, priorities set forth by the elected officials, and economic conditions. Sales Tax Revenues and Utility Billing Charges provide the majority of the resources available for use within the Operating Budget.

Operating Expenses

The cost of personnel, materials and equipment required for a department to function.

Operating Revenue

Funds that the government receives as income to pay for ongoing operations. 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.

Operating Transfer

Part of the Other Services and Charges expenditure account category used to account for the transfer of funds within the primary government, to component units and to primary government. This is typically budgeted in the Transfers to Other Funds organizational unit.

Original Budget

The adopted budget as approved by the City Council before the start of a new fiscal year.

Other Services and Charges

Expenditure account category used for the purchase of contractual services and other intangible products such as security, temporary employment, professional and landscaping services, leases, utilities and employee training and travel.

Output Indicator

A unit of work accomplished without reference to the resources required to do the work (e.g., number of permits issued, number of refuse collections made or number of burglary arrests made). Output indicators do not reflect the effectiveness or efficiency of the work performed.

— P —**Pay-as-you-go Basis**

A term used to describe a financial policy by which capital outlays are financed from current revenues rather than through borrowing.

Performance Budget

A budget wherein expenditures are based primarily upon measurable performance of activities and work programs.

Performance Indicators

Specific quantitative and qualitative measures of work performed as an objective of specific departments or programs.

Performance Measures

Data collected to determine how effective or efficient a program is in achieving its objectives.

Permit and Licensing System (PALS)

A subsidiary system of the City's General Ledger system. It tracks building/construction permits and licenses issued by the City.

Personal Computer

Any computer workstation, terminal, or laptop with components.

Personal Services

Expenditure account category used for all cost related to compensating employees, including employee benefits such as pension, social security, uniform allowance, long-term disability, insurance, workers' compensation, etc.

Prior-Year Encumbrances

Obligations from previous fiscal years in the form of purchase orders or contracts which are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. They cease to be encumbrances when the obligations are paid or otherwise terminated.

Program

A group of related activities performed by one or more organizational units for the purpose of accomplishing a function for which the government is responsible.

Program Budget

A budget which allocates money to the functions or activities of a government rather than to specific items of cost or to specific departments.

Program Performance Budget

A method of budgeting whereby the services provided to the residents are broken down in identifiable service programs or performance units. A unit can be a department, a division or a workgroup. Each program has an identifiable service or output and objectives to effectively provide the service. The effectiveness and efficiency of providing the service by the program is measured by performance indicators.

Program Revenue (Income)

Revenues earned by a program including fees for services, license and permit fees and fines.

Project Number

Used to identify any special activity, especially where specific reporting requirements exist regarding the activity. These numbers are always used with capital projects and grants.

Purpose

A broad statement of the goals, in terms of meeting public service needs, that a department is organized to meet.

—Q—

—R—

Reserve

A portion of fund equity legally restricted for a specific purpose or not available for appropriation and subsequent spending. It is funds set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures not otherwise budgeted.

Resolution

A special or temporary order of a legislative body requiring less legal formality than an ordinance or statute.

Resources

Total amounts available for appropriation including estimated revenues, fund transfers and beginning balances.

Revenue

The yield from sources of income, such as taxes, licenses, fines, etc., that the City collects and receives into the treasury for public use. Revenue increases the assets of a fund, while not increasing a liability or representing a repayment of expenditure, a cancellation of a liability or an increase in contributed capital.

Revenue Estimates

Projected revenue using both time series analysis and deterministic methods.

—S—

Service Lease

A lease under which the lessor maintains and services the asset.

Service Level

Services or products which comprise an actual or expected output of a given program. Focus is on results rather than measures of workload.

Shared Revenue

Taxes collected by the state are distributed, in part, back to the cities within the state in proportion to their population. This apportionment is determined by the census conducted every ten years.

Sinking Fund

Established to pay for General Obligation Bond debt and judgments against the City.

Source of Revenue

Revenues are classified according to their source or point of origin.

Supplemental Appropriation

An additional appropriation made by the governing body after the budget year has started.

Supplemental Requests

Programs and services which departments would like to have added, in priority order, over their target budget, or if revenue received is greater than anticipated.

—T—

Target Budget

Desirable expenditure levels provided to departments in developing the coming year's recommended budget. It is based on the prior year's adopted budget, excluding one-time expenditures, projected revenues and reserve requirements.

Tax Levy

The resultant product when the tax rate per one hundred dollars is multiplied by the tax base.

Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (TMSA)

An area made up of Creek, Okmulgee, Osage, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, and Wagoner counties. It is often used for analysis for the number of persons and the amount of income in the Tulsa labor market.

Taxes

Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the people. This term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefit such as special assessments. Examples of tax revenues to the City of Tulsa are franchise, sales and use taxes.

Transfers In/Out

Amounts transferred from one fund to another to assist in financing the services for the recipient fund.

—U—

Unencumbered Balance

The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered. It is the amount of money still available for future purposes.

User Charges

The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party who benefits from the service.

—V—

Variable Cost

A cost that increases/decreases with increases/decreases in the amount of service provided.

—W—

Working Cash

Excess of readily available assets over current liabilities or cash on hand equivalents which may be used to satisfy cash flow needs.

Workload Indicator

A unit of work to be done (e.g., number of permit applications received, the number of households receiving refuse collection service or the number of burglaries to be investigated).

—X—

—Y—

—Z—

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Affirmative Action Plan
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFP3	Air Force Plant 3
ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act
AT	Administrative Transfer
BDP	Basin Drainage Plans
BOK	Bank of Oklahoma Arena
CAER	Center for Applied Economic Research
CALEA	Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement
CARES	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (Act)
CBD	Central Business District
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
City	(When capitalized) City of Tulsa, Oklahoma Municipal Government
C.L.E.E.T.	Council of Law Enforcement Education and Training
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CT	Council Transfer
CTAG	Coalition of Tulsa Area Governments
CW	City Wide
CWSS	City Wide Sewer System
CY	Calendar Year
DEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
Diff.	Difference
DREQ	Department of Resilience and Equality
DTP	Downtown Tulsa Partnership
E-911	Enhanced 911 emergency telephone number system (Police, Fire and Ambulance services)
EDC	Economic Development Commission
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grant
EST.	Estimates
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

(continued)

FM	Force Main
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act
FY	Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GF	General Fund
GFOA	The Government Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada
GIS	Geographical Information System
GO	General Obligation (Bonds)
GRDA	Grant River Dam Authority
HOME	Home Investment Partnership Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HR	Human Resources
HRIS	Human Resources Information System
HUD	Department of Housing & Urban Development
INCOG	Indian Nation Council of Governments
IDL	Inner Dispersal Loop (circle of highways around downtown Tulsa)
IT	Information Technology
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
JAG	Justice Assisted Grant
LS	Lift Station
MERP	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan
Met	Metropolitan Environmental Trust
MGD	Millions of Gallons per Day
M K & T	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (River Parks Trail)
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MT	Mayoral Transfer
MTTA	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NSWWTP	North Side Waste Water Treatment Plant
ODOT	Oklahoma Dept of Transportation
ONG	Oklahoma Natural Gas
OPEB	Other Post Employment Benefits
ORIG	Original
OTC	One Technology Center
OWRB	Oklahoma Water Resource Board
PAC	Performing Arts Center (of Tulsa)
P.A. Law	Penalty Assessment Law Enforcement

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

(continued)

PALS	Permit and Licensing SystemSection
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PFPI	Privately Financed Public Improvements
PILOT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PSO	Public Service Company of Oklahoma
RFP	Request for Proposal
ROI	Return on Investment
ROW	Right of Way
RVS	R. L. Jones Airport
RUMA	Regional Metropolitan Utility Authority
SAFER	Staffing for Adequate Fire & Emergency Response Grants
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
ST	Sales Tax
SSWWTP	South Side Waste Water Treatment Plant
TAA	Tulsa Airport Authority
TAEO	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity
TARE	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy
TCC	Tulsa Convention Center
TCWSS	Tulsa Comprehensive Water System Study
TEM	Tulsa Emergency Management
TGOV	Tulsa's Government Cable Access Television Station
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TMATS	Tulsa Metropolitan Area Transportation Study
TMAPC	Tulsa Metropolitan Area Planning Commission
TMCC	Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
TMSA	Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area
TMUA	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority
TPACT	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust
TPFA	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority
TSID	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District
TU	University of Tulsa
TZMI	Tulsa Zoo Management, Inc.
VoIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
WSID	Whittier Square Improvement District
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant