City Council Work Session Meeting Minutes

Bixby Municipal Building
111 N. Cabaniss Ave., Bixby, OK 74008
March 24, 2025 at 5:00 PM

The agenda for the regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council Work Session of the City of Bixby was posted on the bulletin board at the Bixby Municipal Building,111 N. Cabaniss Avenue, Bixby, OK 74008 on March 21, 2025, on or before 5:00 p.m.

Call to Order

Mayor Girard called the meeting to order at 5:05pm.

Roll Call

Shannon Duran, City Clerk, called the roll, and the following were present:

Members Present
Mayor Girard
Vice Mayor Founds
Councilor Hirshey
Councilor Schultz

Staff Present
Joey Wiedel, City Manager Interim
Shannon Duran, City Clerk
Phil Frazier, City Attorney
Charles Barnes, Finance Director
Bea Aamodt, Public Works Director
Todd Blish, Police Chief
Joe Sherrell, Fire Chief
Bryan Toney, Public Information Officer

Agenda

1) Presentation on FY2026 Budget Overview.

   Mayor Girard said Item 1 on the Regular Agenda is up for discussion and consideration.
   Item presented by Charles Barnes, Finance Director
   Others who spoke:

   Mr. Barnes provided council with the 2026 Initial Proposed Budget for 2026 (A copy attached to these minutes for reference)

   Mr Barnes provided the council with an overview of the proposed budget for the year 2026. The council reviews the proposed budget. Discussions ensued as to changes from the current budget and proposed changes to the budget allocation for sales tax collection and how it is allocated to each fund. Council had no further questions.

2) Discussion and presentation of city participation in trash ROW cleanup.

Mayor Girard said Item 1 on the Regular Agenda is up for discussion and consideration.
Item presented by Joey Wiedel, City Manager
Others who spoke: Bea Aamodt, Public Works Director

City Manager Joey Wiedel thanks citizens for their willingness to pick up trash and keep the community clean. HOA and activitist tin the communities who have been organizing trash cleanup and look at talked about having the community service personal that are scehudle has been helping with parks but could possibly be to where they could be used to assist with pick up in other areas. Seeking feedback from Council purchase or rent a roll off dumpster that would be stored behind locked gate and start a permit for organizations to allow them to dispose of trash. Discussions ensued. Council maybe police or patrol car can be there for protection and provide the person doing community service with a vest for safety. Discussion that possible signage. Further discussions ensued as to the possibility of renting dumpsters from local companies and possible areas of placement. Mr Wiedel thanks council and will gather the ideas presented and bring this item back at a later date

3) Presentation of GO! Plan - Bicycle/Pedestrian Regional Master Plan by the Indian Nations Council of Governments (INCOG).

Mayor Girard said Item 3 on the Regular Agenda is up for discussion and consideration.
Item presented by Bea Aamodt, Public Works Director
Others who spoke: John Tankard, INCOG

Handout provided to the council for their review. (Attached to these minutes for reference)

Ms. Aamodt provides council with a brief overview as to the Project. This project is the plan for a trail bike path. The City has been working with INCOG to put together a detailed bicycle mapping connecting local destinations together. John Tankard from INCOG goes over a PowerPoint presentation and shares an overview of the project. 2025 Plan update- The Plan advisory committee is made up of representatives from several local communities, revising regional and local bicycle maps. Council inquires of Mr. Tankard as to possible grants available, connectivity, and sidewalks for the safety of citizens. Discussion ensued. Mr Tankard leaves a business card and insists the council reach out if they have any questions. Councilor HIrshey inquires where the City of Bixby is right now on the gaps in the connectivity on the connectivity study. Mr Tankard states that Broken Arrow, Sand Springs, and Sperry are connected; however, beyond that several areas still have gaps.

4) Discussion regarding Senate Bill 3 which seeks to ban land application of biosolids.

Mayor Girard said Item 1 on the Regular Agenda is up for discussion and consideration.
Item presented by Bea Aamodt, Public Works Director
Others who spoke: None

Handbook provided to the council for review (Attached to these minutes for reference)

Ms. Aamodt states bring the council up to date on an important issue on Senate Bill 3, There were 3 bills, two of which did not advance, but the third one is still alive. This bill seeks to ban the land application of municipal biosolids. The way that it relates to the City is----- The purpose of this bill is to stop the contamination related to PFAS, preventing contamination from getting into our food by stopping the land application. It affects municipalities as they plan to have this in place by July 2027.

Further discussions ensued on PFAS in plastics and biosolids. Councilor Hirshey states that we need a logical plan. Ms Aamodt advises Council that Broken Arrow has put a Resolution out

against the Bill and asks Council to provide feedback to City Manager if they are interested in making a Resolution after they have had an opportunity to read the packet.

5) Adjournment

Adjournment was called at 6:05 pm

Mayor

City Clerk

INCORPORATED CITY OF BIXBY CLERK'S SEAL * OKLAHOMA *

Handout attachment to item 1 on Work Session Agenda

3/24/25

FY-26 Initial Proposed Budget

For the Year Ending June 30, 2026

BUDGET PRESENTATION TO COUNCIL

GENERAL FUND

STEP ONE – REVENUE PROJECTION

1. First, we need to analyze Sales Tax collections. See Exhibit "A". This slide shows the breakdown of Sales Tax Distribution. In November 2024, the Citizens voted to reallocate our $0.0405 Sales Tax. I have included the old distribution and the new distribution. Next see Exhibit "B". The second line is the actual collections for FY25 (current year) with projected amounts for March, April, May and June 2025. That shows a projected FY25 collection total of $20,314,180, for a 2.65% increase over FY25 Projections.
2. Next, look at Exhibit "C". This shows the trend in sales tax growth. Exhibit "D" shows the proposed FY26 distribution of Sales Tax to the various funds.
3. See Exhibit "E". This is the total revenue projection for the General Fund. With the changes in sales tax already discussed, and increases in EMS and Fire Rescue revenue, the total revenue budget is $16,260,490, an increase of $1,112,872 or 7.35% over FY25 budget.
4. Exhibit "F" shows a comparison of our Sales Tax Collections (By Business Type) for the first half of FY25. This gives you an idea of what services are providing the most sales tax dollars.

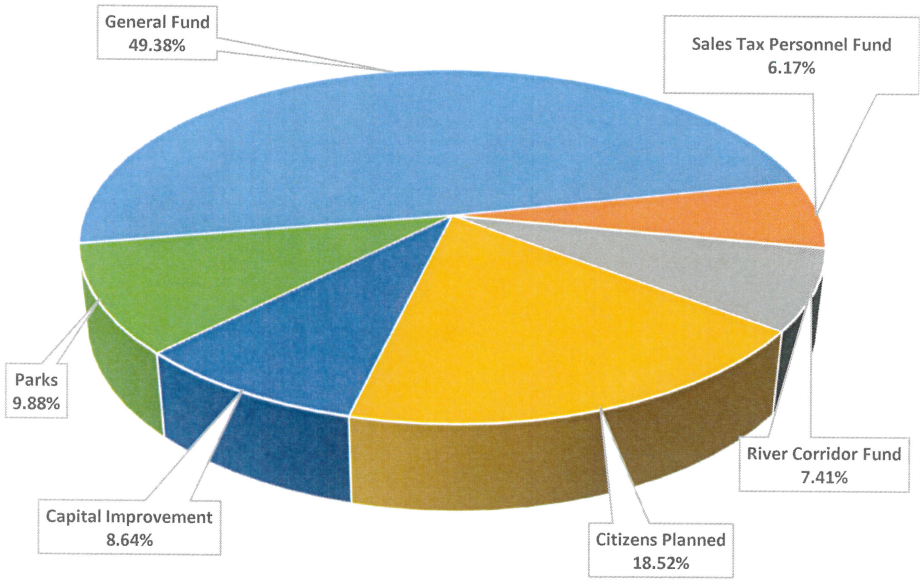
STEP TWO - EXPENDITURE PROJECTION

Department	*General Fund Proportion*
Police	$ 688,159
Fire	$ 582,289
General Government/Administration	$ 299,967
Streets/Drainage	$ 123,516
Legal	$ 52,935
Cemetery	$ 17,645
Total Increase in Non-Salary Spending	**$1,764,511**

1. See Exhibit "G". To determine the potential change in expenditures, we started by analyzing revenue changes over the past two years.
2. As in the past, we will use the formula for "New Non-Salary Expenditure FY (+1) = Total Revenue FY (-1) minus Total Revenue FY (-2)". Example: New non-salary expenditure for FY26 would be $15,335,506 - $13,570,996 = $1,764,511. Then, we would apply departmental percentages based on a study of a decade of department budget percentages – see chart above.

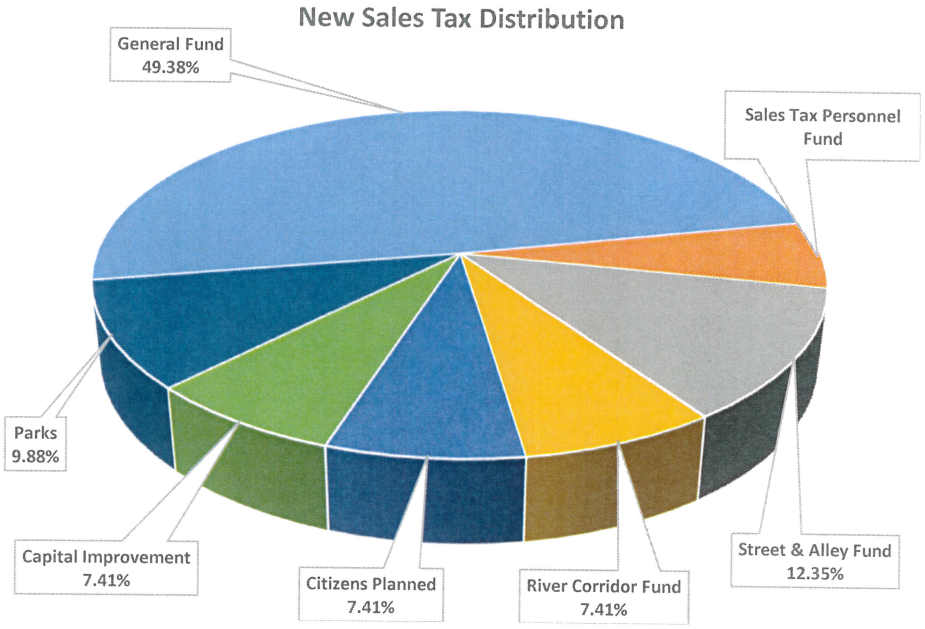
Also, our proposal uses some of the savings in FY25 to cover the collective bargaining agreements, new positions and other compensation increases. Therefore, the proposed General Fund expenditure budget is $17,171,411, an increase of $1,862,835 or 12.17% over FY25 – current year budget). See Exhibit "H".

Old Sales Tax Distribution



General Fund	2.00
Sales Tax Personnel Fund	0.25
River Corridor Fund	0.30
Citizens Planned	0.75
Capital Improvement	0.35
Parks	0.40
	4.05

New Sales Tax Distribution



General Fund	2.00
Sales Tax Personnel Fund	0.25
Street & Alley Fund	0.50
River Corridor Fund	0.30
Citizens Planned	0.30
Capital Improvement	0.30
Parks	0.40
	4.05

Exhibit "A"

COMBINED FUNDS - SALES TAX REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR FY-26

(Using FY25 Actual Tax Collection Amounts)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	TOTAL
	(Using last year's collection amounts plus 2% growth)												
FY26 Sales Tax Collections Proposed	1,684,117.99	1,829,706.14	1,865,825.75	1,752,075.45	1,716,037.45	1,702,903.86	1,538,409.99	1,577,249.66	1,582,349.88	1,667,833.64	1,767,689.57	1,840,950.83	20,525,150.23
FY25 Sales Tax Collections Budgeted	1,651,096.07	1,793,829.55	1,829,240.93	1,717,721.03	1,682,389.66	1,669,513.59	1,508,245.09	1,546,323.20	1,551,323.42	1,635,131.02	1,733,028.99	1,804,853.76	20,314,179.81
FY24 Sales Tax Collections Budgeted	1,726,949.41	1,678,352.44	1,592,042.11	1,624,889.85	1,534,035.32	1,683,723.29	1,533,675.96	1,648,727.76	1,520,905.31	1,603,069.63	1,699,048.03	1,769,464.47	19,614,883.58
FY23 Sales Tax Collections Remitted	1,773,816.84	1,764,454.27	1,610,382.15	1,685,682.24	1,501,888.70	1,638,803.69	1,494,502.59	1,496,807.67	1,432,152.94	1,373,976.41	1,609,620.43	1,695,353.96	19,077,441.89
FY22 Sales Tax Collecttions Remitted	1,406,277.63	1,476,176.71	1,493,023.55	1,530,132.56	1,479,755.33	1,404,097.75	1,538,342.15	1,540,324.40	1,299,010.16	1,490,622.44	1,657,370.24	1,720,849.13	18,035,982.05
FY21 Sales Tax Collecttions Remitted	1,280,728.94	1,319,581.14	1,257,684.72	1,258,226.13	1,210,421.56	1,210,908.86	1,265,974.73	1,233,142.17	1,134,323.83	1,105,869.55	1,493,625.10	1,499,330.99	15,269,817.72
FY20 Sales Tax Collecttions Remitted	1,192,488.33	1,271,597.10	1,259,850.16	1,223,659.48	1,216,969.34	1,187,894.44	1,134,502.95	1,144,819.67	1,035,166.67	1,010,899.46	1,168,519.72	1,170,422.67	14,016,789.99
FY19 Sales Tax Collecttions Remitted	1,184,495.58	1,156,054.25	1,116,543.44	1,077,862.48	1,110,816.22	1,104,019.35	1,064,704.17	1,071,451.12	1,008,828.43	1,051,432.49	1,193,950.06	1,234,111.19	13,374,268.78
FY18 Sales Tax Collections Remitted	1,083,016.38	1,087,641.67	1,033,284.76	999,554.02	1,066,068.35	1,004,818.11	1,002,141.82	1,002,222.66	936,680.13	926,067.79	1,059,786.74	1,112,769.87	12,314,052.30
FY17 Sales Tax Collections Remitted	911,985.31	924,777.11	875,966.92	914,123.78	829,726.31	847,038.04	854,191.09	856,634.96	900,178.84	1,000,071.29	1,039,274.10	1,030,111.42	10,984,079.17
General Fund Portion	831,663.21	903,558.59	921,395.43	865,222.44	847,425.90	840,940.18	759,708.64	778,888.72	781,407.35	823,621.55	872,933.12	909,111.52	10,135,876.66
10-4-4110	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	49.38%	FY26 Estimate
Sales Tax Personnel Fund	103,957.90	112,944.82	115,174.43	108,152.81	105,928.24	105,117.52	94,963.58	97,361.09	97,675.92	102,952.69	109,116.64	113,638.94	1,266,984.58
17-4-4110	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	6.17%	FY26 Estimate
Street & Alley Fund	207,915.80	225,889.65	230,348.86	216,305.61	211,856.48	210,235.04	189,927.16	194,722.18	195,351.84	205,905.39	218,233.28	227,277.88	2,533,969.16
21-4-4110	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	12.35%	FY26 Estimate
River Corridor Fund	124,749.48	135,533.79	138,209.31	129,783.37	127,113.89	126,141.03	113,956.30	116,833.31	117,211.10	123,543.23	130,939.97	136,366.73	1,520,381.50
24-4-4110	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	FY26 Estimate
Capital Improvement Fund	124,749.48	135,533.79	138,209.31	129,783.37	127,113.89	126,141.03	113,956.30	116,833.31	117,211.10	123,543.23	130,939.97	136,366.73	1,520,381.50
25-4-4110	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	FY26 Estimate
Citizen's Planned Fund	124,749.48	135,533.79	138,209.31	129,783.37	127,113.89	126,141.03	113,956.30	116,833.31	117,211.10	123,543.23	130,939.97	136,366.73	1,520,381.50
26-4-4110	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	7.41%	FY26 Estimate
Parks Fund	166,332.64	180,711.72	184,279.09	173,044.49	169,485.18	168,188.04	151,941.73	155,777.74	156,281.47	164,724.31	174,586.62	181,822.30	2,027,175.33
28-4-4110	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	9.88%	FY26 Estimate
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Exhibit "B"

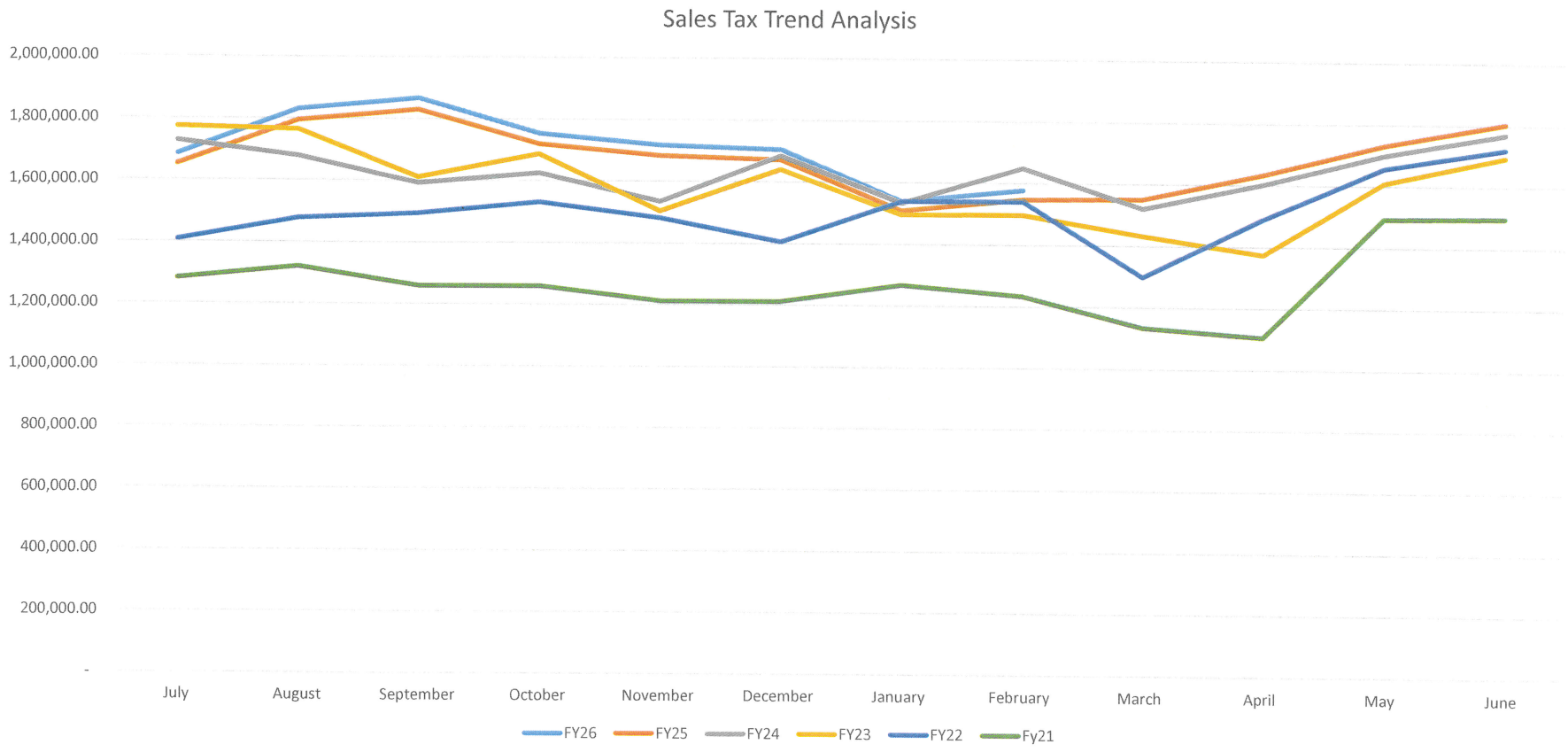

Sales Tax Trend Analysis
2,000,000.00
1,800,000.00
1,600,000.00
1,400,000.00
1,200,000.00
1,000,000.00
800,000.00
600,000.00
400,000.00
200,000.00
-
July
August
September
October
November
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
FY26
FY25
FY24
FY23
FY22
Fy21

Exhibit "C"

Sales Tax Collection Analysis For FY26

	FY25 Budget	FY25 Projected	% Change From FY25 Budget	FY26 Estimate	% Change From FY25 Budget	% Change From FY25 Projected
General Fund Portion 10-4-4110	9,874,469.00	10,031,693.73	1.59%	10,135,876.66	2.65%	1.04%
Sales Tax Personnel Fund 17-4-4110	1,234,309.00	1,253,961.72	1.59%	1,266,984.58	2.65%	1.04%
Street & Alley Fund 21-4-4110	0.00	2,507,923.43	100.00%	2,533,969.16	100.00%	* 1.04%
River Corridor Fund 24-4-4110	1,481,170.00	1,504,754.06	1.59%	1,520,381.50	2.65%	1.04%
Capital Improvement Fund 25-4-4110	1,728,032.00	1,504,754.06	-12.92%	1,520,381.50	-12.02%	* 1.04%
Citizen's Planned Fund 26-4-4110	3,702,926.00	1,504,754.06	-59.36%	1,520,381.50	-58.94%	* 1.04%
Parks Fund 28-4-4110	1,974,894.00	2,006,338.75	1.59%	2,027,175.33	2.65%	1.04%

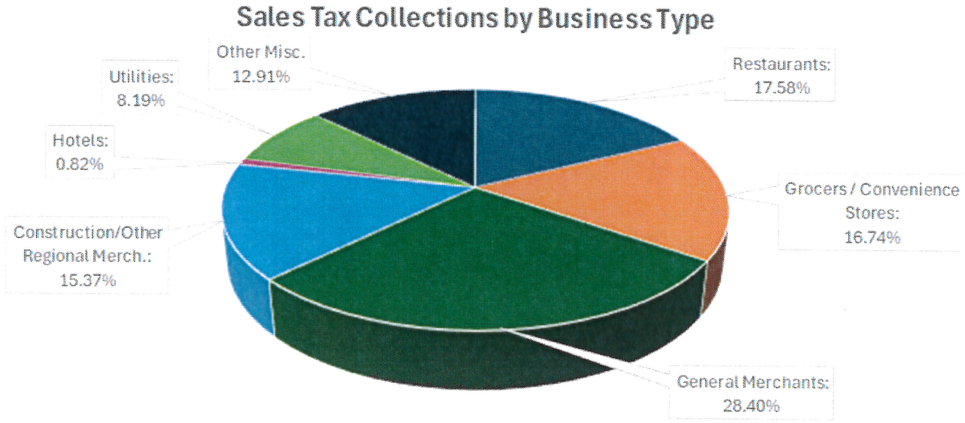
* Due to Sales Tax Reallocation Vote in November 2024.

Exhibit "D"

REVENUE FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROPOSED BUDGET	Actual FY 2022	Actual FY 2023	Actual FY 2024	Original Budget FY 2025	**Proposed Budget FY 2026**
Sales Tax	8,906,658	9,420,959	9,779,297	9,729,456	**10,232,328**
Franchise Tax	1,173,627	1,343,972	1,266,184	1,400,000	**1,400,000**
Occupation Tax	10,752	10,870	11,586	10,000	**10,000**
Cigarette Tax	142,480	130,938	123,264	140,000	**140,000**
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	98,663	90,372	86,347	85,000	**85,000**
EMS Service Fees	486,434	506,693	880,922	1,400,000	**1,400,000**
Brewer's License	0	0	9,350	0	**0**
Liquor License Fees	7,100	18,775	2,400	10,170	**10,170**
Bus. License (Ped / Wreckers / Trash)	2,550	3,630	3,169	2,500	**2,500**
Electrical License Fees	12,179	11,000	900	0	**0**
Plumbing License Fees	10,400	10,679	400	0	**0**
Mechanical License Fees	7,700	8,600	700	0	**0**
Food License	5,032	5,477	11,528	4,792	**4,792**
Fire Alarm Contractor License	2,275	2,687	8,482	2,500	**2,500**
Other Fire Fees	1,365	2,385	1,050	2,000	**2,000**
Concession Fees	0	0	0	0	**0**
Engineering Fees	11,322	28,267	6,199	8,000	**8,000**
Business Permit Fees	0	25	475	0	**0**
Itinerant Merchant Permit	121	0	300	0	**0**
Mobile Food Vendor Permit	450	250	750	0	**0**
Commercial Building Permits	49,340	166,715	68,648	50,000	**50,000**
Building Permits Fees	238,873	109,086	221,269	115,000	**115,000**
Building Inspection Fees	608,100	351,868	515,058	350,000	**350,000**
Electrical Permit Fees	51,029	32,842	259,685	40,000	**300,000**
Plumbing Permit Fees	78,217	55,584	46,591	50,000	**50,000**
Mechanical Permit Fees	40,970	32,396	32,196	40,000	**40,000**
Zoning Permit Fees	58,952	85,959	65,336	50,000	**50,000**
Sign Permit Fees	4,775	7,550	5,566	4,000	**4,000**
Earth Change Permits	1,630	3,355	3,989	2,500	**2,500**
Subdivision Inspection Fees	34,804	27,664	30,296	25,000	**25,000**
Plan Review Fees	4,151	4,750	3,700	4,000	**4,000**
Misc. Building Project Fees	63,621	41,615	62,742	50,000	**50,000**
Commercial Fire Code Fees	11,025	33,230	28,125	40,000	**40,000**
Cemetery Fees	90,050	88,000	62,625	59,950	**59,950**
Court Technology Fee	3,240	4,248	4,587	4,000	**4,000**
Court Fines & Forfeitures	299,749	333,605	355,030	325,000	**325,000**
Juvenile Bonds & Fines	1,738	280	633	5,530	**5,530**
Fire Rescue Revenue	1,195	9,523	250,804	600,000	**800,000**
Grants	15,441	60,063	187,592	50,000	**50,000**
SWAT Revenues	32,500	0	0	0	**0**
Jr. Police Academy Donations	0	1,000	0	0	**0**
Misc. Donations	25	3,000	7,150	0	**0**
Rent	5,390	4,470	5,068	5,460	**5,460**
Reimbursements	179,836	129,509	205,174	150,000	**150,000**
Reimbursements-School Resource Officers	150,607	207,069	232,237	200,000	**200,000**
Fireworks fees	22,580	18,960	18,180	20,000	**20,000**
Dog License Fees	3,859	2,805	3,041	3,508	**3,508**
Copies	5,808	2,517	3,695	3,672	**3,672**
Assessment Letters	945	325	320	500	**500**
Miscellaneous	4,726	2,701	8,923	5,000	**5,000**
NSF Check Fees	0	0	0	80	**80**
Sale of Assets	500	0	30	0	**0**
Interest on Investment	30,249	162,635	419,757	100,000	**250,000**
Total Revenue	12,973,033	13,578,903	15,301,350	15,147,618	**16,260,490**

Exhibit "E"

	First Half of FY25	
	$ Tax Collected	Sales $ Volume
Restaurants:	1,799,979.18	44,443,930.35
Grocers / Convenience Stores:	1,713,389.38	42,305,910.57
General Merchants:	2,907,264.28	71,784,303.21
Construction/Other Regional Merch.:	1,572,924.23	38,837,635.31
Hotels:	83,894.53	2,071,469.88
Utilities:	838,240.87	20,697,305.43
Other Misc.	1,321,176.43	32,621,640.32
	10,236,868.90	252,762,195.06



NOTE: I only track certain businesses in each business type: therefore, **each** business type data is not all inclusive. Therefore, "Other" will include smaller businesses in each category plus businesses with regional, state or national affiliations reporting sales tax to Bixby.

Exhibit "F"

REVENUE ANALYSIS **GENERAL FUND FY 2026**	**Actual FY 2023**	**Actual FY 2024**	
	FY (-2)	**FY (-1)**	
Sales Tax	9,420,959	9,779,297	
Franchise Tax	1,343,972	1,266,184	
Occupation Tax	10,870	11,586	
Cigarette Tax	130,938	123,264	
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	90,372	86,347	
Ambulance Service Fees	506,693	880,922	
Brewer's License	-	9,350	
Liquor License Fees	18,775	2,400	
Peddlers, Wreckers & Trash	3,630	3,169	
Electrical License Fees	11,000	900	
Plumbing License Fees	10,679	400	
Mechanical License Fees	8,600	700	
Food License	5,477	11,528	
Fire Alarm Contractor License	2,687	8,482	
Other Fire Fees	2,385	1,050	
Concession Fees	-	-	
Engineering Fees	28,267	6,199	
Business Permit Fees	25	475	
Itinerant Merchant Fee	-	300	
Mobile Food Vendor Permit	250	750	
Commercial Building Permits	166,715	68,648	
Building Permits Revenues	109,086	221,269	
Building Inspection Fees	351,868	515,058	
Electrical Permit Fees	32,842	259,685	
Plumbing Permit Fees	55,584	46,591	
Mechanical Permit Fees	32,396	32,196	
Zoning Permit Fees	85,959	65,336	
Sign Permit Fees	7,550	5,566	
Earth Change Permits	3,354	3,989	
Subdivision Inspection Fees	27,664	30,296	
Plan Review Fees	4,750	3,700	
Misc. Building Project Fees	41,615	62,742	
Commerical Fire Code Fees	33,230	28,125	
Cemetery Fees	88,000	62,625	
Court Technology Fee	4,248	4,587	
Court Fines & Forfeitures	333,605	355,030	
Juvenile Bonds & Fines	280	633	
Fire Rescue Revenue		250,804	
Grants	61,063	187,592	
Donations	3,000	7,150	
Rent	4,470	5,068	
Reimbursements	129,509	205,174	
Reimbursements-SROs	207,069	232,237	
Assessment Letters	945	320	
Fireworks fees	18,960	18,180	
Dog License Fees	2,805	3,041	
Copies	2,517	3,695	
Miscellaneous	2,701	8,923	
Interest on Investment	163,635	453,946	
Total Revenues	**13,570,996**	**15,335,506**	
		1,764,511	13.00%
	FY (-2)	**FY (-1)**	

NEW FORMULA METHOD		
	FY(-1)	15,335,506
	FY(-2)	13,570,996
	FY(+1)	1,764,511
Administration	5.00%	88,226
Legal Department	3.00%	52,935
General Government	12.00%	211,741
Police Department	39.00%	688,159
Fire Department	33.00%	582,289
Street Department	7.00%	123,516
Other/Cemetery	1.00%	17,645
		1,764,511

Exhibit "G"

PROPOSED NEW POSITIONS TO BE ADDED IN FY26		
GENERAL FUND:	ADMINISTRATION:	ASS'T. CITY MANAGER
	COMMUNICATIONS DEPT:	I.T. TECHNICIAN P/R ASSISTANT
	POLICE DEPARTMENT:	CORPORAL
	FIRE DEPARTMENT:	THREE BATTALION CHIEFS TWO FIREFIGHTERS

Overview of General Fund FY26 Budget Proposal

CITY OF BIXBY FISCAL YEAR 2026 PROPOSED BUDGET GENERAL FUND	Actual FY 2022	Actual FY 2023	Actual FY 2024	Original Budget FY 2025	Proposed Budget FY 2026
Total Revenues	12,973,033	13,578,903	15,301,350	15,147,618	**16,260,490**
Administration	504,137	542,456	568,031	634,068	**760,670**
Legal Department	91,126	132,111	132,994	152,172	**150,117**
Municipal Court	125,627	93,711	96,412	122,887	**135,106**
Community Service	4,040	3,791	1,796	9,565	**9,565**
General Government	1,287,035	1,216,366	791,015	897,344	**901,650**
Communications Department					
Development Services	452,935	559,447	682,908	848,620	**705,535**
Police Department	3,897,293	4,026,320	4,778,189	5,704,267	**6,575,459**
Fire Department	3,227,095	3,872,023	4,558,052	5,781,663	**6,710,624**
Street Department	744,586	707,178	889,644	960,229	**1,021,798**
Cemetery Department	82,994	77,925	91,375	105,256	**108,382**
Emergency Services	17,253	14,905	43,696	92,505	**92,505**
Total Expenditures	10,434,121	11,246,233	12,634,112	15,308,576	**17,171,411**
Excess of Revenues over(under) Expenditures	2,538,912	2,332,670	2,667,238	(160,958)	**(910,921)**
Operating Transfers In					
PILOT (Payment In Lieu Of Tax) from BPWA	600,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	**700,000**
E-911	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	**60,000**
BPWA (Debt Service)	1,628,319	1,766,430	1,825,593	1,098,462	**1,098,462**
ARPA (one time grant)		4,906,324			
Total Other Financing Sources	2,288,319	7,432,754	2,585,593	1,858,462	**1,858,462**
Operating Transfers Out					
BPWA (Debt Service)	(1,669,998)	(1,766,430)	(1,825,593)	(1,098,462)	**(1,098,462)**
Cemetery Maintenance	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	**(50,000)**
Economic Development Fund				(500,000)	**(500,000)**
Capital Improvement Fund - For PAC Funding				(1,500,000)	**(1,500,000)**
BPWA for Capital Project Contribution				(4,500,000)	
Water & Sewer Fund - ARPA Generated		(3,929,568)			
Stormwater Fund - ARPA Generated		(951,000)			
Street and Alley - PILOT	(275,000)	(275,000)	(275,000)	(275,000)	**(275,000)**
Stormwater - PILOT	(425,000)	(425,000)	(425,000)	(425,000)	**(425,000)**
Stormwater	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	**(200,000)**
Disaster Recovery Fund				(500,000)	**(500,000)**
Street and Alley	(310,000)	(310,000)	(310,000)	(310,000)	**(310,000)**
Total Other Financing Uses	(2,929,998)	(7,906,998)	(3,085,593)	(9,358,462)	**(4,858,462)**
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures & Other Financing Sources (uses)	1,897,233	1,858,426	2,167,238	(3,160,958)	**(3,910,921)**
Fund Balance - July 1	9,640,976	11,812,263	13,633,371	15,763,291	**10,713,987**
Fund Balance - June 30	11,812,263	13,633,371	15,763,291	12,602,333	**6,803,066**

Exhibit "H"

Overview of BPWA Fund FY26 Budget Proposal

BIXBY PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY (60) APPROVED BUDGET SUMMARY FY 2025		Actual FY 2022	Actual FY 2023	Actual FY 2024	Original Budget FY 2025	Proposed Budget FY 2026
Total Revenue		12,771,534	13,935,864	13,891,580	13,393,250	13,397,061
Administration						
Personal Services		1,657,120	1,789,741	1,949,200	2,218,186	2,975,630
Materials & Supplies		104,979	109,656	91,924	102,400	112,400
Other Services		375,507	370,187	413,747	469,286	469,286
Total Administration		2,137,606	2,269,584	2,454,871	2,789,872	3,557,316
Sewer						
Personal Services		208,017	138,760	5,344	243,924	240,811
Materials & Supplies		142,648	51,083	178,331	113,600	124,100
Other Services		209,430	169,028	226,235	212,700	214,200
Total Sewer		560,095	358,871	409,910	570,224	579,111
Water Treatment						
Other Services		4,212,977	4,832,308	4,542,557	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total Water Treatment		4,212,977	4,832,308	4,542,557	5,000,000	5,000,000
Water Distribution						
Personal Services		452,410	479,940	590,787	715,889	803,186
Materials & Supplies		166,916	151,627	193,436	196,500	199,500
Other Services		82,972	99,538	116,252	100,183	105,183
Total Water Distribution		702,298	731,105	900,475	1,012,572	1,107,869
Capital Outlays		166,236	4,665,834	805,815	19,175,000	4,700,000
Total Expenditures		7,779,212	12,857,702	9,113,628	28,547,668	14,944,296
Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures		4,992,322	1,078,162	4,777,952	(15,154,418)	(1,547,235)
Transfers In						
Citizens Planned Fund		3,339,996	2,921,127	3,651,075	3,648,546	3,648,546
WWTP to Public Works Facility Construction				4,000,000		
Capital Improvement Fund		1,558,665	1,648,668	1,703,834	675,583	675,583
Capital Improvement Fund - Land Acquisition		0	1,800,000	1,800,000		
Water and Sewer Fund - Land Acquisition DT			2,200,000			
General Fund - For Capital Contribution					4,500,000	
General Fund		1,669,999	1,766,430	1,825,593	1,098,462	1,098,462
		6,568,660	10,336,225	12,980,502	9,922,591	5,422,591
Transfers Out						
General Fund -PILOT (Payment in lieu of tax)	(9964)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	0
Citizens Planned Fund	(9952)	(775,187)	(5,175,518)	(1,093,054)	(1,042,186)	(1,042,186)
Capital Improvement Fund	(9960)	(1,426,431)	(1,648,668)	(1,703,834)	(675,583)	(675,583)
General Fund	(9965)	(1,528,319)	(1,766,430)	(1,825,593)	(1,098,462)	(1,098,462)
WWTP Fund - Debt Service	(9966)	(1,367,789)	(1,367,789)	(1,500,000)	(2,362,214)	(2,362,214)
WWTP Fund for Facility Accrual		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)			
WWTP Fund for Operations	(9970)				(1,950,000)	(1,950,000)
Capital Improvement Fund - For PAC Funding	(9975)				(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
2021 GO Bond Fund for Fire Station / PW Facility			(1,250,000)			
Disaster Recovery Fund to replenish	(9969)			(1,000,000)	(500,000)	
		(7,297,726)	(13,408,405)	(7,822,481)	(9,828,445)	(8,628,445)
Debt Service		(238,810)	(239,310)	(239,309)	(240,845)	(240,845)
Total Transfers and Other		(967,876)	(3,311,490)	4,918,712	(146,699)	(3,446,699)
Excess Revenue over (under) Expenditures & Transfers		4,024,446	(2,233,328)	9,696,664	(15,301,117)	(4,993,934)
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1(Net of Fixed Assets)		4,921,870	8,946,316	6,712,988	16,409,652	8,827,158
Ending Fund Balance - June 30 (Net of Fixed Assets)		8,946,316	6,712,988	16,409,652	1,108,535	3,833,224

Overview of Parks Fund FY26 Budget Proposal

PARK FUND (28) FY 2026	Actual FY 2022	Actual FY 2023	Actual FY 2024	Original Budget FY 2025	Proposed Budget FY 2026
Sales Tax	1,781,332	1,884,192	1,955,859	1,945,891	2,046,466
Usage Fees	15,725	68,350	37,100	62,000	62,000
Refundable Deposits	(1,165)	250	200	0	0
Sales of Assets	0	1,544	0	0	0
Reimbursment				0	0
Donations				0	0
Interest	11,876	56,179	107,482	20,000	20,000
Total Revenue	1,807,768	2,010,515	2,100,641	2,027,891	2,128,466
Total Personal Services	535,057	510,355	616,754	947,161	1,079,590
Total Materials & Supplies	158,689	173,293	188,297	291,153	291,153
Total Other Services	195,119	220,363	256,384	242,445	337,002
Total expenditurees	888,865	904,011	1,061,435	1,480,759	1,707,745
Transfer from General Fund					
Transfer to Capital Improvement Fund	(220,000)	(220,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)
Excess of Revenue over (under) Expenditures	698,903	886,504	654,206	162,132	35,721
Fund Balance - July 1	2,772,240	3,471,143	4,357,647	5,011,853	5,488,392
Fund Balance - June 30	3,471,143	4,357,647	5,011,853	5,173,985	5,524,113

Handout attachment to item 3 on Work Session Agenda

3/24/25

GO! PLAN

2025 Plan Update

Bixby
Broken Arrow
Claremore
Collinsville
Coweta
Glenpool
Jenks
Owasso
Sand Springs
Sapulpa
Skiatook
Tulsa

INCOG conducted a Request for Proposals (RFP) and received four proposals.

RDG Planning and Design from Omaha, NE selected based on:

- Experience in bicycle and pedestrian planning
- Significant Oklahoma planning experience
- Quality of the proposal and proposed planning approach

INCOG **John Tankard**

RDG PLANNING • DESIGN **Marty Shukert**

PROJECT TEAM

GARVER

Project Team
Juliet Richey, Urban Planning Leader
Michael Winterscheidt, Municipal Transportation Team Leader
Derek Linn, Urban Planning Project Manager
Damon Domer, Project Manager

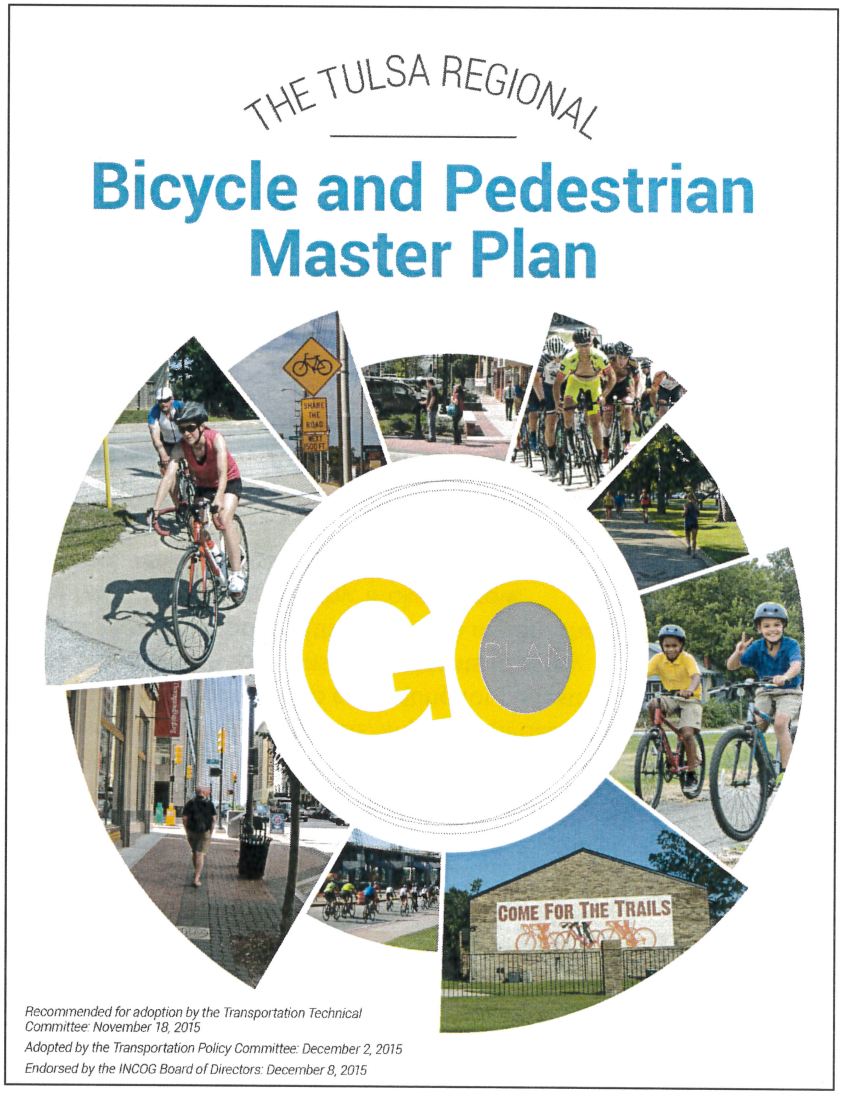
VENICE COMMUNICATIONS, INC

Project Team
Jayne Siemens, President

GO! PLAN

2015 GO! Plan

- 2015 Plan led by INCOG for 11 participating communities
- Outlines priorities for capital projects for sidewalks, trails, and other bicycle facilities
- Used in the prioritization of federal grant funding and selection of funded projects in the region



2025 Plan Update

- Plan Advisory Committee made of representatives from communities
- Revising regional and local bicycle maps
- Enhancing the pedestrian portion of the plan
- Two primary components
  - Regional Plan
  - Community Plans

Bea Aamodt

Advisory Committee Organizations
City of Bixby
City of Broken Arrow
City of Glenpool
City of Jenks
City of Owasso
City of Sand Springs
City of Sapulpa
City of Tulsa
Downtown Tulsa Partnership
Metro Transit
Oklahoma Department of Transportation
River Parks Authority
Tulsa Health Department
Tulsa Public Schools
The Center for Individuals with Physical Challenges
Tulsa Day Center
Visit Tulsa
Community Cycling Representatives
Disabled/Older Adult Community Representative
Public Artist

15 public open houses held across the rergion

100,000s reached through television, radio, social media, and print media

Survey - ~350 responses
Online Interface - ~300 responses

GO! PLAN MASTER MEDIA REPORT

VENICE COMMUNICATIONS, INC

Total National TV Audience 675,200	Total National TV Publicity USD $72,468	Total Local TV Audience 675,200	Total Local TV Publicity USD $72,468
Total Radio Audience 300,203		Total Publicity Value USD $1,958	
Total Online + Print Audience 541,685		Total Online + Print Publicity USD $12,318	
Total Social Followers 2,178,774		Total Social Publicity USD $1,198	

Total Number of Clips 104

KJRH

Time Jul 30, 2024 9:00 AM EDT
Type Post
Language English

Followers 193.8K

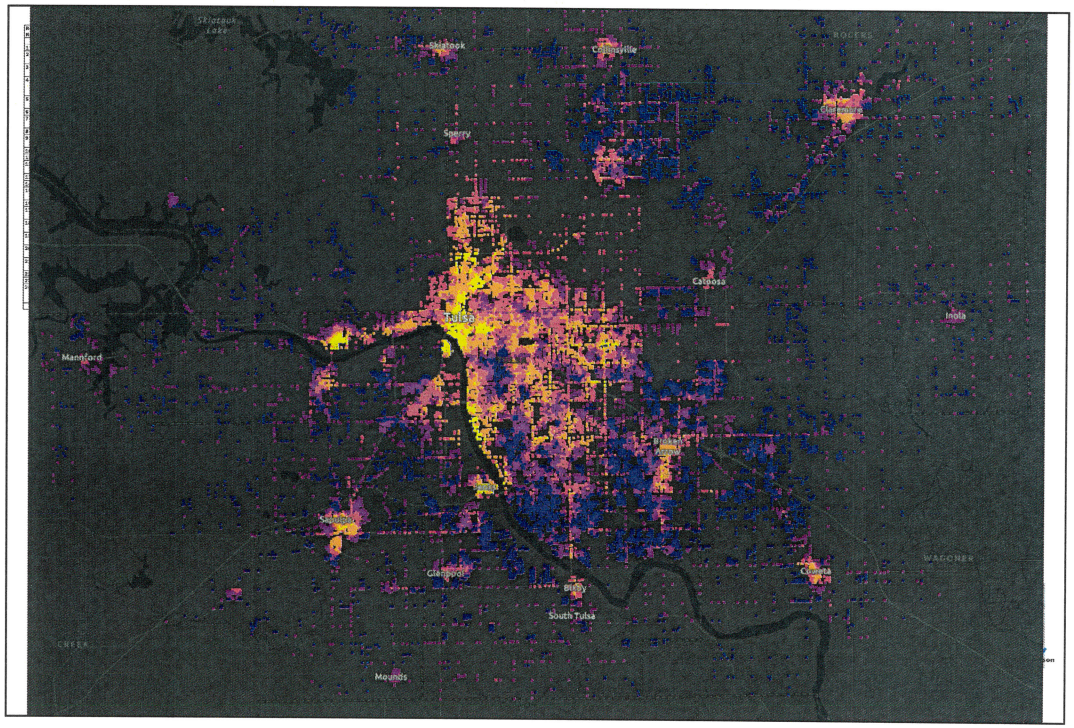
The Indian Nations Council of Governments will update the bike and pedestrian master plan for the Tulsa metropolitan area, called GO! Plan. INCOG and the Metropolitan Planning Organization will hold public meetings this week.

project initiation | regional plan development | community plans development | project completion

MARCH 2024 · APRIL · MAY · JUNE · JULY · AUGUST · SEPTEMBER · OCTOBER · NOVEMBER · DECEMBER · JANUARY 2025 · FEBRUARY · MARCH · APRIL · MAY · JUNE · JULY · AUGUST · SEPTEMBER

Product of Regional Planning Process

- Draft regional bicycle network map
- GIS analysis of pedestrian conditions in each of the participating communities
  - Online interface
- Recorded interviews with all Plan Advisory Committee members studied for plan insights



Questions?

Website: www.goplanupdate.com

Bixby Online GIS Interface: www.tinyurl.com/bixbypeca

For follow-up questions, please contact John Tankard at jtankard@incog.org

Handout attachment to item 4 on Work Session Agenda

3/24/25

Jacobs

Haikey Creek Biosolids Improvements Update - PFAS Implications

RMUA Board Meeting

March 12, 2025

©Jacobs 2024

PFAS in Wastewater Implications - What changed since Haikey Upgrade Plan in 2021?

- PFAS in wastewater is universal as WRRF's are passive receivers
  - PFAS tends to sequester to sludge and ultimately biosolids
  - Health concerns exist about PFAS in biosolids being land applied
- EPA issued a DRAFT Risk Assessment for PFOA and PFOS in biosolids on January 15, 2025 – Comment period open until April 16
  - Not a rule, not guidance, does not address risk to the general public
- Strategies to manage PFAS in biosolids implemented state by state
  - Fear based Maine, Connecticut legislated total bans in 2022 and 2024 respectively
  - Science based Michigan, Wisconsin, New York some restrictions (highly effective and Michigan's program endorsed by EPA before draft risk assessment issued)
  - Water based California focused on surface and drinking water not biosolids
- Oklahoma is considering a total ban on land application of biosolids

Oklahoma Legislative Updates – Senate Bill 3 moved forward

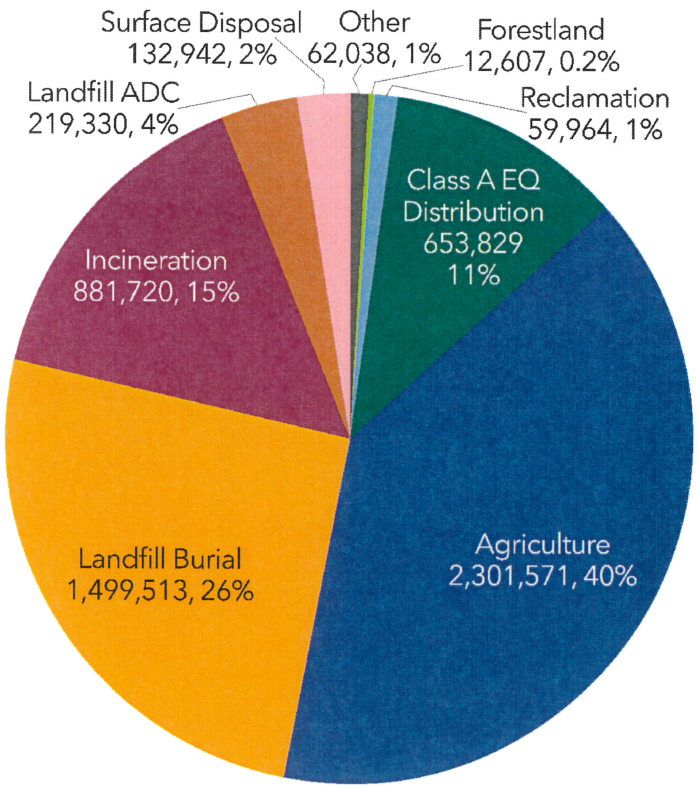
- Senate Bill 3
  - Sponsors: Sen. Grant Green, Rep. John George, and Sen Warren Hamilton
  - 25% progression; Unanimously passed Senate Energy Committee on March 6th
  - An Act relating to biosolids; prohibiting land application of certain materials upon certain date; prohibiting issuance of certain permits; requiring cessation of certain actions by certain dates; requiring plan submission by certain permittees by certain date; directing rule promulgation; defining terms; providing for codification; and declaring an emergency.
  - By September 1, 2025, any person or entity permitted to land apply sludge/biosolids shall submit a plan for full cessation of such actions to the Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).
  - By September 1, 2025, all persons or entities permitted to land apply sludge/biosolids shall reduce the amount of such material land applied by at least twenty-five percent (25%).
  - By September 1, 2026, all persons or entities permitted to apply sludge/biosolids shall reduce the amount of such material land applied by at least fifty percent (50%).
  - On and after July 1, 2027, land application of sludge and biosolids material is hereby prohibited.
  - This bill will be sent to the floor for voting by the Senate and House.

Oklahoma Legislative Updates - Senate Bill 268 and House Bill 1726 did not move forward

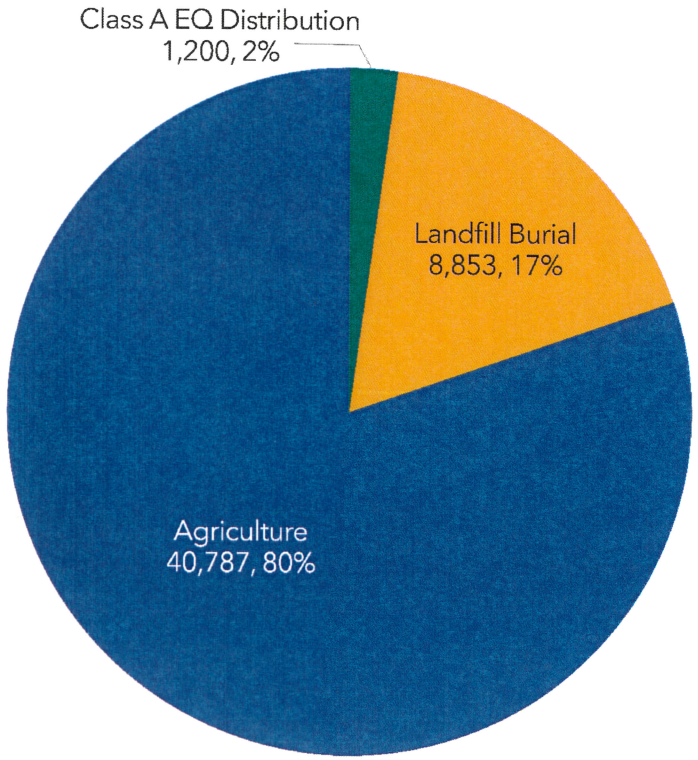
- Senate Bill 268
  - Sponsors: Sen. Shane Jett and Rep. Jim Shaw
  - Also sponsors of House Bill 1726 with similar language
  - 25% progression, referred to Senate Energy Committee on 17 February
  - An Act relating to biosolids; defining terms; prohibiting land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of certain materials; providing exception to prohibition; providing jurisdiction for enforcement; directing production of report by the Department of Environmental Quality; specifying contents of report; requiring delivery of report by certain date; requiring the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to develop removal, remediation, and recovery plans for certain agricultural producers; directing production of report by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry; providing for codification; and declaring an emergency.
- House Bill 1726
  - Sponsors: Sen. Shane Jett and Rep. Jim Shaw
  - Also sponsors of Senate Bill 268 with similar language
  - 25% progression, referred to House Agriculture Committee on 4 February
  - An Act relating to biosolids; defining terms; prohibiting land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of certain materials; providing exception to prohibition; providing civil liability for violations; providing jurisdiction for enforcement; directing production of report by the Department of Environmental Quality; specifying contents of report; requiring delivery of report by certain date; requiring the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to develop removal, remediation, and recovery plans for certain agricultural producers; directing production of report by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry; providing for codification; and declaring an emergency. (blue font indicates the language not in Senate Bill 268)
- These two bills did not move forward on 6 March

How are Water Resource Recovery Facilities Managing Biosolids?

United States
Biosolids Use & Disposal 2018
(dry metric tons, %)
Total: 5,823,000



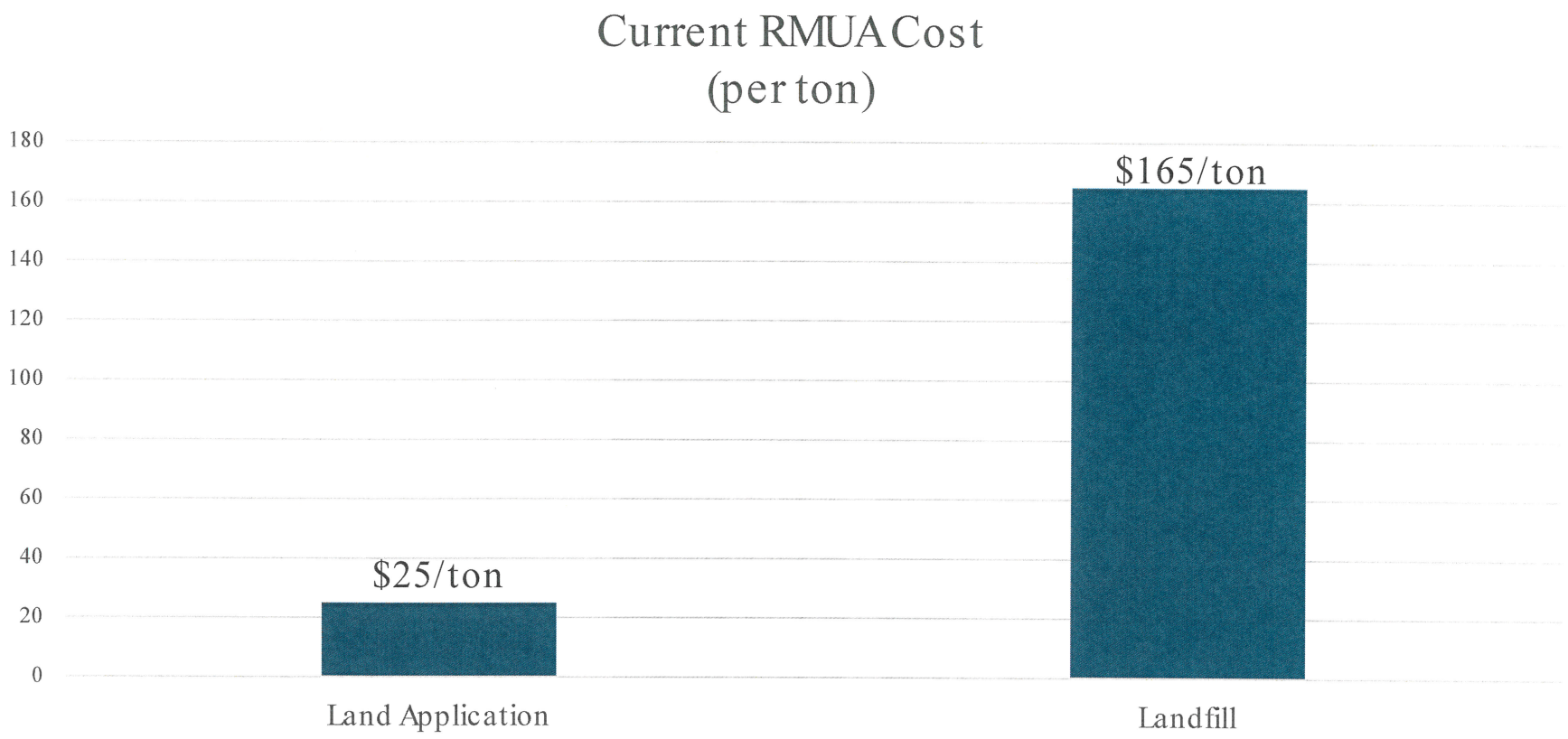
Oklahoma Biosolids Use & Disposal 2018
(dry metric tons, %)
Total: 50,900



Is landfilling an option to manage WRRF's solids?

- Landfill operators are making plans to manage solids from the region
- Landfills can receive only a limited amount of "wet" wastes
  - Typically, 10 percent of total waste stream or less due to structural fill issues.
  - Landfill operations are complicated by handling of wet wastes (biosolids cake)
  - Must blend solids with MSW before burying the solids/blend
- There are mixed views on landfilling:
  - Waste Management – don't want to take in biosolids due to capacity concerns and risk of slope failures
  - American Waste Control (current contracted landfill) & American Environmental Landfill (AEL) – no problem in taking in Tulsa's biosolids, may require some pre-treatment which they can perform (Jan 14 meeting with COT)

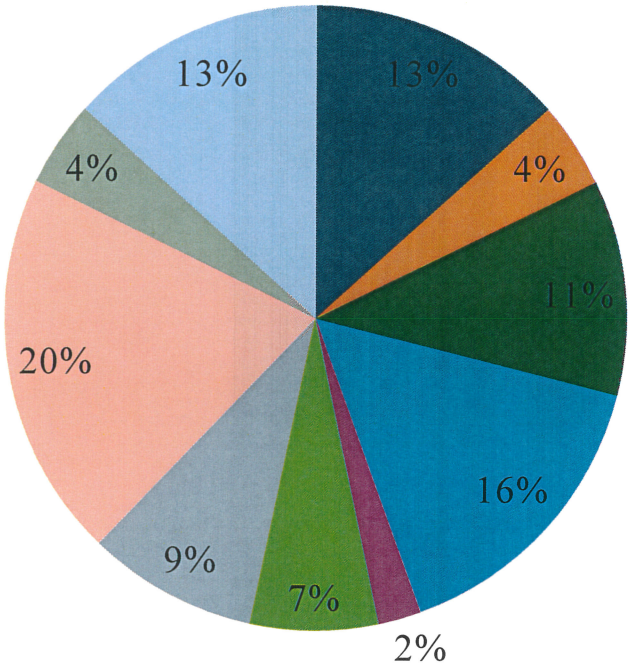
Landfill vs. Land Application



Haikey Creek Biosolids Management Strategy Development

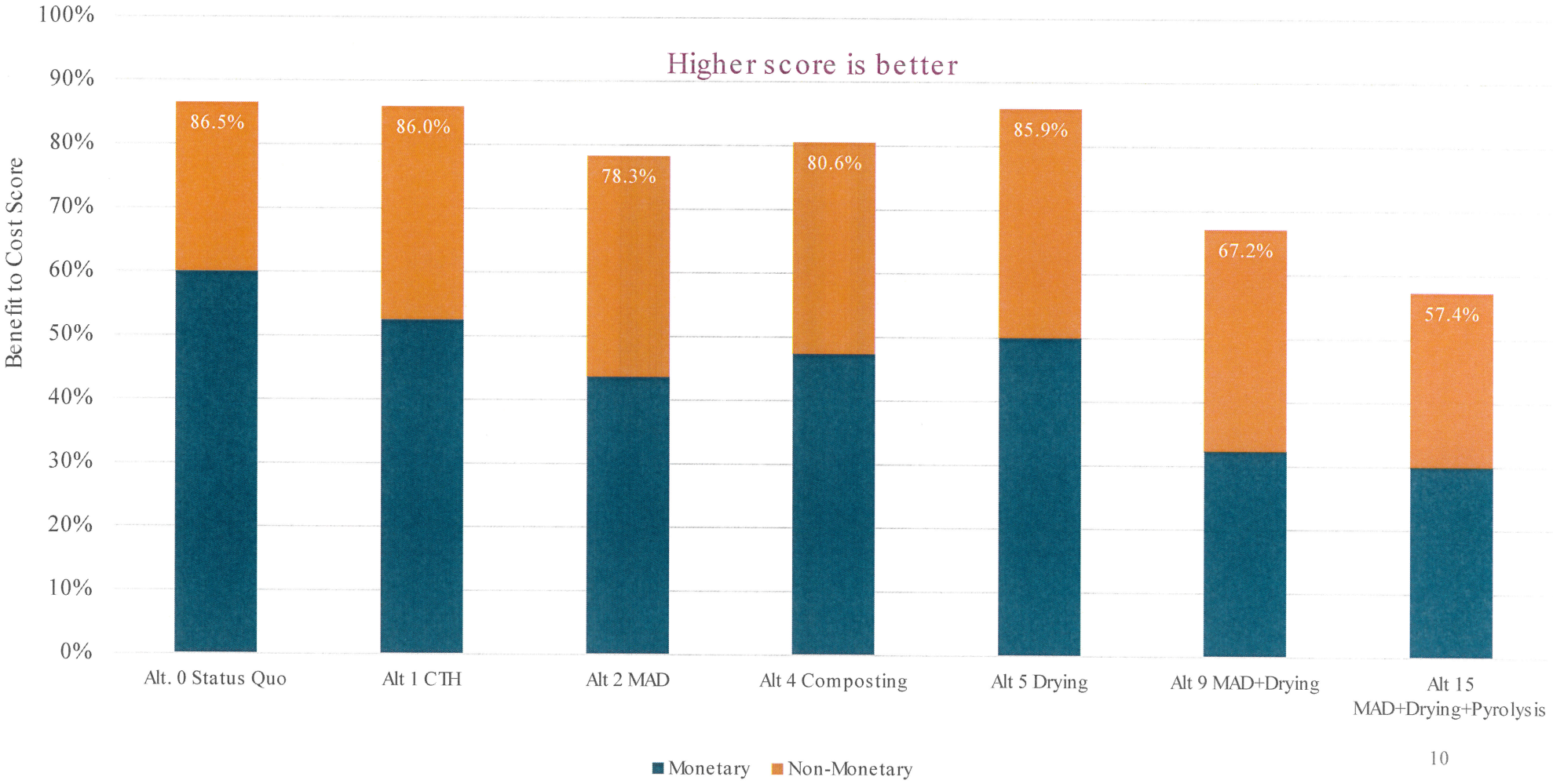
- Began biosolids upgrade evaluation in 2021
- Based on continued land application and avoidance of landfilling
- After narrowing down 40+ options through fatal flaw analysis, a detailed criteria evaluation of 16 potential technology options was performed
- Eliminated 9 of the 16 options that scored the worst in that exercise
- Performed detailed cost evaluations on 7 options (capital, O&M, Life Cycle)
- After applying non-monetary criteria to cost, the top 3 options selected for further consideration were:
  - Anaerobic Digestion
  - Thermal Drying
  - Composting
- RMUA staff toured representative technologies of these top 3 options
- The RMUA team recommended dewatering and composting for full scale design
- 2023-Awarded $9.6 M grant from US Department of Agriculture for 20% of capital cost for building a fertilizer manufacturing (dewatering and composting) facility
- 2024 design began for dewatering and composting facilities (currently at 65%)
- Currently the design work is paused

Developed Haikey Creek Non-Monetary Criteria (July 2021)



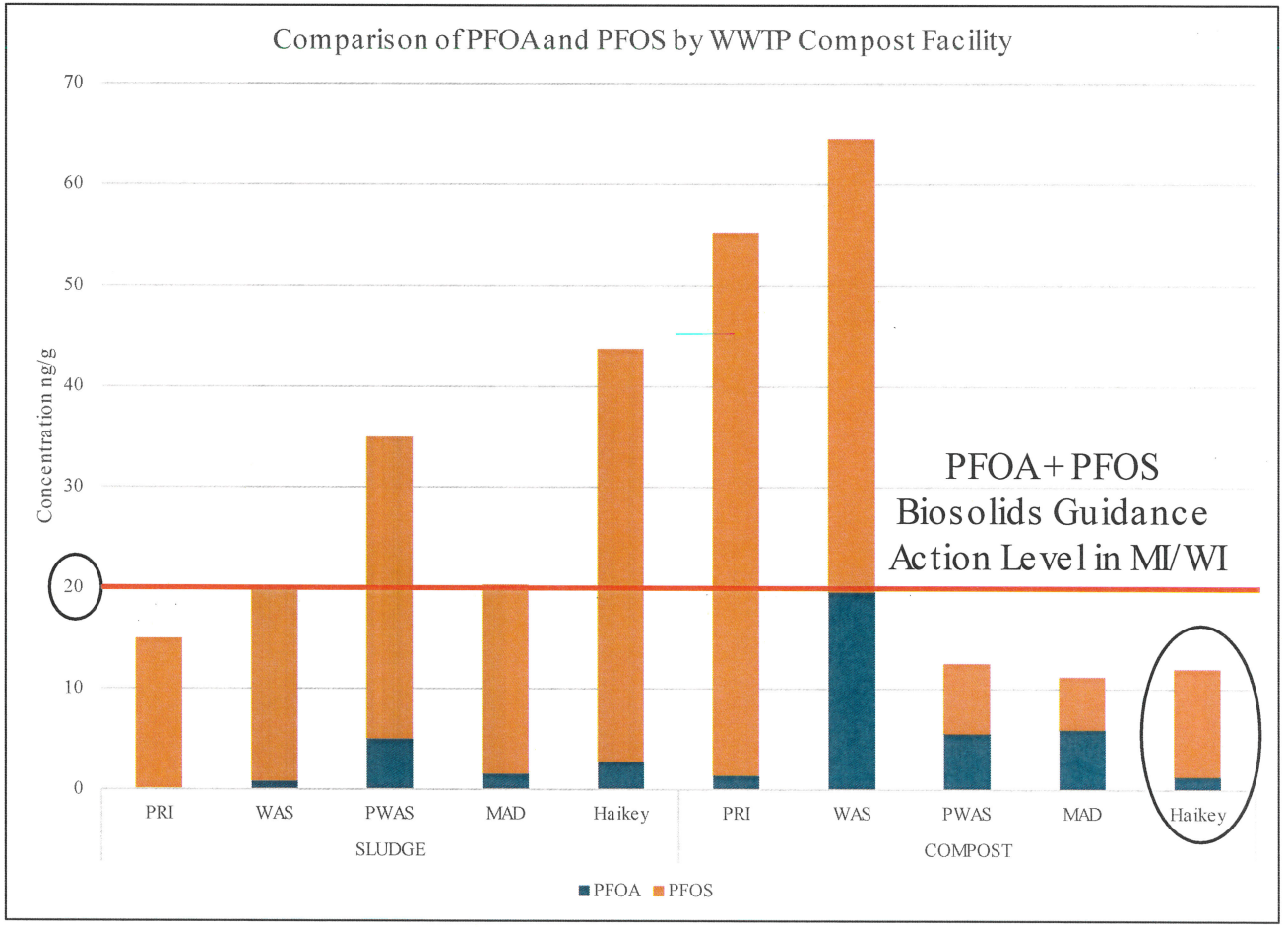
- A. Permitting Risk, 13%
- B. Beneficial Use, 4%
- C. Compatibility with Existing Systems, 11%
- D. Operational Complexity, Maintainability and Serviceability, 16%
- E. Carbon footprint, 2%
- F. Potential Public Impacts, 7%
- G. Future Flexibility and Ability to Expand, 9%
- H. Controlling own destiny in solids management, 20%
- I. Regulatory adaptability , 4%
- J. Technology maturity, 13%

Benefit to cost scores – results 60% weight to monetary cost



Haikey Creek Biosolids Compost Pilot Study PFOS and PFOA Testing Results

- Pilot testing showed Haikey biosolids compost is well below Michigan and Wisconsin guidance levels

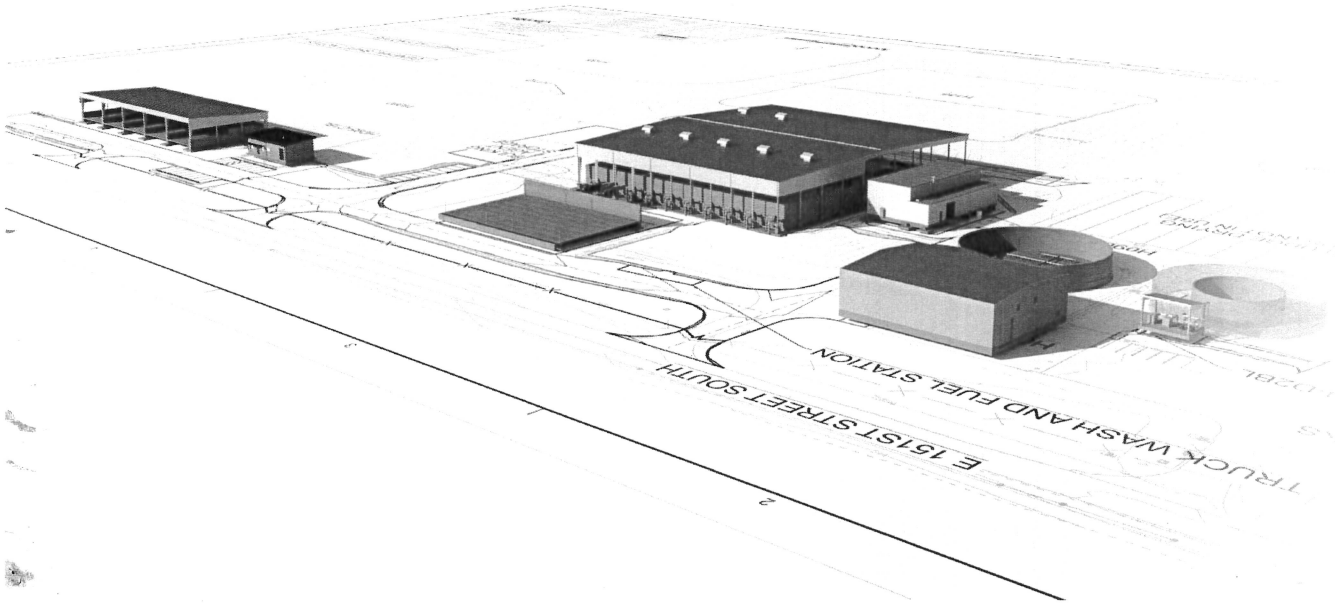


Pathways for the future and recommendations for next steps

- More source control
- Continue design of solids handling improvements
  - Storage and dewatering at a minimum
  - Reduces quantities, hauling costs and number of trucks, potential cost to landfill
- Continue with composting design or revisit thermal drying to reduce solids output quantities that may have to be landfilled
- PFAS removal technologies can be added after drying or composting (if required) and are gaining full scale operating experience
- Continue closely monitoring state legislation
- Risks of waiting
  - Potential loss of grant with USDA
  - Potential permit violation from not being able to waste solids from the plant

Jacobs

Thank you!



Haikey Creek Biosolids Improvements Update - PFAS Implications

RMUA Board Meeting

March 12, 2025

©Jacobs 2024

LEGISLATION TYPE	AFFECTED STA
Prohibits the spreading of biosolids and biosolid-derived compost as fertilizer	Maine - Passed
Passed interim requirements limiting concentration of PFOA/PFOS allowed in biosolids for recycling/land application.	Michigan – Passed New York – Passed Minnesota - Propose
State can order cleanup of PFAS-contaminated sites or seek compensation from responsible parties to pay for that cleanup	Maine – Passed
Prohibits sale of biosolids containing any detectable amount of PFAS (effective January 1, 2028).	Connecticut – Passed
State requires certain dischargers to test for PFAS before discharging wastewater or biosolids in the environment	Virginia – Passed Maryland – Passed Minnesota – Propose

NACWA

PRESIDENT
Oluwole A. "OJ" McFoy
General Manager
Buffalo Sewer Authority
Buffalo, NY

VICE PRESIDENT
Diane S. Taniguchi-Dennis
Chief Executive Officer
Clean Water Services
Hillsboro, OR

TREASURER
William J. "Mickey" Conway
Chief Executive Officer
Metro Water Recovery
Denver, CO

SECRETARY
Kyle Dreyfuss-Wells
Chief Executive Officer
Northeast Ohio Regional
Sewer District
Cleveland, OH

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Adam Krantz

1130 Connecticut Ave NW
Suite 1050
Washington DC 20036

T (202) 833-2672
F (888) 267-9505

www.nacwa.org

March 1, 2024

Honorable Daniel Didech
Illinois General Assembly
House 59th District
273-S Stratton Office Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Representative Didech:

The National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) is writing to express concerns regarding Illinois HB 5118, the "Sludge Control Act," that would ban the land application of municipal biosolids. While we appreciate your work to address constituent concerns regarding sludge management, we want to provide additional context regarding the benefits of municipal biosolids, how they are regulated, and real-world examples of unintended consequences that could likely result if the bill is passed. We would welcome the chance to work with you further on this issue.

NACWA represents the interests of over 350 publicly owned wastewater utilities of all sizes across the country. Each day these utilities provide the essential service of treating billions of gallons of our nation's wastewater and managing the millions of tons of biosolids generated as a byproduct of the wastewater treatment process in a manner that ensures the continued protection of public health and the environment. NACWA has 25 clean water agency members in Illinois, serving more than 7.5 million Illinoisans.

Our public clean water utility members are public health and environmental stewards who have invested billions of ratepayer dollars to comply with the Clean Water Act and other requirements to improve our nation's water quality. Despite these investments, NACWA member agencies in Illinois and across the country continue to face challenges associated with providing affordable clean water and beneficial biosolids, which are only growing due to emerging concerns over PFAS—which clean water agencies do not produce, use, or manufacture but are now being called upon to help mitigate and eliminate from the environment. The mere presence of PFAS in the environment, although ubiquitous in everyday commercial products, has led to concerns around biosolids land application though there is no scientific information at the moment on what concentrations of PFAS in biosolids pose risks to public health or the environment.

In providing essential public services, wastewater treatment facilities have three management options available to them to handle the immense volume of biosolids generated daily – land application, landfill disposal, and incineration. Each management option must be carried out in accordance with strict federal and state rules and regulations. Land application is the most common practice used in Illinois, with about 70 percent of biosolids generated in the state applied to land as a beneficial soil amendment. This practice has significant benefits including reducing reliance on more

costly commercial fertilizers, sequestering carbon, and putting everyday organic matter to beneficial reuse rather than into a landfill or combusted, both of which generate greenhouse gas emissions. This situation is not unique to Illinois as nationwide, the majority of municipal biosolids generated are land applied.

Similar legislation to IL HB 5118 enacted in Maine in 2022 created a major challenge for publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities by eliminating land application and making landfill disposal the only management outlet for utilities since there is no incineration option in the state. The law led to a surge in demand for landfilling, and coincidentally occurred alongside a ban on landfilling out-of-state construction debris that helps stabilize and secure landfills that accept wet municipal biosolids. A resulting biosolids storage emergency forced clean water agencies to transport their residuals great distances at significant costs. By leading more biosolids to be hauled out of state for land application or landfilling, the ban also has created additional economic and environmental costs as well as environmental justice concerns. For these reasons, to our best knowledge similar legislation has yet to be advanced in any other state.

A ban on land application in Illinois will likewise create immediate and lasting challenges to wastewater treatment agencies in the state. It will also have significant economic impacts both to wastewater utility customers and the agricultural community that relies on nutrient-rich municipal biosolids. Changes to existing biosolids management practices need to be enacted carefully and—crucially—be based on assessment of risk and sound science.

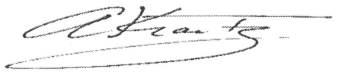
The municipally derived biosolids which our members produce are subject to stringent Clean Water Act Section 405 biosolids requirements which outline rigorous treatment requirements, pollutant restrictions, on-site application guidelines, or regulatory oversight. Notably and importantly, industrial sludges derived from industry-specific or commercial operations are not subject to the same rigorous requirements.

The Clean Water Act regulations that all municipal biosolids must comply with are based on extensive data, research, and risk assessment work that resulted in standards that are both protective of human health and the environment and attainable by clean water utilities using pretreatment requirements and other tools provided by the Act.

With PFAS growing as a national concern, U.S. EPA is currently conducting a biosolids risk assessment for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. This risk assessment is expected to be completed by December 2024. NACWA strongly believes that this assessment needs to be complete before policymakers impose prohibitions on municipal biosolids management options at the state or federal level. NACWA is also encouraging U.S. EPA to advance research into other PFAS treatment and destruction technologies to safely and economically reduce or eliminate PFAS from biosolids, such as pyrolysis and gasification that will still allow for the continued use of the nutrient-rich byproduct.

We thank you for your leadership on these critical issues and would welcome the chance to engage further as you look for solutions to address concerns in Illinois. Please do not hesitate to contact Emily Remmel (eremmel@nacwa.org) on NACWA's staff if you have any questions or would like to discuss.

Sincerely,



Adam Krantz
CEO

NACWA Suggested Biosolids Land Application Principles and Talking Points – September 2022

What are municipal biosolids? As part of the wastewater treatment process, liquids are separated from solids. The solids are then treated and result in a semisolid product referred to as biosolids. Wastewater agencies nationwide generate nearly 7.2 million dry metric tons of this byproduct annually, which they manage through three primary methods – incineration, landfilling, and land application. Each of these options are critical to utilities across the country, have undergone decades of scientific study, and are governed by a robust set of federal and state regulations to ensure the safety and sustainability of each method.

Land application puts the biosolids that every community generates into productive use, improving sustainability. The majority of biosolids generated across the country are put on farmland for fertilizer, and for important reasons. EPA and many states regulate biosolids land application and past studies have shown that land applying biosolids is safe for the environment. Land application offers multiple benefits including recycling nutrients to improve soil health and vegetative growth, restoring vitality to degraded lands, sequestering carbon, and enhancing the capacity of soil to absorb and hold water.

Biosolids land application also reduces reliance on manufactured chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which ultimately reduces the amount of the hazardous constituents found in chemical fertilizers and pesticides from entering and impacting waterways. In addition to the multiple environmental benefits, biosolids provide a more affordable option for farmers compared to chemical fertilizer.

I am being asked by my Board, the public, the press, and/or farmers if my utility's biosolids are safe for land application. What do I say? Decades of study at the federal and state levels have found land application to be safe, when done in accordance with established regulations.[1] The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) all support biosolids land application. Nearly every U.S. state and Canadian province regulates and allows biosolids land application and biosolids have been widely used on farms and other lands across North America for decades.

Many major universities have studied biosolids use on soils and accept the safety of this management practice, finding little risk when used according to regulations.[2] *To date, no findings or determinations by any federal agencies related to PFAS or the presence of PFAS in biosolids have called into question any of the existing studies or regulations that have found land application to be safe*.

What about the recent EPA health advisories for certain PFAS in drinking water, or EPA's action to propose a rule identifying certain PFAS chemicals as a hazardous substance? How do these actions impact biosolids? EPA's recent health advisories for certain PFAS compounds in drinking water are based on an initial, limited scientific understanding of the potential impact of those compounds on humans over a *lifetime* of consuming the chemicals *through drinking water*. There is no scientifically

---

[1] The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Institute of Food and Agriculture published a report in June 2020 (Research Committee W4170) that contains an excellent bibliography with many of the studies completed over the years on land application of biosolids. The report was developed to rebut claims from a U.S. EPA Office of Inspector General Report raising questions about the biosolids program.

NACWA does not suggest that utilities share the USDA report directly with the press or others as it is extremely technical in nature. However, the report does include references to individual studies from the federal government, academics and other entities if utilities are asked about examples of past studies on land application.

[2] See Footnote 1.

defensible way to apply those health advisory levels when evaluating PFAS risk in biosolids nor the levels of PFAS in biosolids. People do not drink biosolids and any comparison between the health advisory levels and quantities of PFAS in biosolids is inappropriate and not scientifically valid. EPA is working on a separate PFAS risk assessment designed specifically for biosolids; this assessment will evaluate any potential risks to human health and the environment due to the presence of PFAS in biosolids. EPA will update its existing regulations, if necessary, when that assessment is done.

Similarly, the EPA rule proposal to classify PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) does not fundamentally change the current regulatory environment governing biosolids. The proposal must still undergo rigorous public review and comment, and EPA must then go through an extensive review and response to the public comments before finalizing the rule. EPA has also made clear in its communications around the proposal that the intent of the proposal is not impact the operations of public clean water agencies.[3] Additionally, it is highly unlikely that wastewater treatment plants will release enough PFOA or PFOS (one pound or more over a 24-hour period) to trigger CERCLA's reporting requirements.

Switching away from land application is complicated, facility specific, and creates significant tradeoffs. Before considering any limits on land application, we must consider the potential alternatives. Biosolids cannot be avoided or eliminated; they are produced by human beings using the sewer system 24/7/365 and changing management methods is no easy task given the volume that is produced daily. The three primary management options—land application, landfilling, and incineration—each have tradeoffs that utilities have carefully evaluated before determining which option or combination of options makes the most sense for their community. In many cases, land application has been viewed as the most environmentally responsible option.

For most utilities that are land applying, sending biosolids to a landfill would likely be the next available option. But doing so creates increased demand for landfills. Landfill use also may be constrained by the high liquid content of the biosolids and concerns about landfill stability. Landfills are carefully scrutinizing wastes they receive as they are also under pressure due to PFAS concerns.

Landfills receive PFAS in a wide range of household and commercial wastes, which will enter landfill leachate that may ultimately get sent back to wastewater treatment plants – so landfilling biosolids (or any product) does not eliminate the potential problem. There are also concerns, in some cases, over where landfills are located, including potential impacts on environmental justice communities and the impacts of emissions and hauling-related nuisances.

Reliance on sewage sludge incineration is a limited option given the decline in overall sewage sludge incinerator capacity because of rising operational costs due to increasing pollution control requirements and local opposition to the siting of new incinerator units. There is also uncertainty about the fate of PFAS through incineration and concern that PFAS may not be completely destroyed but rather transported into surrounding communities through air emissions.

---

[3] EPA noted in its press release announcing the rule that it is "committed to doing further outreach and engagement to hear from impacted communities, wastewater utilities, businesses, farmers and other parties during the consideration of the proposed rule."

Regulatory actions need to be practical and focused on reducing risk. PFAS is not the first chemical class to raise biosolids concerns. EPA is required to regularly assesses biosolids pollutant trends and is mandated by law to identify new pollutants present in biosolids. EPA studies the pollutants to understand their fate and transport and potential risk to public health and the environment. If risk is found from biosolids, EPA starts a process to regulate and set standards.

Work at EPA to conduct a risk assessment for PFAS in biosolids is underway and should be complete by 2024. If EPA determines that the risk from PFAS warrants additional regulation of biosolids, clean water utilities will do their part to meet those new standards.

However, EPA initiating a risk assessment does not mean that a risk will be found. For example, EPA has studied many chemicals, including dioxins and furans, which are toxic to public health. But the low levels found in biosolids, combined with limited exposure, has shown that there is no need for regulatory standards.[4] This science-driven process must also play out around action on PFAS; and in doing so, will improve confidence related to biosolids safety.

Utilities are partners in reducing PFAS. Clean water agencies do not manufacture or create PFAS. Clean water agencies exist to protect public health and the environment. While clean water agencies cannot control what they receive, through tools such as the Clean Water Act (CWA) pretreatment program they can work with industries in their service area to limit pollutants being disposed of in their wastewater systems. This includes using the pretreatment program to limit discharges of PFAS to the sewer system.

Critically, however, pretreatment controls can only address concentrated and known industrial or commercial sources. Clean water utilities do not have authority to control or reduce sources of PFAS from homes and many businesses. And because PFAS are ubiquitous in the environment and found in virtually every home and residential waste stream, industrial controls alone cannot eliminate PFAS entering our water systems. This may put utilities in an impossible situation if extremely low levels, even below the levels of detection, are set by EPA or states as actionable levels.

Manufacturers should have ultimate responsibility and accountability and polluters should pay. Actions to address PFAS, including changes to biosolids management, can be extremely costly for communities. This is due to the ubiquity of PFAS after its decades of commercial use, the technical challenges of treating chemicals *designed* for indestructability, and the extremely low levels (part per trillion) being found to potentially pose health risks in drinking water. Those who manufactured these chemicals should be responsible for any needed remediation and the ultimate transition away from PFAS use. Public water and sewer utilities and their customers should not bear the potentially staggering costs of cleanup.

Controlling PFAS will require producers and distributers of the chemicals to reduce or eliminate their continued use in everyday products and industrial processes. Reducing or eliminating PFAS in clean water systems while the pollutants are still being widely used in commerce is a losing battle and an inefficient use of resources. The clean water sector supports source reduction and pollution prevention for PFAS, just as it has with other chemicals in the past.

Controlling and reducing the prevalence of PFAS that are of known significant concern must be addressed through federal laws and regulations that prevent their manufacture and use in commerce

[4] https://www.epa.gov/biosolids/dioxins-sewage-sludge

and/or their release to the environment. Absent any coordinated, comprehensive action to substantially curb the manufacture, use, and disposal of PFAS, states and communities will still have a PFAS problem regardless of steps taken to control biosolids.

FOR UTILITIES CURRENTLY SAMPLING OR DOING SOURCE IDENTIFICATION FOR PFAS - Clean water utilities are committed to better understanding how PFAS may be entering their wastewater treatment systems. In advance of EPA standards, many utilities and some states have begun proactively studying and assessing PFAS coming into their systems via wastewater streams, leaving in effluent or residuals, and throughout the watershed. In some cases, the data and information are helping point to concentrated sources of PFAS such as industrial users that can be targeted for source reductions. At the same time, the data show the ubiquity of PFAS across the environment at low levels due to everyday domestic use of the chemicals, underscoring the importance of new federal and/or state controls on how and when these chemicals are used.

CITY OF
BROKEN ARROW
Where opportunity lives

Office of the City Manager

March 19, 2025

State of Oklahoma Legislators
State Capitol Building
2300 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

RE: CITY OF BROKEN ARROW RESOLUTION 1636 – A RESOLUTION OPPOSING TOTAL BAN OF LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS

Dear Honorable State Legislator:

During the current State of Oklahoma legislative session, several Bills regarding the total ban of the land application, sale, and/or distribution of treated wastewater sewer sludge and/or biosolids have been introduced and debated in various Senate or House Committees. Most of these Bills are tied to the uncertainties and concerns associated with the family of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances more commonly referred to as PFAS. No question that these chemical compounds need to be addressed, but we need to ensure that we follow the more current and accurate scientific-based approaches. If we overreact, our actions can have devasting consequences to our communities and ultimately to our state.

On March 18, 2025, the governing body of the City of Broken Arrow approved and authorized the execution of Resolution 1636 and directed the City Manager to communicate this resolution to our elected officials and other important stakeholders. Enclosed, please find Resolution 1636 as well as a brief Overview of Proposed Impacts should any of these Bills become law. On behalf of the governing body, Broken Arrow requests that you oppose these Bills and, we likewise encourage you to work with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) to establish and adopt a more comprehensive sewer sludge and biosolids management plan for the entire state of Oklahoma that meets the regulations and rules of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In addition, the City of Broken Arrow looks forward to your favorable response to this Resolution and is willing to meet with you and discuss the matter in more detail should you desire. Thank you for your attention and consideration regarding the critical matter. You may reach out to me at 918-259-2400.

Respectfully,

Michael L. Spurgeon
City Manager

xc: City of Broken Arrow Council Members
Mr. Kenneth D. Schwab, P.E., S.E., CFM, Assistant City Manager – Operations
Mr. Timothy Robins, P.E., Utilities Director

RESOLUTION NO. 1636

A RESOLUTION OF THE BROKEN ARROW CITY COUNCIL REGARDING PROPOSED STATE-MANDATED RESTRICTIONS OF MUNICIPAL SEWER SLUDGE OR BIOSOLIDS DISPOSAL AND THE CITY OF BROKEN ARROW'S OPPOSITION TO THE PASSING OF OKLAHOMA SENATE BILLS SB003 AND SB268, AS WELL AS OKLAHOMA HOUSE BILL HB1726

WHERAS, the City of Broken Arrow, and the Broken Arrow Municipal Authority (BAMA), its public trust, is committed to protecting the health, safety, and welfare of its residents and those of the state of Oklahoma; and

WHEREAS, the City of Broken Arrow solely owns and operates the Lynn Lane Wastewater Treatment Plant, and jointly owns and operates the Haikey Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant in conjunction with the Regional Metropolitan Utility Authority (RMUA); and

WHEREAS, the City of Broken Arrow uses and implements effective and efficient sewer sludge and biosolids management techniques that comply with all federal, state, and local rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, these sewer sludge and biosolids management techniques more specifically include land application and disposal of treated product at a landfill; and

WHEREAS, land application of treated waste byproduct of municipal wastewater treatment operations has been a federally accepted and state-approved safe, and cost-effective option since treatment of wastewater operations commenced; and

WHEREAS, the chemicals known as PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulfonate) and PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid), collectively and incorrectly referred to as "Forever Chemicals," are synthetic substances that have gained widespread attention due to their commonplace in the environment, their persistence against degradation, and their potential health impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued guidelines for PFOS and PFOA regarding drinking water but has only recently released a "draft" risk-assessment for their presence in wastewater sewer sludge and biosolids, thereby leaving state governments to individually determine appropriate regulatory actions; and

WHEREAS, states are generally adopting three (3) main approaches regulating PFOS and PFOA in sewer sludge and biosolids management, more specifically including: (1) "non-scientific" emotional-based approaches based on public opinion, such as total bans on land application; (2) a "scientific" restrictions-based approaches that seek to set certain specific chemical composition limitations on the product supported by scientific evidence; and (3) a "scientific" producer-based approaches that seeks to regulate the amount that can be released into a sanitary sewer collection system at the point of discharge to the system; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 003 (SB003) proposes a total ban on the land application of any sewage sludge and biosolid material, Senate Bill 268 (SB268) prohibits the application and sale of such materials, and House Bill 1726 (HB1726) focuses on prohibiting the land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of biosolids and certain materials containing sewer sludge; and

WHEREAS, the passage of these bills would immediately create state-wide hardships and result in the following: (1) funding shortfalls due to increased capital and operational costs for each municipal utility provider, (2) potential landfill capacity availability and sustainability impacts, (3) elimination of beneficial uses generated from the treated waste product, (4) elimination of other viable alternatives thereby inducing market instability, and (5) infringement upon property-owner rights therefore creating unnecessary legal challenges and unintended consequences to the residents of Broken Arrow, as well as other Oklahomans; and

WHEREAS, the City of Broken Arrow supports the "scientific-based" approaches to managing PFOS and PFOA in sewer sludge and biosolids, emphasizing the need to apply "peer-reviewed" scientific evidence in the decision-making process to develop statutes and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the proposed bills, as presented, are seen as misdirected in focus, premature in nature, based on emotional concerns and not scientific evidence, and are contrary to current federal or state proper authority's understandings and position regarding this subject matter; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, as follows:

- Formally opposes the passage of Oklahoma Senate Bill 003, Oklahoma Senate Bill 268, and Oklahoma House Bill 1726.
- Urges the Oklahoma State Legislature to reconsider these identified bills and work collaboratively with Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and local governments to develop more balanced and effective waste management regulations that are based upon a more comprehensive and scientific-based understanding,
- Directs the City Manager to communicate this resolution to the appropriate state legislators and other stakeholders.
- Encourages residents and local businesses to express their concerns regarding these bills to their appropriate state elected officials.

ADOPTED by the Council: March 18, 2025.

Mayor

ATTEST:

(SEAL) City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

TOTAL BAN OF LAND APPLICATION
OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED IMPACTS
MARCH 13, 2025

1.0) **Misaligned Focus.** As written, the bills focus on the result of the chemical constituents in wastewater not the cause of the compounds.
- 1.1) Municipalities are "passive receivers" not active generators of the chemical compounds of concerns.
- 1.2) Greater legislation on the actual product manufacturing process and on pretreatment requirements at the producer end will be more effective.

2.0) **Inadequate Timeline.** As written, the bills do not allow for a realistic timeline to implement the desired action.
- 2.1) Municipalities need more time to implement the change due to design, permitting, and construction schedules required to ensure public health and safety.
- 2.2) Manufactures may need more time to address supply chain shortages of and lead time to fabricate certain specific equipment require to implement the changes.

3.0) **Funding Constraints.** As written, the bills will create immediate funding shortfalls in municipality's balanced budgets that will need to re-evaluated and re-prioritized, potentially pushing back critical projects, to implement the timelines.
- 3.1) Significant capital improvement costs will be associated with the desired change that will be passed on to the rate payers immediately.
- 3.2) Substantial operational and maintenance costs likewise will occur with the desired improvements and will be passed on to the rate payers.

4.0) **Diminished Beneficial Uses.** As written, the bills will eliminate several beneficial uses of the end byproduct of the municipal treatment of the waste process.
- 4.1) Beneficial uses in the agricultural industry, forest reclamation efforts, and commercial and private composting activities will be eliminated.
- 4.2) To replace the loss of these beneficial uses, other synthetic alternates may create adverse economic impacts and other health concerns for the end users.

5.0) **Landfill Limitations.** As written, the bills eliminate federally accepted and state-approved alternatives, that coupled with the cost-prohibitive reality of other alternatives, effectively force municipalities to dispose of treated waste byproducts in landfills.
- 5.1) Legitimate concerns with respect to the availability and the subsequent sustainability regarding actual and future capacities of the landfills within the state.
- 5.2) "State-forced" single disposal method reduces the competitive market thereby driving up cost fluctuations without cost controls measures to assist.

6.0) **Legal Challenges.** As written, the bills most likely will create legal challenges on its constitutionality since it arbitrarily restricts and eliminates certain specific property rights from land-owners without due cause or just compensation.