

REVENUE

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

In FY 2019-20, the City’s revenues were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the time, it was not clear whether restrictive policies would be re-enacted, additional federal stimulus would become available, or at what point vaccines would become widespread. Therefore, our revenue projection for FY 2019-20 assumed that the health crisis’ economic impact would continue to linger into future fiscal years and that it might take a while for the economy to recover.

During FY 2020-21 and into FY 2021-22, the City’s revenue rebounded faster than originally projected. This rebound was due to disposable personal income temporarily spiking due to the federal stimulus. Simultaneously, inflationary pressures can be seen in the residential housing market and consumer goods which has put upward pressure on wages.

The City’s biennium revenue forecast takes into consideration the transition into a post-pandemic economy where the end of federal aid and inflationary pressures may lead to revenue growth albeit at a diminished rate. The upcoming biennium’s economic outlook anticipates the economy will return to a historical growth rate.

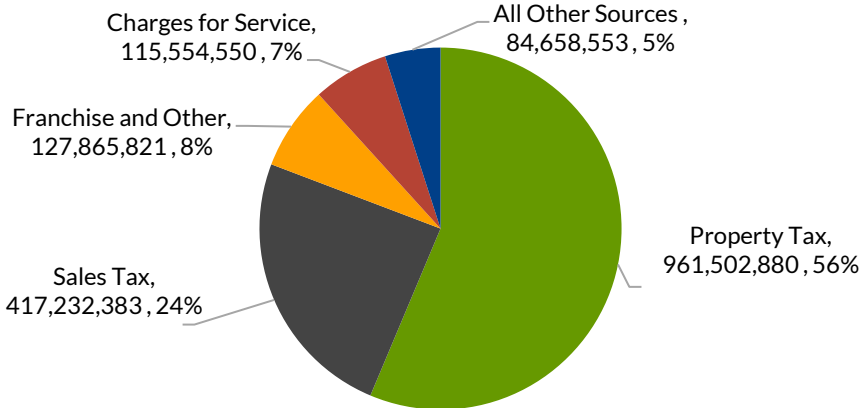
GENERAL FUND

The revenue sources described in this section account for the City’s total General Fund operating revenues and a portion of tax-supported debt service revenues.

The table and chart below provide a summary of General Fund revenue by revenue category, and the following sections provide more insight into the City’s budget.

Source	FY 2021-22 Amended	FY 2021-22 Forecast	FY 2022-23 Budget	FY 2023-24 Planned
Property Tax	876,483,968	878,183,053	961,502,880	1,010,813,819
Sales Tax	364,294,064	375,544,901	417,232,383	431,818,658
Franchise and Other	117,599,602	127,151,567	127,865,821	119,648,659
Charges for Service	108,668,947	111,254,029	115,554,550	116,498,279
Fines and Forfeitures	26,390,716	21,791,682	23,776,847	23,776,847
Operating Transfers In	33,116,288	31,918,730	28,185,836	23,185,836
Intergovernmental	17,950,645	19,285,113	13,161,563	13,161,563
Miscellaneous	8,877,610	9,334,499	7,967,394	7,968,962
Licenses and Permits	5,844,356	5,580,576	5,616,913	5,616,913
Interest	850,000	1,864,085	5,950,000	5,950,000
Total General Fund	\$1,560,076,196	\$1,581,908,235	\$1,706,814,187	\$1,758,439,536

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Property Tax

Property tax revenue consists of five categories: current year, prior year, special inventory tax, refunds, and penalty and interest revenue. In FY 2022-23, total property tax revenue accounts for \$1,327,173,838 of budgeted revenue and supports both the General Fund (\$961,502,880) and the General Obligation Debt Service Fund (\$365,670,958).

Current year property taxes are based on: (1) exemptions allowed by state law and approved by the City Council, (2) the value of property as certified by the appraisal districts, and (3) the tax rate set by the City Council each September.

Ad valorem (property) taxes act as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 each year. The City’s property tax is levied each September on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real property and income-producing personal property located in the city. The appraisal districts in the four counties in which Dallas is located establish the assessed values.

The City is permitted by Article XI, Section 5, of the State of Texas Constitution to levy taxes up to \$2.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation for general governmental services, including the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt. Taxes are due October 1 after the September levy and are considered delinquent after January 31 of each year. Based upon historical collection trends, current year property tax revenues are estimated to be 98.35 percent of levy. Prior year taxes, penalties and interest, special inventory tax, and refunds produce additional revenues each year.

Residential property exemptions also reduce the tax burden on property owners by exempting a portion of their property value from being taxed. As approved by City Council on April 13, 1988, the City grants a homestead exemption of 20 percent of the market value (the maximum allowed by state law) of residence homesteads or \$5,000, whichever is greater. Additionally, the City offers an Over 65/disabled exemption. On June 8, 2022, City Council also passed a resolution increasing

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the tax limitation on homesteads of taxpayers who are disabled or age 65 or older from \$107,000 to \$115,500.

Beginning in FY 2020-21, the Texas Property Tax Reform and Transparency Act of 2019 (SB 2) caps the City’s ability to grow property tax revenue at 3.5 percent without seeking voter approval. Exceeding the cap requires an election on the November uniform election date. Previously, voters could petition for an election if the rate exceeded 8 percent.

Property values continue to grow and were certified by July 25, 2022, by three of the four appraisal districts within which Dallas resides. Denton Central Appraisal District certified values were provided on September 12, 2022. The appraisal review board must resolve timely protests by July 20, so the chief appraiser can approve appraisal records, certify tax rolls, and provide them to the City by July 25. The City uses the appraised values of properties in the counties of Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Rockwall.

The 2022 certified value is \$179,433,592,088 or 15.1 percent more than the 2021 certified values.

Appraisal District	2021 Certified Value	2022 Certified Value	Value Change	Percent Change
Collin	\$5,944,890,728	\$6,561,634,430	\$616,743,702	10.4%
Dallas	148,138,418,967	170,764,250,963	22,625,831,996	15.3%
Denton	1,845,927,380	2,092,882,195	246,954,815	13.4%
Rockwall	8,954,680	14,824,500	5,869,820	65.6%
Total General Fund	\$155,938,191,755	\$179,433,592,088	\$23,495,400,333	15.1%

The FY 2022-23 budget includes a reduction in the property tax rate from 77.33 cents to 74.58 cents per \$100 of valuation – a 2.75 cent decrease.

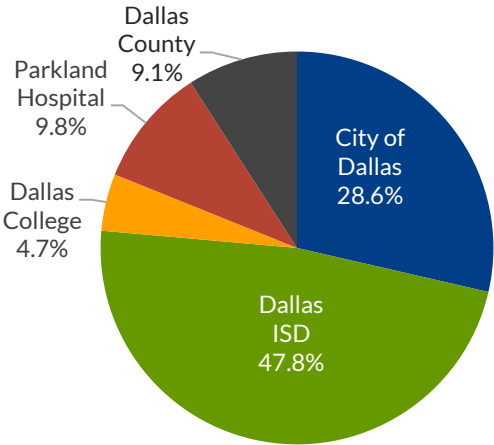
Fiscal Year	Tax Rate	Certified Value	% Change
1984-85	49.18	\$40,696,478,933	
1985-86	49.18	\$45,065,748,235	10.74%
1986-87	50.30	\$49,348,567,661	9.50%
1987-88	53.72	\$47,215,055,132	-4.32%
1988-89	53.72	\$50,562,923,074	7.09%
1989-90	58.83	\$47,583,713,419	-5.89%
1990-91	62.97	\$46,209,305,261	-2.89%
1991-92	62.97	\$44,334,936,497	-4.06%
1992-93	67.44	\$41,575,371,885	-6.22%
1993-94	67.44	\$40,539,541,885	-2.49%
1994-95	67.44	\$40,724,172,941	0.46%
1995-96	67.22	\$42,227,901,516	3.69%
1996-97	67.01	\$44,050,335,895	4.32%
1997-98	65.16	\$48,049,433,329	9.08%
1998-99	64.91	\$52,677,672,716	9.63%
1999-00	66.75	\$56,109,156,774	6.51%
2000-01	66.75	\$60,178,611,626	7.25%

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Fiscal Year	Tax Rate	Certified Value	% Change
2001-02	66.75	\$65,218,425,933	8.37%
2002-03	69.98	\$66,483,637,119	1.94%
2003-04	69.98	\$66,501,655,057	0.03%
2004-05	71.97	\$67,579,877,637	1.62%
2005-06	74.17	\$70,843,801,880	4.83%
2006-07	72.92	\$76,792,536,880	8.40%
2007-08	74.79	\$84,526,933,754	10.07%
2008-09	74.79	\$90,477,932,550	7.04%
2009-10	74.79	\$87,264,095,461	-3.55%
2010-11	79.70	\$83,425,479,138	-4.40%
2011-12	79.70	\$81,993,746,356	-1.72%
2012-13	79.70	\$83,681,721,883	2.06%
2013-14	79.70	\$87,251,522,141	4.27%
2014-15	79.70	\$93,138,210,535	6.75%
2015-16	79.70	\$100,318,936,973	7.71%
2016-17	78.25	\$110,387,629,086	10.04%
2017-18	78.04	\$118,314,677,595	7.18%
2018-19	77.67	\$130,080,986,261	9.94%
2019-20	77.66	\$140,237,631,635	7.81%
2020-21	77.63	\$149,136,781,320	6.35%
2021-22	77.33	\$155,938,191,755	4.56%
2022-23	74.58	\$179,433,592,088	15.07%
2023-24*	74.58	\$188,713,767,811	5.17%

*Projection assumes a 3.5% reappraisal growth in FY 2023-24 and \$3 billion in new construction.

Property taxes are paid not only to the City of Dallas, but also to other jurisdictions, including the school district, Dallas County, Parkland Hospital, and Dallas College (formerly DCCCD). Each jurisdiction sets its own tax rate. The largest share of a Dallas homeowner’s property taxes is for the school district. The graphic shows the share of your tax bill paid to each jurisdiction, assuming the property is located within Dallas County and Dallas Independent School District. Dallas extends to four counties and 18 school districts, so percentages may vary, depending on where your property is located.



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Taxpayer Impact Statement

Estimated Annual Impact of Rate and Fee Changes on a Typical Residential Ratepayer

Service or Fee	FY 2021-22 Yearly Rate	FY 2022-23 Proposed Rate	Annual Change	How we defined "typical"
Water and Wastewater	\$803.28	\$842.28	\$39.00	Residential customer usage of 8,300 gallons of water and 5,300 gallons of wastewater.
Stormwater	\$105.84	\$110.64	\$4.80	Residential customer with 2,000 to 5,500 sq. ft. of impervious cover.
Sanitation	\$411.60	\$429.72	\$18.12	Per single-family home.
Property Tax Bill	\$1,985.22	\$1,914.62	-\$70.60	A home with an estimated median taxable value of \$256,720, net of 20% homestead exemption. *
TOTAL YEARLY IMPACT	\$3,305.94	\$3,297.26	-\$8.68	Combined projected decrease of 0.3%

Estimated Annual Impact of Property Tax Rate (\$0.7458) on a Typical Homestead

NON-SENIOR HOMESTEADS General homestead exemption of 20% of assessed value

Property Valuation			Property Tax Bill (Annual)		
Fiscal Year	Median Market Value	Assessed Value	Current vs. Proposed Tax Rate	No-New-Revenue Tax Rate**	Voter-Approval Tax Rate***
FY 2021-22	\$320,900.00	\$256,720.00	\$1,985.22	\$1,817.52	\$2,215.96
FY 2022-23	\$320,900.00	\$256,720.00	\$1,914.62	\$1,664.23	\$2,085.31

General homestead exemption of 20% of assessed value

SENIOR HOMESTEADS Senior/disabled homestead exemption of \$115,500

Property Valuation			Property Tax Bill (Annual)		
Fiscal Year	Median Market Value	Assessed Value	Current vs. Proposed Tax Rate	No-New-Revenue Tax Rate**	Voter-Approval Tax Rate***
FY 2021-22	\$320,900.00	\$149,720.00	\$1,157.78	\$1,059.98	\$1,292.35
FY 2022-23	\$320,900.00	\$141,220.00	\$1,053.22	\$915.48	\$1,147.10

Definitions

*Based on FY 2022-23 median market value of \$320,900.

****No-New-Revenue Tax Rate:** Tax rate that generates the same amount of revenue in the new year on property taxed in the previous year.

*****Voter-Approval Tax Rate:** Tax rate that generates the same amount of revenue in the new year on property taxed in the previous year plus 3.5 percent growth and the additional revenue needed to pay the City's debt service.

FY 2022-23 median value is \$320,900 and the FY 2021-22 value has been restated from \$256,150 to \$320,000 to reflect this change for year-over-year comparison.

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Sales Tax

The sales tax rate in Dallas is 8.25 percent of taxable goods or services sold within city limits. The tax is collected by the retailer at the point of sale and forwarded to the Texas Comptroller on a monthly or quarterly basis. Of the 8.25 percent collected, the state retains 6.25 percent and distributes 1 percent to the City of Dallas and 1 percent to the Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) transportation authority.

Sales tax revenues are historically volatile; therefore, actual collections may differ significantly from budgeted. The economic impacts of COVID-19 were expected to linger into FY 2021-22, however sales tax receipts rebounded faster than previously expected. The FY 2022-23 sales tax forecast is \$417,232,383, an 11.10 percent increase from the current year forecast of \$375,544,901.

The table below shows the City’s FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 projected sales tax revenues relative to FY 2021-22’s budget and historical actuals.

Fiscal Year	Sales Tax Revenues	% Change
1984-85	\$113,944,000	-
1985-86	\$111,859,058	-1.83%
1986-87	\$104,366,695	-6.70%
1987-88	\$110,960,785	6.32%
1988-89	\$117,433,971	5.83%
1989-90	\$126,931,843	8.09%
1990-91	\$134,611,755	6.05%
1991-92	\$125,401,998	-6.84%
1992-93	\$136,252,909	8.65%
1993-94	\$144,994,725	6.42%
1994-95	\$151,147,620	4.24%
1995-96	\$164,550,047	8.87%
1996-97	\$173,032,255	5.15%
1997-98	\$188,816,678	9.12%
1998-99	\$195,402,277	3.49%
1999-00	\$216,933,486	11.02%
2000-01	\$210,748,994	-2.85%
2001-02	\$194,132,603	-7.88%
2002-03	\$183,229,590	-5.62%
2003-04	\$194,988,837	6.42%
2004-05	\$198,441,476	1.77%
2005-06	\$217,240,592	9.47%
2006-07	\$222,926,951	2.62%
2007-08	\$229,856,739	3.11%
2008-09	\$206,914,022	-9.98%
2009-10	\$204,677,318	-1.08%
2010-11	\$215,893,045	5.48%
2011-12	\$229,577,155	6.34%
2012-13	\$241,946,140	5.39%
2013-14	\$255,716,128	5.69%
2014-15	\$273,499,269	6.95%

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Fiscal Year	Sales Tax Revenues	% Change
2015-16	\$283,917,872	3.81%
2016-17	\$293,610,565	3.41%
2017-18	\$305,397,783	4.01%
2018-19	\$313,460,750	2.64%
2019-20	\$309,284,972	-1.33%
2020-21	\$336,011,501	8.64%
2021-22*	\$375,544,901	8.42%
2022-23**	\$417,232,383	11.10%
2023-24**	\$431,818,658	3.50%

*Budgeted revenue for FY 2021-22 is \$344,283,066

** Projected revenues

Franchise Fee Revenue

The City maintains nonexclusive franchise agreements with utilities and other service providers that use the City’s rights of way to provide services to the public. These franchise ordinances provide for compensation to the City in the form of franchise fees. These fees are in lieu of all other fees and charges related to the use of the rights of way but in addition to sales and ad valorem taxes.

Generally, franchise fees are calculated based on a percentage of the companies’ gross receipts from doing business in Dallas. Cable TV providers such as Time Warner, and Frontier Communications pay a quarterly fee equal to five percent of gross receipts, due 45 days after the end of the period covered. Certified telecommunications providers, however, do not pay franchise fees to the City. Pursuant to Local Government Code 283, telecommunications providers instead compensate the City for use of right-of-way on a per-access line basis. These fees are to be paid to the City 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Under Texas Senate Bill (SB) 1152, effective January 1, 2020, companies that provide both telecommunications and cable TV services are exempt from paying the lesser of these two fees. All cable TV providers currently serving Dallas also provide telecommunications services and are now exempt from paying the lesser of Cable franchise or Telecommunications access line fees.

Franchise fees from Atmos Energy are also five percent of gross receipts, paid quarterly. Franchise fees from Oncor Electric Delivery are based on a fee per kilowatt hour consumed and are projected using historical data, trended forward using statistical analysis and normalized for weather.

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Ambulance Revenue

Dallas Fire-Rescue provides emergency ambulance services to anyone requesting aid within city boundaries. Emergency medical staff transport the individual(s) to a hospital providing emergency aid for a transport charge, plus itemized charges. The transport charge for residents and non-residents is \$1,868 per transport to achieve 100 percent cost recovery. The fee for treatment/non-transport services is \$125.

The billing and collection of ambulance fees and additional supplemental payment from the federal government are provided by vendors contracted by the City. Historical information is used to project the gross amount billed, and a projected collection rate is applied to this amount to estimate revenue for the upcoming fiscal year.

The budget also includes projected reimbursement revenue through the Ambulance Services Supplemental Payment Program (ASSPP) approved by the federal government through the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. The ASSPP program allows governmental ambulance providers to recover a portion of the cost of providing services to Medicaid, Medicaid Managed Care, and uninsured patients. The reimbursement percentage is set by the federal government.

Municipal Court Revenues

Court and Detention Services collects fines and fees on Class C misdemeanors, including traffic violations and state law/City ordinance violations. Delinquent accounts receive a warrant and are contacted via mail and text message. Defendants who do not respond to these efforts are pursued through the Marshal's Office and forwarded to a third-party collection agency, where a 30 percent fee is assessed to their case. The methodology used to project Municipal Court revenues is a combination of projecting future citation volumes and factoring in future collection per citation rates.

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Security Alarm Permit Fee

The City charges an annual security alarm permit fee of \$50 for a residence and \$100 for a business. Permitted residences and businesses also incur fines for false burglar or panic/hold-up alarms, as outlined in the table.

Alarm Type	False Alarms within 12 Months	Fine
Burglar (All property types)	1-3	\$0
	4-6	\$50
	7-8	\$75
	9+	\$100
Panic/Hold-up (Business)	1	\$100
	2	\$200
	3	\$300
	4+	\$400
Panic/Hold-up (Residential)	1+	\$100

Other General Fund Revenues

Finally, the City receives revenue from services such as arts programming and rentals of cultural venues and recreational facilities. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, rental revenues for cultural venues have nearly returned to pre-pandemic levels, and in some cases are higher due to rising costs of reimbursable expenses such as custodial and security services.



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ANNUAL FEE CHANGES

The City’s Financial Management Performance Criterion (FMPC) #12 states an annual review of selected fees and charges is required to determine whether the City is recovering the full cost of services. Per the policy, we will review all fees at least once every four years, and we may propose changes to achieve full cost recovery or based on other City objectives. Below is a list of fees reviewed during FY 2021-22 and the impact the changes may have on the various City services associated with user fees.

Criminal Nuisance Abatement Program: \$283,643 increase in revenue

Fee Studied	Current Fee	Full Cost	New Fee	Recovery Rate
Habitual Criminal Property (ATT, CCS, DPD, DFD) Fees				
Residential (0-2)	\$1,629	\$3,211	\$3,211	100%
Residential (3-20)	\$2,009	\$5,387	\$5,387	100%
Residential (21-59)	\$2,752	\$6,679	\$6,679	100%
Residential (60-250)	\$3,564	\$8,606	\$8,606	100%
Residential (251-500)	\$4,321	\$11,315	\$11,315	100%
Residential (501-1000)	\$5,317	\$11,229	\$11,229	100%
Residential (1,001 or more)	\$6,313	\$12,643	\$12,643	100%
Nonresidential (0-4,999)	\$2,802	\$5,449	\$5,449	100%
Nonresidential (5,000-9,999)	\$3,447	\$6,623	\$6,623	100%
Nonresidential (10,000-59,999)	\$4,926	\$8,180	\$8,180	100%
Nonresidential (60,000-99,999)	\$7,653	\$10,680	\$10,680	100%
Nonresidential (100,000 or more)	\$9,825	\$11,384	\$11,384	100%

Housing & Neighborhood Revitalization: \$28,346 increase in revenue

Fee Studied	Current Fee	Full Cost	New Fee	Recovery Rate
Development Support Services (HOU) Fees				
Pre-application Activities	\$92	\$1,390	\$1,390	100%
Initial first year activities (including receiving a development bonus, filing the mixed-income restrictive covenant, and initial leasing.)	\$625	\$485	\$485	100%
Compliance monitoring during affordability period	\$3,736	\$11,082	\$11,082	100%

Office of Environmental Quality and Sustainability: \$1,919 increase in revenue

Fee Studied	Current Fee	Full Cost	New Fee	Recovery Rate
Air Quality Compliance (OEQS) Fees				
Class 1 Facility	\$1,465	\$1,442	\$1,442	100%
Class 2 Facility	\$1,200	\$1,093	\$1,093	100%
Class 3 Facility	\$940	\$988	\$988	100%
Class 4 Facility	\$960	\$988	\$988	100%
Class 5 Facility	\$110	\$86	\$86	100%

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Public Works: \$126,646 increase in revenue

Fee Studied	Current Fee	Full Cost	New Fee	Recovery Rate
Street Utility Cut Control (PBW) Fees				
Fee for processing abandonments	\$5,400	\$10,202	\$7,800	76%
Nonrefundable application fee	\$4,250	\$4,595	\$4,595	100%

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ENTERPRISE CHARGES FOR SERVICES

Enterprise Funds are City operations that generate revenue through charges for specific services they provide. Enterprise Funds are fully self-supporting and include Aviation, Convention Center, Municipal Radio, Sanitation Services, Storm Drainage Management, Development Services, and Dallas Water Utilities. General Fund tax dollars are not used to support the Enterprise Funds.

Aviation

The Department of Aviation manages Dallas Love Field, Dallas Executive Airport, and the Dallas Vertiport. Dallas Love Field is one of the busiest medium hub air carrier/general aviation airports in the world and has experienced unprecedented growth in passenger traffic since the repeal of the Wright Amendment in 2014. As a result, Dallas Love Field has evolved from a regional air service to a long-haul air service airport requiring enhanced customer service and amenities to match the needs of more than 16 million travelers annually.

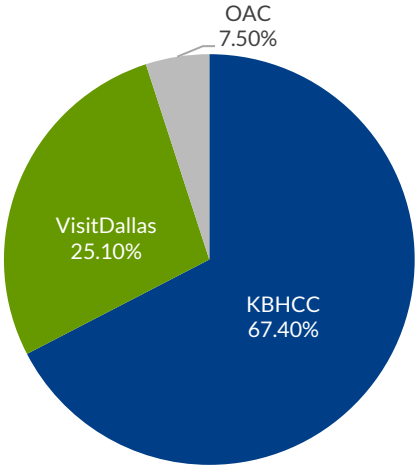
Aviation revenues include:

- Rental payments for leased property and improvements, terminal building space, and associated maintenance and warehouse space at Dallas Love Field and Dallas Executive Airport
- Airport parking revenues
- Revenues relating to concession contract agreements with airport businesses, including food and beverage services, retail stores, advertising, car rental agencies, shoeshine services, and bag cart rentals
- Landing fees paid by commercial aircraft owners to conduct operations at Dallas Love Field

Hotel Occupancy Taxes

The City’s hotel occupancy tax (HOT) rate is 13 percent of the room rate charged within city limits. The tax is collected by the hotel at the point of sale and forwarded to the state (six percent) and City (seven percent) monthly. Of the percentage the City receives, 67.4 percent supports operations and capital improvements at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center Dallas, as required by bond ordinance. The FY 2022-23 budget assumes 25.1 percent will be distributed to VisitDallas to market and promote Dallas as a convention and tourist destination and 7.5

HOT City Distribution



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percent will be distributed as a reimbursement to the Office of Arts and Culture (OAC) to encourage, promote, and improve the arts. The FY 2023-24 planned budget assumes VisitDallas will receive 22.6 percent and OAC will receive 10.0 percent. HOT revenues are historically volatile; therefore, actual collections may differ significantly from the budgeted amount.

Municipal Radio

WRR 101.1 FM broadcasts classical music and programming around the clock. The City-owned station is transitioning programming and sales to KERA, which will reimburse the City for its retained expenses. Prior to the transition on January 1, 2023, the City will continue to manage the station using a commercial radio model as licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), selling commercial airtime and sponsorships to generate revenue.

Sanitation Services Revenue

Sanitation Services revenue is collected to recover the cost of providing garbage, brush and bulk trash, and recyclables collection services for residential customers and a few small commercial customers. These fees are collected through monthly utility bills issued by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). Estimated revenue is determined by multiplying the adopted residential rate by the projected number of residential customers, plus estimated fees for “pack out” service and commercial customers. The Sanitation Services rate is partially offset by revenues from the residential recycling program.

This year’s fee change is included in the table below.

FY 2021-22 Fee	FY 2022-23 Fee	Dollar Change
\$34.30	\$35.81	\$1.51

Private Disposal Revenue

Private disposal revenue is collected primarily at the McCommas Bluff Landfill from private (commercial) waste haulers for the privilege of disposing of solid waste at the site; some revenue is also collected at the Bachman Transfer Station. Dallas residents hauling their own household and yard waste are exempt from the fees (with restrictions). Commercial haulers may also elect to enter into a discount disposal contract with the City, allowing for a discount from the posted rate in exchange for a guaranteed minimum amount of waste disposal during a specific period. Revenues are determined by projecting an estimate for waste tons to be delivered to the landfill multiplied by the gate rate for non-contracted customers or by discounted solid waste disposal rates for contracted customers, as well as other service and transaction fees.

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This year’s fee change is included in the table below.

FY 2022-23 Fee	FY 2022-23 Fee	Dollar Change
\$34.88	\$37.67	\$2.79

Storm Drainage Management Revenues

Storm Drainage Management (SDM) revenue is derived from stormwater fees calculated based on the impervious area of a property, or the amount of land covered by features that cannot absorb water (concrete, asphalt, etc.). SDM revenue is collected to support the cost of compliance with the City's storm drainage discharge permit from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), operation, maintenance, and enhancement of the levee system, operation and maintenance of the City’s natural and improved storm drainage system, and debt service for design and construction of drainage system facilities to support services. These fees are also collected through DWU’s monthly utility bills.

Compliance activities include but are not limited to:

- Water quality sampling and analysis
- Creek monitoring
- Public education and outreach
- Hazardous spill response, cleanup, and disposal
- Construction compliance and industrial facility inspections
- Engineering, design, and inspection of storm sewer infrastructure

Drainage system operation and maintenance activities include but are not limited to:

- Natural and improved channel maintenance
- Creek, river, and levee maintenance
- Cleaning and maintenance of storm sewers and inlets
- Monthly sweeping of the City’s major thoroughfares

SDM also pays a four percent franchise fee to the General Fund that is used to improve sidewalks and neighborhood infrastructure in low-income areas. In FY 2022-23, this is expected to yield \$2,772,583 in revenue.

This year’s fee change is included in the table below.

FY 2021-22 Fee	FY 2022-23 Fee	Dollar Change
\$8.82	\$9.22	\$0.40

Development Services

Development Services provides plan review services for commercial and residential development, issues construction and trade permits, and processes Certificate of Occupancy applications for new and existing businesses.

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Water/Wastewater Revenues

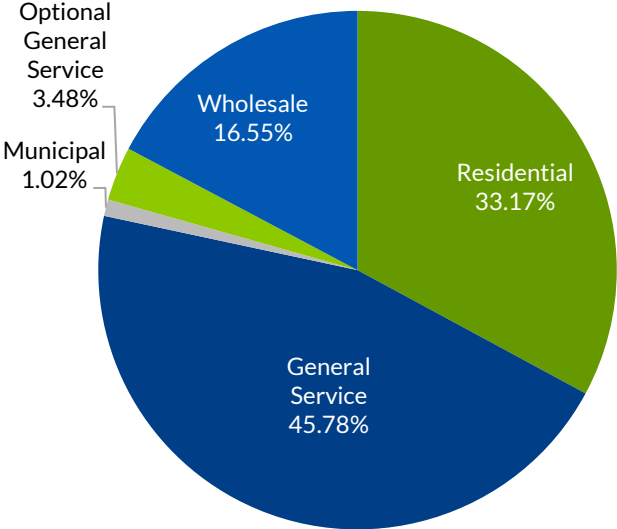
DWU is a self-supporting enterprise fund, owned and operated by the City. The department receives no tax dollars and earns its revenues through the sale of water and wastewater services in five customer classes: residential, general service, municipal, optional general service, and wholesale. The wholesale customer class comprises 23 communities outside the city that receive water service and 11 communities that receive wastewater service.

Retail rates for each class have two components: a customer charge based on meter size and a volume-based usage charge. DWU determined these rates based on a retail cost of service study that assigned costs to each class based on the department’s cost to provide these services. Readers can find current retail rates at www.dwurates.com.

These revenues pay for:

- Operation and maintenance costs of providing water and wastewater services
- Debt service (principal and interest) on outstanding debt used to design and construct the facilities to provide these services
- Street rental payments (equivalent to franchise fees assessed to other utilities) to the General Fund for use of the City’s rights-of-way
- Cash funding for capital improvements not funded through the sale of revenue bonds or other debt

DWU Revenues by Customer Class



DWU receives other miscellaneous revenues, including interest earnings, connection fees, and system improvement contributions. Water revenues can fluctuate depending on summer temperatures and the amount of rainfall in the area.

This year’s fee change is included in the table below.

FY 2021-22 Fee	FY 2022-23 Fee	Dollar Change
\$66.94	\$70.19	\$3.25

REVENUE

REVENUE BY FUND AND DEPARTMENT

The table below provides a summary of all City revenue by fund and department.

Department	FY 2021-22 Budget	FY 2021-22 Forecast	FY 2022-23 Budget	FY 2023-24 Planned
General Fund				
Budget and Management Services	1,336,296,429	1,359,581,127	1,489,154,929	1,544,834,981
Building Services	966,123	903,383	907,443	909,011
City Attorney's Office	910,497	1,050,051	725,239	725,239
City Auditor's Office	0	0	0	0
City Controller's Office	514,268	531,218	514,268	514,268
City Secretary's Office	21,500	23,219	21,500	21,500
Civil Service	0	0	0	0
Code Compliance	12,443,468	12,290,039	12,443,468	12,443,468
Court and Detention Services	14,149,024	11,342,517	14,549,659	14,549,659
Dallas Animal Services	299,467	95,772	175,000	175,000
Dallas Fire-Rescue	42,095,378	43,957,434	47,847,605	48,953,155
Dallas Police Department	11,646,908	11,802,981	8,959,687	8,959,687
Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization	439,451	272,426	463,267	463,267
Library	496,100	382,604	496,100	496,100
Management Services	2,383,790	2,691,769	2,592,029	2,532,029
Office of Community Care	1,185,000	1,435,000	1,360,000	1,300,000
Office Of Emergency Management	0	103	0	0
Office of Environmental Quality and Sustainability	161,490	247,341	194,729	194,729
Office of Historic Preservation	37,300	9,325	37,300	37,300
Office of Homeless Solutions	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mayor and Council	0	8,666	0	0
Non-Departmental	100,028,819	102,841,609	96,779,439	91,779,439
Office of Arts and Culture	1,677,569	1,892,090	1,677,569	1,702,788
Office of Economic Development	30,000	45,000	30,000	30,000
Park and Recreation	11,552,234	11,412,954	11,552,234	11,552,234
Procurement Services	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Public Works	10,737,832	11,348,588	6,749,856	6,622,816
Transportation	13,277,339	9,324,788	11,064,895	11,064,895
Total General Fund	\$1,560,076,196	\$1,581,908,235	\$1,706,814,187	\$1,758,439,536
Enterprise Funds				
Aviation	141,986,787	147,239,556	158,030,031	159,177,038
Aviation - Transportation Regulation	403,065	467,776	512,559	528,006
Convention and Event Services	100,819,948	97,735,411	113,231,392	123,932,714
Dallas Water Utilities	713,732,650	728,366,934	755,226,160	786,965,449
Dallas Water Utilities - SDM	69,314,586	69,314,586	72,433,742	76,055,429
Development Services	32,520,675	35,166,743	35,340,940	35,856,116
Municipal Radio	1,861,000	1,500,750	1,003,095	497,574
Sanitation Services	137,982,207	142,821,367	145,369,518	150,110,381
Total Enterprise Funds	\$1,198,620,918	\$1,222,613,124	\$1,281,147,437	\$1,333,122,707
Internal Service/Other Funds				

REVENUE

Department	FY 2021-22 Budget	FY 2021-22 Forecast	FY 2022-23 Budget	FY 2023-24 Planned
Employee Benefits	1,936,868	1,936,868	2,071,683	2,173,942
Equipment and Fleet Management	55,306,860	64,433,716	66,009,566	66,959,747
Express Business Center	2,593,790	3,042,453	2,593,790	2,593,790
Information and Technology Services - 911	12,017,444	12,531,086	12,017,444	12,017,444
Information and Technology Services - Data	99,176,891	99,108,785	108,985,933	112,412,867
Information and Technology Services - Radio	13,248,650	13,247,501	16,863,428	18,462,018
Office of Bond and Construction Management	23,065,518	22,632,333	23,087,146	23,507,966
Office of Risk Management	5,264,453	5,264,453	5,934,974	6,227,494
Total Internal/Other Funds	\$212,610,474	\$222,197,195	\$237,563,964	\$244,355,268
Grand Total	\$2,971,307,588	\$3,026,718,553	\$3,225,525,588	\$3,335,917,511