Like many local governments across the country, the Great Recession significantly impacted Sedgwick County government. Due to revenue declines, the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) implemented budget cuts totaling \$20.4 million in property-tax-supported funds from the 2011 through 2013 budgets; this included eliminating or not funding 223 positions in that time. And in 2013, the County spent less in property-tax-supported funds than in 2009.

These reductions were based on the County's financial condition as outlined in its long-term financial forecast. The financial forecast is one of the primary tools used in annual budget development, as it outlines anticipated actual revenues and expenditures per year for the current year and five years out for the County's property-tax-supported funds. It outlines whether County leadership may expect revenues to exceed, meet, or fall short of anticipated expenses for each year, which allows appropriate actions to be taken. The forecast should be

distinguished from the budget, which sets the maximum amount of spending for one year. An additional distinction, as illustrated in the table below, is that the budget typically includes budgeted contingencies to provide additional budget authority beyond the amount allocated to an individual division or department for use in times of unanticipated events. While budgeted, these contingencies typically are not anticipated to be spent in the financial forecast. As such, the budget generally is significantly greater than the forecast for a given year. For 2015, more than \$20 million in contingencies is budgeted in the County General Fund alone.

When the BoCC adopted the 2014 budget, the financial forecast included an operating deficit of \$1.2 million for 2015. Economic indicators pointed to modest, slow, continued growth, and the long-term financial outlook was optimistic. However, actions taken during the Kansas Legislature's 2014 session to phase out a long-standing revenue for local governments, the mortgage

2015 Operating Budget (By Fund Type)						
	Property Tax Supported		Non-Property	Total		
•	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Special Revenues*	Special Revenue	Enterprise/ Internal Serv.	All Operating Funds
Revenues by Category		,				
Property Tax	\$ 95,046,833	\$ 13,909,517	\$ 34,152,545	\$ -	\$ -	\$143,108,894
Motor Vehicle Tax	12,280,228	1,692,721	4,144,433	-	-	18,117,382
Local Sales & Use Tax	28,889,628	-	-	-	-	28,889,628
Other Taxes/Spec. Assessment	302,297	1,189,704	-	3,088,789	=	4,580,790
Intergovernmental	2,552,092	192,281	4,719,999	39,754,336	-	47,218,707
Charges for Service	17,613,322	498,479	14,579,605	41,267,679	43,773,361	117,732,446
Uses of Money & Property	5,065,005	-	-	95,416	=	5,160,421
Other Revenues	8,207,878	-	603,708	5,633,443	606,849	15,051,877
Transfers from Other Funds		3,612,646		1,873,120	1,156,015	6,641,781
Total Revenue	169,957,282	21,095,347	58,200,290	91,712,783	45,536,225	386,501,927
Expenditures by Functional Area						
General Government	62,908,101	_	_	4,743,209	47,858,903	115,510,214
Bond & Interest	-	21,351,418	-	-	-	21,351,418
Public Safety	92,451,448	-	35,605,667	20,990,344	-	149,047,459
Public Works	16,684,408	-	10,980,062	2,253,197	=	29,917,668
Human Services	10,027,195	-	5,989,936	60,519,834	=	76,536,964
Culture & Recreation	4,841,038	-	7,707,573	7,947,102	=	20,495,713
Community Development	9,149,113	-	-	33,472	600,000	9,782,585
Total Expenditures	196,061,303	21,351,418	60,283,238	96,487,159	48,458,903	422,642,020
Revenues Over/UnderExpenditures	\$(26,104,021)	\$ (256,071)	\$ (2,082,948)	\$ (4,774,376)	\$ (2,922,678)	\$ (36,140,094)
Personnel FTEs by Functional Area						
General Government	386.32	-	-	66.00	20.20	472.52
Public Safety	1.000.22	_	319.90	253.24	_	1,573.36
Public Works	5.30	_	99.10	12.49	_	116.89
Human Services	88.71	_	31.88	589.81	_	710.40
Culture & Recreation	112.80	_	-	-	_	112.80
Community Development	1.90	_	- -	3.10	-	5.00
Total Personnel (FTEs)	1,595.25		450.88	924.64	20.20	2,990.97

*WSU, COMCARE, EMS, Aging, Highway, Noxious Weeds, Fire District 1

registration fee, have seriously impacted the long-term forecast. This revenue source, which generated more than \$6.3 million in 2013 based on the dollar value of mortgages filed, was replaced with a per page fee. When the phase-out is fully implemented in 2019, the expected impact to Sedgwick County is almost \$4 million in reduced General Fund revenue per year.

In addition to the reduction in mortgage registration fees, Sedgwick County has experienced other funding reductions due to State actions. From 2009 to 2013, the State reduced funding to the County by almost \$59 million, while continuing to require the County to provide numerous programs and services. Recent revenue shortfalls at the State level continue to pose concerns about further revenue reductions.

These topics were discussed frequently as the 2015 budget planning process progressed, and the financial forecast was updated to reflect State funding reductions, along with the most pressing demands facing County departments. When the BoCC began its budget hearings with division directors in May 2014, it saw projected operating deficits of \$2.4 million for 2015.

When the County Manager presented his recommended budget in July 2014, the 2015 projected deficit was resolved, and a modest operating surplus was projected for 2015. Since the 2015 budget was adopted, two actions have been taken to reduce the estimated operating income in 2015:

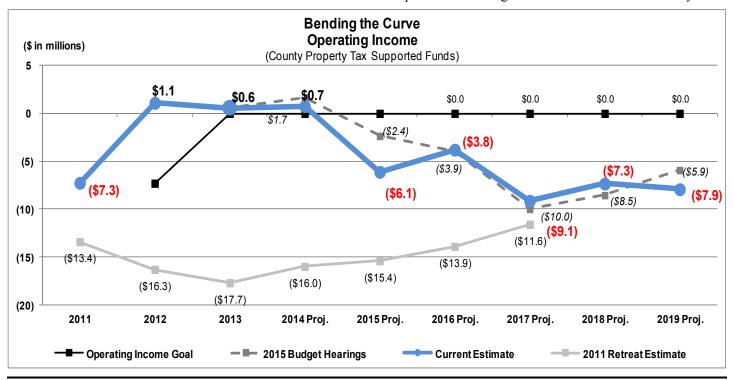
- The BoCC approved a one-time use of fund balance in 2015 to sponsor an elephant barn exhibit at the Sedgwick County Zoo, the State's largest tourist attraction, for a total cost of \$5.3 million
- The BoCC approved a capital improvement project for a facility to house the merged City of Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department, the Treasurer's downtown tag office, and other departments that currently lease space; \$1.3 million in funds that had been planned for use in the Bond and Interest Fund in 2015 will be used for this project, and transfers from the General Fund to the Bond and Interest Fund are now anticipated to replace the revenues.

As shown in the "bending the curve" graph below, these one-time projects have resulted in a projected operating deficit in property-tax-supported funds in 2015.

Throughout the budget planning process, the intention was to address the priorities identified by the BoCC at its February 2014 planning retreat:

- Balance the budget and maintain fiscal integrity
- Focused government continuing to look for shared services and ways to maximize services
- Be clear and concise about services provided

To accomplish the goals set forth by the BoCC the County Manager continued with the process started for 2013 budget development, in which elected officials and department managers were asked to identify and



prioritize the programs they operated within property-tax-supported funds and to describe the resources allocated to providing each service. This prioritization process, described in more detail later in this section, along with setting budget targets at the 2014 funding level for 2015 budget requests, was intended to provide a better understanding of the County's financial condition and to determine which services were most critical to fund in an environment of limited resources.

In the prioritization process, County department

managers and elected officials were asked to describe all programs they offered within property-tax funds and the resources dedicated to those programs. In addition, they were asked to prioritize those programs based on the mission and goals for their departments within a framework of what they would "buy first" (up to 90 percent of expenditures included in the 2015 budget requests) or "buy last" (the remaining 10 percent of expenditures requested in their 2015 budget requests). Along with describing and prioritizing current programs and services, department managers and elected officials also submitted requests for additional funding needed to enhance services or sustain current service levels due to increased demand or higher costs. Across all departments and service areas, 48 requests totaling \$4.4 million were submitted for consideration; additional requests for a 4 percent compensation pool and a 10 percent health insurance request totaled \$9.1 million.

The 2015 budget is based on the evaluation of the services and additional funding requests, along with the goals and priorities identified by the BoCC. Although the 2015 operating deficit has been resolved, outside of one-time expenses planned in 2015, the County will be required to continue to pursue reductions in the outer years of the forecast, particularly in 2017, when election equipment replacement costs of \$2.5 million will contribute to an estimated deficit of \$9.1 million.

Additional information on the County's financial forecast can be reviewed within the financial forecast section of this document. As stated earlier in this section, deficits projected through the financial forecast in comparison to budgeted deficits will be different due to budgeted contingencies for unexpected events that generally are not forecasted to be expended.

The 2015 budget of \$422.6 million represents an increase over the 2014 revised budget of 0.9 percent for all operating funds. Property-tax rates are set at 29.478 mills for Sedgwick County and 18.367 mills for Fire District 1

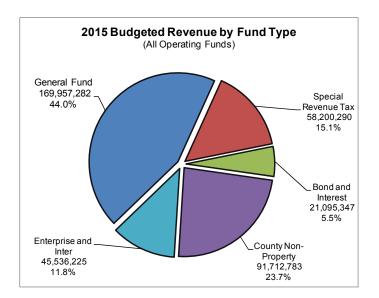
The 2015 budget includes significant changes as outlined in the "Expenditure Reductions and Enhancements" table found at the end of this section. Examples of significant adjustments include:

- Compensation package, including 2.5 percent merit based salary and wage pool and 2.6 percent increase in the employer contribution for medical premiums; this is in addition to a market pay adjustment in July 2014 for all full-time County staff
- Increase in emergency transport rates for Emergency Medical Services
- Additional ambulance crew
- Additional mower positions in the Highway Department
- Additional Detective in the Exploited & Missing Children's Unit in the Sheriff's Office
- Two positions in the District Attorney's Office to mitigate the impact of the increased number of Children In Need of Care (CINC) cases
- Allocation to fund the recommendations of an Emergency Medical Services Coordinating Council, which has been formed to address increasing emergency calls
- Reduction in funding to community partners, including the Wichita Area Technical College (WATC) and Visioneering
- Shifting program funding and positions from property-tax funds to alternative revenue sources, including grants and capital project funds

Allocating public resources impacts those living and doing business in and with the County. Sedgwick County government will continue to allocate public resources to fund essential services to assist citizens in need, provide cultural and recreational opportunities for families, maintain and improve transportation infrastructure, take advantage of economic development opportunities, and provide for a safe community. Examples of services delivered in 2013 include:

- 911 dispatched services to 521,602 incidents
- Sheriff had an average daily population of 1,440 in the Adult Detention Facility and issued 21,743 traffic citations
- Public Works maintained 613 miles of road and 582 bridges
- Household Hazardous Waste recycled or reused 799,204 pounds of material
- Sedgwick County Park averaged 87,234 visitors per month
- Health Department delivered nutritional education to 78,051 clients

■ Budgeted Revenue



The 2015 operating budget is comprised of five fund types. They include the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Revenue Funds (both property-tax and non-property-tax-supported), Enterprise Fund, and Internal Service Funds. Of these, the largest is the General Fund with a property-tax rate of 21.915 mills for the 2015 budget. The General Fund is the primary funding source for the majority of services financed with local resources, including the Sheriff, District Attorney, Community Developmental Disability Organization, and the Health Department.

The second largest fund type is Special Revenue Funds, which includes both property-tax and non-property-tax-supported funds. These funds were established to account for revenue sources which can only be expended for specific purposes. Some County services funded with Special Revenue Funds include Emergency Medical Services, Noxious Weeds, and mental health services through COMCARE. For 2015, revenue collections in Special Revenue Funds are budgeted at \$149.9 million, of which a portion is generated from an aggregate property-tax levy of 4.361 mills for County funds and 18.367 mills for Fire District 1.

With a property-tax levy rate of 3.202 mills, the Debt Service Fund, also known as the Bond and Interest Fund, provides for the retirement of all County general obligation, special assessment, and Public Building Commission bonds.

The final two fund types include Enterprise and Internal Service Funds. Enterprise Funds are used to budget for the downtown INTRUST Bank Arena. Internal Service Funds are used to budget for employee benefits, Fleet Management, and Risk Management.

Property Taxes

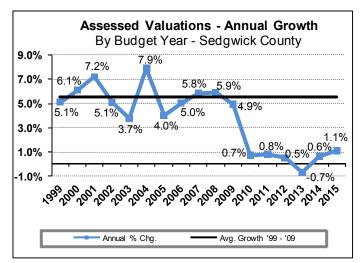
Property taxes comprise 34.1 percent of the total revenues included in the 2015 budget. Property taxes play a vital role in financing essential public services. Property tax revenues are primarily used to fund services

county-wide in the General Fund and various Special Revenue Funds that do not have the capacity to self-

Property Tax Rates (in mills)				
	2014	2015		
Jurisdiction	Budget	Budget		
Sedgw ick County	29.377	29.478		
 Fire District 1 	18.348	18.367		

finance their services, in addition to retiring the County's long-term debt on capital projects for facilities and infrastructure. This reliable revenue source has no attached mandates, as many State and Federal revenues often do, and is one of few revenue sources for which the governing body has legislative authorization to adjust the tax rate based on budgetary needs and community priorities.

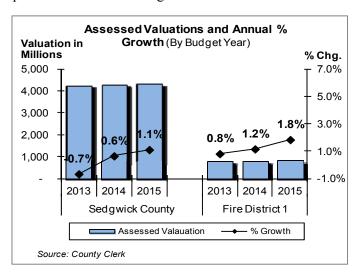
In the State of Kansas, local government budgets are built on and adopted prior to the finalization of that tax year's property-tax digest. Instead of building the budget on the known valuation of assessed property, it is built on an estimate. As a result, after adoption of a budget, property-tax rates, expressed in mills, can change as a result of a change in the assessed valuation, though the amount of dollars actually levied remains unchanged.



For 2015, although the BoCC intended to adopt a flat mill levy rate with the 2014 budget for both the County and Fire District, a change in the final assessed valuation figures on November 1st changed the final mill levy rates. Sedgwick County's mill levy rate changed from 29.377 mills to 29.478 mills, while Fire District 1 changed from 18.348 mills to 18.367 mills.

Sedgwick County remains challenged by modest growth in property valuations. Growth in assessed valuation to support the 2014 budget was 0.6 percent, while growth for the 2015 budget is 1.1 percent. Comparatively, between 2000 and 2009, Sedgwick County valuations grew at an average rate of 5.5 percent annually.

For Fire District 1, assessed valuation grew by 1.8 percent for the 2015 budget.



Local Retail Sales and Use Tax

The second largest revenue source for Sedgwick County is local retail sales and use tax receipts, budgeted at \$28.9 million in 2015. After several years of falling collections, this revenue source started to rebound in 2011 and has continued to grow in the years since.

Local retail sales tax is generated from a County-wide one-percent tax on retail sales approved in July 1985. Local use tax is paid on tangible personal property purchased in other states and used, stored, or consumed in Kansas where no sales tax was paid. State law requires that the County sales and use tax be shared with cities located in the county based on a formula considering population and the property-tax levy of all jurisdictions. This formula provides about 70 percent of the County-wide sales tax to cities and about 30 percent to fund the County budget.

Of the total retail sales and use tax receipts allocated to County government, the General Fund retains half, and half is transferred to other funds. The Bond and Interest Fund receives a set amount of \$1,597,566 to retire capital debt, and the Sales Tax Road/Bridge Fund receives the remaining balance to finance highway construction and maintenance projects. These planned projects are outlined in the Capital Improvement Program section of this document.

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Motor vehicle taxes, which include motor vehicle, recreational, 16/20M truck, and rental excise taxes, are collected in accordance with K.S.A. 79-5111, which requires those taxes be allocated to each fund with a property-tax levy in proportion to the property tax levied during the previous year's budget. For 2015, motor vehicle tax collections are estimated at \$18.1 million.

Intergovernmental Revenue

Intergovernmental revenue accounts for receipts from other governmental entities, such as the State of Kansas. Of the total \$47.2 million budgeted in 2015, about 75 percent is generated within Federal/State Assistance Funds, approximately 10 percent is received from the State's Special City/County Highway Fund and deposited in the property-tax-supported Highway Fund, and the majority of the remaining portion is deposited in the General Fund and Court Trustee Fund.

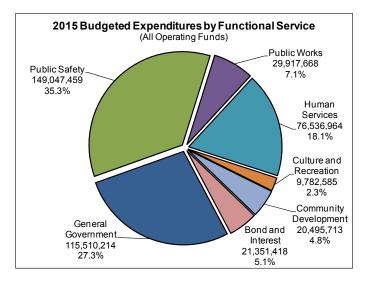
The majority of General Fund intergovernmental revenue is generated through State revenues related to the operation of the Juvenile Detention and Residential Facilities.

Charges for Service

Charges for service account for receipts individuals and businesses pay for part or all of County services received, as well as cost allocations to various internal funds. In 2015, charges for service are budgeted to generate \$117.7 million for all funds, of which 37 percent is generated from Internal Service & Enterprise Funds, 29 percent from program income generated by grant programs assigned to Federal/State Assistance Funds, and 28 percent from community services supported within property-tax-supported funds.

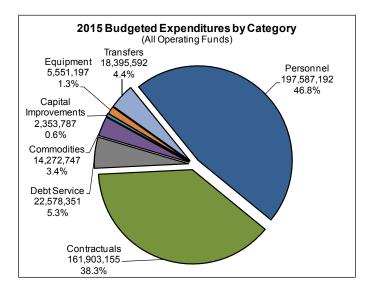
■ Budgeted Expenditures

The 2015 budget of \$422.6 million for all operating funds represents a 0.9 percent increase from the 2014 revised budget. The 2015 operating budget is divided into seven functional service sections based on the type of public service delivered. These functional services include: General Government, Bond and Interest - Debt Service, Public Safety, Public Works, Human Services, Culture and Recreation, and Community Development. The table below illustrates the funding amounts dedicated to each functional area from all operating funds.



Of the seven functional areas, the largest percentage increase from the 2014 revised budget, 6.0 percent, occurs in Bond and Interest, which results from issuance of debt for Wichita State University facilities in 2013. The largest decrease, 7.1 percent, occurs in Community Development, mostly related to a reduction in estimated economic development commitments in 2015. The remaining five governmental functions experienced a range of changes, from budgetary reductions of 0.4 percent to increases of 2.8 percent.

The County's financial structure includes seven primary expenditure categories as outlined below.



Personnel

Of all the budgetary expenditure categories, the largest is personnel with a 2015 budget of \$197.6 million, a 1.1 percent increase from the 2014 revised budget. The increase is largely a mix of several changes within the personnel category of the budget. The budget includes a net increase of 7.28 FTE positions from the 2014 revised budget for all operating funds. In addition to these changes in positions, the budget also includes:

- A 2.5 percent performance-based salary and wage pool for County staff and a compensation increase for Fire District 1 in accordance with the existing union contract
- An expected 2.6 percent increase in employer health/dental insurance premiums
- Increases in retirement contribution rates through the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) and the Kansas Police and Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F)

Traditionally, Sedgwick County has viewed personnel costs in terms of two primary areas: wages and salary and employee benefits. In 2013, the County elected to evaluate and make decisions on personnel costs in terms of total compensation – the total package of wages and salary along with all County-paid benefits. This approach attempts to ensure Sedgwick County's competitiveness with other employers in the marketplace. It also aligns with the County's goals to reward desired work performance and encourage healthy employee behaviors, which influence operating costs.

Considering wages and salaries along with employee benefits allows for greater flexibility in determining employee total compensation.

Compensation Plan

Because Sedgwick County recognizes the contributions of its employees in delivering high-quality public services, this budget presents personnel costs in terms of total compensation – the total package of wages, along with all County-paid benefits. Consequently, the budget includes a 2.5 percent performance-based salary and wage pool within departmental budgets.

Since 2005, the County has worked to implement a performance-based merit compensation plan. The compensation plan allows employees to be recognized for hard work, creativity and innovation in delivering quality public services.

Employee Compensation - Sedgwick County

2010

- Suspend 4.0% performance-based compensation pool
- Implement a general pay adjustment of 2.0% for eligible employees with salaries less than \$75,000

2011

• 2.0% performance-based compensation pool allocated

2012

 No compensation pool funding included in the 2012 adopted budget

2013

 2.5% performance-based compensation pool for Sedgwick County employees allocated

2014

- 2.5% performance-based salary and wage pool allocated for Sedgwick County employees within departmental budgets
- Pay plan restructure and pay adjustments for full-time County employees based on market pay study recommendations

2015

 2.5% performance-based salary and wage pool allocated for Sedgwick County employees within departmental budgets

Employee Benefit Costs

Employee benefit costs also influence personnel expenditures. For several years, Sedgwick County has experienced sizable increases in its two most significant benefit costs – retirement and health benefits. As a result, benefit costs are an increased portion of the personnel budget each year.

The 2015 budget includes additional costs for retirement rate increases for eligible employees in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) and the Kansas Police and Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
KPERS - Retirement Rates							
	7.14%	7.74%	8.34%	8.94%	9.69%	10.33%	
KP&F - Retirement Rates							
Sheriff	13.20%	14.91%	16.88%	17.26%	20.28%	21.72%	
Fire	12.86%	14.57%	16.54%	17.26%	19.92%	21.36%	
EMS	13.25%	14.93%	16.88%	17.26%	20.08%	21.36%	

The 2015 budget also includes a change in the funding mechanism for medical and pharmacy insurance. Rather than using a fully insured model, where defined premiums are paid to an insurance provider who manages the plan and pays all claims, the County is shifting to a self-insured model, where the County itself is responsible for claims payment through a third-party administrator. Over time, the expectation is that the County achieves cost savings by not paying an increased amount in premiums to cover profits for the provider of the fully insured plan. The health plan continues to be structured so that it aligns with the County's goal to encourage employees to take responsibility for their health to help reduce future increases in benefits costs.

Contractual Services

Contractual expenditures are the second largest expenditure category. They include services purchased from and delivered by an external entity, along with internal service costs, like departmental charges for fleet maintenance and administrative charges based on the cost allocation plan. In 2015, budgeted contractual expenditures of \$161.9 million represent a 0.5 percent increase from the 2014 revised budget.

Debt Service

Sedgwick County continues to maintain a record of strong financial performance, as demonstrated by the highest bond ratings possible with the three major bond

rating agencies. In 2015, budgeted debt service expenditures in all operating funds are \$22.6 million.

Bond Ratin	igs
Rating Agency	Rating
Standard & Poor's	AAA
Moody's	Aaa
Fitch	AAA

Traditionally, bonds for planned projects are issued in the latter half of each year, with the initial debt service payments on those bonds occurring in the next fiscal year. As a result, bond issues in late 2014 would incur their first debt payment in 2015. The table below outlines planned debt issuances in 2015.

Planned Issuance of Capital Debt			
Project Amount			
2015			
Road & bridge improvements	4,060,000		
Drainage improvements SW of Haysville (D21)	1,584,000		
Total	5,644,000		

In 2009, the County Commission revised the debt policy to strengthen its bond ratings and provide guidance to the governing body when making decisions on the issuance of capital debt. To learn more about the debt policy, please review the Bond and Interest section of this document.

■ Budgeted Fund Balances

The 2015 budget includes the use of budgeted fund balances within each of the individual fund types in order to develop a balanced budget. As previously discussed, actual deficits projected through the financial forecast in comparison to budgeted deficits will be different, largely due to budgeted contingencies not expected to be expended.

2015 - Budgeted Fund Balances			
	Amount		
Property Tax Supported Funds	28,443,039		
Non-Property Tax Supported Funds	7,697,054		
Total	36,140,094		

For major governmental funds, the largest budgeted use of fund balances in 2015 occurs in the General Fund at \$26.1 million. This budgeted draw on the fund balance is primarily related to budgeted contingency reserves of \$21.0 million. These reserves are intended to fund unexpected events and are largely not expected to be used. An additional \$2.1 million in cash-funded capital improvement projects is a strategic, one-time draw down of fund balance. The remaining portion is primarily related to variances between budgeted and expected actual costs.

The budget also includes the use of budgeted fund balances of \$2.1 million within Special Revenue Funds supported by property taxes and \$4.8 million in Special Revenue Funds, which are not property-tax-supported. Of these budgeted fund balance reductions, the largest components are within the COMCARE Federal/State Assistance Fund at \$1.9 million, the Aging Grants Fund at \$0.9 million, the EMS Fund at \$0.8 million, and \$0.5 million from Health Department Grants.

In addition, use of fund balances of \$2.9 million in the Enterprise/Internal Service Funds are budgeted largely in part to the Fleet Management Fund with its \$1.5 million contingency and the Health/Dental Insurance Fund due to costs related to a voluntary retirement program implemented in 2011. For those choosing the health insurance incentive offered through the program, those costs are being covered through the fund balance previously generated within that fund.

■ Capital Planning and Budgeting

Sedgwick County's five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) includes the building, remodeling, and repairing of public facilities and infrastructure systems. This long-range CIP planning process began in 1982 with the goal of facilitating area-wide economic development by updating the County's roads, bridges, and drainage systems, as well as maintaining facilities.

Planned 2015 capital spending totals \$25.2 million. This spending is funded with \$16.5 million of cash (of which \$14.4 million is derived from local retail sales and use taxes), \$5.6 million of debt proceeds from the sale of bonds, and \$1.8 million of funds to be provided by other governmental agencies. A portion of the funding for the CIP related to cash-funded capital projects is transferred to multi-year capital improvement funds from operating funds as summarized in table below..

2015 - Cash Funded Capital Projects			
From Operating Funds Project		Amount	
Road & bridge projects from local sales tax revenues	\$	14,446,050	
Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	\$	353,363	
Outdoor Warning Device replacements and new installations	\$	100,000	
Replace JDF air vents in resident rooms	\$	123,840	
D25-Flood Control System major maintenance and repair	\$	500,000	
Replace parking lots on County property	\$	24,721	
Replace roofs on County-owned buildings	\$	43,619	
Work Release security system upgrade	\$	728,456	
Stillwell Complex fence	\$	46,822	
Public Works Salt Storage Building - North Yard	\$	40,000	
Juvenile Detention DVR security system and software replacement	\$	49,823	
Replace carpet at Adult Residential Center admin buildling	\$	56,691	
Repairs to Lady Liberty Statue-Soldiers and Sailors Monument	\$	36,452	
Total	\$	16,549,837	

The 2015 Capital Improvement Program continues support the County's commitment to maintain and improve its facilities and infrastructure, including roads, bridges and drainage. A few of these projects include:

- Construction of the Aviation Pathway Bike Path to connect the Wichita and Derby pathway systems, the two largest pathway systems in Sedgwick County
- Continued investment in maintaining the Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control Project
- Preventive maintenance on more than 600 miles of roads

	Significant Adjustments in County <u>Property Tax Funds Only</u> Included in 2015 Budget		
Department	Description	\$	FTE
	General Government		
County	Eliminate vacant 0.8 FTE Office Specialist position	(27,565)	(0.80)
Counselor	County Counselor Total	(27,565)	(0.80)
Election	Reduce funding related to election cycle	(54,000)	
Commissioner	Election Commissioner Total	(54,000)	-
Human	Fund two 0.5 FTE part-time positions for administrative functions	28,048	1.00
Resources	Human Resources Total	28,048	1.00
Contingency Reserves	Increase the Public Safety Contingency for the new EMS Coordinating Council's recommendations to reduce emergency call volume	400,000	-
Keserves	Contingency Reserves Total	400,000	-
Budgeted Transfers	Add funding to transfer to Equipment Reserve Fund for planned technology and equipment replacement	150,000	-
Transiers	Budgeted Transfers Total	150,000	-
County Treasurer	Add funding for business model change related to tax statement printing/mailing	55,000	-
County Treasurer	County Treasurer Total	55,000	-
Facilities	Add funding for increased electricity and water/sewer rates	100,889	-
Department	Facilities Department Total	100,889	-
	Add funding for implementation of organization-wide record scanning effort	200,000	-
	Add funding for time-keeping system maintenance	83,329	-
Information	Add funding for contractual cost increases	28,072	-
Services	Add funding for postage increases	27,283	-
	Reduce funding in Print Shop related to printer lease contract	(48,000)	-
Information Services Total		290,684	-
	General Government Net Total	943,056	0.20
	Public Safety		
_	Add one ambulance crew	286,432	4.00
Emergency	Add funds for increased pharmaceutical costs	48,268	
Medical Services	Increase in patient transport fees (revenue enhancement)	(388,427)	
	Emergency Medical Services Total	(53,727)	4.00
Fire District 1	Hold 6.0 FTE Firefighter positions vacant	(343,146)	
	Fire District 1 Total	(343,146)	
Regional	Add 1.0 FTE Forensic Scientist position	66,106	1.00
Forensic Science	Add funding for increased operating and testing costs	35,000	
	Regional Forensic Science Total	101,106	1.00
	Add funding for inmate medical cost increases to fully fund the mental health pod	252,047	
	Increase funding for inmate food contract	205,553	
Sedgwick Co.	Repurpose previously unfunded Deputy position as 1.0 FTE Detective position in the Exploited & Missing Children Unit	72,503	-
Sheriff	Restore funding for 1.0 FTE Deputy position for the Judicial Division	69,834	
	Add funding for mobile computer terminal wireless data connections	42,709	
	Reduce out-of-County inmate housing allocation to \$2.7 million	(400,000)	
	Sheriff's Office Total	(400,000) 242,646	-
District Attorney	, ,	• • •	2.00 2.00

	Significant Adjustments in County <u>Property Tax Funds Only</u> Included in 2015 Budget		
Department	Description	\$	FTE
	Public Safety continued		
	Add funding and 3.0 FTE positions due to consolidation of City of Wichita and County code functions, offset by reimbursements from the City of Wichita	-	3.00
Metro. Area Building &	Add 1.0 FTE Senior Application Manager position to support Metro. Area Building & Construction Department software as the system transitions from the City of Wichita to the County	89,353	1.00
Constr. Dept.	Increase in contractual services for training costs	30,000	
	Increase in commodities for uniforms and professional materials	12,250	
	MABCD Total	131,603	4.00
	Public Safety Net Total	205,292	11.00
	Public Works		
	Add 12 part-time mower positions	75,000	3.60
Highways	Shift 1.0 FTE Lab Chief and 1.0 FTE Engineering Technician to sales tax funds	(149,533)	(2.00)
	Highways Total	(74,533)	1.60
	Public Works Net Total	(74,533)	1.60
	Human Services		
0000	Shift \$200,000 from prop. tax supported funds to grant funds for Live-In Support	(200,000)	-
CDDO	CDDO Total	(200,000)	-
Department on	Shift 0.5 FTE from prop. tax supported funds to grant funds	(35,973)	-
Aging	Department on Aging Total	(35,973)	-
	Human Services Net Total	(235,973)	-
	Community Development		
Community	Eliminate funding for Visioneering Wichita	(40,000)	-
Programs	Community Programs Total	(40,000)	-
Technical	Reduction in funding for Wichita Area Technical College (W.A.T.C.)	(150,000)	
Education	Technical Education Total	(150,000)	-
	Community Development Total	(190,000)	-
	County-Wide Adjustments		
County-Wide	Add 2.5 percent salary and wage pool to department budgets (prop. tax funds only)	1,918,909	-
Adjustments	Increase in medical premiums of 2.6 percent (prop. tax funds only)	715,977	-
	County-Wide Adjustments Net Total	2,634,886	-
	3,282,728	12.80	

■ Understanding The Budget Book Layout

The following pages outline how the departmental sections of the budget book are organized and the type of information included within those sections. These sections primarily include:

- A section for each functional service delivered by Sedgwick County, such as Public Safety
- Department narrative sections
- Key Performance Indicator page for departments reporting to the County Manager
- Summary budget for the entire Department
- Fund center pages detailing the budget of the lowest level function(s) within the department for which a budget is adopted

Functional Areas

Functional areas are utilized to define a group of departments and programs within the County by the business activities they conduct or the services they provide. Classifying departments and programs according to these groups better summarizes what resources are being provided on these distinct sections for accounting purposes, grant applications, and for understanding by the public in the most transparent means possible. The eight Functional Areas utilized in this budget include General Government, Bond and Interest, Public Safety, Public Works, Human Services, Culture and Recreation, Community Development and the Capital Improvement Plan. These Functional Areas may cross over the lines of the County organizational chart, with some organization leaders responsible for departments within different functional areas.

Department Narrative

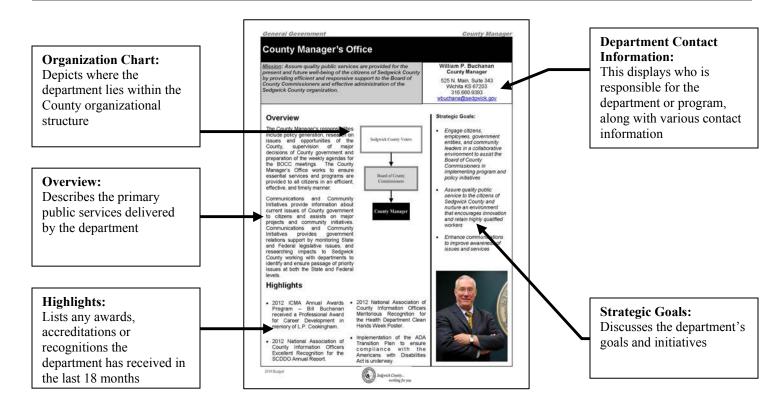
Department narratives contain department contact information, an organizational chart to demonstrate how the department fits into the organizational structure of the County, and additional narrative outlining department responsibilities, goals, highlights, priorities, accomplishments, and significant budget adjustments.

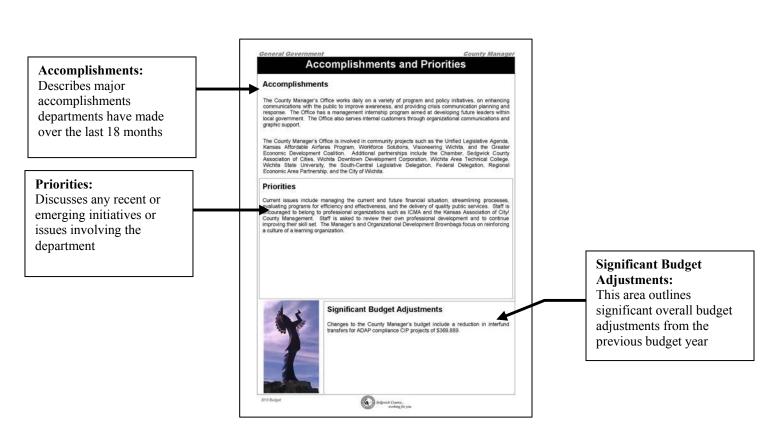
Key Performance Indicators

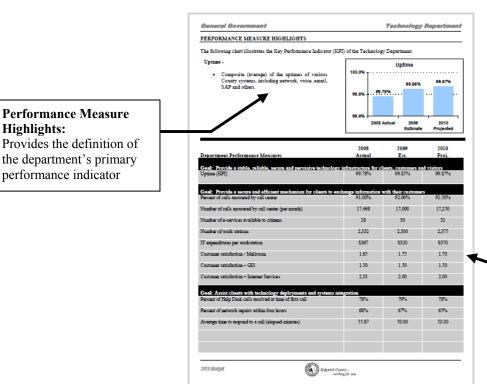
Key performance indicators (KPI) are used by departments reporting to the County Manager and by several elected and appointed positions. An overall KPI for a department is used to benchmark overall performance for a department, while secondary measures are used to identify what specific issues may be impacting the department's overall performance.

Summary and Fund Center budgets

Each departmental section includes a summary of its budget and, when appropriate, copies of the individual programs comprised within department, often referred to as fund centers. Both the budget summary and fund center pages contain tables that outline actual and budgeted expenditures and revenues for two previous years, along with the current and budgeted year, as well as Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs) employee counts. The summary budget page contains narrative concerning any significant overall budget adjustments for the department or sub-department over the previous year, while the fund center pages provide the most specific level of budget detail.







Department Performance Measures:

This table outlines the department's performance indicators

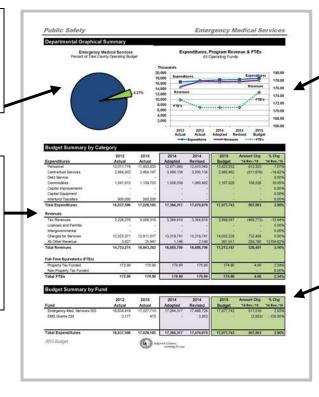
Percent of Total County Operating Budget Chart:

Highlights:

Gives each department's percentage of the total operating budget for the County

Budget Summary by Revenue and **Expenditure Category:**

Gives actual amounts for the previous two years, adopted and revised amounts for the current year and the budget for next year



Expenditures, Revenues and FTEs for All **Operating Funds:**

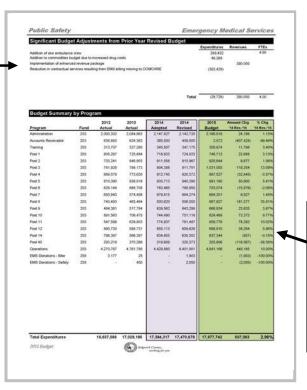
Shows two years of actual figures, the current year adopted and revised budget and the budget for next year

Budget Summary by Fund:

Provides two years of actual figures, adopted and revised figures for the current year and the budget for next year by fund

Significant Budget Adjustments:

This area outlines significant overall budget adjustments from the previous budget year



Budget Summary by Program:

Identifies two years of actual amounts, the adopted and revised amounts for the current year and the budget for next year grouped by program, along with the budgeted FTE count

Personnel Summary by Fund:

Public Safety

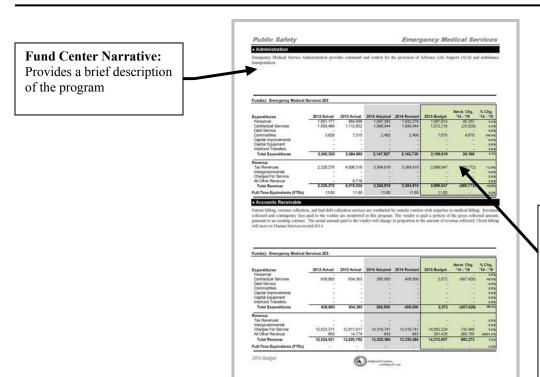
Outlines the positions assigned to each fund; there is a Personnel Summary by Fund for each department and subdepartment

FTE Comparison Summary:

Provides FTE count by position in each fund for the department for current year adopted and revised and the budget for next year

Subtotals:

Lists the department/subdepartment total for budgeted personnel savings (turnover), any compensation adjustments overtime/on call/holiday pay and benefits



Budget Summary by Revenue and Expenditure Category for Fund Center:

Gives actual results for the previous two years, adopted and revised for the current year and the budget for next year at the most detailed level by program/fund center