

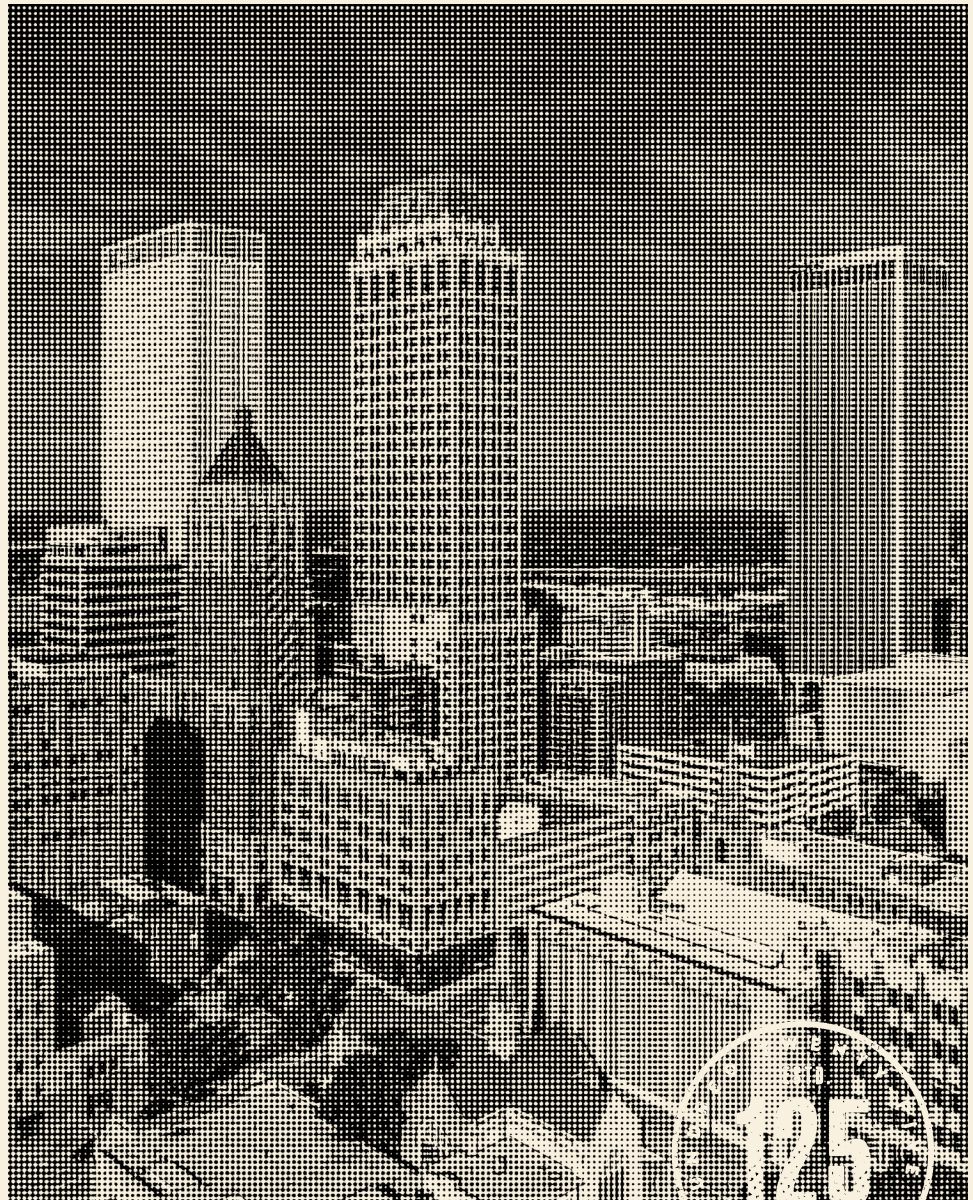
2022

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Year Ended: June 30, 2022

2022

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



Tulsa CITY OF
A New Kind of Energy.

Officers

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

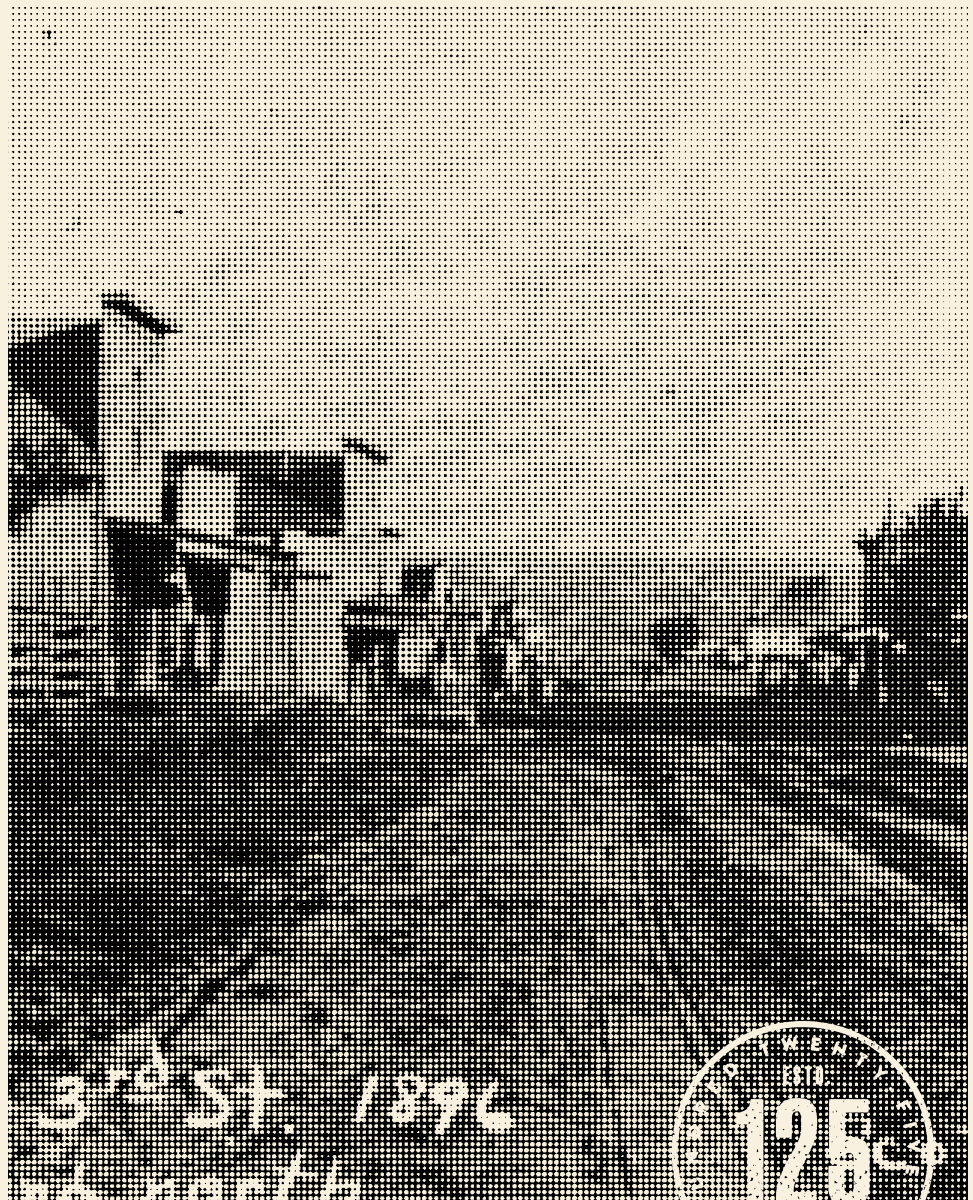
Year Ended: June 30, 2022

1896

Mayor
G.T. Bynum

Director of Finance
Tammy Pitts

Controller
Norman E. Kildow
CPA, MBA, CPFO



Prepared by
the City of Tulsa
Finance Department

**CITY OF TULSA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
Year ended June 30, 2022**

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Section 1

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma

1905



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
175 E. Second Street, Suite 1570
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

December 22, 2022

Honorable Mayor, City Auditor, City Council and Citizens of the City of Tulsa:
City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

We are pleased to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma (the City) for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is provided to give detailed information about the financial position and activities of the City.

City management is responsible for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of presentations, including all disclosures. We believe the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects and is presented in a manner which fairly sets forth the financial position and results of operations of the City. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting and based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control which are established for this purpose. The objective of a system of internal controls is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Under Oklahoma state law, municipalities are to publish a complete set of audited financial statements. This report fulfills that requirement for the year ended June 30, 2022. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed report is accurate in all material respects and is organized in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position and results of operations of the City as measured by the financial activity of its various funds. The accompanying disclosures are necessary to enable the reader to gain the full understanding of the City's financial affairs.

Independent Auditor's Report

The basic financial statements and related notes have been audited by RSM US LLP, an independent firm of Certified Public Accountants. RSM US LLP concluded that there was a reasonable basis to render an unmodified opinion on the financial statements of each opinion unit that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, concluding that the basic financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The independent auditor's report can be found on page A-1 of the Financial Section of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Grant awards were audited under the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), and the Compliance report will be issued separately.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Management's discussion and analysis immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE CITY OF TULSA

The City encompasses an area of approximately 201.5 square miles located in northeastern Oklahoma, at the edge of the foothills of the Ozarks, along the Arkansas River. The northeastern part of Oklahoma is often called "Green Country" due to its wooded terrain in the rolling Ozark foothills. With an elevation of 700 feet above sea level and its temperate climate, the City experiences continually changing weather conditions during all four seasons of the year. The average daily temperature is 61 degrees and the average annual rainfall is 41 inches.

Incorporated on January 8, 1898 and following the discovery in 1901 of oil in the nearby town of Red Fork, Tulsa grew quickly, reaching a population of 7,298 by statehood in 1907. Tulsa's current population is 417,298 people, representing a 0.5% increase over 2021. Tulsa, the hub and seat of Tulsa County, is the second largest city in Oklahoma, providing commerce, industrial, transportation and financial services for a metropolitan area of 1,006,400 people.

Under a Mayor-Council form of government, the Mayor, serving as the chief executive of the City, is responsible for City operations. The City Council, the legislative branch of the government, consists of nine members, each representing a distinct geographic district. The City Auditor is responsible for the City's Internal Audit Department. The Mayor and City Auditor are elected at large.

Services

The City provides a full range of basic municipal services, including police and fire protection, street construction, parks, neighborhood revitalization and land use regulation, and other infrastructure, recreational activities, and cultural events. The following services are provided through an array of legally separate entities incorporated into this report as component units:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Entity</u>
Water and sewer systems	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority
Refuse collection and disposal	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy
Airport	Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust
Urban redevelopment	Tulsa Development Authority
Public transportation	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority
Performing Arts	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust
Social and economic development	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity
Commercial leasing	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority
Arena and convention	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority
Sporting events venue	Tulsa Stadium Trust

Budgetary Process and Controls

The Mayor prepares the annual proposed budget and presents it on or before May 1st to the City Council. The Council reviews, refines, changes, and adopts it according to the policies and priorities it wishes to see implemented. The General Fund and many Special Revenue Funds with annually lapsing budgets are included in the annual budget process. The Bond Fund, Sales Tax Fund, Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Fund, American Rescue Plan Act, Federal and State Grants Fund, a portion of the Special Development Fund and non-major capital funds are budgeted periodically as estimated revenue and appropriations can be estimated. The Debt Service Fund budget is not approved by Council. The Sales Tax Fund, Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Fund, Bond Fund, Federal and State Grants Fund, American Rescue Plan Act fund, and a portion of the Special Development Fund are budgeted using multi-year project budgets.

The City maintains a system of budgetary controls with the objective of maintaining compliance with the City Charter and the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act. The legal level of budgetary control is the level at which expenditures cannot exceed appropriations. The level of control is by department and category of expenditure within a fund and also by project for capital funds. Expenditures categories are personal services, materials and supplies, other services, debt service, and capital outlay. Expenditures are cash outlays plus encumbrances and encumbrances outstanding at year-end are carried forward to be included in appropriations for the following year.

Budget actions/changes are controlled by Administrative Transfer, Mayoral Transfer, Council Transfer, or Budget Amendment. The Administrative Transfer is a transfer of funds within the same expenditure category, department, fund, and project. It is approved or denied by Budget & Planning Division Manager. The Mayoral Transfer is a transfer of funds from one expenditure category to category or from one project to another project within the same department and fund with a limit of less than \$100,000. The Mayor is given this authority annually by City Council. Council Transfers are transfers of funds from one department to another and from one expenditure category to another category or from one project to another project. A Budget Amendments is a legal means to amend (increase/decrease) the adopted budget. Both Council Transfers and Budget Amendments require an ordinance approved by City Council and Mayor.

The Local Economy and Factors Affecting Economic Conditions

The Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (TMSA) comprises 25.4% of the state's population and 30.9% of the state's economy (TMSA share equals \$57.8 billion in 2009 constant dollars).

Tulsa has a multi-facet economy including health care, retail trade, energy, aerospace, (both manufacturing and transportation), and distribution and logistics. As the Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce has reported in 2020, several of these sectors have disproportionately large concentrations of employment relative to the U.S. "Aerospace parts manufacturing is 3.4 times more concentrated in the Tulsa MSA than in the U.S.; and oil and gas production and machinery manufacturing, which is 9.5 times more concentrated, accounts for 1.8 percent of highly productive employment, which produces 11.2 percent of Tulsa's gross regional product. Tulsa's concentration of fabricated metal product manufacturing is 2.8 times the U.S. concentration, but its heat-exchanger manufacturing sub-cluster is 58.7 times more concentrated than at the U.S. level." Many of these concentrations are positioned within the metro area due to factors such as the cost of doing business being 11% below the national average and a cost of living which is 6.5% below the national average.

Tulsa has one of the shortest average commute times in the nation and is home to some of the nation's larger companies including; QuikTrip, ONEOK, and The Williams Companies. Additionally, in 2018, the International Entertainment Buyers Association declared the BOK Center as the US Arena of the Year for the third year in a row. The Brookings Institute recognized Tulsa as the top performer among US metros for Growth and Inclusion (economic growth as an outcome of regional planning).

The unemployment rate for the City, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at June 30, 2022 came in on a twelve-month rolling average at 3.4%. This was 0.3% points lower than the rate from 2021 due to the continued reduction of COVID-19 impacts.

Bond Ratings

In their report dated July 21, 2022, Standard and Poor's assigned and affirmed an AA rating with a stable outlook to the City's general obligation bonds. Moody's Investors Service assigned and affirmed the City an Aa1 rating with a stable outlook in their report dated July 22, 2022.

Long-term Financial Planning

The City of Tulsa utilizes these primary planning tools to assist policy makers in addressing near and long-term operating and infrastructure challenges: A Five-Year Financial Forecast and the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP).

Five-Year Financial Forecast -The Annual Five-Year Financial Forecast is prepared to provide policy makers with the most current information needed to make judgments about the major financial policy issues facing the City of Tulsa. It is not a detailed line-item spending plan, service delivery plan, or budget for the next five years, but an examination of how issues will affect Tulsa's financial condition. It has been designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Provide the Mayor and City Council with information about potential financial changes;
2. Provide an updated financial base by which different financing options can be judged; and
3. Provide elected officials information about the long-term impacts of current and anticipated financial policies.

As with any multi-year analysis, it is based on assumptions about the future. Of particular importance to a study of this type is the performance of the national and local economies, since tax revenues and demands for services are directly related to private sector economic activity.

Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) - In 1977, Tulsa's governing body adopted a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) process which outlined a program to build, in an orderly manner, a large backlog of capital projects. Since then, the City has annually updated the five-year CIP schedule. Building on this tradition, the City updated the CIP development process in 2010. The new policy requires departmental justification of expansion projects based on the projects potential return on investment (ROI), its potential leverage and linkages to other projects, and its contribution to the City's strategic initiatives. Additionally, all replacement and rehabilitation projects have been ranked and placed in tiers based on their contribution to public safety, asset preservation, and core service provision. Virtually all the financing has been provided by four sources: General Obligation (GO) bonds, dedicated sales tax, user fees (pay as you go and a source to repay revenue bonds), and state and federal financial assistance. Local voters have continually validated this approach as 75% of all GO bond and sales tax proposals have been approved since the elected officials adopted the formal Capital Improvements Planning process.

Financial Policies

The City follows a comprehensive set of Financial Policies to ensure the City's financial resources are managed prudently. Policies are shaped by state law and approved by the City Council through the budget adoption process. These financial policies govern the City's budgeting and financial planning, capital planning, revenue, investment, debt management, and procurement. Descriptions of these policies are available in the City's annual budget publication which may be obtained from the City's website, www.cityoftulsa.org.

Such policies, as shaped by state law and Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) Best Practices, advise that total resources will be sufficient to support current operating expenses and in no case shall more than 5% of the operating budget be supported by the use of prior year's fund balance. Additionally, the City has established and shall maintain an operating reserve in the General Fund to provide for revenue shortfalls or to meet unexpected increases in service delivery costs. The reserve is set annually and was set at 8.0% of the General Fund estimated revenues for 2022.

The City created an Economic Stabilization Reserve in 2012. In an emergency situation, upon meeting certain triggers, the City may draw on this pool of reserves in the event of declining revenues. The balance of the reserve was \$8.4 million in 2022.

Major Initiatives (with a Significant Impact on Revenue or Expenditure Trends)

The City is pleased to have initiated or continued several projects independently and in conjunction with private partners during the year. These projects provide enhancements for the general public with anticipated positive impacts on revenue and expenditure trends in the future.

- *Community Response Team* - The City Council made it clear that expansion of the Community Response Team was a high priority, and the City will dedicate funds to expand the CRT mobile mental health crisis response from 3 to 5 days per week which will allow the hiring of a civilian Clinical Services Coordinator to help the CRT team address the root causes of mental health crisis. This will improve the City's ability to effectively assist people suffering a mental health emergency and reduce their future reliance on 911 for services.
- *Municipal Court Liaison* - The City Council was also clear in its desire to see the evolution of service at our Municipal Court. The City will dedicate funds to the establishment of a municipal court liaison. The Municipal Court Liaison will be the first person to greet visitors to Municipal Court and will stand ready to engage community members, help them navigate Municipal Court processes, and connect them with resources. The budget also includes funding for a text message alert system to remind people of upcoming court appearances. This is an approach that our Office of Performance Strategy and Innovation tested over the last few years, and it was found to improve the rate of court appearances - something that is important in our shared goal of reducing incarceration for non-violent offenses. This text alert system will be automated through our new records management system.
- *Records Management System* - One of the most important advancements funded for the Tulsa Police Department in the FY2022 budget is the new records management system which will finally go online. This is the first wholesale update of our records management system since the mid-1970s. It is a massive undertaking, which has required cross departmental collaboration over the last four years to position us for it to finally go into service. This new system will dramatically improve the flow of information, from 911 to officers in the field to judges in our municipal court.
- *Mental Health and Crisis Management* - In December of 2020, the City launched the Police One-Stop expansion at the Crisis Care Center. This replicates the Tulsa Sobering Center model with a single-entry point for law enforcement to take individuals experiencing mental/behavioral health crises. In that same month, the City opened the Tulsa Methamphetamine Treatment Continuum in partnership with 12&12, increasing methamphetamine detox and treatment capacity. In January of this year, TPD began utilizing non-sworn mental health transports, offering transportation from the Police One-Stop to the appropriate level of care as needed. And in September of 2020 the City began a 9-1-1 mental health collaborative in partnership with Family & Children's Services, embedding trained COPES personnel at our 9-1-1 Center five days a week.
- *Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity* - The FY2022 Budget established the Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity (TAEO) - a merging of several city authorities into one new economic development authority with a unique mission: using economic development to create equality of opportunity throughout our city. The Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity is already garnering national attention because of this mission, and it hasn't even fully launched yet. It is hoped that this new Authority will be a long-term driver of positive change to the lives of the City's underserved and economically challenged.

Awards

The GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Tulsa for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 40th consecutive year that the City of Tulsa has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City also received the GFOA's Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its 2022 annual budget document. This was the 27th consecutive year for the City of Tulsa. To qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the City's budget document had to be judged proficient as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications device.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Department Accounting Division. Other departments and offices of the City contributed directly or indirectly to the preparation of this report, the Budget Division and the Treasury Division as well as other staff and departments throughout the City. We express our appreciation to all who assisted in this effort.

We express our appreciation and acknowledge the thorough, professional, and timely manner in which our independent auditor, RSM US LLP, conducted the audit.

Finally, we acknowledge the Mayor and Council members who have consistently supported the City's goal of excellence in all aspects of financial management. Their support is greatly appreciated.



Norman E. Kildow, CPA, MBA, CPFO
Controller



Tammy Pitts
Director of Finance

**CITY OF TULSA,
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
As of June 30, 2022**

MAYOR

G. T. Bynum

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Vanessa Hall-Harper.....	District 1
Jeannie Cue.....	District 2
Crista Patrick.....	District 3
Kara Joy McKee.....	District 4
Mykey Arthrell-Knezek.....	District 5
Connie Dodson.....	District 6
Lori Decter Wright.....	District 7
Phil Lakin, Jr.....	District 8
Jayne Fowler.....	District 9

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Keri Fothergill
(as of 7/26/2022)

CHIEF OF STAFF

Blake Ewing
(as of 9/6/2022)

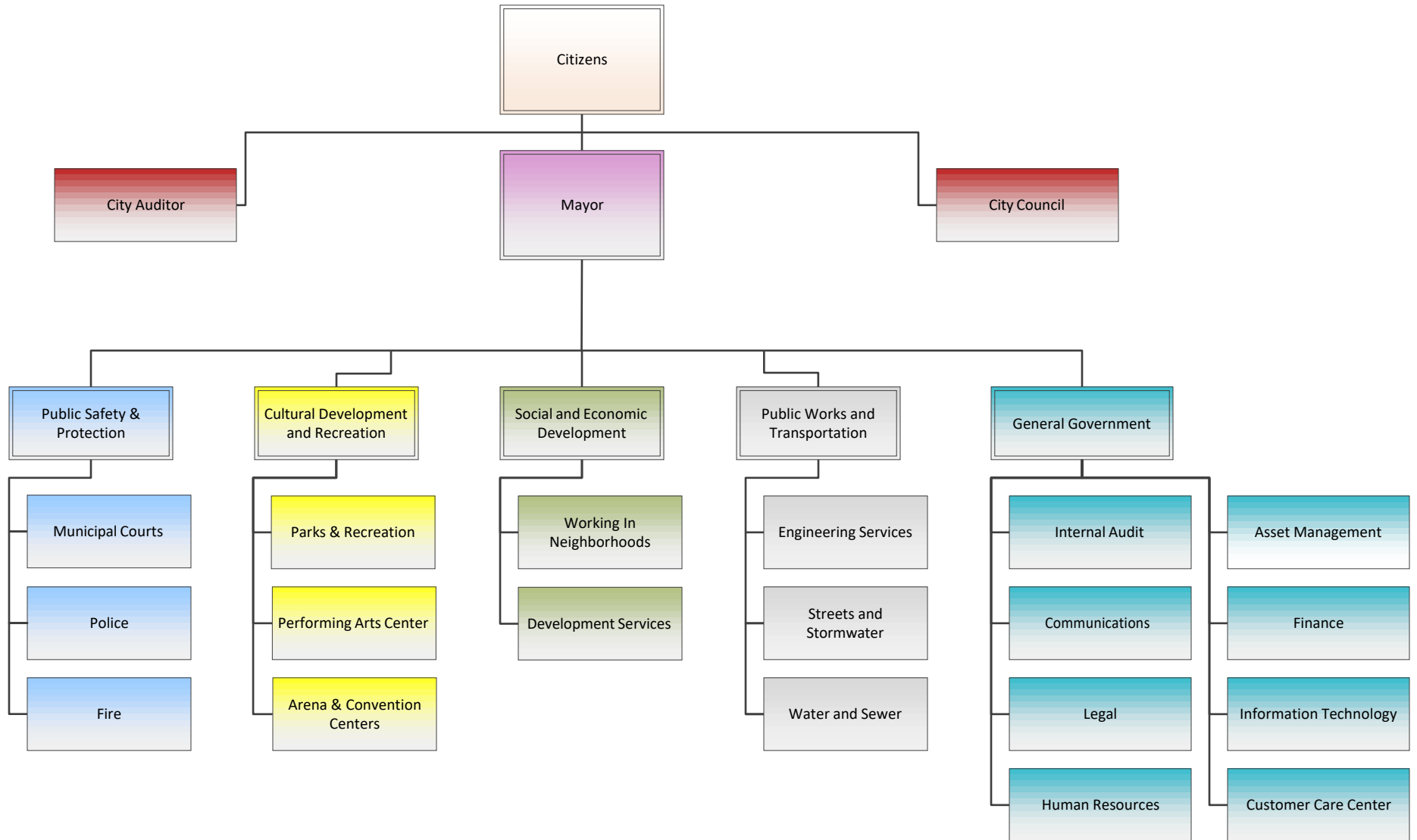
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Tammy Pitts
(as of 11/1/2022)

CITY AUDITOR

Cathy Carter

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Tulsa
Oklahoma**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Section 2

FINANCIAL SECTION

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma

1905



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor, City Council and
Audit Committee
City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust (TPACT), a discretely presented component unit, which represents 0.4%, 1.5% and 0.4% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of June 30, 2022. We did not audit the financial statements of the Tulsa Stadium Trust (TST), a blended component unit, which is both a major fund and 5.1%, 0.5%, and 2.9%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the business-type activities as of June 30, 2022. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for TPACT and TST, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2.2 of the basic financial statements, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, during the current year. As a result, beginning net position of the business-type activities One Technology Center, Tulsa Stadium Trust, and the aggregate discretely presented component units were restated as of July 1, 2021. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the pension and other postemployment benefit information, and the Budgetary Comparison schedule, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, budgetary comparison schedules, and capital asset schedules, listed in the table of contents as supplementary information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, budgetary comparison schedules, and capital asset schedules, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

RSM US LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
December 22, 2022

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As management of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with our letter of transmittal in the Introductory Section of this report and the City's financial statements, which follow this management's discussion and analysis. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars and references to a year, such as 2022, contain an implied reference to the fiscal year, such as "fiscal year 2022."

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at year end by \$2,597,169 (*net position*). Included as a component of net position is unrestricted net position with a deficit of \$108,136. This deficit results primarily from the net pension liability.
- The City's total net position increased \$117,241. Revenues and expenses increased \$10,223 and \$1,742, respectively, compared to the prior year.
- At the close of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$919,129, an increase of \$27,997 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 9% of this amount (\$83,958) is available for spending at the government's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- Unrestricted fund balance (the total of the *committed, assigned, and unassigned* components of *fund balance*) for the general fund was \$112,828, or approximately 36% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's long-term liabilities decreased by \$76,269 during the current year primarily due to decrease in pension liabilities of approximately \$70,976.
- The sales tax revenue increased \$33,504 and property tax revenue increased \$13,103 over the prior year in the City's governmental funds due to the improvement in the local economy conditions as the COVID-19 pandemic continues.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements, comprising the following three components:

1. Government-wide financial statements
2. Fund financial statements
3. Notes to the financial statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, similar to private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference being reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position can serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses reported in this statement for some items will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into three categories:

- ***Governmental activities*** - Most of the City's basic governmental services are included here, such as public safety and protection, social and economic, public works and transportation, culture and recreation, and administrative and support functions. Sales, use, and property taxes, charges for services, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- ***Business-type activities*** - The City charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. BOK Center and Cox Business Convention Center, One Technology Center, Golf Courses, Tulsa Stadium Trust and Stormwater Management operations are included here.
- ***Discretely presented component units*** - The City includes nine other entities in its report—Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority, Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy, Tulsa Airports, Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity, and the Other Component Units comprising of the Tulsa Development Authority, Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority, Tulsa Parking Authority, the Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust, and the Tulsa International Airport Development Trust. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the City is financially accountable for them.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements, state law and bond covenants. The fund financial statements provide the reader with information about the City's most significant funds - not the City as a whole.

Fund Financial Statements, continued

The funds of the City are divided into three categories:

- ***Governmental funds*** – Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement that explains the relationships (or differences) between them.
- ***Proprietary funds*** – Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long and short-term financial information.
 - *Enterprise Funds* (one type of proprietary fund) are used to report the same functions presented as business type activities in the government-wide financial statements, but with additional detailed information, such as cash flows.
 - *Internal Service funds* (the other type of proprietary fund) are used to report activities that provide supplies and services for the City's other programs and activities.
- ***Fiduciary funds*** – The City is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' and other participating entities' pension plan. The City is also the custodian for certain funds held for others. Fiduciary activities are reported in a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the City's government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page FN-1.

Other Information

Required supplementary information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents twelve schedules of *required supplementary information ("RSI")* following the notes.

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan (MERP) -

- Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability
- Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
- Schedule of City's Contributions
- Schedule of Investment Returns
- Schedule of Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System-

- Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
- Schedule of City's Contributions

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System-

- Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
- Schedule of City's Contributions

General Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

Other Post-Employment Benefits Plan (OPEB) -

- Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability
- Schedule of City's Proportionate Share

Supplemental Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements - Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements, which include nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units are presented immediately following the RSI. This section also includes budget to actual schedules for certain special revenue funds and additional General Fund budgetary schedules.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position of the City of Tulsa - As of June 30, 2022, the City's *combined* net position was \$2,597 million. Total assets and deferred outflows increased \$137 million or 3.5% while liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased \$19 million or 1.3%. The net position of Governmental activities increased 6.6% to \$1,996 million in 2022 from \$1,873 million in 2021. Net position of the Business-type activities was \$601 million in 2022 down 1% from \$607 million in 2021.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2022	2021 (as restated)	2022	2021 (as restated)	2022	2021 (as restated)
Current and other assets	\$ 1,248,888	\$ 1,155,992	\$ 115,061	\$ 119,054	\$ 1,363,949	\$ 1,275,046
Capital assets	1,997,373	1,934,964	641,403	648,090	2,638,776	2,583,054
Total assets	3,246,261	3,090,956	756,464	767,144	4,002,725	3,858,100
Deferred outflows of resources	83,570	91,286	3,900	3,855	87,470	95,141
	3,329,831	3,182,242	760,364	770,999	4,090,195	3,953,241
Current and other liabilities	252,148	242,702	29,282	26,713	281,430	269,415
Long-term liabilities	821,361	931,423	111,981	112,346	933,342	1,043,769
Total liabilities	1,073,509	1,174,125	141,263	139,059	1,214,772	1,313,184
Deferred inflows of resources	259,937	135,633	18,317	24,825	278,254	160,458
	1,333,446	1,309,758	159,580	163,884	1,493,026	1,473,642
Net position:						
Net investment in capital						
assets	1,599,000	1,542,291	555,093	557,713	2,154,093	2,100,004
Restricted	533,382	474,800	17,830	19,890	551,212	494,690
Unrestricted	(135,997)	(144,607)	27,861	29,512	(108,136)	(115,095)
	\$ 1,996,385	\$ 1,872,484	\$ 600,784	\$ 607,115	\$ 2,597,169	\$ 2,479,599

The largest portion of the City's net position (83%) reflects its investment in capital assets, less any outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The City uses capital assets to provide services to its citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the city's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources used to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Net position category:	Percent of Total	
	2022	2021 (as restated)
Net investment in capital assets	83%	85%
Restricted	21%	20%
Unrestricted	-4%	-5%
	100%	100%

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

Changes in Net Position of the City of Tulsa – The City's net position increased \$117.6 million compared to the prior year increase of \$109.1 million. The Governmental activities and Business-type activities had an increase of \$123.9 million and a decrease of \$6.3 million, respectively.

The City's total revenues increased 1.5% to \$713.8 million in 2022. Program revenue generated \$195.2 million, consisting of charges for services, federal and state grants, and capital grants/contributions, down from \$209.8 million in 2021. An operating grant of \$30.9 million received in 2021 from the State of Oklahoma under the CARES Act accounted for the vast majority of the decrease in program revenue.

Sales taxes, the largest revenue category, increased 11.4% to \$327 million in 2022 from \$293.5 million in 2021. The increase is a result of improving economic conditions as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic subsided. Property tax revenue increased to \$82.5 million in 2022 from \$69.4 million in 2021 due to a 18% decrease in the debt service requirements in the Debt Service Fund. Use taxes increased to \$59.4 million in 2022 from \$53.1 million in 2021 due to continued increases in collections from online retailers as consumer spending shifted to online retailers since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Other revenues decreased to a loss of \$4 million in 2022 from revenues of \$43 million in 2021 due primarily to the decline in fair value of investments held in the City's pooled portfolio resulting in unrealized loss of a \$41 million during the year.

Expenses for the primary government increased 0.3% or \$1.7 million to \$595.7 million. The City's expenses cover a range of services, including public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and social and economic programs. Significant changes include:

- Public safety and protection expenses totaled \$215.6 million, a decrease of \$40.8 million (15.9%). The decrease is primarily attributed to a \$42.5 million decrease in pension expense related to the change in the net pension liability.
- Social and economic development expenses increased \$22.5 million (39.5%) to \$79.5 million, primarily from a \$15 million increase in grant fund expenditures lead by \$12.4 million in ARPA funded expenditures primarily for retention bonuses and vaccine stipends. An additional \$4 million, compared to prior year, was spent on assets donated to outside entities for capital improvements paid by the City.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

	Changes in Net Position					
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2022	2021 (not restated)	2022	2021 (not restated)	2022	2021 (not restated)
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 70,286	\$ 66,414	\$ 67,509	\$ 54,886	\$ 137,795	\$ 121,300
Operating grants/contributions	46,704	67,336	-	-	46,704	67,336
Capital grants/contributions	3,241	10,639	7,490	10,546	10,731	21,185
General revenues:						
Sales taxes	327,026	293,522	-	-	327,026	293,522
Property taxes	82,468	69,365	-	-	82,468	69,365
Franchise	26,282	21,629	-	-	26,282	21,629
Use tax	59,449	53,062	-	-	59,449	53,062
Hotel/Motel taxes	8,711	5,653	-	-	8,711	5,653
Intergovernmental revenue	18,044	6,762	-	311	18,044	7,073
Other	(3,017)	42,097	(868)	880	(3,885)	42,977
	<u>639,194</u>	<u>636,479</u>	<u>74,131</u>	<u>66,623</u>	<u>713,325</u>	<u>703,102</u>
Expenses:						
General government	76,846	74,033	-	-	76,846	74,033
Public safety & protection	215,570	256,326	-	-	215,570	256,326
Public works & transportation	94,683	93,629	-	-	94,683	93,629
Culture & recreation	33,100	26,718	-	-	33,100	26,718
Social & economic development	79,512	56,986	-	-	79,512	56,986
Interest on long-term debt	13,433	15,990	-	-	13,433	15,990
Stormwater	-	-	39,419	36,041	39,419	36,041
One Technology Center	-	-	10,229	8,736	10,229	8,736
Arena & Convention	-	-	26,304	19,522	26,304	19,522
Tulsa Stadium Trust	-	-	3,501	3,262	3,501	3,262
Golf courses	-	-	3,158	2,770	3,158	2,770
	<u>513,144</u>	<u>523,682</u>	<u>82,611</u>	<u>70,331</u>	<u>595,755</u>	<u>594,013</u>
Changes before transfers	126,050	112,797	(8,480)	(3,708)	117,570	109,089
Transfers	(2,149)	(11,067)	2,149	11,067	-	-
Change in Net position	123,901	101,730	(6,331)	7,359	117,570	109,089
Net position, beginning of year	1,872,484	1,796,151	607,444	574,688	2,447,172	2,370,839
Adjustment applicable to prior years	-	(25,397)	(329)	25,397	(329)	-
Net position, beginning (as restated)	1,872,484	1,770,754	607,115	600,085	2,479,599	2,370,839
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 1,996,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,872,484</u>	<u>\$ 600,784</u>	<u>\$ 607,444</u>	<u>\$ 2,597,169</u>	<u>\$ 2,479,928</u>

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

Governmental Activities – The City provides various services to the citizens. The costs of these services generally are only partially supported by direct revenues (*program revenues*). The chart below illustrates the cost of delivering services in the City’s governmental activities by comparing the service cost to program revenue.

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Cost
General government	\$ 76,846	\$ 35,879	\$ (40,967)
Public safety and protection	215,570	43,319	(172,251)
Public works & transportation	94,683	2,154	(92,529)
Culture & recreation	33,100	1,556	(31,544)
Social & economic development	79,512	37,323	(42,189)
Interest on debt	13,433	-	(13,433)
	<u>\$ 513,144</u>	<u>\$ 120,231</u>	<u>\$ (392,913)</u>

The net cost indicates the financial burden of each of these functions.

The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$513.1 million. A portion of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$70.3 million), or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$50 million). The remaining costs are covered by general revenues. Sales tax makes up the majority of general revenues or 63% in 2022. The City’s sales tax rate is 3.65%, of which 1.65% is a special tax dedicated for capital improvements, public safety, public transportation, and economic development. Property taxes fund general obligation debt issued for capital improvements and judgment payments.

	General Revenues			
	2022	Percent of Total	2021	Percent of Total
Sales taxes	\$ 327,026	63%	\$ 293,522	60%
Property taxes	82,468	16%	69,365	14%
Franchise tax	26,282	5%	21,629	4%
Use tax	59,449	11%	53,062	11%
Hotel/Motel taxes and Other	23,738	5%	54,512	11%
	<u>\$ 518,963</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 492,090</u>	<u>100%</u>

Business-type Activities – The City also provides services that generally require a charge for the service. These expenses are reported in the business-type activities. The chart below illustrates the cost of those services and the related charges for services along with any related grants and contributions (*program revenues*).

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

Business-type activities:	Program	Program	Net Cost
	Expenses	Revenues	
Arena & Convention	\$ 26,304	\$ 15,407	\$ (10,897)
One Technology Center	10,229	9,541	(688)
Golf Courses	3,158	7,243	4,085
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,501	213	(3,288)
Stormwater	39,419	42,595	3,176
	<u>\$ 82,611</u>	<u>\$ 74,999</u>	<u>\$ (7,612)</u>

While program revenues are intended to support the business-type activities, transfers from the City augment these activities. The business-type activities received \$2,149 in transfers from the Governmental activities of the City. These transfers included:

- Capital transfers of \$63 for Stormwater Management improvements funded by the City's Sales tax were offset by transfers of \$2,416 to the General Fund for payments in lieu of tax;
- \$1,636 to fund Arena and Convention Center capital improvements as well as debt service and operations which was provided by City sales tax and hotel/motel taxes;
- \$2,281 of special assessment taxes used in connection with the ballpark located downtown.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

Governmental Funds reported a fund balance of \$919.1 million, up \$28 million or 3% from 2021. Approximately 9.1% of the fund balance is unassigned fund balance, which is available for appropriating at the City's discretion. Other categories of fund balance include non-spendable, indicating it is not in spendable form such as inventories and advances to others, restricted, committed or assigned for particular purpose.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and its fund balance increased to \$113.3 million in 2022 from \$108 million in 2021. Of this amount \$85 million represents unassigned fund balance and approximates 26.9% of General Fund expenditures compared to \$92.3 million and 30.5%, in 2021. The fund balance represents approximately 35.8% of expenditures compared to 35.7% in 2021. The change in fund balance can be attributed to the following:

- The General Fund's fund balance increased \$5.3 million to \$113.3 million, as expenditures increased 4.7% while revenues decreased 5%. An increase of \$23.8 million in sales and use tax revenues offset by a \$14.4 million increase in public safety expenses contributed to the General Fund's increase in fund balance.
- Tax revenues increased \$27 million due to increased sales and use tax collections from continued improvement in economic conditions as the COVID-19 virus pandemic continues to subside. Investment losses during the year of \$20.8 million were attributed to decreased rate of return on the City's investments.
- Public safety expenditures decreased \$14.4 million primarily due to an increase in personnel service costs related to a contractual increase in salaries.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis, continued

The remaining Governmental Funds' fund balance increased \$22.7 million, or 2.9% to \$805.8 million. The vast majority of fund balance is restricted (99%).

- The Debt Service Fund's fund balance increased \$17.4 million or 25.3% to \$85.9 million primarily from an increase of \$11.4 million in revenue from property taxes coupled with an \$8.4 million decrease in debt service payments that resulted in an excess of property tax revenues over debt service of \$14.1 million. The fund balance of the Debt service fund is restricted for debt service payments.
- The Bond Fund's fund balance increased \$58.7 million or 44.8% over 2021. The Bond Fund received \$103 million proceeds from the issuance of General Obligation Bonds Series 2021. Capital expenditures in the Bond fund increased 6.4% or \$2.6 million from the prior year. The increase is due to the timing of projects on the Fix Our Streets Program. The remaining fund balance of \$189.6 million is restricted for capital improvements.
- The Sales Tax Fund's fund balance decreased \$23.4 million or 8.1% over 2021. Sales tax collections decreased \$32.6 million due to the full-year impact of Improve our Tulsa I collections reaching their authorized limit in 2021. Capital outlay decreased \$12 million due to timing of payments on approved projects. Investment losses during the year of \$12 million were attributed to a decline in the rate of return on the City's investments. The fund balance of \$266 million in the sales tax fund is restricted for capital improvements.
- The Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Fund's fund balance decreased \$40.9 million over 2021. Sales tax collections increased \$35.9 million over 2021. Capital outlay decreased \$5.7 million due to the timing and number of active capital projects. Debt service increased \$28.7 million due to scheduled principal and interest payments. The fund balance of \$197.7 million is restricted for capital improvements and debt service.

Proprietary Funds Financial Analysis

Proprietary funds reported a combined net position of \$600.8 million compared to \$607.4 million in the prior year.

- The Stormwater Management fund had an operating income of \$0.8 million while receiving \$2.3 million in capital contributions and making \$2.4 million payments in lieu of taxes resulting in an increase of \$1.3 million in net position. The fund's net position of \$347.3 million is primarily (93%) invested in capital assets.
- One Technology Center fund contributed lease revenue of \$9.3 million, an increase of \$1.3 million from the prior year. The overall net position increased \$0.3 million to a \$1.2 million deficit.
- The Arena and Convention Center fund contributed revenue of \$15.4 million, an increase of \$11 million over the previous year, due to an increase of events at the BOK Center and Cox Business Convention Center as the COVID-19 pandemic waned. Expenses increased \$6.8 million resulting from the increase in events. The \$10.6 million operating loss is partially offset by transfers in of \$1.6 million. The overall net position decreased \$9.3 million for the year, ending at \$197 million.

Proprietary Funds Financial Analysis, continued

- The Tulsa Stadium Trust fund contributed revenue of \$0.2 million, no change from the previous year. Expenses increased \$0.3 million primarily due to an increase in repairs and maintenance costs. The \$2.4 million operating loss is offset by a \$2.3 million transfer.

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund is the only major fund requiring an annually adopted budget.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The original 2022 General Fund budget adopted by the Mayor and City Council totaled \$327.2 million. The budget was balanced with revenue estimates of \$314.3 million. It was \$5.8 million or 1.8% more than the 2021 original budget. Taking into consideration the 2021 carry over encumbrances and budget amendments, the total authorized expenditure amount was \$337.4 million for fiscal year 2022.

	Original Budget		Amended Budget		Budgetary Basis Actual		Variance	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$ 219,338	\$ 206,722	\$ 219,338	\$ 206,723	\$ 251,578	\$ 222,912	\$ 32,240	\$ 16,189
Licenses and permits	9,953	10,168	9,953	10,166	12,017	8,755	2,064	(1,411)
Intergovernmental	39,676	38,543	39,676	38,543	40,551	66,810	875	28,267
Charges for service	11,081	14,187	11,081	14,188	11,289	11,759	208	(2,429)
Fines and forfeitures	7,047	7,837	7,047	7,837	6,340	5,854	(707)	(1,983)
Investment income	3,223	5,458	3,223	5,458	2,562	3,729	(661)	(1,729)
Payments from component unit	17,739	17,173	17,739	17,173	18,014	17,962	275	789
Miscellaneous	3,153	3,283	3,153	3,283	4,367	6,051	1,214	2,768
Transfers In	3,052	4,643	3,052	4,643	3,066	4,676	14	33
	<u>\$ 314,262</u>	<u>\$ 308,014</u>	<u>\$ 314,262</u>	<u>\$ 308,014</u>	<u>\$ 349,784</u>	<u>\$ 348,508</u>	<u>\$ 35,522</u>	<u>\$ 40,494</u>
Expenses:								
General government	\$ 65,712	\$ 63,592	\$ 65,797	\$ 64,098	\$ 62,521	\$ 59,810	\$ (3,276)	\$ (4,288)
Public works and transportation	30,283	28,718	31,024	28,759	29,836	26,795	(1,188)	(1,964)
Social and economic development	12,509	12,537	12,653	12,686	11,481	11,890	(1,172)	(796)
Public safety and protection	181,532	183,677	189,560	185,927	188,603	180,423	(957)	(5,504)
Culture and recreation	22,166	21,138	22,140	21,108	21,579	20,354	(561)	(754)
Payments to component units	7,359	7,207	8,601	7,207	8,601	7,207	-	-
Transfers out	7,612	4,542	7,632	35,836	7,570	35,836	(62)	-
	<u>\$ 327,173</u>	<u>\$ 321,411</u>	<u>\$ 337,407</u>	<u>\$ 355,621</u>	<u>\$ 330,191</u>	<u>\$ 342,315</u>	<u>\$ (7,216)</u>	<u>\$ (13,306)</u>

FY22 actual revenues of \$349.8 million exceeded the amended estimate by \$35.5 million or (11.3%). Sales Tax (\$23.7 million), Use Tax (\$6.6 million), and Licenses and Permits revenues (\$2.1 million) were the largest categories causing actual revenues to be above the estimate. FY22 actual expenditures were \$330.2 million and were \$7.2 million under the authorized expenditure amount. The FY22 amended budget reflects the total authorized expenditure amount which included budget amendments that increased the budget by \$9.7 million, appropriations for carry over encumbrances of \$6.5 million and the original budget of \$321.2 million.

The FY22 General Fund budget was amended nine times during the year with the largest amount increasing appropriations by \$8.5 million to increase appropriations at the end of the year for contractually negotiated salary increases.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - At the end of 2022, the City had invested \$2.63 billion in a broad range of capital assets, including police and fire equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads, and bridges. This amount represents a net increase (after additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$52 million, or 2.0% during the year (see Note 7 to the financial statements for additional detailed information regarding capital assets). The General Obligation Bond Program contributed to the increase in economic development projects and infrastructure for street widening and rehabilitation.

Capital Assets, net of depreciation
(dollar amounts expressed in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(as restated)		(as restated)		(as restated)
Land	\$ 562	\$ 552	\$ 119	\$ 119	\$ 681	\$ 671
Works of Art	-	-	1	1	1	1
Buildings and improvements	219	196	481	487	700	683
Equipment	86	90	21	19	107	109
Infrastructure	935	939	-	-	935	939
Construction in progress	182	155	19	21	201	176
Right-to-use	14	15	1	1	15	16
	<u>\$ 1,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,947</u>	<u>\$ 641</u>	<u>\$ 648</u>	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,595</u>

Long-term Liabilities - At year end, the City had \$785 million in general obligation and revenue bonds outstanding, a decrease of .7% from last year, as shown below. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities
(dollar amounts expressed in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(as restated)		(as restated)		(as restated)
General obligation bonds	\$ 403	\$ 355	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 403	\$ 355
Revenue bonds	284	332	98	104	382	436
Other long-term liabilities	292	368	20	14	312	382
	<u>\$ 979</u>	<u>\$ 1,055</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>	<u>\$ 118</u>	<u>\$ 1,097</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>

- General obligation bonds – The balance increased \$48 million. The issuance of General Obligation Bonds Series 2021 proceeds of \$103 million and proceeds of General Obligation Series 2022A Refunding were offset by scheduled debt service and premium amortization of \$54 million and the payoff of Series 2015 (\$55.4 million).
- Revenue Bonds – The balance decreased \$54 million during the year. Scheduled debt service of \$54 million was accounted for the entire decline.
- Other long-term liabilities – The balance decreased \$70 million during the year. The vast majority, \$71 million, is due to the decrease in the City's net pension liability due to improvements to police and fire retirement system plans.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The area monthly average labor force increased 1.7% from 2020, gaining 8,100 participants in 2021. Wage and Salary employment (total nonfarm employees) witnessed an increase of 2.8% in the 2021 average, equating to approx. 4,000 jobs. Unemployment decreased throughout 2021, ending the year at 1.9% in December. The average unemployment for the Tulsa MSA was 3.5% for 2021 in total. The average weekly earnings of all private employees increased by 1.9% from May 2020 to May 2021.

The Fiscal 2023 budget reflects increases for sewer, and stormwater rates. Water did not increase the service rate, sewer increased by 7 percent, and stormwater rates increased by 8.5 percent, to address capital needs and debt service in 2022.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

Questions about this report or requests for additional information should be directed to:

City of Tulsa
Office of the Controller
175 East 2nd Street, Suite 1570
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Section 2
Continued

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma

1907



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 956,113	\$ 49,344	\$ 1,005,457	\$ 304,283
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	163	17,064	17,227	53,769
Investments	-	-	-	2,640
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	845
Receivables, net	165,632	7,335	172,967	47,632
Lease receivable	200	2,180	2,380	1,351
Prepaid expenses	1,149	766	1,915	218
Internal balances	3,594	(3,594)	-	-
Inventories	1,428	438	1,866	8,456
Other current assets	-	-	-	1,313
Current portion of notes receivable	-	-	-	3,212
Total current assets	<u>1,128,279</u>	<u>73,533</u>	<u>1,201,812</u>	<u>423,719</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	25,663	25,663	85,508
Receivables, net	-	376	376	577
Lease receivable	3,452	15,489	18,941	38,372
Investments	-	-	-	2,772
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	16,622
Advances to component units	3,973	-	3,973	-
Net pension asset	92,651	-	92,651	-
Note receivable	-	-	-	3,785
Land held for resale, net	1,619	-	1,619	1,691
Equity interest in joint ventures	18,914	-	18,914	38,380
Nondepreciable capital assets	743,441	139,418	882,859	275,745
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,253,932	501,985	1,755,917	1,706,532
Total noncurrent assets	<u>2,117,982</u>	<u>682,931</u>	<u>2,800,913</u>	<u>2,169,984</u>
Total assets	<u>3,246,261</u>	<u>756,464</u>	<u>4,002,725</u>	<u>2,593,703</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
OPEB related items	668	147	815	574
Pension related items	82,469	3,209	85,678	21,639
Deferred charge on refunding	433	544	977	9,316
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>83,570</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>87,470</u>	<u>31,529</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION, continued
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	51,735	8,745	60,480	39,687
Deposits	1,798	-	1,798	-
Unearned revenue	40,508	14,200	54,708	1,591
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	603
Current portion of long-term liabilities	158,107	6,337	164,444	48,023
Refundable deposits payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	13,590
Total current liabilities	<u>252,148</u>	<u>29,282</u>	<u>281,430</u>	<u>103,494</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	3,370
Unearned revenue	-	517	517	-
Deposits subject to refund	-	40	40	243
Long-term liabilities	821,361	111,424	932,785	624,652
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>821,361</u>	<u>111,981</u>	<u>933,342</u>	<u>628,265</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,073,509</u>	<u>141,263</u>	<u>1,214,772</u>	<u>731,759</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property tax revenue	83,865	-	83,865	4,595
Pension related items	171,819	539	172,358	8,568
OPEB related items	635	111	746	526
Lease related	3,618	17,233	20,851	38,784
Gain on refunding	-	434	434	812
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>259,937</u>	<u>18,317</u>	<u>278,254</u>	<u>53,285</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,599,000	555,093	2,154,093	1,558,274
Restricted for:				
Economic stabilization reserve	8,360	-	8,360	-
Debt service	83,478	1,656	85,134	16,488
Capital projects	360,384	10,998	371,382	18,036
Police pension	32,879	-	32,879	-
Federal and state grants	6,111	-	6,111	-
Economic development	12,685	-	12,685	-
Transportation	12,059	-	12,059	-
Public safety	14,721	-	14,721	-
Other purposes	2,705	5,176	7,881	21,420
Unrestricted (deficit)	(135,997)	27,861	(108,136)	225,970
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,996,385</u>	<u>\$ 600,784</u>	<u>\$ 2,597,169</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,188</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services and Fines	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 76,846	\$ 35,879	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety and protection	215,570	12,126	30,106	1,087
Public works and transportation	94,683	-	-	2,154
Culture and recreation	33,100	1,556	-	-
Social and economic development	79,512	20,725	16,598	-
Interest on long-term debt	13,433	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>513,144</u>	<u>70,286</u>	<u>46,704</u>	<u>3,241</u>
Business-type activities:				
Stormwater	39,419	39,527	-	3,068
Leasing	10,229	9,541	-	-
Arena & Convention	26,304	15,407	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,501	213	-	-
Golf Courses	3,158	2,821	-	4,422
Total business-type activities	<u>82,611</u>	<u>67,509</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,490</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 595,755</u>	<u>\$ 137,795</u>	<u>\$ 46,704</u>	<u>\$ 10,731</u>
Component units:				
Clean water and waste water systems	193,746	260,266	23	2,550
Refuse collection and disposal	29,068	27,639	12	3
Airport services	49,772	39,492	8,095	11,069
Social and economic development	25,144	7,467	144	2,574
Other component units	40,178	4,493	13,901	5,727
Total component units	<u>\$ 337,908</u>	<u>\$ 339,357</u>	<u>\$ 22,175</u>	<u>\$ 21,923</u>

General revenues:

Taxes:

Sales tax

Property tax

Franchise tax

Use tax

Hotel/Motel tax

Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted

Funding from primary government

Payments from component units

Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)

Miscellaneous

Gain on disposal of capital assets

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Special item- Transfer of parking operations from Tulsa Parking Authority

Special item- Transfer of parking operations to Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity

Change in Net position

Net position--beginning of year

Restatement (Note 2)

Net position--beginning of year, as restated

Net position--end of year

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
\$ (40,967)	\$ -	\$ (40,967)	\$ -
(172,251)	-	(172,251)	-
(92,529)	-	(92,529)	-
(31,544)	-	(31,544)	-
(42,189)	-	(42,189)	-
(13,433)	-	(13,433)	-
<u>(392,913)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(392,913)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	3,176	3,176	-
-	(688)	(688)	-
-	(10,897)	(10,897)	-
-	(3,288)	(3,288)	-
-	4,085	4,085	-
-	<u>(7,612)</u>	<u>(7,612)</u>	-
<u>(392,913)</u>	<u>(7,612)</u>	<u>(400,525)</u>	-
			69,093
			(1,414)
			8,884
			(14,959)
			<u>(16,057)</u>
			<u>45,547</u>
327,026	-	327,026	652
82,468	-	82,468	2,446
26,282	-	26,282	-
59,449	-	59,449	-
8,711	-	8,711	-
18,044	-	18,044	-
-	-	-	16,410
24,762	-	24,762	-
(29,360)	(1,053)	(30,413)	(12,553)
1,581	38	1,619	742
-	147	147	82
(2,149)	2,149	-	-
<u>516,814</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>518,095</u>	<u>7,779</u>
30,472	-	30,472	(30,472)
<u>(30,472)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,472)</u>	<u>30,472</u>
123,901	(6,331)	117,570	53,326
1,872,484	607,444	2,479,928	1,787,253
-	(329)	(329)	(391)
<u>1,872,484</u>	<u>607,115</u>	<u>2,479,599</u>	<u>1,786,862</u>
<u>\$ 1,996,385</u>	<u>\$ 600,784</u>	<u>\$ 2,597,169</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,188</u>

CITY OF TULSA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	American Rescue Plan Act	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 86,244	\$ 85,289	\$ 199,231	\$ 274,163	\$ 191,460	\$ 29,428	\$ 68,770	\$ 934,585
Receivables, net	42,068	88,302	-	6,317	12,185	-	16,391	165,263
Lease receivable	3,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,652
Inventories	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Advances to other funds	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Advances to component units	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	326
Other current assets	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,022
Total assets	\$ 133,486	\$ 173,591	\$ 199,231	\$ 280,480	\$ 203,645	\$ 29,428	\$ 85,161	\$ 1,105,022
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,910	-	9,679	14,322	5,952	84	2,503	44,450
Deposits subject to refund	1,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,798
Unearned revenue	206	-	-	-	-	29,344	10,958	40,508
Total liabilities	13,914	-	9,679	14,322	5,952	29,428	13,461	86,756
Deferred inflows of resources								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	87,692	-	-	-	-	-	87,692
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	193
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental lease related	3,618	-	-	-	-	-	3,499	3,618
Unavailable revenue - long-term receivables	2,626	-	-	-	-	-	1,509	4,135
Total unavailable revenue	6,244	87,692	-	-	-	-	5,201	99,137
Fund balances								
Nonspendable	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Restricted	-	85,899	189,552	266,158	197,693	-	60,320	799,622
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,332	7,332
Assigned	27,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,717
Unassigned (deficit)	85,111	-	-	-	-	-	(1,153)	83,958
Total fund balances	113,328	85,899	189,552	266,158	197,693	-	66,499	919,129
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 133,486	\$ 173,591	\$ 199,231	\$ 280,480	\$ 203,645	\$ 29,428	\$ 85,161	\$ 1,105,022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	1,989,985
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of equipment management, employee insurance and office services.	
The assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position	4,893
Assets, liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows included in governmental activities statement of net position but not in governmental funds:	
Internal balances due to elimination of internal service funds	3,594
Land held for resale	1,619
Deferred OPEB outflows	588
Deferred pension outflows	80,517
Investment in joint venture is not reported in the funds	18,914
Deferred charge on debt refunding	433
Accrued interest payable	(4,952)
Deferred pension inflows	(171,445)
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	3,827
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental and long-term receivables	7,634
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	193
Deferred OPEB inflows	(574)
Net pension asset	92,651

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds

The detail of the individual long-term liabilities is as follows:

General obligation debt	(391,774)
Unamortized bond premium	(21,620)
Revenue bonds	(270,170)
Capital lease	(5,748)
Compensated absences	(36,908)
Arbitrage rebate payable	(276)
Other post employment benefits liability	(2,481)
Net pension liability	(210,595)
Judgments	(11,231)
Unamortized bond discount	182

Governmental activities net position

\$ 1,996,385

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	American Rescue Plan Act	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues								
Sales tax	\$ 178,898	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,398	\$ 72,269	\$ -	\$ 35,461	\$ 327,026
Property tax	-	81,325	-	-	-	-	-	81,325
Franchise tax	24,806	-	-	-	-	-	1,476	26,282
Use tax	50,491	-	-	-	8,958	-	-	59,449
Hotel/motel tax	174	-	-	-	-	-	8,537	8,711
Special assessment tax	48	-	-	-	-	-	5,990	6,038
Charges for services	13,231	-	-	-	-	-	12,015	25,246
Intergovernmental revenues	33,726	-	-	-	-	14,569	22,390	70,685
Fines and forfeitures	6,303	-	-	-	-	-	105	6,408
Investment loss	(17,557)	-	-	(9,915)	(2,400)	-	(1,168)	(31,040)
Licenses, permits and fees	12,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,032
Program income from grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,921	1,921
Payments from component units	18,014	-	-	6,198	-	-	390	24,602
Miscellaneous	1,055	-	-	109	221	-	175	1,560
Total revenues	321,221	81,325	-	36,790	79,048	14,569	87,292	620,245
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government	50,338	429	-	-	582	-	208	51,557
Public safety and protection	210,439	-	-	-	-	-	33,727	244,166
Public works and transportation	15,867	-	228	-	-	-	6,737	22,832
Culture and recreation	18,905	-	-	42	187	-	2,065	21,199
Social and economic development	11,680	-	-	-	-	12,431	23,404	47,515
Capital and operating funding to component units	8,566	-	-	4,058	-	-	5,035	17,659
Capital outlay	-	-	44,045	56,757	60,759	538	4,341	166,440
Debt service:								
Principal	699	54,705	-	705	42,665	-	-	98,774
Interest	52	12,099	-	113	12,609	-	-	24,873
Total expenditures	316,546	67,233	44,273	61,675	116,802	12,969	75,517	695,015
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	4,675	14,092	(44,273)	(24,885)	(37,754)	1,600	11,775	(74,770)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in	3,066	-	-	3,678	-	-	6,144	12,888
Transfers out	(3,093)	-	-	(2,207)	(3,109)	(1,600)	(7,329)	(17,338)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	673	-	-	-	-	-	320	993
Bond issuance	-	-	102,950	-	-	-	-	102,950
Refunding bonds issued	-	52,020	-	-	-	-	-	52,020
Premium on bonds issued	-	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	3,274
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(52,020)	-	-	-	-	-	(52,020)
Total other financing sources (uses)	646	3,274	102,950	1,471	(3,109)	(1,600)	(865)	102,767
Net change in fund balances	5,321	17,366	58,677	(23,414)	(40,863)	-	10,910	27,997
Fund balances, beginning of year	108,007	68,533	130,875	289,572	238,556	-	55,589	891,132
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 113,328	\$ 85,899	\$ 189,552	\$ 266,158	\$ 197,693	\$ -	\$ 66,499	\$ 919,129

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 27,997
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures and capital contributions are not recorded. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:	
Capital outlays	170,647
Capital contributions	1,532
Depreciation and amortization expense	(80,619)
	<u>91,560</u>
The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets:	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(9,500)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(495)
Capital assets transferred to organizations outside the reporting entity	(27,126)
	<u>(37,121)</u>
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources:	
Bond issuance	(102,950)
Premium on bond issuance	(3,274)
Refunding bonds issued	(52,020)
Deferred charge on debt refunding	303
Payment to bond escrow	52,020
Payment of bond principal	94,903
Capital lease payments	1,404
	<u>(9,614)</u>
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:	
Accrued interest expense	623
Amortization of premium and discount on bond issuance	10,556
Amortization of deferred gain on debt refunding	(140)
Change in compensated absences liability	(1,626)
Change in arbitrage rebate liability	98
Change in tort claims and judgments liability	(2,535)
Net pension asset	92,651
Net pension liability	79,664
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	(7,764)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(124,601)
Total OPEB liability	1,079
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	(254)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(235)
	<u>47,516</u>
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities do not provide current financial resources in governmental funds:	
Gain from investment in joint venture	2,412
	<u>2,412</u>
Some revenues which are unavailable in the governmental funds represent accrual based revenue in the entity-wide statements:	
Intergovernmental revenue	321
Long-term receivables	2,373
Property Tax	893
Special assessment revenue	(53)
	<u>3,534</u>
The net revenue of internal service funds is reported within governmental activities:	
Change in net position of internal service funds	(2,552)
Internal balances resulting from the elimination of internal service fund revenues	169
	<u>(2,383)</u>
Change in net position - statement of activities	\$ 123,901

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Business-type Activities						Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Enterprise Funds					Total	
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds		
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,376	\$ 7,330	\$ 10,100	\$ 1,371	\$ 3,167	\$ 49,344	\$ 21,528
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	353	1,548	11,213	3,950	-	17,064	163
Receivables, net	4,600	168	2,545	5	17	7,335	369
Leases receivable	14	1,872	-	105	189	2,180	-
Advances to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	603
Prepaid expenses	-	-	712	-	54	766	127
Inventories, net	10	-	387	-	41	438	1,400
	<u>32,353</u>	<u>10,918</u>	<u>24,957</u>	<u>5,431</u>	<u>3,468</u>	<u>77,127</u>	<u>24,190</u>
Noncurrent assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	18,178	4,281	1,601	1,603	-	25,663	-
Receivables, net	17	-	-	359	-	376	-
Lease receivable	314	10,478	-	2,565	2,132	15,489	-
Advances to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,044
Nondepreciable capital assets	102,535	4,136	9,930	2,841	19,976	139,418	25
Depreciable capital assets, net	236,171	36,737	181,986	25,503	21,588	501,985	7,363
	<u>357,215</u>	<u>55,632</u>	<u>193,517</u>	<u>32,871</u>	<u>43,696</u>	<u>682,931</u>	<u>10,432</u>
Total assets	<u>389,568</u>	<u>66,550</u>	<u>218,474</u>	<u>38,302</u>	<u>47,164</u>	<u>760,058</u>	<u>34,622</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
OPEB related items	139	8	-	-	-	147	80
Deferred charge on refunding	-	544	-	-	-	544	-
Pension related items	2,989	220	-	-	-	3,209	1,952
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>3,128</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>2,032</u>
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,111	1,128	3,003	67	436	8,745	2,333
Unearned revenue	185	119	13,896	-	-	14,200	-
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,767
Current portion of long-term liabilities	2,173	2,441	855	735	133	6,337	1,009
	<u>6,469</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>17,754</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>29,282</u>	<u>9,109</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Unearned revenue	-	-	517	-	-	517	-
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,798
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Deposits subject to refund	-	40	-	-	-	40	-
Long-term liabilities	38,035	52,208	3,235	17,570	376	111,424	12,273
	<u>38,035</u>	<u>52,248</u>	<u>3,752</u>	<u>17,570</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>111,981</u>	<u>22,217</u>
Total liabilities	<u>44,504</u>	<u>55,936</u>	<u>21,506</u>	<u>18,372</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>141,263</u>	<u>31,326</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES							
Deferred gain on refunding	-	434	-	-	-	434	-
Pension related items	460	79	-	-	-	539	374
OPEB related items	105	6	-	-	-	111	61
Lease related	321	12,046	-	2,543	2,323	17,233	-
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>886</u>	<u>12,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,543</u>	<u>2,323</u>	<u>18,317</u>	<u>435</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)							
Net investment in capital assets	324,313	(11,312)	189,426	11,642	41,024	555,093	7,388
Restricted for:							
Debt service	247	1,409	-	-	-	1,656	-
Capital projects	7,770	3,228	-	-	-	10,998	-
Other purposes	-	-	3,653	1,523	-	5,176	-
Unrestricted	14,976	5,496	3,889	4,222	2,872	31,455	(2,495)
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 347,306</u>	<u>\$ (1,179)</u>	<u>\$ 196,968</u>	<u>\$ 17,387</u>	<u>\$ 43,896</u>	<u>604,378</u>	<u>\$ 4,893</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(3,594)	
Net position of business-type activities						<u>\$ 600,784</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	
Operating revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 39,337	\$ 9,293	\$ 15,374	\$ 213	\$ 3,019	\$ 67,236	\$ 21,924
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,206
Workers compensation premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,265
Other	190	50	33	-	-	273	53
	<u>39,527</u>	<u>9,343</u>	<u>15,407</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>3,019</u>	<u>67,509</u>	<u>46,448</u>
Operating expenses							
Salaries and wages	13,356	1,008	-	-	-	14,364	6,963
Materials and supplies	1,065	116	504	-	-	1,685	10,519
Services and charges	13,106	4,987	14,826	536	2,668	36,123	6,425
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,894
Insurance claims and premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,060
Depreciation and amortization	11,233	1,382	10,682	2,078	1,499	26,874	461
	<u>38,760</u>	<u>7,493</u>	<u>26,012</u>	<u>2,614</u>	<u>4,167</u>	<u>79,046</u>	<u>46,322</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>767</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>(10,605)</u>	<u>(2,401)</u>	<u>(1,148)</u>	<u>(11,537)</u>	<u>126</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)							
Investment income (loss)	(1,406)	246	(70)	140	37	(1,053)	(731)
Interest expense	(477)	(1,730)	(292)	(887)	(10)	(3,396)	-
Gain on sale of capital assets	147	-	-	-	-	147	2
Intergovernmental revenue	803	-	-	-	-	803	250
Contributions	-	-	-	38	-	38	-
	<u>(933)</u>	<u>(1,484)</u>	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(709)</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>(3,461)</u>	<u>(479)</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>(166)</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>(10,967)</u>	<u>(3,110)</u>	<u>(1,121)</u>	<u>(14,998)</u>	<u>(353)</u>
Capital contributions	2,265	-	-	-	4,422	6,687	-
Transfers in	63	351	1,636	2,281	234	4,565	2,301
Transfers out	(2,416)	-	-	-	-	(2,416)	(4,500)
	<u>(88)</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>2,281</u>	<u>4,656</u>	<u>8,836</u>	<u>(2,199)</u>
Change in net position	<u>(254)</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>(9,331)</u>	<u>(829)</u>	<u>3,535</u>	<u>(6,162)</u>	<u>(2,552)</u>
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year	347,560	(1,499)	206,299	18,148	40,361		7,445
Restatement (Note 2)	-	(397)	-	68	-		-
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year, as restated	<u>347,560</u>	<u>(1,896)</u>	<u>206,299</u>	<u>18,216</u>	<u>40,361</u>		<u>7,445</u>
Net position (deficit) - end of year	<u>\$ 347,306</u>	<u>\$ (1,179)</u>	<u>\$ 196,968</u>	<u>\$ 17,387</u>	<u>\$ 43,896</u>		<u>\$ 4,893</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(169)	
Change in net position of business-type activities						<u>\$ (6,331)</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Receipts from customers and other funds	\$ 40,247	\$ 9,060	\$ 15,396	\$ 147	\$ 3,017	\$ 67,867	\$ 20,431
Receipts from interfund charges for services	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)	25,959
Payments to suppliers and for claims	(10,699)	(4,542)	(14,298)	(500)	(2,492)	(32,531)	(40,389)
Payments to employees	(12,190)	(990)	-	-	-	(13,180)	(6,284)
Payments to other funds for services provided	(3,215)	-	-	-	-	(3,215)	-
Payments from related entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	14,140	3,528	1,098	(353)	525	18,938	367
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Principal paid on revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(590)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
Transfers from other funds	-	-	1,521	-	73	1,594	-
Transfers to other funds	(2,416)	-	-	-	-	(2,416)	31
Proceeds from insurance reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(2,416)	-	1,521	-	73	(822)	(384)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(11,334)	-	(1,201)	(794)	(587)	(13,916)	(680)
Intergovernmental revenue	370	-	-	-	-	370	-
Principal paid on debt	(1,460)	(2,340)	(975)	(710)	(131)	(5,616)	-
Interest paid on debt	(682)	(1,735)	(307)	(891)	(10)	(3,625)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	153	-	-	-	-	153	2
Proceeds from financing activities	11	541	-	136	28	716	-
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	63	351	115	2,281	162	2,972	2,270
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing	(12,879)	(3,183)	(2,368)	22	(538)	(18,946)	1,592
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Interest received (loss)	(1,394)	(289)	(66)	4	10	(1,735)	(710)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(1,394)	(289)	(66)	4	10	(1,735)	(710)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,549)	56	185	(327)	70	(2,565)	865
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	48,456	13,103	22,729	7,251	3,097	94,636	20,826
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 45,907	\$ 13,159	\$ 22,914	\$ 6,924	\$ 3,167	\$ 92,071	\$ 21,691
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the Statement of Net Position:							
Cash and cash equivalents	27,376	7,330	10,100	1,371	3,167	49,344	21,528
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	18,531	5,829	12,814	5,553	-	42,727	163
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,907	\$ 13,159	\$ 22,914	\$ 6,924	\$ 3,167	\$ 92,071	\$ 21,691
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities							
Operating income (loss)	767	1,850	(10,605)	(2,401)	(1,148)	(11,537)	126
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:							
Depreciation and amortization	11,233	1,382	10,682	2,078	1,499	26,874	461
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	858	2,033	(1,142)	124	153	2,026	(335)
(Increase) decrease in advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	646
Increase in deferred outflows of resources	(198)	(11)	-	-	-	(209)	(282)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	220	375	1,224	(2)	205	2,022	(1,139)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	-	3	939	-	-	942	-
Increase in net pension liability	5,454	351	-	-	-	5,805	2,882
Increase in other post employment benefits	(188)	(12)	-	-	-	(200)	(107)
Decrease in deferred inflows of resources	(4,006)	(2,443)	-	(152)	(184)	(6,785)	(1,885)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 14,140	\$ 3,528	\$ 1,098	\$ (353)	\$ 525	\$ 18,938	\$ 367
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:							
Capital contributions of capital assets	\$ 2,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,422	\$ 6,687	\$ -
Capital acquisitions in accounts payable and retainage payable	\$ 2,584	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,584	\$ -

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan	Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,086	\$ 3,997
Contributions receivable	1,320	-
Investment income receivable	274	-
Investments:		
US Government obligations	38,781	-
Corporate bonds	14,134	-
Preferred stock	223	-
Common stock	36,149	-
Foreign obligations	573	-
Mutual funds	337,595	-
Alternative investments:		
Real estate funds	76,980	-
Timber	25,007	-
Total assets	<u>537,122</u>	<u>3,997</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>616</u>	-
Total liabilities	<u>616</u>	-
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Pensions	536,506	-
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	-	3,997
Total net position	<u>\$ 536,506</u>	<u>\$ 3,997</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 22,307	\$ -
Plan members	10,136	-
	<u>32,443</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment Income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	(51,957)	-
Interest	1,238	-
Dividends	451	-
	<u>(50,268)</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: investment expense	(1,896)	-
Net investment income	<u>(52,164)</u>	<u>-</u>
Miscellaneous	-	1,192
Total additions	<u>(19,721)</u>	<u>1,192</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits	44,108	-
Refunds of contributions	1,800	-
Administrative expense	488	-
Other	-	1,135
Total deductions	<u>46,396</u>	<u>1,135</u>
Net increase in fiduciary net position	(66,117)	57
Net position, beginning of year	<u>602,623</u>	<u>3,940</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 536,506</u>	<u>\$ 3,997</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 231,509	\$ 22,118	\$ 29,817	\$ 11,571	\$ 9,268	\$ 304,283
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	30,359	-	2,065	15,712	5,633	53,769
Investments	-	-	-	-	2,640	2,640
Investments - restricted	-	-	845	-	-	845
Receivables, net	33,549	3,147	4,096	3,739	3,101	47,632
Lease receivable	95	4	1,028	212	12	1,351
Inventories	5,988	2	1,490	-	976	8,456
Current portion of notes receivable	-	-	-	-	3,212	3,212
Prepaid expenses	218	-	-	-	-	218
Other current assets	-	-	800	-	513	1,313
	<u>301,718</u>	<u>25,271</u>	<u>40,141</u>	<u>31,234</u>	<u>25,355</u>	<u>423,719</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	69,562	-	12,098	2,989	859	85,508
Investments	-	-	2,772	-	-	2,772
Investments - restricted	-	-	16,622	-	-	16,622
Receivables, net	40	-	531	-	6	577
Lease receivable	727	94	27,948	9,591	12	38,372
Notes receivables	-	-	-	635	3,150	3,785
Land held for resale, net	-	-	-	-	1,691	1,691
Equity interest in joint ventures	38,380	-	-	-	-	38,380
Nondepreciable capital assets	114,946	700	147,136	9,348	3,615	275,745
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,400,098	4,581	251,149	27,680	23,024	1,706,532
	<u>1,623,753</u>	<u>5,375</u>	<u>458,256</u>	<u>50,243</u>	<u>32,357</u>	<u>2,169,984</u>
Total assets	<u>1,925,471</u>	<u>30,646</u>	<u>498,397</u>	<u>81,477</u>	<u>57,712</u>	<u>2,593,703</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Deferred charge on refunding	989	-	8,327	-	-	9,316
Pension related items	13,182	994	2,951	1,766	2,746	21,639
OPEB related items	530	44	-	-	-	574
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>14,701</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>11,278</u>	<u>1,766</u>	<u>2,746</u>	<u>31,529</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	30,228	1,684	4,329	1,104	2,342	39,687
Unearned revenue	-	-	498	-	1,093	1,591
Current portion of long-term liabilities	37,829	301	9,239	379	275	48,023
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	603	-	603
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	13,512	-	78	-	-	13,590
	<u>81,569</u>	<u>1,985</u>	<u>14,144</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>3,710</u>	<u>103,494</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	3,044	326	3,370
Deposits subject to refund	-	-	-	4	239	243
Long-term liabilities, net	414,761	6,567	158,294	31,957	13,073	624,652
	<u>414,761</u>	<u>6,567</u>	<u>158,294</u>	<u>35,005</u>	<u>13,638</u>	<u>628,265</u>
Total liabilities	<u>496,330</u>	<u>8,552</u>	<u>172,438</u>	<u>37,091</u>	<u>17,348</u>	<u>731,759</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Property tax revenue	520	-	-	2,602	1,473	4,595
Pension related items	3,654	191	1,020	63	3,640	8,568
OPEB related items	478	48	-	-	-	526
Lease related	780	96	28,395	9,489	24	38,784
Deferred gain on refunding	812	-	-	-	-	812
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>6,244</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>29,415</u>	<u>12,154</u>	<u>5,137</u>	<u>53,285</u>
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	1,232,233	5,281	264,184	30,469	26,107	1,558,274
Restricted for:						
Debt service	15,070	-	767	651	-	16,488
Capital projects	-	-	12,856	500	4,680	18,036
Other purposes	-	-	7,633	7,298	6,489	21,420
Unrestricted	190,295	17,516	22,382	(4,920)	697	225,970
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,437,598</u>	<u>\$ 22,797</u>	<u>\$ 307,822</u>	<u>\$ 33,998</u>	<u>\$ 37,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,188</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other	Total
Clean water and waste water systems	\$ 193,746	\$ 260,266	\$ 23	\$ 2,550	\$ 69,093	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,093
Refuse collection and disposal	29,068	27,639	12	3	-	(1,414)	-	-	-	(1,414)
Airport services	49,772	39,492	8,095	11,069	-	-	8,884	-	-	8,884
Social and economic development	25,144	7,467	144	2,574	-	-	-	(14,959)	-	(14,959)
Other	40,178	4,493	13,901	5,727	-	-	-	-	(16,057)	(16,057)
	<u>\$ 337,908</u>	<u>\$ 339,357</u>	<u>\$ 22,175</u>	<u>\$ 21,923</u>	<u>69,093</u>	<u>(1,414)</u>	<u>8,884</u>	<u>(14,959)</u>	<u>(16,057)</u>	<u>45,547</u>
General revenues:										
Taxes:										
Sales taxes					-	-	-	652	-	652
Property taxes					545	-	-	1,896	5	2,446
Funding from primary government					-	-	-	4,127	12,283	16,410
Investment earnings (loss)					(9,503)	(892)	(1,088)	(541)	(529)	(12,553)
Miscellaneous					-	2	-	-	740	742
Gain on disposal of capital assets					-	82	-	-	-	82
Special item- transfer of parking operations					-	-	-	30,472	(30,472)	-
Total general revenues					<u>(8,958)</u>	<u>(808)</u>	<u>(1,088)</u>	<u>36,606</u>	<u>(17,973)</u>	<u>7,779</u>
Change in net position					60,135	(2,222)	7,796	21,647	(34,030)	53,326
Net position--beginning of year					1,377,463	25,019	300,026	12,742	72,003	1,787,253
Restatement (Note 2)					-	-	-	(391)	-	(391)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated					<u>1,377,463</u>	<u>25,019</u>	<u>300,026</u>	<u>12,351</u>	<u>72,003</u>	<u>1,786,862</u>
Net position, end of year					<u>\$ 1,437,598</u>	<u>\$ 22,797</u>	<u>\$ 307,822</u>	<u>\$ 33,998</u>	<u>\$ 37,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,188</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Tulsa, Oklahoma (the "City"), is an Oklahoma municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a nine-member council.

The financial statements of the City are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting.

Governmental accounting standards require reasonable separation between the primary government (including its blended component units) and its discretely presented component units, both in the financial statements and in the related notes and required supplementary information.

New Pronouncements - The City implemented the following GASB Statements effective for the year ended June 30, 2022:

GASB Statement No. 87 – Leases - This Statement establishes standards of accounting for leases by lessees and lessors on financial statements of state and local governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. See Note 2.2 for the impact to the financial statements as of July 1, 2021 as a result of the adoption.

GASB Statement No. 92 – Omnibus 2020 – This Statement establishes December 31, 2021, as the effective date that LIBOR is no longer an appropriate benchmark for a derivative instrument that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt. This Statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 93 – Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates – This Statement establishes guidance for accounting and financial implications of replacing an inter-bank offered rate. This Statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 97 – Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32– This Statement guidance to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. Certain portions of this statement were implemented immediately upon issuance. This Statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 99 – Omnibus 2022 – This Statement establishes or amends accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to financial guarantees, derivative instruments, leases, public-public and public-private partnerships (PPPs), subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), the transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly, food stamps), nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues, the focus of government-wide financial statements, and terminology. The requirements of this Statement apply to the financial statements of all state and local governments. This Statement addresses a variety of topics. This Statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. A blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the City's operations and so data from the blended component unit is combined with data of the City, the primary government. An entity is reported as a blended component unit when it meets one of the following criteria as defined by GASB: Substantively the same governing body and a financial benefit or burden; substantively the same governing body and operational responsibility; almost exclusive service or benefit to the primary government; total debt of the component unit is repayable almost entirely from resources of primary government. When none of these criteria are met, the entity is presented as a discretely presented component unit. A discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

1. Blended Component Units

The Tulsa Public Facilities Authority ("TPFA") - Trustees of TPFA are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. Although it is legally separate from the City, TPFA is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its primary purposes are to issue revenue bonds to finance major capital improvements and manage certain properties on behalf of the City. Financing activities of this fund are included as an internal service fund, enterprise activities are included as enterprise funds, and financing of capital projects of the primary government are included in the Limited-Purpose Sales Tax fund, a governmental capital project fund and the Stormwater Management Fund, an enterprise fund.

Tulsa Stadium Trust ("TST") - A public trust created to acquire, construct, own, operate and maintain a baseball stadium in downtown Tulsa and related amenities and facilities, and to incur indebtedness. Debt issuance requires the approval of two-thirds of the Tulsa City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the TST. The Mayor of the City is ex-officio trustee and eight additional trustees are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The City is obligated for the debt of TST through the collection of special assessments. The activity of TST is reported as a major enterprise fund.

2. Discretely Presented Component Units

Major discretely presented component units:

Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority ("TMUA") - A public trust created to provide for a clean water utility system and a wastewater utility system. Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the trust and will receive all trust properties and resulting revenues upon retirement of all trust indebtedness. The City provides staffing for the operations of TMUA and acts as a collection agent by collecting TMUA's utility revenues as a part of the City's utility billing system. The City approves TMUA's budget, utility service rates and new debt issuances.

Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy ("TARE") - A public trust created to provide a system of collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste. Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City provides staffing for the operations of TARE and acts as a collection agent by collecting TARE utility revenues as a part of the City's utility billing system. The City approves TARE's budget, utility service rates and new debt issuances.

Tulsa Airports - Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust ("TAIT") was created to operate, maintain and finance capital improvements at the City's two airports, Tulsa International and Richard L. Jones, Jr. Airports, and to finance capital improvements. Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the trust. TAIT must receive the City's approval to issue debt.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity ("TAEO") - A public trust created to promote economic development and racial equality within and near Tulsa, Oklahoma. Its activities primarily consist of promoting economic development, redevelopment, adequate housing and general public health, safety and welfare. The trustees include the Mayor of the City of Tulsa, five commissioners of the Tulsa Development Authority, and seven additional trustees appointed by the Mayor subject to the approval of the City Council of the City of Tulsa. The City provides financial support to TAEO and approves any debt issuances.

Other discretely presented component units:

Tulsa Development Authority ("TDA") - A public authority created to finance urban renewal, rehabilitation and redevelopment. Commissioners of TDA are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City approves urban renewal plans. Financial support is received through the City authorizing TDA to receive taxes from tax increment districts created.

Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority ("MTTA") - A public trust created to provide public transportation systems and facilities. The Mayor appoints trustees of MTTA. The City is the sole beneficiary and finances a significant portion of the annual operations. MTTA cannot incur indebtedness in excess of \$100 within a year without the City's approval.

Tulsa Parking Authority ("TPA") - A public trust created by the City to construct and manage various parking facilities within the City. Trustees of TPA consist of the Mayor and four trustees who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City provides certain resources to TPA and must authorize any debt issued by TPA. The City is the sole beneficiary of TPA and will receive the remaining assets of TPA upon termination. This authority was dissolved in fiscal year 2022.

Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust ("TPACT") - A public trust created to assist the City in operating the Tulsa Performing Arts Center and to sponsor events promoting the use of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center. Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the Trust and finances a significant portion of the annual operations.

Tulsa International Airport Development Trust ("TIADT") - A public trust created to support the economic development of the area surrounding Tulsa International Airport. Five trustees are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, the remaining two trustees are appointed by the Tulsa County Commissioners. The City and Tulsa County are beneficiaries of the Trust. Financial support is received through the City authorizing TIADT to receive taxes from tax increment districts created.

Separate financial statements for the individual component units, except TIADT (which does not issue a stand-alone financial report) are available upon request to the Office of the Controller, 175 East 2nd Street, Suite 1570, Tulsa, OK 74103.

B. JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

1. Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to their joint control and in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility.

The City participates in the following joint ventures:

Emergency Medical Services Authority ("EMSA") - EMSA is a public trust created to provide emergency medical care and transportation and is governed by a ten-member board composed of five appointees from the City and five from other Oklahoma cities and towns. In accordance with the joint venture agreement, Tulsa and Oklahoma City are entitled to their respective share of annual operating income or loss. The City's equity interest in EMSA is \$18,914. Complete financial statements for EMSA can be obtained from EMSA's Chief Financial Officer, 1417 North Lansing, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

River Parks Authority ("RPA") – The City is a participant with Tulsa County ("County") in a joint venture to operate and maintain a park along the Arkansas River. RPA, a public trust, was created for that purpose. The City and the County contribute to the annual operating budget of RPA. The Board of Trustees comprises seven members, three appointed by the City, three appointed by the County, and one by the Tulsa Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. The City and the County have no equity interest in the joint venture; therefore, no equity interest is reflected in the City's financial Statements. Complete financial statements for RPA can be obtained from the Executive Director, 2121 S. Columbia Ave., Suite 205, Tulsa Oklahoma 74114.

Regional Metropolitan Utility Authority ("RMUA") – The City is a participant with the Cities of Broken Arrow, Jenks, Bixby, and Owasso, Oklahoma, to operate a sewage treatment facility. Only the City and the City of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma currently hold an equity interest in RMUA. The City contributes approximately one-half of the Authority's annual operating and capital budget, operates a facility for RMUA and leases the facility site to the Authority. The City appoints two of the ten trustees. The remaining trustees are appointed two each by the four other participating cities. RMUA's treatment plant provides services to the City of Tulsa and the City of Broken Arrow at approximately equal amounts. Upon termination of the trust, the net position will be distributed to the beneficiaries based upon their pro rata interest. The City's equity interest of \$38,380 is reported in TMUA's statement of net position. Complete financial statements for RMUA can be obtained from the Office of the Controller, 175 East 2nd Street, Suite 1570, Tulsa, OK 74103.

2. Related Organizations

The City's officials are also responsible for appointing the board members of other organizations; however, the City's accountability for those organizations does not extend beyond the making of appointments.

The following organizations are related organizations that are excluded from the City's reporting entity:

Tulsa Housing Authority ("THA") - Commissioners of the Authority are appointed by the Mayor, however, the City does not provide funding, has no obligation for the debt issued by THA and cannot impose its will.

City of Tulsa/Rogers County Port Authority ("TRCPA") - The City appoints six of the nine Board members of TRCPA. The City does not provide any funding to TRCPA.

Tulsa City-County Health Department ("TCCHD") - The City appoints five of the nine TCCHD Board members. The City does not provide any funding to the TCCHD.

Tulsa City-County Library ("TCCL") - The Tulsa City-County Library Board is composed of eleven members, of which the City appoints six. The City does not provide any funding to the TCCL.

Tulsa Municipal Airport Trust ("TMAT") - The Mayor is an ex-officio trustee and the additional four trustees are approved by the City Council. The City does not provide any funding to TMAT and has no obligation for the debt issued by TMAT.

3. Jointly Governed Organizations

The following organizations are jointly governed organizations that are excluded from the City's reporting entity. These organizations are not a joint venture because the City does not retain an on-going financial interest or an on-going financial responsibility.

The City, in conjunction with the County and other municipalities, has created the following organizations:

Tulsa County Criminal Justice Authority ("TCCJA") --The TCCJA was created for the purpose of acquiring a site and constructing, furnishing, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling and repairing a county jail and other detention facilities owned or operated by the County. TCCJA is administered by a seven-person Board of Trustees comprising three Tulsa County Commissioners, the Mayor of the City of Tulsa ("ex-officio trustees"), and the mayors of three additional cities situated in whole or in part within the limits of Tulsa County. The City does not provide any funding to the TCCJA.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Tulsa County Vision 2025 Authority ("TCVA") – The TCVA was created for the purpose of determining the use of County sales tax receipts in excess of capital improvements costs generally known as Vision 2025 projects throughout Tulsa County. TCVA is administered by a seven-person Board of Trustees composed of three Tulsa County Commissioners, the Mayor of the City of Tulsa ("ex-officio trustees"), and the Mayors of three additional cities situated in whole or in part within the limits of Tulsa County. The City does not provide any funding to the TCVA.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements categorize activities as either governmental activities or business-type activities. In the government-wide statement of net position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) are reflected, on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The government-wide statement of activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, etc.), which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property taxes, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, etc.). The statement of activities reports gross expenses and related program revenues and operating and capital grants.

The program revenues must be directly associated with the function or a business-type activity. Program revenues include revenues from fines and forfeitures, licenses and permits fees, special assessment taxes, and charges for services. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. The net costs (by function or business-type activity) are normally covered by general revenues (sales taxes, franchise taxes, property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, interest income, etc.).

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the City as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period.

Certain types of non-current assets and liabilities are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position that are not reflected in the governmental funds balance sheet.

In the fund financial statements, the emphasis is on the major funds for both the governmental or business-type categories. Nonmajor funds (by category) or fund type are summarized into a single column.

The enterprise fund statements will match the business-type activity column presented in the government-wide statements, other than the internal balances from the allocation of a portion of the internal service funds to business-type activities.

The governmental funds financial statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This presentation is deemed most appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal and covenant compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (c) demonstrate how the City's actual experience conforms to the budget or fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented either on the fund statement or on the page following each statement which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund-based financial statements into the governmental column of the government-wide presentation.

Internal service funds of a government (which traditionally provide services primarily to other funds of the government) are presented as a separate column in the proprietary fund financial statements. Since the principal users of the internal services are the City's governmental activities, financial statements of internal service funds are consolidated into the governmental activities column when presented at the government-wide level. To the extent possible, the costs of these services are reflected in the appropriate functional activity (public safety, public works, etc.).

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (pension and custodial). Since, by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, pension participants, etc.) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the City, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

D. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the City's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

Major governmental and proprietary funds are determined based on relative size. Qualitative factors may provide influence in determining a fund be reported as major that would otherwise be classified as nonmajor. The General Fund is always considered major. Major discretely presented components are determined similarly, but no specific thresholds exist. Nonmajor funds are combined into a single column in the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal on-going activity.

Operating expenses include cost of sales and service, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

1. Governmental Funds – The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for the payment of general long-term debt and judgments. The City levies annually an ad valorem tax restricted for the retirement of general obligation bonds and judgments along with their associated interest.

Bond Fund accounts for capital improvements that are financed by the City's general obligation bond issues, excluding those accounted for in proprietary funds (Capital projects fund).

Sales Tax Fund accounts for those capital improvements that are financed by a one-cent sales tax (Capital projects fund).

Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Fund accounts for those capital improvements that are financed by the Vision sales tax and bond proceeds of the TPFA fund that provided advance funding for these projects (Capital projects fund).

American Rescue Plan Act Fund accounts for grant monies received from the federal American Rescue Plan Act (Special revenue fund).

2. Proprietary Funds are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. The City reports the following proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds are used to report activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services. In the entity-wide financial statements, these enterprise funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation as business-type activities. The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Stormwater Management Fund accounts for a special stormwater utility fee and other revenue dedicated to improving the City's stormwater drainage system.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

One Technology Center Fund, a blended TPFA fund, accounts for the operation of the One Technology Center ("OTC"), a 15-story building in downtown Tulsa containing approximately 630,000 square feet of commercial office space. The building is occupied by the City of Tulsa and other commercial tenants.

Arena and Convention Centers Fund, a blended TPFA fund, accounts for the operation of the Arena and Convention Center; both are sports and entertainment facilities in downtown Tulsa.

Tulsa Stadium Trust, a blended component unit, created to acquire, construct, own, operate and maintain a baseball stadium in downtown Tulsa and related amenities and facilities, and to incur indebtedness.

Internal Service Funds accounts for employee health benefits, risk management services, vehicle and equipment services, print services and financing.

Employee Insurance Fund accounts for the collection and payment of health, dental, life and long-term disability insurance premiums and administrative expenses.

Workers' Compensation Fund accounts for workers' compensation medical claims and administrative expenses.

Equipment Management Fund accounts for the maintenance and repair of licensed motor vehicles and fees charged to other departments.

Office Services Fund accounts for office supplies and reproduction services and fees charged to user departments.

Tulsa Public Facilities Authority issues debt and the proceeds may be loaned to component units of the City.

3. Fiduciary Funds – The pension trust fund accounts for the general municipal employees' retirement trust. The custodial funds account for monies held on behalf of others.

Pension Trust Fund accounts for the activities of the Municipal Employees Retirement Plan (MERP), which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified retirees. MERP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension trust.

Custodial Funds account for resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity and include Municipal Court Bonds, Police Property Room, and Unclaimed Property.

E. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements and the proprietary, fiduciary and component unit fund financial statements are presented on an accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis.

Accrual – Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual – All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The City defined the length of time used for “available” for purposes of revenue recognition in the governmental fund financial statements to be 60 days.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exceptions to this general rule are long-term liabilities and related interest, if any, are recognized when due.

In applying the “susceptible to accrual” concept to intergovernmental revenues the provider should recognize liabilities and expenses and the recipient should recognize receivables and revenue when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met.

Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met should, under most circumstances, be reported as advances by the provider and as unearned revenue by the recipient.

Fair Value Measurements – Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available; for others, it might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same - that is, to determine the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between the market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value is an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that controls the asset or is obligated for the liability.

F. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City Charter requires all cash belonging to the City to be placed in the custody of the City Treasurer. Certain component units participate in the City’s pooled cash for non-restricted cash and investments. A “Pooled Cash” concept is used in maintaining the cash and investment accounts in the accounting records. Under this method, all cash is pooled for investment purposes and each fund and participating component unit have equity in the pooled amount.

All amounts included in the pooled cash and investment accounts are reported as cash and cash equivalents in the fund financial statements because the City and participating component units can withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. In the government-wide financial statements, the pooled cash and investment accounts are reported as cash, cash equivalents and investments.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City, considers cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) to be currency on hand, demand deposits with banks, amounts included in pooled cash and investment accounts and liquid investments held outside the pooled fund with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

2. Investments

Certain investments are stated at fair value. The change in the fair value of investments is as follows:

Governmental Activities	\$	38,065
Business Type Activities		1,972
Net Decrease in Fair Value	\$	<u>40,037</u>

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

3. Accounts Receivable, Taxes Receivable and Notes Receivable

Accounts receivable and taxes receivable are shown at net realizable value. The allowance for general government accounts receivable is derived from the age of the individual receivable with age categories ranging from 30 days past due to three years past due. Uncollectible percentages by revenue category are derived using historical write-off experience and range from 1% to 62%, as well as consideration of current expectations and economic considerations. In the current year \$553 of accounts receivable were written-off.

The allowance for utility services accounts receivable reported in the component units and enterprise funds is derived from the age of the individual receivable. An allowance is established at one-half of the active accounts over 90 days from date of billing plus 100% of the closed accounts over 90 days from date of billing, based on historical experience as well as current expectations.

Notes receivable represent loans made to developers by TDA to promote economic vitality. These notes are fully collateralized by the mortgages on the properties or an irrevocable letter of credit.

4. Inventories

Parts and supplies inventories - are stated at cost (specific identification or first-in, first-out basis), which is not in excess of market. Inventories consist primarily of materials and supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expense at the time individual inventory items are used.

Land held for resale - Land acquired for rehabilitation and held for resale by the City is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value (specific identification basis). The cost of land acquired and held for resale by the City at year end amounted to \$1,619 and was carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value of \$1,619. The entire amount of \$1,619 is noncurrent.

5. Internal Balances

Amounts reported in the fund financial statements as interfund receivables and payables are eliminated in the entity-wide governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. Within the governmental fund financial statements, advances to other funds are equally offset by a non-spendable fund balance that indicates they do not constitute available spendable resources.

Due To/Due From – Amounts which are due within one year and owed to one fund or component unit by another are reported as due to/from other funds or component units.

Advances To/From Other Funds – Amounts which are not due within one year and owed to one fund or component unit by another are reported as advances to/from other funds or component units.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at acquisition value as of the date of the contribution.

Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized whereas costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Depreciation or amortization of capital assets is calculated using the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives. Amortization of right-to-use leased assets is calculated using the straight-line basis over the lease term. See additional discussion in note H.

	Estimated Service Life	Capitalization Threshold
Buildings	20-50 years	\$ 5
Land improvements	20-30 years	5
Equipment	2-50 years	5
Water & sewer lines	33-100 years	5
Right-to-use leased buildings	3-4 years	5
Right-to-use leased equipment	4-6 years	5
Right-to-use leased land	2-34 years	5
Intangible assets	Indefinite	5
Streets	25 years	100
Bridges	50 years	100

The City owns a collection of art housed in the Gilcrease Museum. The collection is not capitalized because it meets all the following conditions:

- The collection is held for reasons other than financial gain.
- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
- The collection is subject to an organizational policy requiring that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for collections.

8. Privately Funded Public Improvements

Water and Sewer Line Extensions – Contributions from area developers to TMUA during the year totaled \$5,526.

9. Restricted Assets

Certain debt proceeds as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets in the statements of net position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

Stormwater fees in lieu of detention are paid by developers in lieu of constructing on-site detention facilities. The in lieu fees are collected and spent on a regional basis as a more effective method of stormwater management. These funds are restricted because their use is restricted by City Ordinance to stormwater drainage basin improvements.

10. Bond Premiums and Discounts

In the governmental funds, bond premiums and discounts are treated as other financing sources or uses in the year of issuance.

In proprietary funds, bond premiums and discounts are capitalized and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond premiums and discounts are presented as additions or reductions of the face amount of the revenue bonds payable.

As part of the reconciliation and presentation at the government-wide level premiums and discounts in the governmental funds are adjusted and reflected similarly to proprietary funds.

11. Encumbrances – Budgetary Statements

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the funds.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Other commitments include encumbrances that have been established for future planned expenditures where the purpose is known but a specific contract with a vendor has not yet been finalized.

12. Fund Balances

Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The categories and their purposes are:

- Nonspendable fund balance – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance – The portion of fund balance which is constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by bond covenants, grants, providers, or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance – The committed portion of fund balance can only be used for the specific purposes imposed by ordinance. An ordinance is formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority, which is enacted by a majority vote of the City Council and approved by the Mayor. Once adopted, the commitment remains in place until a similar action is taken to modify or rescind the commitment.
- Assigned fund balance – The assigned portion of fund balance is constrained by the City's intent to use for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Assigned fund balance includes resources that will be used to liquidate encumbrances related to purchase orders and contracts payable from assigned resources. The ordinance containing the annual budget, approved by City Council and the Mayor, includes the authority to carryover encumbered amounts from prior year appropriations.
- Unassigned fund balance – The unassigned portion of fund balance is not otherwise restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for a specific purpose exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, they may report a negative unassigned fund balance.

Spending Policy of Governmental Funds - The City receives inflows from revenue and other financing sources from numerous sources for use in the General Fund and other governmental funds. These Funds will expend those resources on multiple purposes of the local government. The intention of this spending policy is to identify the expenditure order of resource categories for the governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available in the governmental funds, the following spending policy will apply:

- 1st - Restricted
- 2nd - Committed
- 3rd - Assigned
- 4th - Unassigned

Minimum Fund Balance Policy – The City has a minimum fund balance policy which applies to the General Fund, whereby an operating reserve is set and maintained at 8.0% of General Fund revenues. This operating reserve is set forth in the ordinance adopting the City's annual budget.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

13. Net Position

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, equity (Net Position) is displayed in three components as follows:

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets* – This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation plus deferred inflows/outflows of resources less the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- *Restricted* – This consists of net position that is legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Net position restricted by enabling legislation is \$399,797. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.
- *Unrestricted* – This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.”

14. Stabilization Arrangement

The City Charter established a stabilization arrangement. This stabilization arrangement provides that if the City Treasurer projects that total General Fund revenues for the upcoming budget year will exceed the total General Fund revenues for the current budget year by more than four percent (4%), the budget submitted by the Mayor and approved by the City Council shall allocate fifty percent (50%) of the excess General Fund revenues to the Economic Stabilization Reserve. On November 12, 2019, voters approved a sales tax to fund the reserve. The City began collecting the tax in 2021 in the Economic Stabilization Sales tax fund.

If the City Treasurer projects that total General Fund revenues for the upcoming budget year will either (a) be less than the current budget year’s total General Fund revenues, or (b) be less than the highest of any other previous year’s total General Fund revenues, the budget submitted by the Mayor and approved by the Council may appropriate up to fifty percent (50%) of the current balance in the Economic Stabilization Reserve, but no more than the shortfall in total General Fund revenues as determined above, to be used for any lawful municipal purpose in the upcoming budget year.

For purposes of calculating any shortfall:

1. If the trigger for withdrawal from the Economic Stabilization Reserve is not met in the current budget year, the City Treasurer shall calculate the shortfall for the upcoming budget year by subtracting the total projected General Fund revenues for the upcoming budget year from the total projected General Fund revenues for the current budget year.
2. If the trigger for withdrawal from the Economic Stabilization Reserve is met in the current budget year, the shortfall shall be calculated by subtracting the total projected General Fund revenues for the upcoming budget year from the highest of any previous year’s total General Fund revenues.

The Economic Stabilization Reserve fund balance is \$8,360.

G. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports in a separate section, deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City reports three items in this category. The first is for pension items related to the recording of the net pension liability. The second item is OPEB items related to the recording of the total OPEB liability. The third is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide and proprietary funds statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Deferred inflows of resources - In addition to liabilities, the financial statements include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets in government-wide financial statements, that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City reports four types of unavailable revenue items, which arise under a modified accrual basis of accounting and qualify for reporting as deferred inflows. Accordingly, these items are reported in the governmental funds' balance sheet.

The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, special assessments, federal and/or state grant revenues and other account receivables. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The governmental funds also record deferred inflows related to leases entered into as the lessor and will be recognized as revenue over the lease term.

In the City's government-wide statements property tax revenues remain as a deferred inflow under the full accrual basis of accounting and will become an inflow in the year for which they are levied, and lease revenues also remain deferred until recognized as revenue over the lease-term. The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports three additional deferred inflows not reported under the modified accrual basis. First is for pension items related to the recording of the net pension liability. The second item is for OPEB items related to the recording of the total OPEB liability. The third item, deferred gain on refunding, results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

H. LEASES

Lessee- The City is a lessee for multiple noncancellable leases. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset). At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payment to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the leases. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments include the measurement of the lease liability are composed of the fixed payments and purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Lessor- The City is a lessor for noncancellable leases. The City recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position. At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts. The City uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the leases or a rate based on the economic characteristics of the transaction. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts include in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of the fixed payments from the lessee.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable

I. REVENUES, EXPENSES AND EXPENDITURES

Identification of Major Revenue Sources Susceptible to Accrual - In the Governmental Funds, property taxes, sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, hotel/motel tax, intergovernmental grants, reimbursements, charges for services and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable only when the City receives cash.

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for the following, which are permitted by generally accepted accounting principles:

General obligation long-term debt principal and interest, judgments, compensated absences, pension and other benefits, and other long-term liabilities are reported only when due in the governmental funds.

1. Sales Tax Revenue

The City levies a 3.65% sales tax which is collected monthly by the State of Oklahoma and remitted to the City. The General Fund receives 2% for operations, 1.10% is placed into Sales Tax Funds and is restricted for capital improvements, 0.305% is placed into the Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund and is restricted for debt service on indebtedness issued for capital projects, 0.16% is placed into a Special Revenue fund and is restricted for public safety use, and 0.085% is placed into a Special Revenue fund and is restricted for street maintenance and public transportation. The tax is collected by the merchants and remitted to the State. The City receives its tax receipts from the State by the 10th of each month. Vendors owing an average of \$2.5 or more per month to the State are required to remit actual taxes collected plus an estimate of tax collections for the first 15 days of the following month with remittance due by the 20th of that same month. All other vendors are required to remit the actual amount collected (without any estimated tax collections) by the 20th of the following month.

Effective May 2021, the rate placed into Sales Tax Funds declined to 0.45% due to Improve Our Tulsa I collections reaching the maximum authorized amount. The Economic Sales Tax fund, a special revenue fund designated as the Economic fund, receives 0.05% of sales tax collected. The rate deposited into a Special Revenue fund for public safety use increased to 0.26%, and 0.805% is deposited into a Special Revenue fund for Economic Development.

Sales tax revenue is recognized in the period when the underlying exchange transaction occurred, and the resources are available.

2. Property Tax Revenue

Oklahoma statutes require that the City make a property tax levy for a sinking fund (Debt Service Fund) which shall, with cash and investments in the fund, be sufficient to pay all the bonded indebtedness, interest and one-third of all outstanding judgments coming due in the following fiscal year.

On or before August 27th of each year, the City submits its sinking fund requirements to the County Excise Board who determines the property tax levy. The County Assessor is required to file a tax roll report on or before October 1st each year with the County Treasurer indicating the net assessed valuation for all real and public service property.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Oklahoma Tax Commission determines property assessed valuations for railroad, air carrier, and public service corporations. All other property assessed valuations are determined by the applicable county. The assessment ratio in Tulsa County averages 11% of market value. Property tax is levied each October 1st on the assessed valuation of non-exempt real property located in the City as of the preceding January 1st, the lien date. Property taxes are due on November 1st following the levy date, although they may be paid in two equal installments (if the first installment is paid prior to January 1st, the second installment is not delinquent until April 1st). Property taxes are collected by the County Treasurers of Tulsa, Wagoner and Osage Counties, Oklahoma, and are remitted to the City. Property tax receivables are recorded on the lien date, although the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which it is levied.

3. Arena Revenues – Naming Rights, Sponsorships

Revenues derived from naming rights and sponsorships are recognized over the life of the agreement, generally 3 to 20 years. Unearned revenue is recorded for amounts received to the extent they exceed amounts earned. Naming rights and sponsorship revenue of \$1,386 has been recognized in the current year.

4. Grant Revenue

The City is a recipient of grant revenues and recognizes revenues, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Resources received before eligibility requirements are met are reported as unearned revenues.

Some grants and contributions consist of capital assets or resources that are restricted for capital purposes – to purchase, construct, or renovate capital assets associated with a specific program. These are reported separately from grants and contributions that may be used either for operating expenses or for capital expenditures of the program at the discretion of the City.

5. Investment Income

Investment income from pooled cash and investments is allocated monthly based on the percentage of a fund's average daily equity in pooled cash and investments to the total average daily pooled equity in pooled cash and investments. Investment earnings and losses from the special revenue, fiduciary, debt service, and bond funds are reported net investment earnings of the general fund. The amount allocated in the current year was income of \$1,676.

6. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents payments and/or revenue received but not yet recognized since it has not been earned. Unearned revenue is composed primarily of money received for sponsorships and Federal and/or State grants in advance of services to be provided.

7. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services, deemed to be reasonably equivalent in value, are reported as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers. Transfers within governmental activities or within business-type activities are eliminated upon consolidation in the government-wide statements.

8. Payments Between the Primary Government and Component Units

Resource flows (except those that affect the statement of net position/balance sheet only, such as loans and repayments) between a primary government and its discretely presented component units are reported as external transactions—that is, as revenues and expenses. Resource flows between the primary government and blended component units are classified as internal activity and capital contributions in the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Payments to component units are primarily subsidized funding for capital construction projects financed with sales tax revenues for the benefit of the component units. In addition, the City pays an operating subsidy to MTTA for bus and other transportation services and a management fee to TPACT to operate the Performing Arts Center.

The General Fund receives payments in lieu of taxes from TMUA and TARE and reports these payments as revenue. These amounts are not reasonably equivalent in value to the services provided. TMUA and TARE report these payments as expenses in their statement of activities.

Below is a summary of significant transactions between the Primary Government and discretely presented component units:

Payment	From	To	Purpose
\$ 7,359	General Fund	MTTA	Operating subsidy
3,159	Vision Transportation Sales Tax	MTTA	Operating subsidy
1,423	Sales Tax Fund	MTTA	For capital acquisitions
1,750	Economic Development Fund	TPACT	Operating subsidy
4,003	City, various funds	TAE0	Program support
1,647	City, various funds	TMUA	Utility services
250	City, various funds	TARE	Refuse services
16,338	TMUA	General Fund	Payments in lieu of taxes
1,676	TARE	General Fund	Payments in lieu of taxes
6,198	TDA	Sales Tax Fund	Loan proceeds remitted
5,889	TMUA	General Fund	Indirect costs
4,195	TMUA	Equipment Management	Equipment maintenance
1,029	TARE	General Fund	Indirect costs
1,043	TARE	Equipment Management	Equipment maintenance
30,472	TPA	City	Parking operation transfer
30,472	City	TAE0	Parking operation transfer
2,976	TMUA	City	Capital contributions
2,574	City	TAE0	Leasing asset transfer

9. Compensated Absences

Vacation and sick leave are granted to all regular and part-time employees. The City's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick benefits. The annual amount of vacation time accrued varies from 14 to 26 days depending upon years of service. The maximum amount of vacation time that may be accumulated is twice the amount which may be earned in one calendar year. The liability for sick leave consists of unpaid, accumulated annual and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive separation payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon separation are included. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

10. Post-Employment Benefits

Postemployment benefits are part of an exchange of salaries and benefits for employee services rendered. Of the total benefits offered to attract and retain qualified employees, some benefits, including salaries and active-employee healthcare, are taken while the employees are in active service, whereas other benefits, including retirement and post-employment healthcare, are taken after the employees' services have ended. Nevertheless, both types of benefits constitute compensation for employee services. Pension and other post-employment benefit costs are accounted for on an accrual basis in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, charging expenses in the period incurred, with a corresponding liability for benefits to be paid in future periods along with deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for pension and OPEB.

11. Operating Subsidies and Grants

Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds, which finance either capital or current operations, are recorded as transfers.

12. Judgments

Judgments (tort and workers' compensation liabilities) rendered against the City are funded through subsequent property tax levies over a three-year period beginning with the first year following the judgment. These judgments are reported in the debt service fund.

During the intervening time period from the time the judgment is rendered until the judgment is ultimately funded by the debt service fund, the City is permitted by state statutes to use funds available from a fund other than the debt service fund to pay the judgment creditor in full and effectively acquire in exchange, the judgment creditor's rights to the future cash flows and interest earnings on those cash flows.

Under state statutes, three conditions must be met related to the judgments for the City to invest in its judgments:

1. A judgment is rendered,
2. By a court of record and,
3. The judgment is against the City

Under the City's investment policy, the City uses available funds from its pooled cash and investments portfolio to purchase judgments as investments, just as it purchases treasury instruments and other permissible investments within its cash and investments portfolio. Accordingly, the City does not record interfund activity related to the above transactions.

J. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

1. Net Position/Fund Balance Deficit

One Technology Center – This enterprise fund has a deficit fund balance of \$1,179 resulting from depreciating capital assets a greater rate than the payments made to repay the debt associated with the capital assets. The City will continue to repay debt and ensure lease revenues are sufficient to cover ongoing expenses.

Vision 2025 Capital Projects Fund – This nonmajor capital projects fund has a deficit fund balance of \$20. The City will identify other funds that can be appropriately assigned to eliminate the deficit.

Office Services fund – This internal service fund has a deficit fund balance of \$87. The City will continue to set fees in amounts sufficient to fund current expenditures to eliminate the deficit.

2. Restatement

GASB Statement No. 87 – Leases – The City implemented GASB Statement No. 87- *Leases*, as of July 1, 2021. As a result, the beginning net position of the financial statements for business-type activities and discretely presented component units for the year ended June 30, 2022 have been restated to decrease beginning net position by \$329 and 391, respectively. No adjustment was made to governmental activities beginning net position. The General fund and governmental activities beginning balances were increased for \$3,381 in lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources related to leases. Governmental activities depreciable capital assets and long-term liabilities increased by \$1,592. In the business-type activities receivables, including lease receivables increased \$11,252, capital assets increased \$8,490, long-term liabilities increased \$656, and deferred inflows of resources related to leases increased \$19,415. The table below provides a fund-level detail of the changes for the business-type activities.

	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	Total
Receivables, net, current	\$ -	\$ (1,154)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,154)
Lease receivable, current	-	1,792	94	187	2,073
Receivables, net, noncurrent	-	(7,077)	-	-	(7,077)
Lease receivable, noncurrent	-	12,420	2,669	2,321	17,410
Nondepreciable capital assets	-	972	-	-	972
Depreciable capital assets	16	6,862	-	640	7,518
Current portion of long-term liabilities	5	-	-	131	136
Long-term liabilities	11	-	-	509	520
Deferred inflows- lease related	-	14,212	2,695	2,508	19,415
Net position, investment in capital assets	-	(7,834)	-	-	(7,834)
Net position, unrestricted	-	7,437	68	-	7,505
Total Net position	-	(397)	68	-	(329)

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, continued

3. Tax Abatements

The City of Tulsa provides tax abatements under two economic development programs: Tax Incentive District Number One and the Retail Incentives Policy.

The Tax Incentive District Number One provides ad valorem tax abatements to promote development within an enterprise zone in downtown Tulsa. The tax abatement was established to encourage the development, renovation and redevelopment of residential, both single-family and multiple-unit dwellings, as well as commercial retail space and hotels. The Program is established in conformity with the provisions of the State's Local Development Act and under the auspices of City Ordinance 18058, as amended by City Ordinance 19168, which authorized the creation of Tax Incentive District Number One for the City of Tulsa. The abatements up to 100 percent of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements, are administered as a reduction in the tax bill, and last for up to 6 years (or fewer, if the property is sold).

The City then participates in the ad valorem tax abatement of 15.8%. Abatements are obtained through application by the property owner prior to commencing the improvements and require subsequent provision by the owner of proof that the improvements have been made. Because taxes are not abated until after the improvements have been made, there are no provisions for recapturing abated taxes. The property owner has three years from the date of City Council adoption of the agreement to qualify for the tax exemption, otherwise the agreement immediately terminates. No other commitments were made by the City as part of those agreements. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City had eleven active agreements which resulted in a total tax abatement of \$158 and no other agreements which are currently under construction and would result in tax abatements.

The Retail Incentives Policy offers individual incentive packages to attract new businesses to the City. The City granted two current abatements to two major business that allow for the Owners to apply for a refund of sales taxes to reimburse their actual costs for construction of certain public infrastructure features that are ancillary to newly constructed facilities. The maximum sales tax abatement is the equivalent of 30 percent from every two cents (\$0.02) of the sales tax revenue stream dedicated by City Ordinance to general operations that the City receives in Sales Tax Revenue attributable to sales at the Owner's facility up to a maximum reimbursement amount per the agreement, regardless of the Owner's actual costs of the public improvements.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, continued

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City abated sales taxes totaling \$334 under this program, including the following tax abatement agreements which are the percentage the City considers to be material for purposes of individual disclosure:

Project Name	Purpose	Percent Abated	Amount Abated
Walk at Tulsa Hills	To develop certain real property near the Tulsa Hills shopping center for the operation and maintenance of a retail, dining, and entertainment complex, with parking and other improvements totaling an estimated \$32,500, with an additional estimated \$8,000 in tenant improvements.	25% from every two cents (\$0.02) of the sales tax revenue stream up to a maximum annual abatement amount of \$250 and a total not to exceed abatement of \$1,200.	\$ 192
Costco Wholesale Corporation	To develop certain real property near 46 Street North and Highway 169 for the operation and maintenance of a wholesale and retail general merchandise facility with a total investment by owner of approximately \$19,000.	20% from every two cents (\$0.02) of the sales tax revenue stream not to exceed abatement of \$3,900.	\$ -
Crossing Oaks Investments, LLC	To develop certain real property near the Woodland Hills Mall shopping center for the operation and maintenance of a retail grocery store and other retail complex, with parking and other improvements totaling an estimated \$27,000.	20% from every two cents (\$0.02) of the sales tax revenue stream not to exceed abatement of \$583.	\$ 142

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk—City of Tulsa Policy:

Deposits - The City's investment policy requires that demand deposits be collateralized at least by 110% of the amount that is not federally insured. An irrevocable letter of credit issued to the City, by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka (FHLB), serves as collateral for the City's cash deposits.

Securities pledged as collateral are held by a third party. Joint custody safekeeping receipts are held in the name of the depository institution but pledged to the City. The security cannot be released, substituted or sold without the City's approval and release of the security.

Certificates of deposit are, according to the City's investment policy, to be collateralized at least by 102% of the amount that is not federally insured. As of June 30, 2022, the City had no deposits exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments - The City's investment policy requires that securities be registered in the name of the City. This excludes MERP, which has its own investment policy, and credit risk disclosures. All safekeeping receipts for investment instruments are held in accounts in the City's name and all securities are registered in the City's name.

State statutes and City ordinances govern the City's investment policies. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the U.S. Government and agency securities, municipal bonds, money market funds, certificates of deposit and savings accounts, repurchase agreements, judgments, and bank or guaranteed investment contracts. Collateral is required for demand deposits, certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements at 102% of all amounts not covered by federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its subdivisions.

Interest Rate Risk - Investments are made based upon prevailing market conditions at the time of the transaction with the intent to hold the instrument until maturity. If the yield of the portfolio can be improved upon by the sale of an investment, prior to its maturity, with the reinvestment of the proceeds, then this provision is also allowed.

In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its interest rate risk by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three (3) years or less. No security, at the time of purchase, shall have a maturity exceeding five (5) years, with the exception that GNMA mortgage backed pass-through securities, as a group shall, at time of purchase, have an average life not to exceed five (5) years.

Credit Risk - The City's investment policy prohibits purchasing any investments rated below AA at the time of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk - While the City may choose to maintain one-hundred percent (100%) of its investment portfolio in U. S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds, at no time will the portfolio be composed of more than seventy percent (70%) related federal agencies. The agencies in which the City invests are outlined in Section 7.0 of the City's investment policy. The policy requires diversification among authorized investment broker/dealers, with not more than fifty percent (50%) of the City's investment portfolio invested through any one financial institution or broker/dealer.

Investment Policy - Repurchase agreements under 14 days are limited to thirty percent (30%) of the investment portfolio. Money market funds, collateralized repurchase agreements over 14 days, certificates of deposit and demand deposits are all limited to not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the investment portfolio. Prime bankers' acceptances are limited to five percent (5%) of the investment portfolio.

The City invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and those changes could materially affect the investment amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements of the City and its component units.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

Fair Value Measurements – The City categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1. The observable inputs, either directly or indirectly, include prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data from third-party pricing agencies for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

Hierarchy – The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest to Level 3 inputs.

Inputs – If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Information regarding the interest rate risk and concentrations of credit risk of the City's pooled and non-pooled investments, any credit ratings by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's, as well as fair value measurements, are as follows:

Pooled Portfolio Investments:

Investments:	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (years)	Concentration	Moody's	S & P	Fair Value Measurement
Investments measured by fair value levels:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 229,709	2.24	22.0%	--	--	Level 1
Federal Farm Credit Bank securities	159,699	2.76	15.5%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Bank securities	287,765	3.33	27.9%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities	113,522	3.41	10.9%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	72,628	3.09	7.1%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Municipal obligations	7,680	2.44	0.8%	Aaa	Aaa	Level 2
Municipal obligations	32,326	2.09	3.2%	--	--	Level 2
Municipal obligations	12,054	1.65	1.2%	Aa	Aa	Level 2
	915,383					
Investments measured at NAV:						
Money market mutual funds	120,000	0.00	11.0%	Aaa	AA	
Investments measured at amortized cost:						
Property tax judgments	3,443	1.27	0.3%	--	--	N/A
	\$ 1,038,826	2.55				
Pooled Portfolio Investments reported in:						
Governmental activities	\$ 735,177					
Business-type activities	63,576					
Fiduciary funds	5,194					
Component units	229,581					
Organizations not in reporting entity	5,298					
	\$ 1,038,826					

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

Non- Pooled Investments – Primary Government:

The City had no non-pooled investments at June 30, 2022.

Non- Pooled Investments – Fiduciary Funds:

The Municipal Employees Retirement Plan (“MERP”) investment policy’s objective is to balance risk and expected return. MERP’s policy deems the following asset classes as appropriate: domestic equities, international equities, fixed income, real estate, timber, commodities and cash equivalents.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, MERP will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of the counterparty. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are both uninsured and are not registered in the name of the MERP and are held by the counterparty or the counterparty’s trust department but not in the name of MERP. MERP does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. MERP has no exposure to custodial credit risk because all of MERP’s investments that are evidenced by securities are registered in MERP’s name.

Credit Risk. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk. Credit quality rating is one method of assessing the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation. MERP’s investment policy requires that at the time of purchase all fixed income portfolios are to be invested primarily in high quality securities but also allows up to 10% of the portfolio to be invested in below grade securities rated lower than BBB- (by Standard & Poor’s and Fitch) or BBB3 (by Moody’s) and emerging markets bonds.

The credit ratings of debt securities held by MERP are as follows:

Investment Type	Rated						Not Rated or Rating Not Available	Total
	Standard & Poors/Moody's							
	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa	A/A	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	B/B		
U.S. agency obligations	\$ 7,351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,351
Government mortgage backed securities	10,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,006
Corporate bonds	-	-	2,525	593	5,243	419	-	8,780
Asset backed securities	460	396	-	-	-	-	1,264	2,120
Commercial mortgage backed securities	1,164	274	-	-	-	-	1,795	3,233
Foreign obligations	-	-	-	-	337	-	236	573
Domestic fixed income mutual funds ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,165	13,165
	<u>\$ 18,981</u>	<u>\$ 670</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 5,580</u>	<u>\$ 419</u>	<u>\$ 16,460</u>	<u>\$ 45,228</u>

(1)- Commingled funds. Management believes the underlying investments of the commingled funds meet the requirements of the investment policy.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, MERP will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of the counterparty. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are both uninsured and are not registered in the name of the MERP and are held by the counterparty or the counterparty’s trust department but not in the name of MERP. MERP does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. MERP has no exposure to custodial credit risk because all of MERP’s investments that are evidenced by securities are registered in MERP’s name.

Concentration of Credit Risk. MERP’s investment guidelines do not specifically address concentration of credit risk. The asset allocation guidelines for fixed income investments at June 30, 2022 were 20% strategic with a lower limit of 16% and an upper limit of 24%.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. While all investments are subject to market changes, securities invested in index funds are more sensitive to market risk. Although MERP’s investment policy does not specifically address the duration of fixed-income securities, MERP’s management does monitor interest rate risk by monitoring the performance of each investment manager.

Foreign Currency Risk. MERP’S policy is to invest in International Equities at a strategic asset allocation of 24% with a lower limit of 20% and an upper limit of 28%. Responsibility for foreign currency management has been delegated to MERP’s investment managers.

MERP’s investments with associated maturities and fair value measurements:

	Balance	Weighted Average Maturity (years)	Fair Value Measurement
Investments measured by fair value levels:			
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 21,425	10.12	Level 1
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp securities	7,351	28.84	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	10,006	27.58	Level 2
Equity mutual funds	61,508	n/a	Level 1
Foreign equity mutual funds	68,934	n/a	Level 1
Corporate obligations	14,134	15.34	Level 2
Foreign obligations	573	7.52	Level 2
Common Stock	36,149	n/a	Level 1
Preferred Stock	223	n/a	Level 2
Investments measured by fair value levels:	<u>220,303</u>		
Investments measured by NAV:			
Equity mutual funds	171,969	n/a	
Foreign equity mutual funds	22,019	n/a	
Domestic fixed income mutual funds	13,165	n/a	
Real Estate funds	76,980	n/a	
Timber Limited Partnership	25,006	n/a	
Investments measured by NAV:	<u>309,139</u>	20.82	
	<u>\$ 529,442</u>		

Non- Pooled Investments – Fiduciary Funds:

Investments measured by Net Asset Value (NAV):

The fair value of certain investments of MERP are established by using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent), such as member units or an ownership interest in partners’ capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed. The NAV provided by the investee is measured as of the City’s fiscal year end and is not categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

MERP invests in two real estate funds. These funds make strategic property acquisition primarily in the U.S. As part of the valuation process, independent appraisers value properties on an annual basis (at a minimum). The funds are valued at NAV monthly. The funds allow withdrawals once per quarter subject to “available cash” as determined by a pool trustee with 45 days advance written notice. MERP had no unfunded commitments to the real estate funds.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

MERP invests in a timber partnership. The partnership seeks to gain income through acquisition, holding and sale of timberland primarily in the U.S. The term of the partnership is ten years with options to extend. MERP receives income distributions. In general, redemption in this investment won't occur until the partnership has ended. MERP had no unfunded commitments to the timber partnership.

MERP invests in multiple mutual funds for both equity and fixed income investments seeking to achieve positive returns utilizing experienced portfolio managers. Managers use strategies of selecting individual investments or overbalancing certain sectors compared to the benchmark index in order to achieve a greater return. For certain mutual funds quoted market prices are not able to be obtained from exchanges. These investments are instead valued using NAV at least monthly. The funds allow for withdraw at the most recent valued date or end of the month with some funds requiring 30 days notice. MERP had no unfunded commitments to the mutual funds.

Fair Value Measurement Techniques:

For the City and MERP, the following fair value techniques were utilized in measuring the fair value of its investments:

U.S. Treasury securities, corporate equities and mutual funds: These investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices obtained from exchanges.

Corporate obligations and fixed income securities:

These investments are reported at fair value based on evaluation using market sources and integrating relative credit information, observed market movements, and sector news into the evaluated pricing applications and models.

U.S. Government securities: U.S. Government securities are reported at fair value based on bullet (non-call) spread scale for each issuer for maturities going out to forty years. These spreads represent credit risk and are obtained from the new issue market, secondary trading, and dealer quotes.

An Option Adjusted Spread (OAS) model is incorporated to adjust spreads of issues that have early redemption features. Final spreads are added to a U.S. Treasury curve. A cash discounting yield/price routine calculates prices from final yields to accommodate odd coupon payment dates typical of medium-term notes.

Mortgage-backed securities: Mortgage-backed securities are reported at fair value via model using various inputs such as but not limited to daily cash flow, snapshots of the TBA market and the U.S. Treasury market, floating rate Indices such as LIBOR, CMT and Prime as a benchmark yield, spread over index, periodic and life caps, next coupon adjustment date, and convertibility of the bond.

Municipal bonds: Municipal bonds are reported at fair value based on trades, bid price or spread, two-sided markets, quotes, benchmark curves including but not limited to treasury benchmarks and LIBOR and swap curves, market data feeds such as MSRB, financial statements, discount rate, capital rates, and trustee reports.

Preferred stock: Preferred stock is reported at fair value by calculating the appropriate spread over a comparable U.S. Treasury security for each issue. These spreads represent the amount of additional yield required to account for the risks inherent with preferred stocks, including credit, refunding and liquidity. Evaluators obtain benchmark quotes on liquid issues, follow both the listed and new issue market, and focus on changing market conditions.

The City has no assets reported at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and no other investments meeting the fair value disclosure requirements.

Note 4. Receivables

Receivables for the City's individual major funds, aggregate nonmajor funds, internal service funds, and component units, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Governmental Funds								
	General Fund	Debt Service	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Current receivables, net:								
Interest receivable	\$ 833	\$ -	\$ 577	\$ 181	\$ 440	\$ 2,031	\$ 38	\$ 2,069
Taxes receivable	37,560	88,494	5,740	11,905	6,950	150,649	-	150,649
Accounts receivable	6,075	-	-	99	3,822	9,996	344	10,340
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	5,264	5,264	-	5,264
	<u>44,468</u>	<u>88,494</u>	<u>6,317</u>	<u>12,185</u>	<u>16,476</u>	<u>167,940</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>168,322</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectible	(2,400)	(192)	-	-	(85)	(2,677)	(13)	(2,690)
	<u>\$ 42,068</u>	<u>\$ 88,302</u>	<u>\$ 6,317</u>	<u>\$ 12,185</u>	<u>\$ 16,391</u>	<u>\$ 165,263</u>	<u>\$ 369</u>	<u>\$ 165,632</u>

Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds						
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Business-type Activities
Current receivables, net:						
Interest receivable	\$ 65	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 88
Utility receivable	4,078	-	-	-	-	4,078
Accounts receivable, gross	457	150	2,578	5	12	3,202
	<u>4,600</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>2,578</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7,368</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
	<u>\$ 4,600</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>	<u>\$ 2,545</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 7,335</u>
Noncurrent receivables, net:						
Other receivable	-	-	-	359	-	359
Interest receivable	17	-	-	-	-	17
	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 376</u>

Component Units						
	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
Current receivables, net:						
Interest receivable	\$ 517	\$ 51	\$ -	\$ 32	\$ 39	\$ 639
Interest receivable - restricted	-	-	-	-	18	18
Taxes receivable	520	-	-	3,337	1,474	5,331
Accounts receivable	221	-	3,057	421	196	3,895
Utility receivable	33,620	3,377	-	-	-	36,997
Due from other governments	-	-	1,062	-	1,374	2,436
	<u>34,878</u>	<u>3,428</u>	<u>4,119</u>	<u>3,790</u>	<u>3,101</u>	<u>49,316</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(1,329)	(281)	(23)	(51)	-	(1,684)
	<u>\$ 33,549</u>	<u>\$ 3,147</u>	<u>\$ 4,096</u>	<u>\$ 3,739</u>	<u>\$ 3,101</u>	<u>\$ 47,632</u>
Noncurrent receivables:						
Accounts receivable	-	-	531	-	-	531
Interest receivable	40	-	-	-	6	46
	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 531</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 577</u>

Note 5. Payables

Payables for the City's individual major funds, aggregate nonmajor governmental funds, internal service funds, enterprise funds, and component units are as follows:

	Governmental Funds						Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Adjustments to Government Wide Statements	Total Governmental Activities	
	General	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	American Rescue Plan Act	Nonmajor Governmental Funds					
Accounts payable	\$ 5,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59	\$ 1,508	\$ 7,030	\$ 2,311	\$ 9,341	\$ -	\$ 9,341
Capital acquisitions payable	21	9,679	14,322	5,952	14	269	30,257	-	30,257	-	30,257
Accrued payroll	6,426	-	-	-	11	726	7,163	22	7,185	-	7,185
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,952	4,952
	<u>\$ 11,910</u>	<u>\$ 9,679</u>	<u>\$ 14,322</u>	<u>\$ 5,952</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ 2,503</u>	<u>\$ 44,450</u>	<u>\$ 2,333</u>	<u>\$ 46,783</u>	<u>\$ 4,952</u>	<u>\$ 51,735</u>

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					Total
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,256	\$ 957	\$ 2,941	\$ -	\$ 405	\$ 5,559
Capital acquisitions payable	2,575	-	-	-	31	2,606
Accrued payroll	174	29	-	-	-	203
Accrued interest	106	142	62	67	-	377
	<u>\$ 4,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,128</u>	<u>\$ 3,003</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 436</u>	<u>\$ 8,745</u>

	Component Units					Total Component Units
	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	
Accounts payable	\$ 5,948	\$ 1,574	\$ 1,348	\$ 889	\$ 1,906	\$ 11,665
Capital acquisitions payable	19,837	-	1,996	-	284	22,117
Accrued payroll	1,448	110	548	118	152	2,376
Accrued interest	2,995	-	437	97	-	3,529
	<u>\$ 30,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>\$ 4,329</u>	<u>\$ 1,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,342</u>	<u>\$ 39,687</u>

Note 6. Interfund Transactions

Primary government interfund receivables and payables consist of the following:

	<u>Advances To Other Funds</u>	<u>Advances From Other Funds</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
146	General Fund	Office Services	To provide cash flow
<u>\$ 146</u>			

	<u>Advances To Component Units</u>	<u>Advances From Primary Government</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
326	General Fund	MTTA	To provide cash flow
3,647	TPFA Internal Service Fund	TAE0	To finance debt refunding
<u>\$ 3,973</u>			

Note 6. Interfund Transactions, continued

Primary government interfund transfers for the year ended consist of the following amounts:

Transfers To	Total	Transfers From					
		General Fund	Sales Tax Fund	Limited Purpose Sales Tax	ARPA	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Stormwater Management Fund
Governmental Funds:							
Major Funds:							
General Fund	\$ 3,066	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650	\$ 2,416
Sales Tax Funds	3,678	-	-	3,000	-	678	-
Nonmajor Funds	6,144	3,020	931	-	-	2,193	-
Total Governmental Funds	<u>12,888</u>	<u>3,020</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,521</u>	<u>2,416</u>
Internal Service Funds	2,301	-	701	-	1,600	-	-
Enterprise Funds:							
Stormwater Management Fund	63	-	57	-	-	6	-
One Technology Center	351	-	351	-	-	-	-
Arena & Convention Center	1,636	-	33	82	-	1,521	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	2,281	-	-	-	-	2,281	-
Nonmajor enterprise funds	234	73	134	27	-	-	-
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>4,565</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,808</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 19,754</u>	<u>\$ 3,093</u>	<u>\$ 2,207</u>	<u>\$ 3,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>	<u>\$ 7,329</u>	<u>\$ 2,416</u>

In addition to the above, there was a \$4,500 capital asset transfer from TPFA Internal Service Fund to the City .

1. Purpose of Transfers

The above transfers occur principally to fund operations and finance capital asset acquisitions. Transfers are used to: (1) move revenues from the fund that State statutes or City ordinances requires to collect them to the fund that State statutes or City ordinances requires to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the fund making the payments; (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; (4) payments in lieu of franchise taxes; and (5) provide matching funds for grants.

In fiscal year 2022, significant transfers include the following: 1) \$2,416 on-going transfer from the Stormwater Management Fund to the General Fund for payments in lieu of franchise taxes, 2) \$2,207 from the Sales Tax Fund to various funds for capital projects, 3) \$3,000 from the Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund to the Sales tax Fund for capital improvement projects at the Cox Business Convention Center, 4) \$1,521 on-going transfer from the Economic Development Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund to subsidize Cox Convention Center operations in the Arena & Convention Center Fund, 5) \$2,281 on-going transfer from the nonmajor governmental fund, Tulsa Stadium Improvement District, to the Tulsa Stadium Trust for debt service and capital improvements and 6) \$1,600 one-time transfer from the ARPA grant fund to the Workers Compensation fund to fund increased covid-related expenditures.

2. Eliminations

Interfund transfers are reported in the governmental activities and business-type activities fund financial statements. In the government-wide statements, interfund transfers are eliminated within the governmental activities column and within the business-type activities column.

Note 7. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended is as follows:

	Beginning Balance, as restated*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 47,147	\$ 7,784	\$ -	\$ 54,931
Land - Infrastructure use	504,937	1,679	-	506,616
Construction in progress:				
General government	81,992	90,772	(81,404)	91,360
Infrastructure	73,253	73,209	(55,928)	90,534
Total construction in progress	155,245	163,981	(137,332)	181,894
Total nondepreciable capital assets	707,329	173,444	(137,332)	743,441
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	114,675	10,914	(722)	124,867
Buildings	251,712	31,446	(16,572)	266,586
Equipment	253,695	11,598	(6,234)	259,059
Street network	3,690,213	48,102	-	3,738,315
Bridge network	52,757	3,081	-	55,838
Right-to-use Buildings	13,129	-	-	13,129
Right-to-use Equipment	1,834	-	-	1,834
Right-to-use Land	454	-	-	454
Total depreciable capital assets	4,378,469	105,141	(23,528)	4,460,082
Total capital assets	5,085,798	278,585	(160,860)	5,203,523
Accumulated depreciation / amortization:				
Land improvements	(62,961)	(2,749)	722	(64,988)
Buildings	(107,620)	(6,528)	6,711	(107,437)
Equipment	(163,747)	(15,068)	6,079	(172,736)
Street network	(2,786,195)	(53,123)	-	(2,839,318)
Bridge network	(18,059)	(1,990)	-	(20,049)
Right-to-use Buildings	-	(649)	-	(649)
Right-to-use Equipment	-	(943)	-	(943)
Right-to-use Land	-	(30)	-	(30)
Total accumulated depreciation / amortization	(3,138,582)	(81,080)	13,512	(3,206,150)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,239,887	24,061	(10,016)	1,253,932
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,947,216	\$ 197,505	\$ (147,348)	\$ 1,997,373

The reductions to construction in progress includes \$27,126 in contributions to outside entities for capital improvements paid by the City.

*See Note 2 for explanation of restatement.

Note 7. Capital Assets, continued

	Beginning Balance, as restated*	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 119,222	\$ 256	\$ -	\$ 119,478
Works of Art	1,028	-	-	1,028
Construction in progress	21,218	8,100	(10,406)	18,912
Total nondepreciable assets	<u>141,468</u>	<u>8,356</u>	<u>(10,406)</u>	<u>139,418</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	431,207	12,772	-	443,979
Buildings	366,335	4,831	-	371,166
Parking garage	4,273	-	-	4,273
Equipment	70,180	4,646	(553)	74,273
Right-to-use Equipment	656	-	-	656
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>872,651</u>	<u>22,249</u>	<u>(553)</u>	<u>894,347</u>
Total capital assets	<u>1,014,119</u>	<u>30,605</u>	<u>(10,959)</u>	<u>1,033,765</u>
Accumulated depreciation / amortization				
Land improvements	(174,844)	(12,369)	-	(187,213)
Buildings	(138,132)	(11,727)	-	(149,859)
Parking garage	(1,624)	(164)	-	(1,788)
Right-to-use Equipment	-	(145)	-	(145)
Equipment	(51,431)	(2,469)	543	(53,357)
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(366,031)</u>	<u>(26,874)</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>(392,362)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>506,620</u>	<u>(4,625)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>501,985</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 648,088</u>	<u>\$ 3,731</u>	<u>\$ (10,416)</u>	<u>\$ 641,403</u>
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land, easements and other	\$ 193,605	\$ 1,390	\$ -	\$ 194,995
Water rights	9,594	-	-	9,594
Artwork	361	200	-	561
Construction in progress	82,863	117,214	(129,482)	70,595
Total nondepreciable capital assets	<u>286,423</u>	<u>118,804</u>	<u>(129,482)</u>	<u>275,745</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	2,370,067	120,987	-	2,491,054
Buildings	415,590	9,584	(573)	424,601
Equipment	180,774	16,475	(5,365)	191,884
Right-to-use Building	-	164	-	164
Right-to-use Equipment	2,477	-	-	2,477
Right-to-use Land	3,029	-	-	3,029
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>2,971,937</u>	<u>147,210</u>	<u>(5,938)</u>	<u>3,113,209</u>
Total capital assets	<u>3,258,360</u>	<u>266,014</u>	<u>(135,420)</u>	<u>3,388,954</u>
Accumulated depreciation / amortization:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	(977,790)	(46,650)	-	(1,024,440)
Buildings	(247,323)	(10,134)	324	(257,133)
Equipment	(116,690)	(13,194)	5,181	(124,703)
Right-to-use Building	-	-	-	-
Right-to-use Equipment	-	(285)	-	(285)
Right-to-use Land	-	(116)	-	(116)
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(1,341,803)</u>	<u>(70,379)</u>	<u>5,505</u>	<u>(1,406,677)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>1,630,134</u>	<u>76,831</u>	<u>(433)</u>	<u>1,706,532</u>
Component unit capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,916,557</u>	<u>\$ 195,636</u>	<u>\$ (129,915)</u>	<u>\$ 1,982,277</u>

*See Note 2 for explanation of restatement.

Note 7. Capital Assets, continued

Depreciation expense is charged to functional activities as follows:

Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
General government	\$ 4,356	Stormwater Management	\$ 11,233	TMUA	\$ 45,028
Public safety and protection	10,269	One Technology Center	1,382	TARE	1,859
Public works and transportation	61,318	Arena & Convention Center	10,682	Tulsa Airports	17,632
Social and economic development	541	Tulsa Stadium Trust	2,078	TAEO	1,437
Culture and recreation	4,596	Other	1,499	Other	4,423
	<u>\$ 81,080</u>		<u>\$ 26,874</u>		<u>\$ 70,379</u>

Note 8. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risk of loss related to the following: workers' compensation; torts including errors and omissions; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; and natural disasters. The City purchases commercial insurance for general liability and property damage as well as employee health and dental. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the current year or in the three prior years. There have been no losses that exceeded coverage in the current year or in the three prior years.

Judgments against the City for workers' compensation and torts are recovered through property taxes. As judgments are paid, they are included in property tax levies over the following three years. Property tax revenue and expenditures for judgments as paid are included in the Debt Service Fund. The City records a liability in the entity wide statements for judgments.

The City self-insures for medical and injury leave related to workers' compensation claims not included in a judgment. These claims are paid from the City's Employee Insurance Fund and funded by charges to the City's other funds and component units and is based primarily upon the contributing funds' claims experience.

Liabilities for judgments and workers' compensation claims are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The liability also includes an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, economic and social factors, and trends in damage awards. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effect of these factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expense related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expense regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example subrogation, are another component of the liability estimate.

Changes in the balances of claims liability, including judgments, during the past two years are as follows:

Workers' Compensation Liability	2022	2021
Claims liability at beginning of year	\$ 23,455	\$ 23,620
Current year claims and changes in estimates	6,178	4,101
Claims payments	(4,417)	(4,266)
Claims liability at end of year	25,216	23,455
Tort Claims Liability		
Claims liability at beginning of year	1,965	2,081
Current year claims and changes in estimates	468	751
Claims payments	(853)	(867)
Claims liability at end of year	1,580	1,965
 Total claims and judgment liability	 \$ 26,796	 \$ 25,420

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans

Each qualified employee is included in one of the three pension plans in which the City participates. The three plans are:

- Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan ("MERP")
- Oklahoma Firefighters Pension Fund
- Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

Plan information is as follows. Unless otherwise described, amounts relate to the primary government of the City and exclude discretely presented component units.

Below is a summary of amounts reported by the City:

	MERP	Firefighters	OPPRS	Total
Net Pension Asset	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,651	\$ 92,651
Net Pension Liability	125,924	110,841	-	236,765
Deferred Outflows of Resources	20,838	52,981	11,859	85,678
Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,452	95,275	71,631	172,358
Pension Expense (Gain)	15,780	11,396	(9,227)	17,949

A. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

1. Plan Description - MERP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension trust. MERP covers full-time non-sworn employees of the City, its component units and employees of four other governmental organizations.

The Plan was established by the City in accordance with the City Charter and State statutes, and provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members.

Management of the Plan is vested in the Board of Trustees consisting of seven members – two elected by active plan members, one elected by retirees, two mayoral appointments and the Director of Finance and the Director of Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members.

The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report and is not included in the report of a public employee retirement system or a report of another entity.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting – The MERP financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and employee contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions is made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Method Used to Value Investments – Investment income is recognized when earned. Investments are reported at fair value in accordance with the fair value techniques disclosed in Note 3. Realized gains and losses on sales and exchanges are recognized on the transaction date. Changes in fair value between periods are reported as investment income.

3. Benefits and Refunds Paid - Any member entering the plan prior to July 1, 2018 whose years of continuous employment, when added to the member's age equals or exceeds 80, may retire without a reduction in the monthly benefit. Any member entering the plan on or after July 1, 2018 whose years of continuous employment, when added to the member's age equals or exceeds 90, may retire without a reduction in the monthly benefit. The amount of retirement benefit is established by City ordinance and is equal to 2.35% for those members in the plan prior to July 1, 2018 and 2.00% for those entering the plan on or after July 1, 2018 of final average earnings of highest 30 months within last five years of service, up to covered compensation, times years of service.

Pension provisions include death benefits for the surviving spouse. Disability benefits are determined in the same manner as normal retirement. Benefits vest at 100% after five years of service.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

4. Membership data (for MERP):

Active members	2,415
Retirees and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	2,161
Inactive members entitled to but	
not yet receiving a benefit	1,254
	<u>5,830</u>

5. Contributions - The contribution requirements of active members and the participating employers are established by City ordinance. Plan members were required to contribute 7.5% of covered compensation from January 1, 2021 to September 24, 2022 and 8.0% thereafter to the Plan. The City is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the system, which was 16.5% of covered compensation from January 1, 2021 to September 24, 2022 and 17.65% thereafter of covered compensation. During the year the City contributed \$10,455 in employer contributions.

6. Investments - The Board of Trustees established an investment policy guiding the allocation of invested assets. This policy may be amended by the Board of Trustees. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the Plan.

7. Asset Allocation - Following is the Plans' asset allocation policy, and the long-term expected arithmetic real rate of return for each major asset class:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed income	20%	2.75%
Domestic equity	36%	6.00%
International equity	24%	4.50%
Real estate	12%	5.25%
Commodities/Timber	7%	4.50%
Cash	1%	0.50%

There are no investments in any one organization representing 5% or more of MERP's net position. There are no investments in, loans to, or leases with related parties.

For the year ended, the annual money-weighted rate of return on MERP investments, net of investment expense, was (8.8)%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

7. Net Pension Liability (for MERP):

Total pension liability	\$ 805,302
Plan fiduciary net position	(536,506)
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 268,796</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>66.6%</u>

The total pension liability was determined using an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2022 rolled forward from the valuation date to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 using generally accepted actuarial principles and methods.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

Proportionate share and net pension liability reported in:

Governmental activities	40.2997%	\$	108,323
Business type activities	6.5478%		17,601
Component units	38.2866%		105,166
Organizations not in reporting entity	14.8659%		37,706
	<u>100.0000%</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>268,796</u>

8. Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the date below.

Valuation date	January 1, 2022
Investment rate of return*	6.75%
Projected salary increases*	3.50% - 9.5%
* Includes inflation at	2.50%
Mortality rates	PubG-2010 Mortality Tables, projected generationally with the ultimate rates of Scale MP-2021 from the 2010 base year

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending December 31, 2020.

9. Discount Rate (for MERP) - A discount rate of 6.75% was used to measure the total estimated pension liability. This discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.75%.

The projection of cash flows used to determine this discount rate assumed that MERP member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made as specified in MERP's funding policy.

Based on these assumptions, MERP's fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance all the future benefit payments of the current active and inactive plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of the projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate, the following presents the Plan's estimated net pension liability, calculated using a discount rate of 6.75% as well as what the Plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower and higher.

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Discount Rate 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Plan	\$364,889	\$ 268,796	\$188,370
Primary Government	\$170,941	\$ 125,924	\$ 88,247

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

11. Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

The primary government's pension expense for the year was \$15,780. At June 30, 2022, the primary government's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual plan experience	\$ 2,832	\$ 168
Assumption Change	8,465	3,369
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,494	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,047	1,915
	<u>\$ 20,838</u>	<u>\$ 5,452</u>

The deferred inflows related to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings are being amortized over a closed 5-year period in the current year. The remaining amount of deferred outflows and inflows of resources are being amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all participants as of the beginning of the associated measurement period, which ranges from 3.88 to 4.25. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (gain) as follows:

Year ended June 30 th	
2023	\$ 5,353
2024	3,324
2025	(1,893)
2026	8,602
	<u>\$ 15,386</u>

B. OKLAHOMA FIREFIGHTERS PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Firefighters Plan is a statewide retirement system for firefighters and is administered by the State of Oklahoma. The City is neither involved in the administration of the Firefighters System nor does it maintain the accounting records or hold Plan investments.

Unless otherwise indicated, information in this note related to the Firefighters Pension and Retirement systems are provided as of July 1, 2021, the most recent actuarial valuation.

1. Plan Description - Sworn firefighters of the City are provided with pensions through the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension Retirement System (Firefighters System)—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension Plan established by Oklahoma Statutes for both paid and volunteer firefighters of participating municipalities and protection districts. Firefighters System provides retirement and death benefits which are established by State statute to plan members and beneficiaries. Firefighters System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report is located at <http://www.ok.gov/fprs/Financials/index.html>.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

2. Benefits provided - In general, the Firefighters System provides defined retirement benefits based on members' final average compensation, age, and term of service. In addition, the retirement program provides for benefits upon disability and to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established and amended by State statute. The normal retirement date is the date upon which the participant completes 20 years of credited service, regardless of age for participants who entered the plan prior to November 1, 2013. For participants entering the plan after November 1, 2013 normal retirement is upon completion of 22 years of services and at least age 50. Normal benefits equal 50% of final average compensation for participants entering prior to November 1, 2013 and 55% of final average compensation for participants entering after November 1, 2013.

3. Contributions - The Oklahoma Legislature sets the required contribution rate based on payroll and is not determined by actuarial calculations. The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 14% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 9%. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$7,624 for the year ended June 30, 2022. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 25.2% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$16,983 to the Firefighters System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022.

4. Pension Liabilities, Pension Asset, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$110,841 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating governments. At June 30, 2021, the City's proportion was 16.8307%, a increase of 1.7871% from the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$11,396. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual Plan experience Assumption Change	\$ 40,200	\$ 1,947
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,458
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	88,113
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,158	2,757
	7,623	-
	<u>\$ 52,981</u>	<u>\$ 95,275</u>

\$7,623 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

The deferred outflow of resources related to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings is being amortized over a closed 5-year period beginning in the current year. The remaining amount of deferred outflows and inflows of resources are being amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all participants as of the beginning of the associated measurement period, which ranges from 4.69 to 6.31 years. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (other than contributions) and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (gain) as follows:

Year	Amortization of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2023	\$ (7,057)
2024	(9,951)
2025	(12,342)
2026	(20,567)
	<u>\$ (49,917)</u>

5. Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Investment rate of return*	7.5% compounded annually, net of investment expense
Projected salary increases*	2.75% - 10.5%
* Includes inflation at	2.75%

Mortality rates for active members were based on the Pub-2010 Public Safety Table with generational mortality improvements using MP-2018. Mortality rates for retired members were based on the Public Safety Below Median Table with generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2018. Disabled member mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Public Safety Disabled Table set forward 2 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following tables:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equities	62%	Domestic equity	3.47%
Fixed income	20%	International equity	6.24%
Real estate and other	18%	Fixed income	1.27%
	<u>100%</u>	Real estate	5.71%
		Other investments	2.47%

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

6. Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from cities will be made at contractually required rates, determined by Oklahoma Statutes. Projected cash flows also assume the State of Oklahoma will continue contributing an allocation of the insurance premium, as established by Oklahoma statute. Prior to July 1, 2020, the Firefighters System was allocated 36% of the statewide insurance premium tax. The State of Oklahoma has passed legislation that changes the allocation to the following percentages as follows:

- 25.2% effective September 1, 2020
- 27.0% effective July 1, 2021
- 39.6% effective July 1, 2022
- 36.0% effective July 1, 2027

The Firefighters System will also receive \$40,625 each year from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2027. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

7. Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 173,212	\$ 110,841	\$ 58,624

Pension plan fiduciary net position- Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Firefighters System financial report; which can be located at <http://www.ok.gov/fprs/>.

C. OKLAHOMA POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEM

1. Plan Description - Sworn police officers of the City are provided with pensions through the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (OPPRS)—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension Plan established by Oklahoma Statutes for police officers of an Oklahoma municipality or state agency. OPPRS provides retirement and death benefits which are established by State statute to plan members and beneficiaries. OPPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report is located at <http://www.ok.gov/opprs/Financials/index.html>.

2. Benefits - In general OPPRS provides defined retirement benefits based on members' final average compensation, age, and term of service. In addition, the retirement program provides for benefits upon disability and to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established and amended by State statute. The normal retirement date is the date upon which the participant completes 20 years of credited service, regardless of age.

3. Contributions - The Oklahoma Legislature sets the required contribution rate based on payroll and is not determined by actuarial calculations. The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 13% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 8%. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 14% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$8,490 for the year ended June 30, 2022. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$7,215 to the Police System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

4. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2022, the City reported an asset of \$92,651 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating governments. At June 30, 2021, the City's proportion was 19.3137%, an increase of 16.87% from the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension gain of \$9,277. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual Plan experience	\$ 1,330	\$ 3,657
Assumption Change	1,409	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	67,585
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	630	389
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,490	-
	<u>\$ 11,859</u>	<u>\$ 71,631</u>

\$8,490 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

The deferred inflows related to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings are being amortized over a closed 5-year period beginning in the current year. The remaining amount of deferred outflows and inflows of resources are being amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all participants as of the beginning of the associated measurement period, which ranges from 5.62 to 5.84 years. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (other than contributions) and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (gain) as follows:

Year ended June 30th	
2023	\$ (15,426)
2024	(13,497)
2025	(17,069)
2026	(22,409)
2027	139
	<u>\$ (68,262)</u>

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

5. Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return* 7.5% compounded annually,
 net of investment expense

Projected salary increases* 3.5% - 12.0%

* Includes inflation at 2.75%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Blue Collar Healthy Combined Table with age set back 4 years with fully generational improvements based on Scale AA for active employees (pre-retirement). Active employees (post-retirement and nondisabled pensioners) use the same table with no age set backs. Disability pensioners use the same table with age set forward 4 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following tables:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equities	65%	Domestic Equity	2.55%
Fixed Income	20%	International equity	6.50%
Real Estate and other investments	15%	Private equity/debt	7.36%
	100%	Fixed Income	1.22%
		Real Estate	5.97%

6. Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from cities will be made at contractually required rates, determined by the Oklahoma Statutes. Projected cash flows also assume the State of Oklahoma will continue contributing 14% of the insurance premium, established by Oklahoma statutes. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

7. Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (34,747)	\$ (92,651)	\$ (141,613)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. - Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPPRS financial report; which can be located at <http://www.ok.gov/opprs/Financials/index.html>.

D. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The City offers a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 ("the Plan").

The Plan, available to all City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their current salary to future years. Each participant may direct the Plan to invest his or her account balance in one or more of several investment funds. The Plan offers a variety of investment options that will provide participants with a reasonable opportunity to build diversified portfolios.

The compensation deferred is available to the employees upon termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

The Plan is administered by the Deferred Compensation Board of Trustees ("Board"), created by Executive Order of the Mayor. The Board has full power and authority to adopt investment policies and to select and monitor the funds made available to participants. The Board also has the authority to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan and advises the Mayor on employment of investment providers.

The Plan is not reported in the City's financial statements because the assets are held in trust by an independent trustee for the benefit of the participating employees.

Note 10. Other Post-Employment Benefits

A. OPEB

1. Plan Description - The City provides post-employment healthcare benefits (OPEB) for retired employees and their dependents through the City of Tulsa Postretirement Medical Plan (the Plan), a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The governmental activities, business type activities and component units account for 95.5% of the OPEB liability. Other organizations, not in the reporting entity account for the remaining 4.5%. The benefits, coverage levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by the City and can be amended by the City through its personnel manual and union contracts. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

2. Benefits Provided - The Plan covers all current retirees who elected postretirement medical coverage through the City of Tulsa and future retired general employees. All current active police officers and firefighters are covered by a separate trust established specifically to provide medical benefits to the City of Tulsa police officers and firefighters and are not considered for this disclosure.

All healthcare benefits are provided through the City's fully insured health plan. The benefit levels are the same as those afforded to active employees. Benefits include general inpatient and outpatient medical services and prescriptions. General employees are eligible for membership in the Plan if they retire from the City on or after age 55 with 5 years of service or with age and service totaling 80 points. Coverage ceases upon eligibility of the member (retiree or dependent) for Medicare. Coverage for dependents can continue upon the death of the retiree. Spouses of employees eligible for benefits and who die in active service can receive coverage.

3. Membership - As of the most recent actuarial valuation date, membership consisted of the following:

Retired participants	66
Active employees	1,993
	<u>2,059</u>

4. Contributions - Contribution rates are set by the City. Retiree plan participants pay the entire amount of the premium charged by the insurer for coverage thus the employer does not directly contribute to the Plan. Retiree and active participants are included in the same cost pool used to determine the rates set by the insurer. An implicit subsidy results from this method of rate setting.

5. Total OPEB Liability - The total OPEB liability of \$5,714 was measured as of June 30, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the same date.

Proportionate share and OPEB liability reported in:

Governmental activities	47.55%	\$ 2,718
Business type activities	8.63%	493
Component units	39.37%	2,250
Organizations not in reporting entity	4.45%	253
		<u>\$ 5,714</u>

Note 10. Other Post-Employment Benefits, continued

6. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions - Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan (the Plan as understood by the employer and Plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and the healthcare cost trend.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	June 30, 2022
Inflation rate	3.0%
Current year healthcare cost trend rate	7.5%
Annual reduction of healthcare cost trend	0.5%
Ultimate annual healthcare cost trend rate	4.5%

Thirty-five percent of future retirees with coverage are assumed to elect healthcare coverage.

Mortality rates for retirees were based on SOA Pub-2010 General Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2021. Surviving spouses mortality were based on SOA Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019

The actuarial assumptions used were based on an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending December 31, 2015, with the exception of the healthcare election rate which was based on an experience study from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2016.

7. Discount Rate - The OPEB plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, thus a long-term rate of return was not used. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.09 percent as of June 30, 2022, based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The source of the discount rate used is the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index.

8. Discount Rate Sensitivity - The following presents the total OPEB liability as a whole and for the primary government, calculated using the 4.09% discount rate and if the discount rate was decreased 1% to 3.09% and if the discount rate was increased 1% to 5.09%:

	1% Decrease 3.09%	Discount Rate 4.09%	1% Increase 5.09%
Plan	\$ 6,193	\$ 5,714	\$ 5,279
Primary Government	\$ 3,479	\$ 3,211	\$ 2,966

9. Healthcare Rate Sensitivity - The following presents the total OPEB liability as a whole and for the primary government, calculated using the current healthcare cost rate trend of 7.5% decreasing .5% to an ultimate trend of 4.5%. It also presents the total OPEB liability if the healthcare cost rate trend was decreased to 6.5% decreasing .5% to an ultimate trend rate of 3.5% as well as if the trend rate was increased to 8.5% decreasing .5% to an ultimate trend rate of 5.5%:

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Assumption	1% Increase
Plan	\$ 5,152	\$ 5,714	\$ 6,369
Primary Government	\$ 2,895	\$ 3,211	\$ 3,578

Note 10. Other Post-Employment Benefits, continued

10. OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB - The primary government's OPEB expense for the year was \$558. At June 30, 2022, the primary government's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual plan experience	\$ 504	\$ 343
Assumption Change	237	359
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	74	44
	<u>\$ 815</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized as OPEB expense over the average remaining service lives of plan participants (actives and retirees) as follows:

Year ended June 30 th	
2023	\$ 106
2024	66
2025	89
2026	(108)
2027	(84)
	<u>\$ 69</u>

B. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION OPEB PLANS

1. Tulsa Firefighters Health and Welfare Trust – The Tulsa Firefighters Health and Welfare Trust is a single employer defined contribution OPEB Plan that provides health, dental, and vision insurance for full time, sworn Tulsa firefighters and retirees. Assets accumulated in the trust meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. Rates are established by the Trust. The City contributed \$7,718 to the Trust during the year as required by the annual collective bargaining contract and recognized the same amount as expense. No additional amounts were due to the Trust by the City at year-end.

2. Tulsa FOP #93 Health and Welfare Trust – The Tulsa FOP #93 Health and Welfare Trust is a single employer defined contribution OPEB Plan that provides health, dental and vision insurance for full time, sworn Tulsa police officers and retirees. Assets accumulated in the trust meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. Rates are established by the Trust. The City contributed \$8,437 to the Trust during the year as required by the annual collective bargaining contract and recognized the same amount as expense. No additional amounts were due to the Trust by the City at year-end.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities

A. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of long-term liability activity is as follows (detailed information is available on the following pages):

	Beginning Balance (as restated)	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 341,062	\$ 154,970	\$ (104,258)	\$ 391,774	\$ 81,978
Revenue bonds	317,150	-	(43,255)	273,895	44,775
Other long-term liabilities	368,706	235,861	(312,278)	292,289	31,354
Premium on debt issuance - GO bonds	13,503	3,274	(5,170)	11,607	-
Discount on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	(199)	17	-	(182)	-
Premium on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	15,515	-	(5,430)	10,085	-
Total governmental activities	<u>1,055,737</u>	<u>394,122</u>	<u>(470,391)</u>	<u>979,468</u>	<u>158,107</u>
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds	101,920	-	(5,485)	96,435	5,475
Discount on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	(378)	21	-	(357)	-
Premium on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	2,210	-	(342)	1,868	-
Compensated absences	1,128	1,199	(1,126)	1,201	724
Total other post-employment benefits liability	692	74	(273)	493	-
Net pension liability	11,795	8,594	(2,788)	17,601	-
Lease liability	656	-	(136)	520	138
Total business-type activities	<u>118,023</u>	<u>9,888</u>	<u>(10,150)</u>	<u>117,761</u>	<u>6,337</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 1,173,760</u>	<u>\$ 404,010</u>	<u>\$ (480,541)</u>	<u>\$ 1,097,229</u>	<u>\$ 164,444</u>
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS					
Revenue bonds:					
TAIT	\$ 151,394	\$ 57,955	\$ (61,545)	\$ 147,804	\$ 8,998
TMUA	194,875	14,600	(19,015)	190,460	20,050
TAE0	-	27,390	(30)	27,360	220
Discount on debt issuance - TMUA	(103)	(58)	7	(154)	-
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	6,703	246	(1,692)	5,257	-
Discount on debt issuance - TAIT	(438)	-	427	(11)	-
Premium on debt issuance - TAIT	6,966	181	(3,794)	3,353	-
Discount on debt issuance - TAE0	-	(313)	23	(290)	-
	<u>359,397</u>	<u>100,001</u>	<u>(85,619)</u>	<u>373,779</u>	<u>29,268</u>
General obligation bonds - TMUA	5,308	-	(1,762)	3,546	1,007
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	82	-	(38)	44	-
	<u>5,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>	<u>3,590</u>	<u>1,007</u>
Promissory notes - TMUA	149,719	27,400	(13,123)	163,996	13,394
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	4,232	-	(341)	3,891	-
	<u>153,951</u>	<u>27,400</u>	<u>(13,464)</u>	<u>167,887</u>	<u>13,394</u>
Lease liability	8,226	164	(582)	7,808	640
Paycheck Protection Program loan - TPACT	242	-	(242)	-	-
Compensated absences	7,042	4,485	(4,106)	7,421	3,714
Total other post-employment benefits liability	3,243	275	(1,268)	2,250	-
Net pension liability	72,530	55,073	(17,663)	109,940	-
Total discretely presented component units	<u>\$ 610,021</u>	<u>\$ 187,398</u>	<u>\$ (124,744)</u>	<u>\$ 672,675</u>	<u>\$ 48,023</u>

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and for improvements to the wastewater utility system, an operation of TMUA, a component unit. The bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City.

General obligation bonds issued for governmental activity purposes are liquidated by the Debt Service Fund. General obligation bonds issued for a component unit's activity is liquidated by the component unit.

The General Fund is typically used to liquidate other governmental long-term liabilities for pension, compensated absences, and other post-employment benefits. The Debt Service Fund is used to liquidate general obligation bonds and judgments.

Revenue bonds issued for governmental activities are liquidated by the TPFA internal service fund from lease and loan repayments. Revenue bonds are subject to acceleration if TPFA defaults.

Revenue bonds, promissory notes and other long-term liabilities of business-type activities or by component units are repaid from those activities or component units.

B. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Oklahoma prohibits the City from becoming indebted for any amount exceeding the revenue to be received for any fiscal year, without the approval of the voters. General obligation bonds have been approved by the voters and issued by the City for various municipal improvements. These bonds are to be fully paid, generally within 20 years from the date of issue, and are backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

General Obligation Bond Refunding - On March 1, 2022, the City issued \$52,020 in Series 2022A General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the issue along with \$4,341 of other City resources were used to currently refund the City's Series 2015 General Obligation Bonds.

The transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$12,766 over the next 9 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$6,423. The refunding resulted in a deferred loss of \$303 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

Collateral - The Lease Revenue Refunding Series 2017A and 2017B Bonds are collateralized by TPFA's interest in the One Technology Center and the One Technology Center Garage and all other rights, title and interest of TPFA under the lease agreement between the City and TPFA, including gross revenues and payments from the City.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Primary government long-term liability activity is as follows:

	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance (as restated)	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities								
General obligation bonds:								
Series 2011A, Refunding	\$21,105	2022	4.25%	\$ 1,665	\$ -	\$ (1,665)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2013A, Refunding	23,746	2025	2.50%	6,844	-	(1,817)	5,027	1,766
Series 2013	45,000	2023	4.0%	10,000	-	(5,000)	5,000	5,000
Series 2014A, Refunding	15,875	2025	3.0%	6,519	-	(1,407)	5,112	1,368
Series 2015	70,000	2040	2.0-3.25%	55,385	-	(55,385)	-	-
Series 2015A, Refunding	41,198	2027	2.0-2.5%	18,967	-	(3,347)	15,620	3,274
Series 2016	57,000	2036	3.0%	45,000	-	(3,000)	42,000	3,000
Series 2017	78,000	2037	3.0-4.0%	65,685	-	(4,105)	61,580	4,105
Series 2017A, Refunding	31,200	2021	5.0%	10,532	-	(10,532)	-	-
Series 2020	90,000	2026	5.0%	90,000	-	(18,000)	72,000	18,000
Series 2021A, Refunding	30,465	2023	0.8%	30,465	-	-	30,465	30,465
Series 2021	102,950	2031	0.5-2.0%	-	102,950	-	102,950	-
Series 2022A, Refunding	52,020	2031	2.0-3.0%	-	52,020	-	52,020	15,000
				341,062	154,970	(104,258)	391,774	81,978
Premium on debt issuance				13,503	3,274	(5,170)	11,607	-
				354,565	158,244	(109,428)	403,381	81,978
Revenue bonds:								
Capital Improvements - 2021	4,315	2028	1.250-2.0%	4,315	-	(590)	3,725	600
Capital Improvements - 2017	115,300	2032	3.0%	93,840	-	(7,430)	86,410	7,605
Capital Improvements - 2018	118,100	2031	4.0%	105,100	-	(5,270)	99,830	7,035
Capital Improvements - 2019	113,895	2025	5.0%	113,895	-	(29,965)	83,930	29,535
				317,150	-	(43,255)	273,895	44,775
Discount on debt issuance				(199)	17	-	(182)	-
Premium on debt issuance				15,515	-	(5,430)	10,085	-
				332,466	17	(48,685)	283,798	44,775
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				35,906	23,299	(21,618)	37,587	22,656
Total other post-employment benefits liability				3,908	325	(1,515)	2,718	-
Net pension liability				295,946	205,591	(282,373)	219,164	-
Lease liability				7,152	-	(1,404)	5,748	2,238
Arbitrage rebate liability				374	-	(98)	276	-
Claims and judgments				25,420	6,646	(5,270)	26,796	6,460
				368,706	235,861	(312,278)	292,289	31,354
Total governmental activities				\$ 1,055,737	\$ 394,122	\$ (470,391)	\$ 979,468	\$ 158,107
Business-type activities								
Revenue bonds:								
Capital Improvements - 2008	\$16,000	2027	6.069%	\$ 5,065	\$ -	\$ (975)	\$ 4,090	\$ 855
Capital Improvements - 2020	24,150	2035	3.0%	22,725	-	(1,460)	21,265	1,480
TPFA Lease Rev Bonds 2017A, Refunding	34,185	2038	3.0-4.0%	34,185	-	-	34,185	-
TPFA Lease Rev Bonds 2017B, Refunding	25,465	2029	3.0-3.10%	20,945	-	(2,340)	18,605	2,405
Improvement District - 2013, Tax-exempt	19,355	2039	4.26%	15,735	-	(600)	15,135	620
Improvement District - 2013, Taxable	3,950	2039	5.24%	3,265	-	(110)	3,155	115
				101,920	-	(5,485)	96,435	5,475
Discount on debt issuance				(378)	21	-	(357)	-
Premium on debt issuance				2,210	-	(342)	1,868	-
				103,752	21	(5,827)	97,946	5,475
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				1,128	1,199	(1,126)	1,201	724
Total other post-employment benefits liability				692	74	(273)	493	-
Net pension liability				11,795	8,594	(2,788)	17,601	-
Lease liability				656	-	(136)	520	138
Total business-type activities				\$ 118,023	\$ 9,888	\$ (10,150)	\$ 117,761	\$ 6,337

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Summary of general obligation bonds outstanding and allocation between primary government and component units, at year end:

General Obligation Series	Ending Balance	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units
Series 2013A, Refunding (26.438% Sewer)	\$ 6,835	\$ 5,027	\$ 1,808
Series 2013	5,000	5,000	-
Series 2014A, Refunding (2.6354839% Sewer)	5,250	5,112	138
Series 2015A, Refunding (9.2949512% Sewer)	17,220	15,620	1,600
Series 2016	42,000	42,000	-
Series 2017	61,580	61,580	-
Series 2020	72,000	72,000	-
Series 2021	102,950	102,950	-
Series 2021A, Refunding	30,465	30,465	-
Series 2022A, Refunding	52,020	52,020	-
	<u>\$ 395,320</u>	<u>\$ 391,774</u>	<u>\$ 3,546</u>

C. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

1. Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds outstanding include debt issued by component units of the City. The debt of these component units does not constitute debt of the City and is payable solely from resources of the authorities or trusts. Revenue bonds are collateralized primarily by the trust estates and revenues derived there from.

Various bond indentures, loan agreements, and pledge and security agreements contain significant limitations and restrictions for annual debt requirements and flow of monies through various restricted accounts. Revenue bonds are subject to acceleration if component units default.

Revenue Bond Refunding - On September 22, 2021, TAIT issued the Series 2021A and 2021B Revenue Bonds in the amounts of \$1,975 and \$55,980, respectively. The proceeds of this issue were used to advance refund the Airport Trustees General Airport Revenue Bonds, Taxable Refunding Series 2010C, 2013A and 2015A and to pay the costs of issuance of the 2021 revenue bonds. This transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$14,262 over the next 23 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$9,037. This refunding resulted in a deferred charge of \$3,663, which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds

2. Promissory Notes

TMUA borrows from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board through two types of program loans: The State Financial Assistance Program (FAP) Loans and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program. FAP loan proceeds are received at closing and SRF loan proceeds are received on a reimbursement basis.

TMUA's outstanding loans with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board are collateralized by a first lien and security interest in the TMUA's wastewater treatment system and the revenues derived there from and generally requires semi-annual principal and interest payments. TMUA promissory notes are subject to acceleration if TMUA defaults.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

3. Conduit Debt – TAE0

Notes and bonds issued by the TAE0 are utilized by industrial, commercial and other organizations to promote economic development within and near the territorial limits of the City of Tulsa.

TAE0 loans the proceeds from the notes and bonds to organizations or enters into lease-purchase agreements for the facilities. The notes and bonds issued by TAE0 are special and limited obligations payable solely from and collateralized by a pledge of revenues from the loan agreements. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of faith and credit of TAE0 or the City, and accordingly, they have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2022, the aggregate outstanding principal balances due on these notes and bonds are approximately \$97,620.

Discretely Presented Component Units long-term liability activity is as follows:

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Beginning</u>			<u>Ending</u>	<u>Due Within</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>One Year</u>
REVENUE BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust</u>								
Series 2010-C	\$ 13,520	2026	4.0-5.25%	\$ 2,335	\$ -	\$ (2,335)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2013-A	33,665	2043	5.0-5.625%	30,350	-	(29,545)	805	805
Series 2013-B	3,275	2024	1.389-5.087%	1,550	-	(280)	1,270	290
Series 2015-A	44,045	2045	2.0-5.0%	28,765	-	(25,405)	3,360	2,810
Series 2015-C	895	2045	2.0-4.25%	775	-	(20)	755	20
Series 2016-A	1,500	2027	2.0-5.0%	634	-	(105)	529	108
Series 2017-A	54,180	2037	3.82%	53,160	-	(1,130)	52,030	1,270
Series 2018-A	19,825	2048	1.888-3.977%	19,825	-	(385)	19,440	405
Series 2020-A	15,965	2028	4.0-5.25%	14,000	-	(2,020)	11,980	2,075
Series 2021-A	1,975	2026	4.0%	-	1,975	(320)	1,655	420
Series 2021-B	55,980	2045	0.496%-3.099%	-	55,980	-	55,980	795
				151,394	57,955	(61,545)	147,804	8,998
Discount on debt issuance				(438)	-	427	(11)	-
Premium on debt issuance				6,966	181	(3,794)	3,353	-
				157,922	58,136	(64,912)	151,146	8,998
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2013 Refunding	\$ 61,280	2025	2.5-3.0%	\$ 25,540	\$ -	\$ (4,720)	\$ 20,820	\$ 4,900
Series 2014	17,825	2034	3.0-3.50%	13,760	-	(715)	13,045	735
Series 2015 Refunding	9,940	2027	2.0-3.0%	4,880	-	(770)	4,110	795
Series 2016A	16,565	2031	3.0-3.25%	11,950	-	(965)	10,985	980
Series 2016B	10,885	2036	2.0-3.50%	8,735	-	(450)	8,285	460
Series 2016C Refunding	34,810	2025	5%	21,475	-	(3,455)	18,020	3,515
Series 2017A Refunding	27,765	2030	3.0-3.125%	20,285	-	(1,915)	18,370	1,940
Series 2018A	11,850	2038	3.125-3.250%	10,555	-	(450)	10,105	460
Series 2019A Refunding	18,705	2027	5%	14,740	-	(2,040)	12,700	2,080
Series 2019B	12,430	2039	3%	11,490	-	(480)	11,010	490
Series 2020A	26,695	2031	1.0-2.0%	26,695	-	(2,040)	24,655	2,065
Series 2020B	24,770	2040	1.0-2.0%	24,770	-	(1,015)	23,755	1,025
Series 2022A	14,600	2042	3.0-3.125%	-	14,600	-	14,600	605
				194,875	14,600	(19,015)	190,460	20,050
Discount on debt issuance				(103)	(58)	7	(154)	-
Premium on debt issuance				6,703	246	(1,692)	5,257	-
				201,475	14,788	(20,700)	195,563	20,050
<u>Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity</u>								
Series 2021 (Santa Fe)	\$ 19,630	2038	4.375%	\$ -	\$ 19,630	\$ -	\$ 19,630	\$ 50
Series 2021 (Vast Bank)	7,760	2038	4.0%	-	7,760	(30)	7,730	170
				-	27,390	(30)	27,360	220
Discount on debt issuance				-	(313)	23	(290)	-
				-	27,077	(7)	27,070	220
				\$ 359,397	\$ 100,001	\$ (85,619)	\$ 373,779	\$ 29,268

Continued

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Discretely Presented Component Units long-term liability activity, continued

Description	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PROMISSORY NOTES:								
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2002-D, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	\$ 6,813	2021	0.50%	\$ 176	\$ -	\$ (176)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2004-B, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	1,560	2023	0.50%	200	-	(80)	120	80
Series 2005-B, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	7,900	2027	3.10%	2,985	-	(421)	2,564	434
Series 2005-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	1,203	2025	0.50%	271	-	(60)	211	60
Series 2006-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	3,130	2027	3.10%	1,152	-	(162)	990	168
Series 2006-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	17,825	2029	3.10%	8,431	-	(880)	7,551	908
Series 2007-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	5,131	2026	0.50%	1,448	-	(264)	1,184	263
Series 2009-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	11,320	2032	3.22%	5,678	244	(566)	5,356	566
Series 2010-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	27,757	2032	2.89%	15,959	-	(1,388)	14,571	1,388
Series 2011 A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	23,480	2033	3.11%	13,756	605	(1,173)	13,188	1,174
Series 2011-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	16,700	2034	2.55%	10,987	-	(721)	10,266	740
Series 2012-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	4,347	2034	2.43%	2,552	308	(219)	2,641	217
Series 2012-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	11,355	2032	2.75-3.25%	7,415	-	(525)	6,890	540
Series 2013-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	9,850	2035	2.24%	5,329	1,850	(520)	6,659	518
Series 2013-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	27,605	2033	5.145%	20,095	-	(1,145)	18,950	1,200
Series 2014-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	2,910	2035	2.58%	2,083	-	(143)	1,940	146
Series 2014-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	10,180	2033	3.145-4.06%	7,350	-	(465)	6,885	480
Series 2014-C, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	17,735	2034	4.145-5.145%	13,845	-	(730)	13,115	760
Series 2015-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	28,330	2038	2.46%	14,890	6,077	(1,416)	19,551	1,417
Series 2017-A Sanitary Sewer(SRF)	21,725	2040	2.26%	13,603	4,540	(1,086)	17,057	1,086
Series 2018-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	14,350	2041	2.53%	1,214	11,329	(717)	11,826	718
Series 2019-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	10,626	2041	2.32%	300	2,447	(266)	2,481	531
				<u>149,719</u>	<u>27,400</u>	<u>(13,123)</u>	<u>163,996</u>	<u>13,394</u>
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA				<u>4,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(341)</u>	<u>3,891</u>	<u>-</u>
				<u>\$ 153,951</u>	<u>\$ 27,400</u>	<u>\$ (13,464)</u>	<u>\$ 167,887</u>	<u>\$ 13,394</u>
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2013A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	\$ 8,534	2025	2.50%	\$ 2,461	\$ -	\$ (653)	\$ 1,808	\$ 634
Series 2014A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	430	2026	3.0%	176	-	(38)	138	37
Series 2015A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	4,222	2027	2.0-2.5%	1,943	-	(343)	1,600	336
Series 2017A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	2,155	2022	5.0%	728	-	(728)	-	-
				<u>5,308</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,762)</u>	<u>3,546</u>	<u>1,007</u>
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA				<u>82</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>-</u>
				<u>\$ 5,390</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,800)</u>	<u>\$ 3,590</u>	<u>\$ 1,007</u>

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Principal and interest scheduled maturities in subsequent years:

Year	Primary Government					
	General Obligation		Revenue Bonds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 81,978	\$ 10,264	\$ 50,250	\$ 14,110	\$ 132,228	\$ 24,374
2024	61,300	8,269	49,695	11,875	110,995	20,144
2025	47,469	6,639	53,205	9,691	100,674	16,330
2026	43,076	5,261	26,000	7,412	69,076	12,673
2027	29,226	3,939	26,330	6,522	55,556	10,461
2028-2032	96,195	11,575	126,190	18,557	222,385	30,132
2033-2037	32,530	3,338	31,275	4,200	63,805	7,538
2038-2042	-	-	7,385	231	7,385	231
	<u>\$ 391,774</u>	<u>\$ 49,285</u>	<u>\$ 370,330</u>	<u>\$ 72,598</u>	<u>\$ 762,104</u>	<u>\$ 121,883</u>

Year	Discretely Presented Component Units							
	General Obligation		Revenue Bonds		Promissory Notes		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,007	\$ 84	\$ 29,268	\$ 11,854	\$ 13,394	\$ 4,991	\$ 43,669	\$ 16,929
2024	980	60	29,137	10,835	13,539	4,597	43,656	15,492
2025	911	37	30,046	9,873	13,680	4,187	44,637	14,097
2026	344	16	34,891	8,797	13,851	3,761	49,086	12,574
2027	304	8	24,338	7,845	13,746	3,336	38,388	11,189
2028-2032	-	-	93,385	29,630	63,214	10,558	156,599	40,188
2033-2037	-	-	74,285	16,143	30,745	1,875	105,030	18,018
2038-2042	-	-	38,140	5,761	1,827	38	39,967	5,799
2043-2047	-	-	10,860	1,491	-	-	10,860	1,491
2048-2052	-	-	1,274	67	-	-	1,274	67
	<u>\$ 3,546</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 365,624</u>	<u>\$ 102,296</u>	<u>\$ 163,996</u>	<u>\$ 33,343</u>	<u>\$ 533,166</u>	<u>\$ 135,844</u>

D. APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ARBITRAGE REGULATIONS

Debt issuances of the City and various Authorities issued after the Tax Reform Act of 1986 are subject to the federal arbitrage regulations. The arbitrage rebate regulations require that all earnings from the investment of gross proceeds of a bond issue in excess of the amount that could have been earned, had the yield on the investment been equal to the yield on the bonds, be remitted to the federal government. These rules carry strict penalties for noncompliance, including taxability of interest retroactive to the date of the issue. City management believes the City is in compliance with these rules and regulations.

Note 12. Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

The details for the City's Governmental Funds fund balances are:

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Not in spendable form:							
Advances to other funds	\$ 472	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 472
Inventory	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>
Restricted for:							
Economic stabilization reserve	-	-	-	-	-	8,360	8,360
Debt service	-	85,899	-	-	9,935	-	95,834
Capital projects	-	-	189,552	266,158	187,758	7,528	650,996
Federal and state grants	-	-	-	-	-	2,455	2,455
E-911 operations	-	-	-	-	-	2,599	2,599
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	11,776	11,776
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	12,059	12,059
Tulsa Stadium district improvements	-	-	-	-	-	716	716
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	14,721	14,721
Other governmental purposes	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
	<u>-</u>	<u>85,899</u>	<u>189,552</u>	<u>266,158</u>	<u>197,693</u>	<u>60,320</u>	<u>799,622</u>
Committed:							
Tourism promotion	-	-	-	-	-	289	289
Medical services program	-	-	-	-	-	7,016	7,016
Whittier Square district improvements	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,332</u>	<u>7,332</u>
Assigned to:							
Budgetary resources - subsequent year	27,717	-	-	-	-	-	27,717
	<u>27,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,717</u>
Unassigned (deficit)							
	85,111	-	-	-	-	(1,153)	83,958
	<u>\$ 113,328</u>	<u>\$ 85,899</u>	<u>\$ 189,552</u>	<u>\$ 266,158</u>	<u>\$ 197,693</u>	<u>\$ 66,499</u>	<u>\$ 919,129</u>

The purpose of governmental funds and their revenue sources are listed below:

Major Governmental Funds	Revenue sources	Purpose
Debt Service	Property tax	To pay debt service on general obligation bonds and judgments
Bond	Proceeds from bond issuances	Capital improvements
Sales Tax	Sales taxes	Capital improvements
Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	Sales taxes Proceeds from bond issuances	Capital improvements and debt service

Note 13. Pledged Revenues

1. Sales and Use Tax Revenues Pledged

Advance Funding Sales Tax Projects – TPFA has entered into a projects agreement with the City to provide financing for certain capital projects and subsequently issued its Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, 2018 and 2019. The City has pledged certain sales and use tax revenues to repay the advance from the Authority. The total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$313,095 with annual debt service requirements ranging from \$12,770 to \$54,816 through 2032. Principal and interest paid during the year amounted to \$55,274. Sales and use tax revenue recorded by the City was \$81,227.

2. Revenues Pledged in Connection with Proprietary Fund Debt

One Technology Center Lease Revenue – TPFA has pledged future gross lease revenues derived from the operation of the OTC facility, including money received from the City pursuant to the lease and other funds, to repay approximately \$59,650 in revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the acquisition and improvement of the facilities. The bonds are payable from new and existing leases and other revenues and are payable through 2038. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 48% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$67,901. Principal and interest paid on the bonds amounted to \$4,075. Current year operating revenue was \$8,490.

Capital Improvements 2008 - TPFA has pledged future sponsorship and naming rights revenues derived from the operation of the BOK Arena to repay approximately \$16,000 in capital improvement bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the acquisition, construction, furnishing and equipping of capital improvements and additions to the BOK Arena. The bonds are payable from new and existing sponsorship and naming rights revenues and are payable through 2027. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 93% of sponsorship and naming right revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$4,935. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$1,282. Total gross sponsorship and naming rights revenues were \$1,386.

Stormwater Revenue Bonds Project - TPFA has entered into a Projects Agreement with the City to provide funding for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, equipping, furnishing, operating and maintaining stormwater management projects and subsequently issued its Capital Improvements Revenue Bonds, Series 2020. The City has pledged available monies for the payment of any indebtedness incurred by or on behalf of the City for the Projects Agreement. Total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$25,888 with annual requirements ranging from \$1,885 to \$2,118 through 2035. During 2022 the City provided \$2,139 related to the Projects Agreement. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$2,142.

Tulsa Parking Bonds Project – TPFA has entered into a Projects Agreement with the City on April 1, 2021 to provide financing to assist with the refunding of debt issued by the TPA and subsequently issued its Series 2021 Capital Improvements Revenue Bonds. The City has pledged available revenues to pay the principal and interest of the Series 2021 Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds issued by the TPFA. The City also entered into a funding agreement with the TAO requiring TAO to make the principal and interest payments required on the 2021 Capital Improvements Revenue Bonds from TAO parking facility revenues and other available revenue of TAO. The TAO provided \$650 related to the funding agreement during the year. The total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$3,919 with annual debt service requirements ranging from \$651 to \$658 through 2028. TPFA paid \$648 in principal and interest payments during the year.

Improvement District Series 2013 – TST has pledged future gross revenues derived from operations of the baseball stadium and related facilities to repay approximately \$23,305 in revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for construction of the baseball stadium and related facilities. The bonds are payable from gross revenues along with property tax assessments of the Tulsa Stadium Improvement District received from the City and are payable through 2039. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 60% of total gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$27,190. Principal and interest required to be paid for the year was \$1,601 exclusive of any additional amounts paid. Total operating revenues were \$213 and property tax assessments received from the City were \$2,281.

Note 13. Pledged Revenue, continued

3. Revenues Pledged in Connection with Component Unit Debt

TMUA - TMUA has pledged future water and wastewater customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses and net of amounts pledged for promissory note debt service to repay \$190,460 in water and wastewater system revenue bonds and future wastewater customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$163,996 in wastewater promissory notes. Proceeds from the bonds and promissory notes provided financing for the construction of various water and wastewater capital projects. The bonds and promissory notes are payable solely from water and wastewater net revenues and are payable through 2042. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds and promissory notes required 23% and 25% of water and wastewater net revenues, respectively. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds and promissory notes is \$91,667 and \$330,837 for water and wastewater, respectively. Combined principal and interest paid for the year were \$14,016 and \$28,627, for water and wastewater, respectively. Total net revenues as described above were \$108,084 and \$71,968, respectively.

Airports - TAIT has pledged future revenues derived from the operation of the Airports to repay approximately \$147,804 in revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for various airport capital projects and debt refundings. The bonds are payable solely from gross revenues and are payable through 2048. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 24% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$203,613. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$13,125. Total gross revenues were \$61,689.

TAE0 – TAE0 has pledged future tax increment revenues derived from certain developed properties within Tax Increment District No. 11 to repay approximately \$7,760 in tax apportionment revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the development of the property. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$10,700 with annual requirements ranging from \$476 to \$1,035 through 2038. Principal and interest paid for the year amounted to \$263. Current year tax increment revenue totaled \$579. Annual debt service required 45% of tax increment revenues within District No. 11.

TAE0 has pledged future tax increment revenues derived from certain developed properties within Tax Increment District No. 8 to repay approximately \$19,630 in tax apportionment revenue bonds. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the development of the property. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$28,442 with annual requirements ranging from \$908 to \$2,330 through 2042. Principal and interest paid for the year amounted to \$594. Current year tax increment revenue totaled \$435. Annual debt service required 100% of tax increment revenues within District No. 8 plus cash available from prior year tax increment revenues.

Note 14. Leases

Lease receivable

The City is a lessor of various leases, such as a sports venue, conduit and tower space, and land within the Governmental activities. In the Business-type activities One Technology Center leases commercial office space, TST lease a sporting facility and the Air Force Plant 3 fund leases industrial space. The leases have various length terms through 2052. In the governmental activities the City recognized \$212 in lease revenue and \$179 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. In the business-type activities the City recognized \$2,502 in lease revenue and \$706 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. As of June 30, 2022, the City's lease receivable is \$21,321 and the deferred inflow of \$20,851.

The schedule below shows future expected rent receipts

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 200	\$ 72	\$ 272	\$ 2,180	\$ 635	\$ 2,815
2024	209	68	277	2,463	550	3,013
2025	214	64	278	2,326	463	2,789
2026	217	60	277	2,449	376	2,825
2027	200	55	255	2,233	285	2,518
2028-2032	761	226	987	4,003	638	4,641
2033-2037	737	156	893	1,529	251	1,780
2038-2042	508	88	596	486	24	510
2043-2047	297	48	345	-	-	-
2048-2052	309	16	325	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,652</u>	<u>\$ 853</u>	<u>\$ 4,505</u>	<u>\$ 17,669</u>	<u>\$ 3,222</u>	<u>\$ 20,891</u>

Lease payable

The City is a lessee of various leases for land, buildings, equipment and tower space through fiscal year 2036. Payments are made periodically based on each individual contract term. Payments made during the current year were \$1,531, with \$127 of this amount charged to interest expense.

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 2,238	\$ 146	\$ 2,384	\$ 138	\$ 8	\$ 146
2024	1,630	103	1,733	141	6	147
2025	1,345	69	1,414	140	3	143
2026	170	9	179	83	1	84
2027	77	6	83	18	-	18
2028-2032	154	20	174	-	-	-
2033-2037	134	5	139	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,748</u>	<u>\$ 358</u>	<u>\$ 6,106</u>	<u>\$ 520</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 538</u>

The City and TPFA have a lease agreement for the City to use office space in One Technology Center. The lease receivable and obligation of this transaction has been eliminated from the above schedules.

Note 15. Contingent Liabilities

Other Litigation: The City is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, claims assessed against the City for property damages and personal injury, employment related matters, civil rights matters, alleged breaches of contract, condemnation proceedings and other alleged violations of city, state and federal laws. Management has recorded an estimate for losses that have been determined to be probable. Management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City government. Resulting judgments, if any, will likely be paid from ad valorem taxes to be received over a three-year period.

Federal Grants: In the normal course of operations, the City receives grant funds from various federal and state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to insure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of audits of grant funds is not believed to be material.

Note 16. Commitments

Primary Government Encumbrances:

Governmental Funds:

Major Funds:

General Fund	\$ 7,146
Sales Tax Fund	71,436
Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund	76,460
Bond Fund	41,924
ARPA	14,111
Nonmajor Funds	19,211
	<u>230,288</u>

Internal Service Funds

1,885

Enterprise Funds:

Major Funds:

Stormwater Management Fund	14,653
One Technology Center Fund	691
Arena and Convention Fund	192
Nonmajor Funds	501
	<u>16,037</u>

Total Primary Government

\$ 248,210

Note 17. Subsequent Events

The City has evaluated events or transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements that occurred subsequent to June 30, 2022, through December 22, 2022, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2022 – On October 3, 2022, the City closed on a \$64,680 General Obligation Bond issuance. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to construct, reconstruct, improve, and/or repair streets and bridges.

TMUA Utility Revenue Bonds – On December 15, 2022, the City authorized the issuance of an amount not to exceed \$36,000 of TMUA Utility Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to construct a fertilizer production facility at the Haikey Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Note 18. Future Changes in Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several statements not yet effective and not yet implemented by the City. The City plans to implement all applicable standards by the required dates. The City's management has not yet determined the effect these statements will have on the City's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 91 – Conduit Debt Obligations – Issued in May 2019, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 94 – Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements – Issued in March 2020, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements– Issued in May 2020, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

GASB Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences – Issued in June 2022, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting requirements for (a) compensated absences and (b) associated salary-related payments, including certain defined contribution pensions and defined contribution other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of changes in Net Pension Liability
For the current and prior eight years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability:									
Service cost	\$ 16,600	\$ 15,210	\$ 14,578	\$ 14,554	\$ 14,049	\$ 13,853	\$ 12,203	\$ 12,561	\$ 15,518
Interest	52,456	50,070	48,711	49,088	47,429	46,331	41,536	40,928	38,247
Changes of benefit terms	186	(2,071)	-	(72)	-	(191)	-	(788)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	7,932	(360)	(55)	(7,790)	1,547	(6,652)	2,979	(8,598)	(1,581)
Changes of assumptions	(9,440)	36,028	-	27,868	-	-	61,038	-	(71,058)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(45,908)	(45,657)	(42,648)	(41,909)	(40,431)	(37,222)	(36,326)	(35,842)	(33,472)
Net change in total pension liability	21,826	53,220	20,586	41,739	22,594	16,119	81,430	8,261	(52,346)
Total pension liability—beginning	783,476	730,256	709,670	667,931	645,337	629,218	547,788	539,527	591,873
Total pension liability—ending (a)	<u>\$ 805,302</u>	<u>\$ 783,476</u>	<u>\$ 730,256</u>	<u>\$ 709,670</u>	<u>\$ 667,931</u>	<u>\$ 645,337</u>	<u>\$ 629,218</u>	<u>\$ 547,788</u>	<u>\$ 539,527</u>
Plan fiduciary net position:									
Contributions—employer	\$ 22,307	\$ 20,897	\$ 20,305	\$ 19,251	\$ 18,512	\$ 13,562	\$ 14,016	\$ 12,886	\$ 12,003
Contributions—member	10,136	9,143	8,515	8,065	7,794	7,653	7,533	7,182	6,677
Net investment income	(52,164)	142,509	15,809	18,283	38,461	51,278	5,523	10,797	61,164
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(45,908)	(45,657)	(42,648)	(41,909)	(40,431)	(37,222)	(36,326)	(35,842)	(33,472)
Administrative expense	(488)	(562)	(522)	(466)	(493)	(409)	(375)	(295)	(313)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(66,117)	126,330	1,459	3,224	23,843	34,862	(9,629)	(5,272)	46,059
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	602,623	476,293	474,834	471,610	447,767	412,905	422,534	427,806	381,747
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	<u>\$ 536,506</u>	<u>\$ 602,623</u>	<u>\$ 476,293</u>	<u>\$ 474,834</u>	<u>\$ 471,610</u>	<u>\$ 447,767</u>	<u>\$ 412,905</u>	<u>\$ 422,534</u>	<u>\$ 427,806</u>
Plan's net pension liability—ending (a) – (b)	<u>\$ 268,796</u>	<u>\$ 180,853</u>	<u>\$ 253,963</u>	<u>\$ 234,836</u>	<u>\$ 196,321</u>	<u>\$ 197,570</u>	<u>\$ 216,313</u>	<u>\$ 125,254</u>	<u>\$ 111,721</u>

Notes:

Information for years prior to 2014 is not available.

Changes of assumptions- In 2022, significant assumption changes include use of an updated mortality projection scale and updated contingent survivor table.

Changes of assumptions- In 2021, amounts reported as change of assumptions resulted primarily the changing the mortality table to the Pub-2010 General Employee mortality tables, a decrease in the investment rate of return from 7.0% to 6.75% as well as a reduction in the payroll growth rate assumption.

Changes of assumptions- In 2019, amounts reported as change of assumptions resulted primarily from the decrease in the inflation rate from 3% to 2.5% and corresponding investment rate of return from 7.5% to 7.0% as well as a reduction in the payroll growth rate assumption.

Changes of assumptions- In 2016, amounts reported as changes of assumptions resulted primarily from the change in the mortality table from the 1994 Group Annuity Tables, set forward 2 year for males and 1 year for females to the RP-2014 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar adjustments and generational mortality improvements with Scale MP-2015 from the table's base year of 2014. Additionally, the discount rate changed from 7.75% to 7.5%.

Changes of assumptions- In 2014, amounts reported as changes of assumptions resulted primarily from the change in the discount rate from 6.56% to 7.75%.

*Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
 Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
 For the current and prior eight years*

Year	Primary Government Proportion of Net Pension Liability	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	Primary Government Covered Payroll	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
2022	46.8475%	\$ 125,924	\$ 63,364	199%	66.6%
2021	47.0345%	85,063	60,944	140%	76.9%
2020	47.3419%	120,231	61,594	195%	65.2%
2019	47.7399%	112,110	59,252	189%	66.9%
2018	48.3256%	94,873	57,400	165%	70.6%
2017	48.5084%	95,838	58,643	163%	69.4%
2016	48.6849%	105,312	55,991	188%	65.6%
2015	47.7731%	59,838	54,059	111%	77.1%
2014	48.8840%	54,614	52,162	105%	79.3%

Note:

Information for years prior to 2014 is not available.

*Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
 Schedule of City's Contributions
 For the current and past nine years, and
 Schedule of Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions*

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Primary Government Contractually Required Contribution	Primary Government Actual Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Primary Government Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 10,455	\$ 10,455	-	\$ 63,364	16.5%
2021	9,751	9,751	-	60,944	16.0%
2020	9,547	9,547	-	61,594	15.5%
2019	9,184	9,184	-	59,252	15.5%
2018	8,897	8,897	-	57,400	15.5%
2017	6,744	6,744	-	58,643	11.5%
2016	6,439	6,439	-	55,991	11.5%
2015	6,217	6,217	-	54,059	11.5%
2014	5,216	5,520	(304)	52,162	10.6%
2013	5,707	7,061	(1,354)	57,070	12.4%

Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	January 1, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent, 30 year closed period beginning January 1, 2016
Remaining amortization periods	24 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed FMV
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Projected salary increases	3.50%-9.5%
Inflation	2.50%
Cost-of-living adjustments	None
Mortality	Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table Generational mortality improvements with in accordance with the ultimate rates of Scale MP-2021 from the table's base year of 2010.

Note:

Actuarial valuation methods and assumptions are utilized in the calculation of the required contribution rates.

CITY OF TULSA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2022
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of Investment Returns
For the current and prior nine years

Annual Money-weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
-8.8%	30.3%	3.4%	4.2%	8.7%	13.0%	1.7%	2.7%	16.9%	11.8%

Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
For the current and prior seven years

Year	Measurement Date	City's Proportion of Net Pension Liability	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	City's Covered Payroll	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
2022	6/30/2021	16.8307%	\$ 110,841	\$ 52,779	210.01%	84.2%
2021	6/30/2020	16.5352%	203,699	53,550	380.39%	70.0%
2020	6/30/2019	16.4568%	173,894	51,007	340.92%	72.9%
2019	6/30/2018	16.9607%	190,918	48,800	391.23%	70.7%
2018	6/30/2017	16.3726%	205,921	48,299	426.35%	64.9%
2017	6/30/2016	16.6406%	203,300	46,505	437.16%	64.9%
2016	6/30/2015	15.7228%	166,883	42,958	388.48%	68.3%
2015	6/30/2014	16.6964%	171,697	45,889	374.16%	68.1%

Note:
 Information prior to 2015 is not available.

Changes of assumptions- In 2020 (6/30/2019 measurement date), the mortality rate assumption was changed from RP-2000 Combined Healthy with blue collar adjustments as appropriate, with adjustments for generational mortality improvements using Scale AA for healthy lives and no mortality improvement for disable lives to Pub-2010 Public Safety Tables with generational mortality improvements using MP-2018 for active members, Pub-2010 Public Safety Below Median Table with generational mortality improvement using Scale MP-2018 and Pub-2010 Public Safety Disabled Table set forward 2 years.

Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Contributions
For the current and past nine years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	City's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 7,624	\$ 7,624	\$ -	\$ 54,450	14%
2021	7,389	7,389	-	52,779	14%
2020	7,497	7,497	-	53,550	14%
2019	7,141	7,141	-	51,007	14%
2018	6,862	6,862	-	48,800	14%
2017	6,762	6,762	-	48,299	14%
2016	6,511	6,511	-	46,505	14%
2015	6,014	6,014	-	42,958	14%
2014	5,995	5,995	-	45,889	13%
2013	5,661	5,661	-	43,543	13%

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
For the current and prior seven years

Year	Measurement Date	City's Proportion of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Covered Payroll	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability (Asset)
2022	6/30/2021	19.3137%	\$ (92,651)	\$ 60,123	-154.10%	117.1%
2021	6/30/2020	16.5258%	18,979	60,508	31.37%	95.8%
2020	6/30/2019	18.2631%	(1,166)	56,785	-2.05%	100.2%
2019	6/30/2018	17.1181%	(8,154)	53,592	-15.21%	101.9%
2018	6/30/2017	17.6817%	1,360	54,316	2.50%	99.7%
2017	6/30/2016	18.3388%	28,084	53,854	52.15%	93.5%
2016	6/30/2015	17.8728%	728	50,332	1.45%	99.8%
2015	6/30/2014	19.1732%	(6,455)	50,720	-12.73%	101.5%

Note:

Information for years prior to 2015 is not available.

Changes of assumptions- In 2019 (6/30/2018 measurement date) various assumptions were changed including the inflation rate was decreased from 3% to 2.75%; the COLA was increased from 3% to 3.5% and the severity of disability award was increased from 50% to 75%.

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Contributions
For the current and past nine years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	City's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 8,490	\$ 8,490	\$ -	\$ 65,308	13%
2021	7,816	7,816	-	60,123	13%
2020	7,866	7,866	-	60,508	13%
2019	7,382	7,382	-	56,785	13%
2018	6,967	6,967	-	53,592	13%
2017	7,061	7,061	-	54,316	13%
2016	7,001	7,001	-	53,854	13%
2015	6,543	6,543	-	50,332	13%
2014	6,594	6,594	-	50,720	13%
2013	6,595	6,595	-	50,727	13%

CITY OF TULSA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 June 30, 2022
 (dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

City of Tulsa Postretirement Benefit Plan -- Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

For the current and prior six years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Total OPEB liability:							
Service cost	\$ 477	\$ 442	\$ 274	\$ 262	\$ 271	\$ 297	\$ 241
Interest	187	226	219	245	207	167	210
Changes of benefit terms	(1,914)	-	(18)	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(155)	(530)	1,653	(378)	427	637	459
Changes of assumptions	(762)	293	351	154	(23)	(250)	409
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(336)	(493)	(333)	(464)	(202)	(1,234)	(796)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>(2,503)</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>2,146</u>	<u>(181)</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>(383)</u>	<u>523</u>
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>8,217</u>	<u>8,279</u>	<u>6,133</u>	<u>6,314</u>	<u>5,634</u>	<u>6,017</u>	<u>5,494</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 5,714</u>	<u>\$ 8,217</u>	<u>\$ 8,279</u>	<u>\$ 6,133</u>	<u>\$ 6,314</u>	<u>\$ 5,634</u>	<u>\$ 6,017</u>
Covered payroll	\$112,058	\$106,457	\$110,600	\$106,985	\$103,869	\$104,090	\$101,059
Total OPEB liability as a percent of covered payroll	5.1%	7.7%	7.5%	5.7%	6.1%	5.4%	6.0%

Change in assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period.

2022	4.09%
2021	2.19%
2020	2.66%
2019	3.51%
2018	3.87%
2017	3.56%
2016	4.00%

CITY OF TULSA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 June 30, 2022
 (dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

City of Tulsa Postretirement Benefit Plan -- Schedule of City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
 For the current and prior six years

Year	Primary Government Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	Primary Government Covered Payroll	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability
2022	56.1837%	\$ 3,211	\$ 62,958	5.1%	0.0%
2021	55.9882%	4,600	59,603	7.7%	0.0%
2020	56.1429%	4,648	62,094	7.5%	0.0%
2019	55.1724%	3,384	59,026	5.7%	0.0%
2018	55.4002%	3,497	57,544	6.1%	0.0%
2017	55.1098%	3,104	57,364	5.4%	0.0%
2016	54.9639%	3,307	55,546	6.0%	0.0%

General Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final	Amounts Budgetary Basis	
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 219,338	\$ 219,338	\$ 251,578	\$ 32,240
Licenses and permits	9,953	9,953	12,017	2,064
Intergovernmental	39,676	39,676	40,551	875
Charges for service	11,081	11,081	11,289	208
Fines and forfeitures	7,047	7,047	6,340	(707)
Investment income	3,223	3,223	2,562	(661)
Payments from component unit	17,739	17,739	18,014	275
Miscellaneous	3,153	3,153	4,367	1,214
Total revenues	311,210	311,210	346,718	35,508
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	65,712	65,797	62,521	3,276
Public works and transportation	30,283	31,024	29,836	1,188
Social and economic development	12,509	12,653	11,481	1,172
Public safety and protection	181,532	189,560	188,603	957
Culture and recreation	22,166	22,140	21,579	561
Payments to component units	7,359	8,601	8,601	-
Total expenditures	319,561	329,775	322,621	7,154
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(8,351)	(18,565)	24,097	42,662
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	3,052	3,052	3,066	14
Transfers out	(7,612)	(7,632)	(7,570)	62
Total other financing uses	(4,560)	(4,580)	(4,504)	76
Net change in fund balances	(12,911)	(23,145)	19,593	42,738
Fund balances, beginning of year	52,763	52,763	52,763	-
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 39,852	\$ 29,618	72,356	\$ 42,738
Reconciliation to GAAP basis - basis differences:				
Reserve for encumbrances			7,146	
Reserve for advances			472	
Lease Receivables			3,652	
Other current assets			1,022	
Receivables			42,068	
Non-budgetary payables			(1,900)	
Unearned revenue			(6,450)	
Decrease in fair value of investments			(20,517)	
Portion of General Fund budgeted on a multi-year basis			15,479	
Fund balance - GAAP basis			\$ 113,328	

General Fund - Notes to Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

Budgetary Process - City Charter and the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act (Act) require the Mayor to prepare and submit an annual budget to the City Council for adoption in the form of an ordinance. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund. There are no major Special Revenue Funds with a legally adopted annual budget, rather they have multi-year budgets.

Budget Policy - Under the Municipal Budgetary Act, it is unlawful for the City to create or authorize creation of a deficit in any fund that is subject to the Act.

Transfers of available budgetary balances appropriated for one purpose may be transferred for another purpose with the following levels of approval:

- The Budget and Planning Division Manager may approve budget amendments affecting accounts within the same expenditure account group, department, fund and project.
- The Mayor has the authority to approve budget amendments of less than \$100 from one expenditure account group to another expenditure account group or from one project to another project with the same department and fund.
- The City Council has the authority to approve budget amendments from one department to another department and transfers in excess of \$100 between account groups within a department.

Generally, appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year except for multi-year project appropriations, unexpended grant appropriations and encumbered appropriations. Encumbered appropriations carry over from one year to the next.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting - The City's policy is to prepare the governmental fund type annual budgets on a cash basis, which is modified to include encumbrances as the equivalent of expenditures. Estimated revenues are prepared on a cash basis and may include any available amounts in fund balance.

Legal Level of Budgetary Control - Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations - Expenditures cannot exceed appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control. The level at which expenditures cannot exceed appropriations is by department and category of expenditure within a fund. Expenditure categories at this level are personal services, materials and supplies, other services, debt service, and capital outlay. There were no expenditures in excess of appropriations and the legal level of budgetary control.

Budgeting and Budgetary Control - The accounting principles employed by the City in its budgetary accounting and reporting system are designed to enhance budgetary control. Certain of these principles differ from those used to present financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The significant differences are the exclusion of accrued and deferred revenues and accrued expenditures and transfers out from the budgetary-basis statement.

Encumbrances - Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the funds.

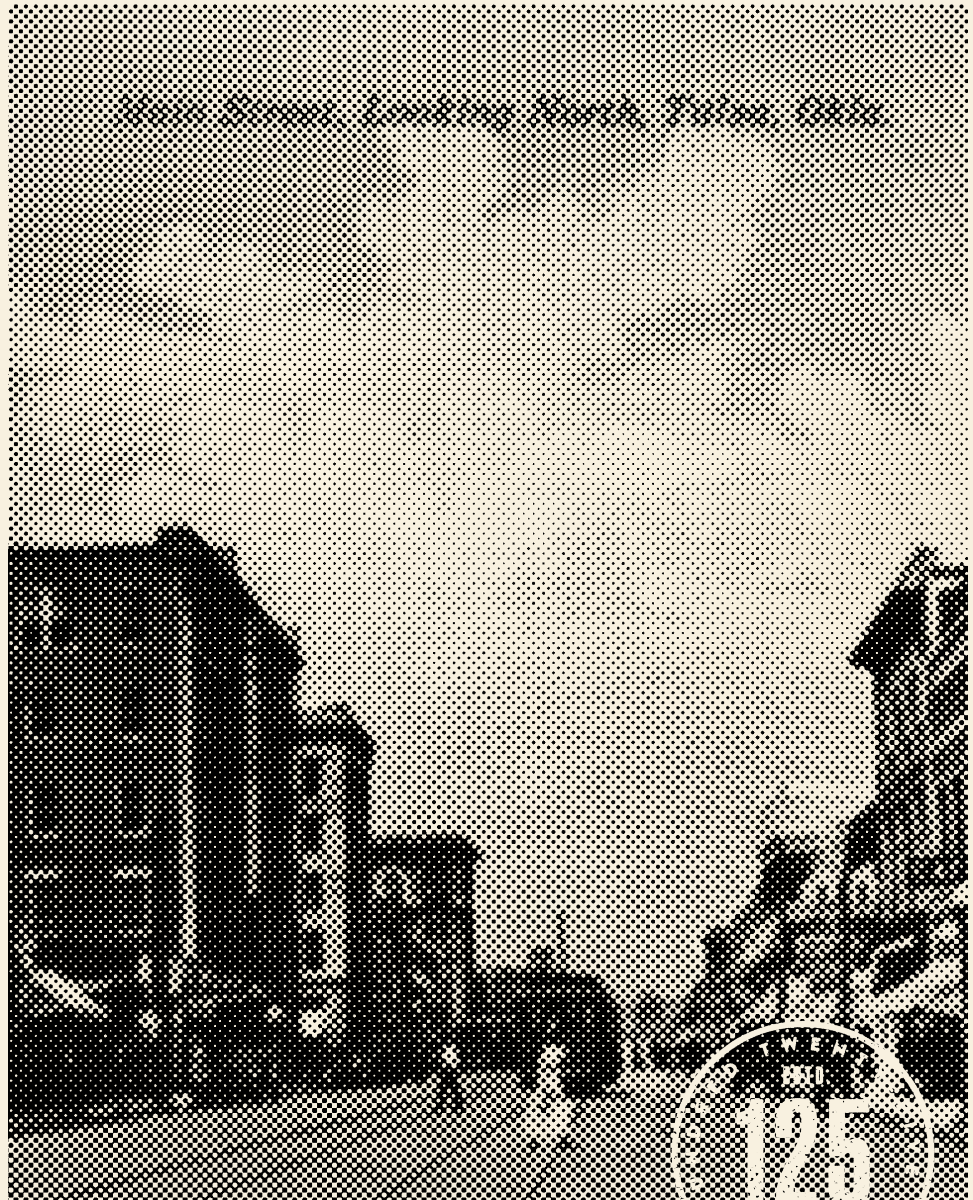
Budgetary Amounts – Original and Final - The original budget includes that adopted by ordinance including provision for encumbered amounts carried over from the prior year. The final budget amounts include the original budget along with amendments.

Section 2
Continued

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

1914

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
**Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report**
Year Ended: June 30, 2022

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds—are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

- Federal and State Grants Fund—Accounts for grants received from various federal agencies and the State of Oklahoma.
- Medical Services Program—Accounts for the collection of service fees and operating expenditures to help ensure quality emergency ambulance service in the City.
- Vision Public Safety Sales Tax Fund—Accounts for a limited-purpose sales tax levy for the purpose of providing revenue for the support of the public safety functions of the City of Tulsa.
- Vision Transportation Sales Tax Fund—Accounts for a limited-purpose sales tax levy for the purpose of providing revenue for the support of street maintenance, traffic and public transportation functions of the City of Tulsa.
- E-911 Operating Fund—Accounts for the collection of E-911 fees and operating expenditures incurred in the provision of emergency 911 services.
- Economic Development Fund—Accounts for City's hotel/motel excise tax revenue. The monies are used for and economic development and to promote the convention center.
- Economic Stabilization Sales Tax Fund—Accounts for a limited-purpose sales tax levy for the purpose of providing revenue to create an economic stabilization reserve.
- Tulsa Stadium Improvements District Fund—Accounts for a special assessment tax to be used for funding for ONEOK Field Baseball Park, home of the Tulsa Drillers minor league baseball team and to provide services to the downtown area.
- Special Development Fund—A grouping of nine small funds with varying restricted revenue expenditure types. The two most significant funds are the Technology Fee Assessment and Penalty Assessment Law Enforcement Training Fund.

Capital Projects Funds—are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

- Special Capital Projects Fund—A grouping of six small capital funds with varying restricted revenues for capital projects.
- Vision 2025 Capital Projects Fund—Accounts for revenue and capital improvements financed through contributions from the Tulsa County Bond Fund.
- Public Ways Project Fund—Accounts for franchise tax allocated for the Maintenance and repair of public ways.

Budget And Actual Schedules—Budgetary Basis—Budgetary Level of Control

- General Fund:
 - Schedule of Revenues
 - Schedule of Expenditures and Encumbrances
- Nonmajor Governmental Funds:
 - Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

**CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)**

	Special Revenue									Capital Projects			Total
	Federal	Medical	Vision	Vision	E-911	Economic	Economic	Tulsa Stadium	Special	Vision 2025		Nonmajor	
	and State	Services	Public Safety	Transportation	Operating	Development	Stabilization	Improvement	Development	Special	Capital		Public Ways
Grants	Program	Sales Tax	Sales Tax			Sales Tax	District		Capital Projects	Projects	Projects	Funds	
Assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,542	\$ 6,272	\$ 11,792	\$ 11,450	\$ 2,439	\$ 5,520	\$ 7,711	\$ 721	\$ 5,832	\$ 6,374	\$ -	\$ 1,117	\$ 68,770
Receivables, net	7,331	747	3,341	1,115	335	798	649	214	1,822	39	-	-	16,391
Total assets	<u>\$ 16,873</u>	<u>\$ 7,019</u>	<u>\$ 15,133</u>	<u>\$ 12,565</u>	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$ 6,318</u>	<u>\$ 8,360</u>	<u>\$ 935</u>	<u>\$ 7,654</u>	<u>\$ 6,413</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,117</u>	<u>\$ 85,161</u>
Liabilities													
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	741	3	494	506	175	48	-	26	488	2	20	-	2,503
Unearned revenue	10,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-	-	-	10,958
Total liabilities	<u>11,009</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,461</u>
Deferred inflows of resources													
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	193
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	3,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,499
Unavailable revenue- long-term receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509	-	-	-	1,509
Total unavailable revenue	<u>3,499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>1,509</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,201</u>
Fund balances (deficit):													
Restricted	2,455	-	14,639	12,059	2,599	6,270	8,360	716	5,694	6,411	-	1,117	60,320
Committed	-	7,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	7,332
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,043)	-	(20)	-	(1,153)
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>2,365</u>	<u>7,016</u>	<u>14,639</u>	<u>12,059</u>	<u>2,599</u>	<u>6,270</u>	<u>8,360</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>4,967</u>	<u>6,411</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>66,499</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 16,873</u>	<u>\$ 7,019</u>	<u>\$ 15,133</u>	<u>\$ 12,565</u>	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$ 6,318</u>	<u>\$ 8,360</u>	<u>\$ 935</u>	<u>\$ 7,654</u>	<u>\$ 6,413</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,117</u>	<u>\$ 85,161</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amount expressed in thousands)

	Special Revenue									Capital Projects			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Federal and State Grants	Medical Services Program	Vision Public Safety Sales Tax	Vision Transportation Sales Tax	E-911 Operating	Economic Development	Economic Stabilization Sales Tax	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District	Special Development	Special Capital Projects	Vision 2025 Capital Projects	Public Ways Projects	
Revenues:													
Sales tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,341	\$ 7,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,489	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,461
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	-	1,117	1,476
Hotel/Motel tax	-	-	-	-	-	8,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,537
Special assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,645	2,345	-	-	-	5,990
Charges for services	-	6,601	-	-	3,899	-	-	-	1,515	-	-	-	12,015
Intergovernmental revenues	22,019	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	322	-	22	-	22,390
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	81	-	-	-	105
Investment income (loss)	48	(249)	(470)	(450)	8	27	(316)	4	217	13	-	-	(1,168)
Program income from grants	1,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,921
Payments from component units	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	390
Miscellaneous	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	62	-	-	175
Total revenue	24,092	6,368	22,871	7,181	3,934	8,564	4,173	3,673	4,863	434	22	1,117	87,292
Expenditures:													
Current:													
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	127	-	-	208
Public safety and protection	4,053	5,457	19,537	-	3,919	-	-	-	761	-	-	-	33,727
Public works and transportation	-	-	-	3,025	-	-	-	-	3,712	-	-	-	6,737
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,065	-	-	-	2,065
Social and economic development	17,712	-	-	-	-	3,527	-	1,391	774	-	-	-	23,404
Payments to component units	-	-	-	3,159	-	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,035
Capital outlay	3,108	-	933	-	66	-	-	-	23	208	3	-	4,341
Total expenditures	24,873	5,457	20,470	6,184	3,985	5,403	-	1,472	7,335	335	3	-	75,517
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(781)	911	2,401	997	(51)	3,161	4,173	2,201	(2,472)	99	19	1,117	11,775
Other financing sources (uses):													
Transfers in	3,144	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,144
Transfers out	(684)	(650)	(693)	(1,500)	-	(1,521)	-	(2,281)	-	-	-	-	(7,329)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	320
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,460	(650)	(693)	(1,500)	-	(1,521)	3,000	(2,281)	320	-	-	-	(865)
Net change in fund balances	1,679	261	1,708	(503)	(51)	1,640	7,173	(80)	(2,152)	99	19	1,117	10,910
Fund balance (deficit), beginning of year	686	6,755	12,931	12,562	2,650	4,630	1,187	796	7,119	6,312	(39)	-	55,589
Fund balance (deficit), end of year	\$ 2,365	\$ 7,016	\$ 14,639	\$ 12,059	\$ 2,599	\$ 6,270	\$ 8,360	\$ 716	\$ 4,967	\$ 6,411	\$ (20)	\$ 1,117	\$ 66,499

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Taxes			
Sales tax	\$ 154,469	\$ 178,130	\$ 23,661
Use tax	42,539	49,118	6,579
Franchise tax:			
Gas	3,821	5,242	1,421
Power and light	9,025	9,982	957
Cable television	3,968	3,624	(344)
Right of way fee	5,415	5,310	(105)
Hotel/Motel tax	101	172	71
	219,338	251,578	32,240
Licenses and Permits			
Charges for Services	1,750	2,096	346
Non-business licenses and permits:			
Building inspections- residential	996	1,162	166
Building inspections- commercial	2,126	2,781	655
Electrical inspections	646	859	213
Mechanical inspections	622	685	63
Other non-business	3,813	4,434	621
	9,953	12,017	2,064
Intergovernmental Revenue			
Grants and reimbursements	1,514	3,083	1,569
DCA Transfer Revenue	30,688	29,406	(1,282)
Shared revenue:			
State liquor tax	1,259	1,297	38
State gasoline tax	722	737	15
State tobacco tax	2,623	2,785	162
State vehicle license	2,870	3,243	373
	\$ 39,676	\$ 40,551	\$ 875

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Charges for Services			
Indirect costs:			
Airport	\$ 52	\$ 56	\$ 4
TARE	730	530	(200)
Stormwater	995	995	-
Water	3,090	3,090	-
Sewer	2,799	2,799	-
Other general government	656	902	246
Public safety:			
Code enforcement	1,071	1,455	384
Other service fees	576	531	(45)
Cultural and recreational:			
Parks	471	471	-
Highways and streets:			
Paving cut repair charges	39	-	(39)
Parking meters and other	602	460	(142)
	11,081	11,289	208
Fines and Forfeitures			
Parking and traffic fines	7,047	6,340	(707)
Interest on Investments			
	3,223	2,562	(661)
Payments from component units			
TMUA	16,052	16,338	286
TARE	1,687	1,676	(11)
	17,739	18,014	275
Miscellaneous			
	3,153	4,367	1,214
Total revenues	\$ 311,210	\$ 346,718	\$ 35,508

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
General government							
Departments:							
Mayor:							
Personnel services	\$ 1,330	\$ -	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,324	\$ -	\$ 1,324	\$ 6
Materials & supplies	13	-	13	8	-	8	5
Other services & charges	108	-	108	75	3	78	30
City Auditor:							
Personnel services	1,170	(100)	1,070	965	-	965	105
Materials & supplies	7	-	7	3	-	3	4
Other services & charges	100	99	199	110	79	189	10
City Council:							
Personnel services	1,271	-	1,271	1,154	1	1,155	116
Materials & supplies	21	-	21	12	-	12	9
Other services & charges	97	35	132	69	3	72	60
Finance:							
Personnel services	11,786	(21)	11,765	10,992	26	11,018	747
Materials & supplies	406	(1)	405	136	6	142	263
Other services & charges	7,302	24	7,326	5,748	1,184	6,932	394
Legal:							
Personnel services	3,727	37	3,764	3,759	-	3,759	5
Materials & supplies	120	(13)	107	106	-	106	1
Other services & charges	455	(30)	425	260	163	423	2
Human Resources:							
Personnel services	2,938	61	2,999	2,998	-	2,998	1
Materials & supplies	71	-	71	19	-	19	52
Other services & charges	932	(62)	870	640	163	803	67

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
General government, continued							
Departments:							
Information Technology:							
Personnel services	11,397	-	11,397	11,321	69	11,390	7
Materials & supplies	340	-	340	232	1	233	107
Other services & charges	3,999	-	3,999	3,891	97	3,988	11
Communications:							
Personnel services	607	-	607	565	-	565	42
Materials & supplies	11	-	11	1	-	1	10
Other services & charges	33	62	95	28	49	77	18
Customer Care:							
Personnel services	2,315	(20)	2,295	2,202	14	2,216	79
Materials & supplies	32	-	32	32	-	32	-
Other services & charges	129	32	161	81	13	94	67
Asset Management:							
Personnel services	2,919	(62)	2,857	2,737	1	2,738	119
Materials & supplies	526	24	550	514	6	520	30
Other services & charges	4,983	42	5,025	4,279	687	4,966	59
General Government:							
Other services & charges	3,955	(26)	3,929	2,408	671	3,079	850
Indian Nations Council of Government:							
Other services & charges	2,612	4	2,616	2,616	-	2,616	-
	<u>\$ 65,712</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 65,797</u>	<u>\$ 59,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,236</u>	<u>\$ 62,521</u>	<u>\$ 3,276</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
Public Works and Transportation							
Departments:							
Streets and Stormwater:							
Personnel services	\$ 8,227	\$ -	\$ 8,227	\$ 7,723	\$ 74	\$ 7,797	\$ 430
Materials & supplies	1,440	232	1,672	1,368	219	1,587	85
Other services & charges	6,331	540	6,871	6,205	363	6,568	303
Engineering:							
Personnel services	12,820	-	12,820	12,621	-	12,621	199
Materials & supplies	289	(7)	282	200	59	259	23
Other services & charges	1,176	(24)	1,152	800	204	1,004	148
	<u>30,283</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>31,024</u>	<u>28,917</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>29,836</u>	<u>1,188</u>
Social and Economic Development							
Mayor's Office of Economic Development:							
Materials & supplies	8	(4)	4	3	-	3	1
Other services & charges	30	192	222	203	-	203	19
Working in Neighborhoods:							
Personnel services	4,233	(1)	4,232	3,995	-	3,995	237
Materials & supplies	380	(24)	356	308	7	315	41
Other services & charges	1,932	(96)	1,836	1,617	114	1,731	105
Development Services:							
Personnel services	5,485	(19)	5,466	4,795	8	4,803	663
Materials & supplies	87	18	105	104	1	105	-
Other services & charges	304	(7)	297	163	45	208	89
Planning:							
Materials & supplies	50	85	135	118	-	118	17
	<u>\$ 12,509</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>	<u>\$ 12,653</u>	<u>\$ 11,306</u>	<u>\$ 175</u>	<u>\$ 11,481</u>	<u>\$ 1,172</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
Public Safety and Protection							
Departments:							
Municipal Court:							
Personnel services	\$ 2,396	\$ 30	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,381	\$ 3	\$ 2,384	\$ 42
Materials & supplies	52	-	52	52	-	52	-
Other services & charges	216	-	216	130	20	150	66
Police:							
Personnel services	87,821	2,279	90,100	89,977	17	89,994	106
Materials & supplies	2,110	147	2,257	1,457	509	1,966	291
Other services & charges	12,922	(33)	12,889	10,862	1,580	12,442	447
Fire:							
Personnel services	69,315	5,011	74,326	74,326	-	74,326	-
Materials & supplies	1,755	424	2,179	2,077	97	2,174	5
Other services & charges	4,801	166	4,967	4,918	49	4,967	-
Agencies:							
Tulsa Area Emergency Management Authority:							
Other services & charges	144	4	148	148	-	148	-
	<u>\$ 181,532</u>	<u>\$ 8,028</u>	<u>\$ 189,560</u>	<u>\$ 186,328</u>	<u>\$ 2,275</u>	<u>\$ 188,603</u>	<u>\$ 957</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
Culture and Recreation							
Departments:							
Gilcrease Museum:							
Other services & charges	\$ 3,362	\$ -	\$ 3,362	\$ 3,275	\$ -	\$ 3,275	\$ 87
Parks:							
Personnel services	6,941	(51)	6,890	6,479	25	6,504	386
Materials & supplies	988	(42)	946	789	132	921	25
Other services & charges	10,213	37	10,250	9,803	384	10,187	63
Agencies:							
River Parks:							
Other services & charges	662	30	692	692	-	692	-
	<u>22,166</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>22,140</u>	<u>21,038</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>21,579</u>	<u>561</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>312,202</u>	<u>8,972</u>	<u>321,174</u>	<u>306,874</u>	<u>7,146</u>	<u>314,020</u>	<u>7,154</u>
Operating transfers:							
Transfers to TPFA - OTC	4,395	-	4,395	4,395	-	4,395	-
Transfers to Golf Course Fund	73	-	73	73	-	73	-
Transfers to Whittier Square Improvement District	-	18	18	18	-	18	-
Transfers to Economic Development Commission	3,000	2	3,002	3,002	-	3,002	-
Transfers to Pandemic Relief Fund	144	-	144	82	-	82	62
Total transfers	<u>7,612</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7,632</u>	<u>7,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,570</u>	<u>62</u>
Payments to component units:							
Transfers to TAE0	1,358	(116)	1,242	1,242	-	1,242	-
Transfers to MTTA	7,359	-	7,359	7,359	-	7,359	-
Total expenditures, encumbrances, and transfers	<u>\$ 328,531</u>	<u>\$ 8,876</u>	<u>\$ 337,407</u>	<u>\$ 323,045</u>	<u>\$ 7,146</u>	<u>\$ 330,191</u>	<u>\$ 7,216</u>

CITY OF TULSA
E-911 OPERATING FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 34	\$ 27	\$ (7)
E-911 fees	4,035	3,892	(143)
Investment income	23	18	(5)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>4,092</u>	<u>3,937</u>	<u>(155)</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	2,128	2,127	1
Materials and supplies	63	38	25
Other services and charges	1,903	1,771	132
Capital outlay	240	158	82
Total expenditures	<u>4,334</u>	<u>4,094</u>	<u>240</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(242)</u>	<u>(157)</u>	<u>85</u>
Other financing sources:			
Transfers out	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(301)</u>	<u>12</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(301)</u>	<u>12</u>
Net change in fund balances	(555)	(458)	97
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,540</u>	<u>2,540</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 1,985</u>	<u>\$ 2,082</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>

CITY OF TULSA
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SALES TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 3,862	\$ 4,460	\$ 598
Investment income	35	25	(10)
Total revenues	<u>3,897</u>	<u>4,485</u>	<u>588</u>
Expenditures			
General government:			
Personal Services	-	-	-
Material and Supplies	-	-	-
Other Services	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>3,897</u>	<u>4,485</u>	<u>588</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	3,000	3,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	3,897	7,485	3,588
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	577	577	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 4,474</u>	<u>\$ 8,062</u>	<u>\$ 3,588</u>

Note: No revenues were estimated in the approved budget.

CITY OF TULSA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Hotel/Motel taxes	\$ 5,964	\$ 8,439	\$ 2,475
Investment income	18	42	24
Total revenues	<u>5,982</u>	<u>8,481</u>	<u>2,499</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
Cultural Development and Recreation:			
Personnel services	227	191	36
Other services and charges	3,813	3,638	175
Social and Economic Development:			
Other services and charges	321	321	-
Payments to component units:	<u>1,627</u>	<u>1,627</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>5,988</u>	<u>5,777</u>	<u>211</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(6)</u>	<u>2,704</u>	<u>2,710</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers out	<u>(1,521)</u>	<u>(1,521)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,521)</u>	<u>(1,521)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,527)</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>2,710</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>4,158</u>	<u>4,158</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 2,631</u>	<u>\$ 5,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,710</u>

CITY OF TULSA
TULSA STADIUM IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment tax	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,660	\$ 60
Fines and forfeitures	-	27	27
Investment income	17	8	(9)
Miscellaneous	-	1	1
Total revenues	<u>3,617</u>	<u>3,696</u>	<u>79</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
General government:			
Personnel services	75	73	2
Materials and supplies	6	1	5
Other services and charges	10	5	5
Social and economic development:			
Personnel services	29	29	-
Materials and supplies	2	-	2
Other services and charges	1,390	1,292	98
Total expenditures	<u>1,512</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>112</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>2,105</u>	<u>2,296</u>	<u>191</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	<u>(2,344)</u>	<u>(2,281)</u>	<u>63</u>
Net change in fund balances	(239)	15	254
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>681</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 442</u>	<u>\$ 696</u>	<u>\$ 254</u>

CITY OF TULSA
MEDICAL SERVICES PROGRAM
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Medical services fee	\$ 6,717	\$ 6,739	\$ 22
Investment income	44	45	1
Total revenues	<u>6,761</u>	<u>6,784</u>	<u>23</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	72	57	15
Materials and supplies	230	230	-
Other services and charges	122	119	3
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>424</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>18</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>6,337</u>	<u>6,378</u>	<u>41</u>
Other financing (uses):			
Transfers out	<u>(11,010)</u>	<u>(5,646)</u>	<u>5,364</u>
Net change in fund balances	(4,673)	732	5,405
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>5,823</u>	<u>5,823</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u><u>\$ 1,150</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,555</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,405</u></u>

CITY OF TULSA
VISION PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAX
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 20,081	\$ 23,190	\$ 3,109
Investment income	174	89	(85)
Total revenues	<u>20,255</u>	<u>23,279</u>	<u>3,024</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	18,957	18,940	17
Materials and supplies	101	55	46
Other services and charges	656	573	83
Capital outlay	1,040	968	72
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>20,754</u>	<u>20,536</u>	<u>218</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(499)</u>	<u>2,743</u>	<u>3,242</u>
Other financing (uses):			
Transfers out	<u>(693)</u>	<u>(693)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(693)</u>	<u>(693)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,192)	2,050	3,242
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>9,740</u>	<u>9,740</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 8,548</u>	<u>\$ 11,790</u>	<u>\$ 3,242</u>

CITY OF TULSA
VISION TRANSPORTATION SALES TAX
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 6,565	\$ 7,581	\$ 1,016
Investment income	132	91	(41)
Total revenues	<u>6,697</u>	<u>7,672</u>	<u>975</u>
Expenditures			
Public Works and Transportation:			
Current:			
Personnel services	1,946	1,724	222
Materials and supplies	1,135	1,001	134
Other services and charges	902	867	35
Payments to component units	3,279	3,116	163
Capital outlay	90	20	70
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>7,352</u>	<u>6,728</u>	<u>624</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(655)</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>1,599</u>
Other financing (uses):			
Transfers out	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(2,155)	(556)	1,599
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>11,746</u>	<u>11,746</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 9,591</u>	<u>\$ 11,190</u>	<u>\$ 1,599</u>

CITY OF TULSA
PERMITS AND LICENSING SYSTEM (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
System development fees	\$ 544	\$ 692	\$ 148
Total revenues	<u>544</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>148</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	627	543	84
Capital outlay	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>655</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>84</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(111)</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>232</u>
Net change in fund balances	(111)	121	232
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,305</u>	<u>2,305</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 2,194</u>	<u>\$ 2,426</u>	<u>\$ 232</u>

CITY OF TULSA
PA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 58	\$ 79	\$ 21
Miscellaneous	-	17	17
Total revenues	<u>58</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>38</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>77</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>3</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>77</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>3</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(19)</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>41</u>
Net change in fund balances	(19)	22	41
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>

CITY OF TULSA
JUVENILE CURFEW FINES (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (1)
Total revenues	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	-	-	-
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net change in fund balances	3	2	(1)
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>

CITY OF TULSA
TECHNOLOGY FEE ASSESSMENT (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Technology fee	\$ 661	\$ 823	\$ 162
Total revenues	<u>661</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>162</u>
Expenditures			
Public safety and protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	300	284	16
Other services and charges	<u>895</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>895</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>1,195</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>911</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(534)</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>1,073</u>
Net change in fund balances	(534)	539	1,073
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>1,619</u>	<u>1,619</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 1,085</u>	<u>\$ 2,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>

CITY OF TULSA
WHITTIER SQUARE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Investment income	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)
Total revenues	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>62</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>14</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>62</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>14</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(61)</u>	<u>(48)</u>	<u>13</u>
Net change in fund balances	(61)	(48)	13
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>57</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>

CITY OF TULSA
TOURISM IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (A SUBFUND OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT)
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment	\$ -	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,098
Investment income	-	6	6
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>2,104</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>1,632</u>	<u>2,061</u>	<u>(429)</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>1,632</u>	<u>2,061</u>	<u>(429)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(1,632)</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,675</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,632)	43	1,675
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ (1,632)</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 1,675</u>

Section 2
Continued

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

1914

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



Nonmajor Enterprise Funds—are used to account for the activities that receive fee revenue for services provided.

- Air force Plant 3 Fund—Accounts for the operations of certain leased assets.
- Golf Course Fund—Accounts for golf course operations.

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,306	\$ 861	\$ 3,167
Receivables, net	12	5	17
Leases receivable	189	-	189
Prepaid expenses	-	54	54
Inventories, net	-	41	41
	2,507	961	3,468
Noncurrent assets:			
Lease receivable	2,132	-	2,132
Nondepreciable capital assets	17,216	2,760	19,976
Depreciable capital assets, net	16,692	4,896	21,588
	36,040	7,656	43,696
Total assets	38,547	8,617	47,164
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	436	436
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	133	133
	-	569	569
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities	-	376	376
	-	376	376
Total liabilities	-	945	945
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Lease related	2,323	-	2,323
Total deferred outflow of resources	2,323	-	2,323
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	33,908	7,116	41,024
Unrestricted	2,316	556	2,872
Total net position	\$ 36,224	\$ 7,672	\$ 43,896

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
Operating revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 198	\$ 2,821	\$ 3,019
	<u>198</u>	<u>2,821</u>	<u>3,019</u>
Operating expenses			
Services and charges	11	2,657	2,668
Depreciation and amortization	1,008	491	1,499
	<u>1,019</u>	<u>3,148</u>	<u>4,167</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(821)</u>	<u>(327)</u>	<u>(1,148)</u>
Nonoperating revenues			
Investment income	35	2	37
Interest expense	-	(10)	(10)
	<u>35</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>27</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>(786)</u>	<u>(335)</u>	<u>(1,121)</u>
Capital contributions	4,422	-	4,422
Transfers in	31	203	234
	<u>4,453</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>4,656</u>
Change in net position	3,667	(132)	3,535
Net position - beginning of year	32,557	7,804	40,361
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 36,224</u>	<u>\$ 7,672</u>	<u>\$ 43,896</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

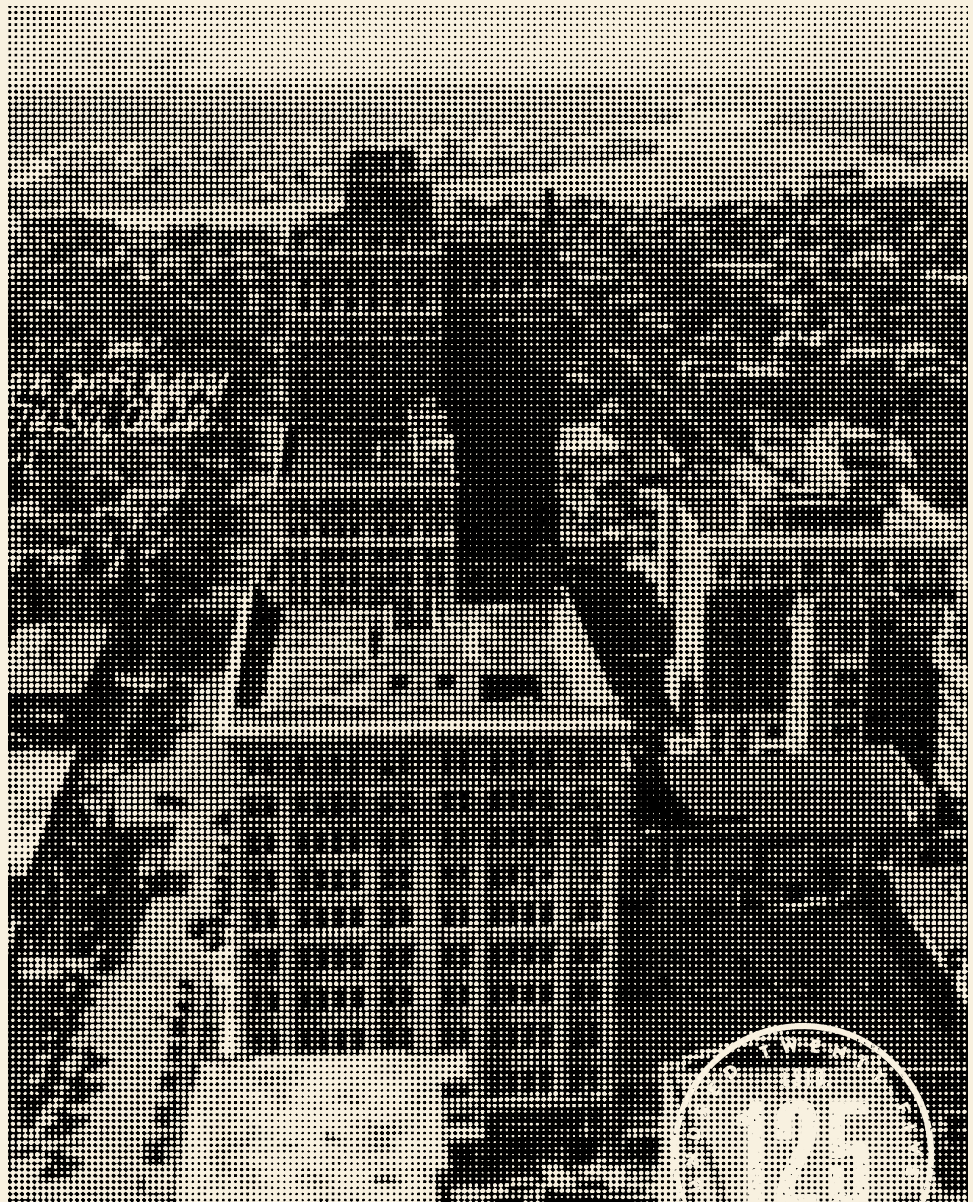
	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers	\$ 200	\$ 2,817	\$ 3,017
Payments to suppliers	(16)	(2,476)	(2,492)
Net cash provided by operating activities	184	341	525
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Transfers from other funds	-	73	73
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	73	73
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(66)	(521)	(587)
Principal paid on debt	-	(131)	(131)
Interest paid on debt	-	(10)	(10)
Proceeds from financing activities	28	-	28
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	32	130	162
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(6)	(532)	(538)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received	8	2	10
Net cash provided by investing activities	8	2	10
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	186	(116)	70
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	2,120	977	3,097
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,306	\$ 861	\$ 3,167
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	(821)	(327)	(1,148)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,008	491	1,499
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	186	(33)	153
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	(5)	210	205
Decrease in deferred inflows of resources	(184)	-	(184)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 184	\$ 341	\$ 525
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Capital contributions of capital assets	\$ 4,422	-	\$ 4,422

Section 2
Continued


INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

1927

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



Internal Service Funds—are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to another department or agency of the City or to other government units on a cost-reimbursement basis.

- Employee Insurance Fund—Accounts for the costs of employee insurance plans for City employees and the related charges to user departments.
- Workers' Compensation Fund—Accounts for the costs of employee workers compensation claims for City employees and the related charges to user departments.
- Tulsa Public Facilities Authority—Accounts for the financing of acquisition and construction of certain facilities and public improvements in and for the City.
- Office Services—Used to manage the City's postage, printing and reproduction costs and subsequent charges to user departments for associated services.
- Equipment Management Fund—Used to account for the centralized maintenance program for City vehicles and a rate structure for charges to user departments.

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,495	\$ 18,055	\$ -	\$ 163	\$ 1,815	\$ 21,528
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	163	-	-	163
Receivables, net	29	286	-	-	54	369
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	127	-	127
Inventories, net	-	-	-	-	1,400	1,400
Advances to component unit	-	-	603	-	-	603
	1,524	18,341	766	290	3,269	24,190
Noncurrent assets:						
Advances to component unit	-	-	3,044	-	-	3,044
Nondepreciable capital assets	-	-	-	-	25	25
Depreciable capital assets, net	-	-	-	-	7,363	7,363
	-	-	3,044	-	7,388	10,432
Total assets	1,524	18,341	3,810	290	10,657	34,622
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	59	404	-	-	1,489	1,952
OPEB related items	1	11	-	-	68	80
Total deferred outflow of resources	60	415	-	-	1,557	2,032
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	144	861	13	231	1,084	2,333
Current portion of long-term liabilities	5	22	600	-	382	1,009
Workers compensation claims	-	5,767	-	-	-	5,767
	149	6,650	613	231	1,466	9,109
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	214	670	3,197	-	8,192	12,273
Workers compensation claims	-	9,798	-	-	-	9,798
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	146	-	146
	214	10,468	3,197	146	8,192	22,217
Total liabilities	363	17,118	3,810	377	9,658	31,326
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	5	18	-	-	351	374
OPEB related items	1	3	-	-	57	61
Total deferred inflow of resources	6	21	-	-	408	435
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)						
Investment in capital assets	-	-	-	-	7,388	7,388
Unrestricted	1,215	1,617	-	(87)	(5,240)	(2,495)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,617	\$ -	\$ (87)	\$ 2,148	\$ 4,893

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
Operating revenues						
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,478	\$ 18,446	\$ 21,924
Insurance premiums	20,206	-	-	-	-	20,206
Workers compensation premiums	-	4,265	-	-	-	4,265
Advance investment income	-	-	30	-	-	30
Other	-	-	-	-	23	23
	<u>20,206</u>	<u>4,265</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>3,478</u>	<u>18,469</u>	<u>46,448</u>
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	183	610	-	-	6,170	6,963
Materials and supplies	-	-	-	531	9,988	10,519
Services and charges	693	-	37	2,970	2,725	6,425
Workers compensation claims	-	2,894	-	-	-	2,894
Insurance claims and premiums	19,060	-	-	-	-	19,060
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	461	461
	<u>19,936</u>	<u>3,504</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3,501</u>	<u>19,344</u>	<u>46,322</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>270</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(875)</u>	<u>126</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income (loss)	2	(716)	-	(6)	(11)	(731)
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	-	-	2	2
Intergovernmental revenue	-	250	-	-	-	250
	<u>2</u>	<u>(466)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(479)</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>272</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(884)</u>	<u>(353)</u>
Transfers in	-	1,600	-	-	701	2,301
Transfers out	-	-	(4,500)	-	-	(4,500)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>(4,500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>(2,199)</u>
Change in net position	<u>272</u>	<u>1,895</u>	<u>(4,507)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>(2,552)</u>
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year	943	(278)	4,507	(58)	2,331	7,445
Net position (deficit) - end of year	<u>\$ 1,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,617</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (87)</u>	<u>\$ 2,148</u>	<u>\$ 4,893</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)


	Employee Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Receipts from customers	\$ 10,153	\$ 1,189	\$ -	\$ 3,478	\$ 5,611	\$ 20,431
Receipts from interfund charges for services	10,053	3,076	-	-	12,830	25,959
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(19,785)	(4,486)	(9)	(3,381)	(12,728)	(40,389)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(150)	(429)	-	-	(5,705)	(6,284)
Payments from related entity	-	-	650	-	-	650
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	271	(650)	641	97	8	367
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Principal paid on revenue bonds	-	-	(590)	-	-	(590)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	-	-	(57)	-	-	(57)
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	-	31	31
Proceeds from insurance reimbursements	-	232	-	-	-	232
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	-	232	(647)	-	31	(384)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	-	-	-	(680)	(680)
Proceeds from disposition of capital assets	-	-	-	-	2	2
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	-	1,600	-	-	670	2,270
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	-	1,600	-	-	(8)	1,592
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Interest received (loss)	-	(698)	-	(4)	(8)	(710)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	-	(698)	-	(4)	(8)	(710)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	271	484	(6)	93	23	865
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,224	17,571	169	70	1,792	20,826
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,495	\$ 18,055	\$ 163	\$ 163	\$ 1,815	\$ 21,691
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)	270	761	(7)	(23)	(875)	126
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	461	461
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	(335)	(335)
(Increase) decrease in advance	-	-	648	(2)	-	646
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(67)	(248)	-	-	33	(282)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	(29)	(1,578)	-	122	346	(1,139)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	94	399	-	-	2,389	2,882
Increase (decrease) in other post employment benefits	(1)	-	-	-	(106)	(107)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	4	16	-	-	(1,905)	(1,885)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 271	\$ (650)	\$ 641	\$ 97	\$ 8	\$ 367

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma

1930





FIDUCIARY FUNDS—are used to report assets held in a trustee or custodial capacity for others and which therefore cannot be used to support the City's own programs.

- Custodial Funds—Accounts for assets held by the City of Tulsa in a purely custodial capacity.

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Court Bonds	Unclaimed Property	Police Property Room	Total Custodial Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 352	\$ 148	\$ 3,497	\$ 3,997
Total assets	<u>352</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>3,497</u>	<u>3,997</u>
LIABILITIES				
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION				
Restricted for:				
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	352	148	3,497	3,997
Total net position	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 3,497</u>	<u>\$ 3,997</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Court Bonds	Unclaimed Property	Police Property Room	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS				
Appearance bond receipts	\$ 343	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 343
Unclaimed property receipts	-	6	-	6
Police property room receipts	-	-	843	843
Total additions	343	6	843	1,192
DEDUCTIONS				
Payments to individuals and programs	120	1	928	1,049
Payments to other funds	60	-	26	86
Total deductions	180	1	954	1,135
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	163	5	(111)	57
Net position, beginning of year	189	143	3,608	3,940
Net position, end of year	\$ 352	\$ 148	\$ 3,497	\$ 3,997

Section 2
Continued

DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

1942

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

—are presented separately from blended component units to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City, but are a part of the City's reporting entity.

- Tulsa Development Authority—TDA is a public authority created to finance urban renewal, rehabilitation and redevelopment.
- Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority—MTTA is a public trust created to provide public transportation systems and facilities.
- Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity—TAEO is a public trust created to promote economic development and racial equality within and near Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- Tulsa Parking Authority—TPA is a public trust created by the City to construct and manage various parking facilities within the City.
- Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust—TPACT is a public trust created under the provisions of the Oklahoma Trust Act. The Beneficiary of the Trust is the City. TPACT's purpose is to assist the City in operating and maintaining the Tulsa Performing Arts Center and to sponsor events promoting the use of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center.
- Tulsa International Airport Development Trust—TIADT is a public trust created to support and promote economic development and commerce in the geographic area around the Tulsa International Airport.

COMBINING FUNDS OF TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY—A Major Component Unit

- Sewer Fund—provides for wastewater collection utility systems.
- Water Fund—provides for water delivery utility systems.

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Parking Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Tulsa International Airport Development	Total Nonmajor Component Units
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 943	\$ 3,732	\$ -	\$ 4,593	\$ -	\$ 9,268
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	5,033	182	-	-	418	5,633
Investments	-	-	-	2,640	-	2,640
Receivables, net	85	1,488	-	53	1,475	3,101
Lease receivable	12	-	-	-	-	12
Inventories, net	-	976	-	-	-	976
Current portion of notes receivable	3,212	-	-	-	-	3,212
Other current assets	4	489	-	20	-	513
	<u>9,289</u>	<u>6,867</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,306</u>	<u>1,893</u>	<u>25,355</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	859	-	-	-	859
Receivables, net	6	-	-	-	-	6
Lease receivable	12	-	-	-	-	12
Notes receivable	3,150	-	-	-	-	3,150
Land held for resale, net	249	-	-	1,442	-	1,691
Nondepreciable capital assets	35	3,480	-	100	-	3,615
Depreciable capital assets, net	199	22,664	-	161	-	23,024
	<u>3,651</u>	<u>27,003</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,703</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,357</u>
Total assets	<u>12,940</u>	<u>33,870</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,009</u>	<u>1,893</u>	<u>57,712</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	-	2,746	-	-	-	2,746
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>2,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,746</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	103	1,902	-	237	100	2,342
Unearned revenue	7	82	-	1,004	-	1,093
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	275	-	-	-	275
	<u>110</u>	<u>2,259</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,710</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Advances from primary government	-	326	-	-	-	326
Deposits subject to refund	239	-	-	-	-	239
Long-term liabilities, net	-	13,073	-	-	-	13,073
	<u>239</u>	<u>13,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,638</u>
Total liabilities	<u>349</u>	<u>15,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17,348</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	-	3,640	-	-	-	3,640
Lease related	24	-	-	-	-	24
Property tax revenue	-	-	-	-	1,473	1,473
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>24</u>	<u>3,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,473</u>	<u>5,137</u>
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	234	24,170	-	1,703	-	26,107
Restricted for:						
Capital projects	3,821	859	-	-	-	4,680
Other purposes	5,745	182	-	242	320	6,489
Unrestricted	<u>2,767</u>	<u>(7,893)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,823</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>697</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 12,567</u>	<u>\$ 17,318</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,768</u>	<u>\$ 320</u>	<u>\$ 37,973</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Parking Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Tulsa International Airport Development	Total Nonmajor Component Units
Operating revenues						
Property rentals	\$ 52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52
Parking revenues	-	-	-	152	-	152
Transit services	-	1,909	-	-	-	1,909
Event revenues	-	-	-	1,805	-	1,805
Other income	545	30	-	-	-	575
	597	1,939	-	1,957	-	4,493
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	-	12,933	-	2,303	-	15,236
Materials and supplies	-	3,445	-	582	-	4,027
Other services and charges	703	6,689	20	1,554	5	8,971
Depreciation	17	4,358	-	48	-	4,423
Relocation and improvement	1,096	-	-	-	-	1,096
	1,816	27,425	20	4,487	5	33,753
Operating income (loss)	(1,219)	(25,486)	(20)	(2,530)	(5)	(29,260)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income (loss)	(119)	10	-	(421)	1	(529)
Interest and amortization expense	-	(67)	-	-	-	(67)
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	5	5
Federal and state operating grant revenues	-	11,782	-	2,119	-	13,901
Contributions	-	-	-	277	-	277
Program support from primary government	-	10,533	-	1,750	-	12,283
Payments to primary government	(6,198)	-	-	-	-	(6,198)
Other, net	-	498	-	242	-	740
	(6,317)	22,756	-	3,967	6	20,412
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	(7,536)	(2,730)	(20)	1,437	1	(8,848)
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	4,035	-	-	-	4,035
Capital contributions to primary government	(160)	-	-	-	-	(160)
Capital contributions from primary government	-	1,415	-	-	-	1,415
Special item- transfer of parking operations	-	-	(30,472)	-	-	(30,472)
Change in net position	(7,696)	2,720	(30,492)	1,437	1	(34,030)
Net position - beginning of year	20,263	14,598	30,492	6,331	319	72,003
Net position, end of year	\$ 12,567	\$ 17,318	\$ -	\$ 7,768	\$ 320	\$ 37,973

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY - COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 103,649	\$ 127,860	\$ 231,509
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	10,358	20,001	30,359
Receivables, net	16,776	16,773	33,549
Lease receivable	1	94	95
Prepaid expenses	77	141	218
Inventories, net	300	5,688	5,988
	<u>131,161</u>	<u>170,557</u>	<u>301,718</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	52,809	16,753	69,562
Investment in joint venture	38,380	-	38,380
Lease receivable	31	696	727
Receivables, net	30	10	40
Nondepreciable capital assets	58,071	56,875	114,946
Depreciable capital assets, net	775,899	624,199	1,400,098
	<u>925,220</u>	<u>698,533</u>	<u>1,623,753</u>
Total assets	<u>1,056,381</u>	<u>869,090</u>	<u>1,925,471</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	89	900	989
Pension related items	6,328	6,854	13,182
OPEB related items	252	278	530
	<u>6,669</u>	<u>8,032</u>	<u>14,701</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,275	14,953	30,228
Current portion of long-term liabilities	24,476	13,353	37,829
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	641	12,871	13,512
	<u>40,392</u>	<u>41,177</u>	<u>81,569</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities	299,300	115,461	414,761
	<u>299,300</u>	<u>115,461</u>	<u>414,761</u>
Total liabilities	<u>339,692</u>	<u>156,638</u>	<u>496,330</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred gain on refunding	812	-	812
Pension related items	1,599	2,055	3,654
OPEB related items	228	250	478
Lease related	32	748	780
Property tax revenue	520	-	520
	<u>3,191</u>	<u>3,053</u>	<u>6,244</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	628,526	603,707	1,232,233
Restricted for:			
Debt service	8,750	6,320	15,070
Unrestricted	<u>82,891</u>	<u>107,404</u>	<u>190,295</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 720,167</u>	<u>\$ 717,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,598</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY - COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
Operating revenues			
Water and sewer services	\$ 133,481	\$ 126,785	\$ 260,266
Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages	29,624	32,724	62,348
Materials and supplies	3,746	9,166	12,912
Other services and charges	23,700	25,127	48,827
Depreciation	23,708	21,320	45,028
	<u>80,778</u>	<u>88,337</u>	<u>169,115</u>
Operating income	<u>52,703</u>	<u>38,448</u>	<u>91,151</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Investment loss	(3,894)	(5,609)	(9,503)
Interest and amortization expense	(6,360)	(2,457)	(8,817)
Property taxes	545	-	545
Federal and state grants revenues	3	20	23
Payments to primary government	(7,948)	(8,390)	(16,338)
Other, net	232	292	524
	<u>(17,422)</u>	<u>(16,144)</u>	<u>(33,566)</u>
Income before capital contributions	35,281	22,304	57,585
Capital contributions	3,688	1,838	5,526
Capital contributions - primary government	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(2,973)</u>	<u>(2,976)</u>
	3,685	(1,135)	2,550
Change in net position	38,966	21,169	60,135
Net position, beginning of year	681,201	696,262	1,377,463
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 720,167</u>	<u>\$ 717,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,598</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
Operating revenues						
Water and sewer services	\$ 260,266	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260,266
Refuse services	-	27,639	-	-	-	27,639
Property rentals	-	-	29,807	799	52	30,658
Parking revenues	-	-	9,685	6,243	152	16,080
Transit services	-	-	-	-	1,909	1,909
Event revenues	-	-	-	-	1,805	1,805
Other income	-	-	-	425	575	1,000
	<u>260,266</u>	<u>27,639</u>	<u>39,492</u>	<u>7,467</u>	<u>4,493</u>	<u>339,357</u>
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	62,348	5,080	12,611	2,337	15,236	97,612
Materials and supplies	12,912	-	2,170	-	4,027	19,109
Other services and charges	48,827	20,453	10,325	19,239	8,971	107,815
Depreciation	45,028	1,859	17,632	1,437	4,423	70,379
Relocation and improvement	-	-	-	-	1,096	1,096
	<u>169,115</u>	<u>27,392</u>	<u>42,738</u>	<u>23,013</u>	<u>33,753</u>	<u>296,011</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>91,151</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>(3,246)</u>	<u>(15,546)</u>	<u>(29,260)</u>	<u>43,346</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income (loss)	(9,503)	(892)	(1,088)	(541)	(529)	(12,553)
Interest and amortization expense	(8,817)	-	(5,940)	(1,036)	(67)	(15,860)
Sales taxes	-	-	-	652	-	652
Property taxes	545	-	-	1,896	5	2,446
Federal and state grant revenues	23	12	8,095	-	13,901	22,031
Contributions	-	-	-	144	277	421
Payments from primary government	-	-	-	4,127	12,283	16,410
Payments to primary government	(16,338)	(1,676)	-	-	(6,198)	(24,212)
Gain (loss) on disposition of capital assets	524	82	-	-	-	606
Other, net	-	2	(1,094)	(1,095)	740	(1,447)
	<u>(33,566)</u>	<u>(2,472)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>4,147</u>	<u>20,412</u>	<u>(11,506)</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	<u>57,585</u>	<u>(2,225)</u>	<u>(3,273)</u>	<u>(11,399)</u>	<u>(8,848)</u>	<u>31,840</u>
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	-	11,069	-	4,035	15,104
Capital contributions	5,526	3	-	-	-	5,529
Capital contributions to primary government	-	-	-	-	(160)	(160)
Capital contributions from primary government	(2,976)	-	-	2,574	1,415	1,013
	<u>2,550</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11,069</u>	<u>2,574</u>	<u>5,290</u>	<u>21,486</u>
Special item- transfer of parking operations	-	-	-	30,472	(30,472)	-
Change in net position	<u>60,135</u>	<u>(2,222)</u>	<u>7,796</u>	<u>21,647</u>	<u>(34,030)</u>	<u>53,326</u>
Net position - beginning of year	<u>1,377,463</u>	<u>25,019</u>	<u>300,026</u>	<u>12,742</u>	<u>72,003</u>	<u>1,787,253</u>
Restatement (Note 2)	-	-	-	(391)	-	(391)
Net position - beginning of year as restated	<u>1,377,463</u>	<u>25,019</u>	<u>300,026</u>	<u>12,351</u>	<u>72,003</u>	<u>1,786,862</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 1,437,598</u>	<u>\$ 22,797</u>	<u>\$ 307,822</u>	<u>\$ 33,998</u>	<u>\$ 37,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,188</u>

Section 2
Continued

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

1950

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE BY SOURCE
June 30, 2022 and 2021
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Governmental funds capital assets		
Land	\$ 561,547	\$ 552,084
Buildings	266,586	251,712
Improvements other than buildings	124,867	114,675
Machinery and equipment	259,059	254,795
Infrastructure	3,794,153	3,742,970
Construction in progress	181,894	155,245
Right-to-use buildings	13,129	-
Right-to-use machinery and equipment	1,834	-
Right-to-use land	454	-
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,203,523</u>	<u>\$ 5,071,481</u>
Investments in governmental funds capital assets by source		
General fund	11,595	9,510
Special revenue funds	306,897	301,214
Capital projects funds	4,396,149	4,271,408
Donations	488,882	489,349
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,203,523</u>	<u>\$ 5,071,481</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY
Year ended June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Function and Activity	Governmental Funds Capital Assets July 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Governmental Funds Capital Assets June 30, 2022
<i>General Government</i>				
Mayor	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
Finance	4,485	-	(23)	4,462
Legal	138	-	-	138
Human Resources	658	38	(135)	561
Communications	14	-	-	14
Equipment Management	4,536	104	(94)	4,546
City Council	1,120	-	-	1,120
General Government	22,619	-	-	22,619
Information Technology	64,107	1,845	-	65,952
	<u>97,683</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>(252)</u>	<u>99,418</u>
<i>Public Works & Transportation</i>	4,568,372	268,487	(143,719)	4,693,140
<i>Public Safety & Protection</i>				
Police	108,132	3,763	(3,075)	108,820
Fire	84,618	3,512	(1,255)	86,875
Municipal Court	66	-	(9)	57
	<u>192,816</u>	<u>7,275</u>	<u>(4,339)</u>	<u>195,752</u>
<i>Social & Economic Development</i>				
Mayor's Office of Human Rights	22	-	-	22
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	775	-	-	775
WIN	3,447	208	(43)	3,612
Development Services	2,807	140	(155)	2,792
	<u>7,051</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>(198)</u>	<u>7,201</u>
<i>Cultural Development & Recreation</i>				
Gilcrease	20,703	-	(11,072)	9,631
Parks	171,385	488	(786)	171,087
Public Events and PAC	27,788	-	(494)	27,294
	<u>219,876</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>(12,352)</u>	<u>208,012</u>
Total Governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,085,798</u>	<u>\$ 278,585</u>	<u>\$ (160,860)</u>	<u>\$ 5,203,523</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

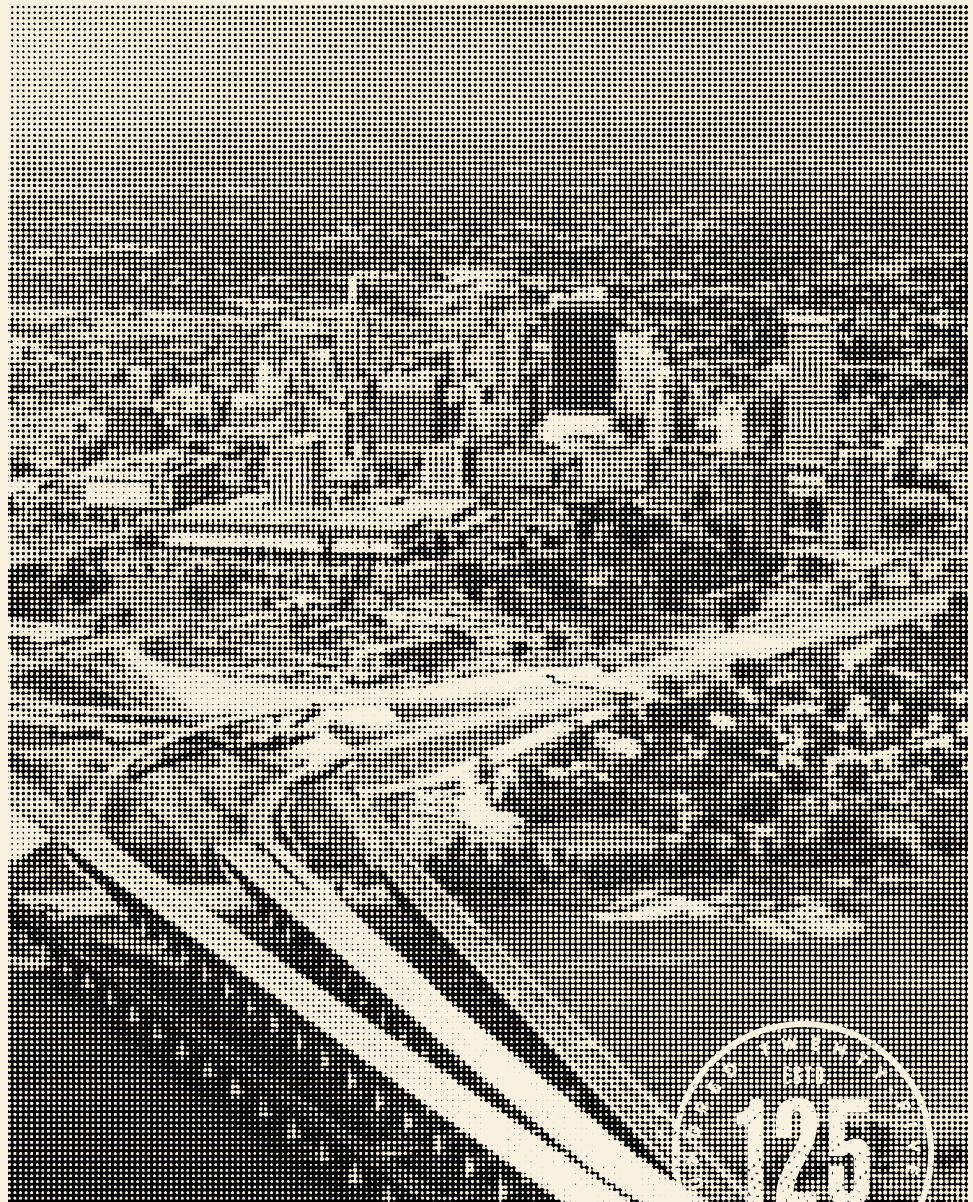
Function and Activity	Land	Buildings	Improvements Other than Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Infrastructure	Construction in Progress	Right-to-use Buildings	Right-to-use Equipment	Right-to-use Land	Total
General Government										
Mayor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
Finance	150	-	-	4,312	-	-	-	-	-	4,462
Legal	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	138
Human Resources	-	-	-	561	-	-	-	-	-	561
Communications	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Equipment Management	12	644	-	2,065	-	-	269	1,102	454	4,546
City Council	-	215	-	905	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
General Government	2,499	3,443	16,041	636	-	-	-	-	-	22,619
Information Technology	32	11,622	687	52,400	-	-	479	732	-	65,952
	<u>2,693</u>	<u>15,924</u>	<u>16,728</u>	<u>61,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>99,418</u>
Public Works & Transportation										
	532,958	91,894	47,438	45,295	3,793,661	181,894	-	-	-	4,693,140
	<u>532,958</u>	<u>91,894</u>	<u>47,438</u>	<u>45,295</u>	<u>3,793,661</u>	<u>181,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,693,140</u>
Public Safety & Protection										
Police	1,504	29,209	133	65,724	-	-	12,250	-	-	108,820
Fire	2,045	21,979	1,083	61,637	-	-	131	-	-	86,875
Municipal Court	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	57
	<u>3,549</u>	<u>51,188</u>	<u>1216</u>	<u>127,418</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,381</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,752</u>
Social & Economic Development										
Mayor's Office of Human Rights	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	743	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	775
WIN	-	1,746	-	1,866	-	-	-	-	-	3,612
Development Services	27	-	10	2,755	-	-	-	-	-	2,792
	<u>770</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4,675</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,201</u>
Cultural Development & Recreation										
Gilcrease	81	1,807	110	7,633	-	-	-	-	-	9,631
Parks	20,900	79,576	59,365	10,754	492	-	-	-	-	171,087
PAC	596	24,451	-	2,247	-	-	-	-	-	27,294
	<u>21,577</u>	<u>105,834</u>	<u>59,475</u>	<u>20,634</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,012</u>
Total Governmental Funds Capital Assets	<u>\$ 561,547</u>	<u>\$ 266,586</u>	<u>\$ 124,867</u>	<u>\$ 259,059</u>	<u>\$ 3,794,153</u>	<u>\$ 181,894</u>	<u>\$ 13,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,834</u>	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ 5,203,523</u>

Section 3


STATISTICAL SECTION

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma

1972



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



THE STATISTICAL SECTION—Presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government’s overall financial health.

- **Financial Trends**—These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.
- **Revenue Capacity**—These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government’s most significant local revenue source, sales tax.
- **Debt Capacity**—These schedules include information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Government’s current levels of outstanding debt and the government’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.
- **Demographic and Economic Information**—These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government’s financial activities take place.
- **Operating Information**—These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government’s financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

CITY OF TULSA
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
Current and Past Nine Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Governmental activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,599,000	\$ 1,542,291	\$ 1,526,232	\$ 1,486,358	\$ 1,485,779	\$ 1,386,778	\$ 1,288,414	\$ 1,235,482	\$ 1,167,495	\$ 1,111,600
Restricted	533,382	474,800	450,702	417,766	321,201	291,237	273,642	262,022	263,303	239,504
Unrestricted	(135,997)	(144,607)	(180,783)	(167,546)	(188,066)	(202,213)	(197,489)	(212,406)	53,045	47,933
	<u>\$ 1,996,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,872,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,796,151</u>	<u>\$ 1,736,578</u>	<u>\$ 1,618,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,475,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,364,567</u>	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>	<u>\$ 1,483,843</u>	<u>\$ 1,399,037</u>
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	555,093	565,547	533,341	503,307	490,067	498,427	504,926	514,764	531,789	528,912
Restricted	17,830	19,890	18,962	17,514	12,218	12,664	11,732	11,939	14,398	16,925
Unrestricted	27,861	22,007	22,385	24,808	34,025	30,089	27,332	22,202	19,289	18,077
	<u>\$ 600,784</u>	<u>\$ 607,444</u>	<u>\$ 574,688</u>	<u>\$ 545,629</u>	<u>\$ 536,310</u>	<u>\$ 541,180</u>	<u>\$ 543,990</u>	<u>\$ 548,905</u>	<u>\$ 565,476</u>	<u>\$ 563,914</u>
Primary government:										
Net investment in capital assets	2,154,093	2,107,838	2,059,573	1,989,665	1,975,846	1,885,205	1,793,340	1,750,246	1,699,284	1,640,512
Restricted	551,212	494,690	469,664	435,280	333,419	303,901	285,374	273,961	277,701	256,429
Unrestricted	(108,136)	(122,600)	(158,398)	(142,738)	(154,041)	(172,124)	(170,157)	(190,204)	72,334	66,010
	<u>\$ 2,597,169</u>	<u>\$ 2,479,928</u>	<u>\$ 2,370,839</u>	<u>\$ 2,282,207</u>	<u>\$ 2,155,224</u>	<u>\$ 2,016,982</u>	<u>\$ 1,908,557</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,003</u>	<u>\$ 2,049,319</u>	<u>\$ 1,962,951</u>

Restatements of prior years

2022 - June 30, 2022 business-type activities were restated -\$329, as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87.

Prior years were not restated.

2021 - June 30, 2021 governmental activities and business-type activities were restated -\$25,397 and \$25,397, respectively, as a result of reclassifying a fund from governmental to business-type activities.

Prior years were not restated.

2018 - June 30, 2018 governmental activities and business-type activities were restated -\$5,581 and \$818, respectively, as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75.

Prior years were not restated.

2015 - June 30, 2015 governmental activities and business-type activities were restated -\$298,116 and \$9,491, respectively, as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68.

Prior years were not restated.

2013 - June 30, 2013 business-type activities were restated -\$2,165 to correct an error in the treatment of initial direct costs of operating leases.

Prior years were not restated.

CITY OF TULSA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Current and Past Nine Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Expenses:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 76,846	\$ 74,033	\$ 80,629	\$ 75,017	\$ 65,886	\$ 69,279	\$ 64,141	\$ 46,755	\$ 42,853	\$ 50,697
Public safety and protection	215,570	256,326	250,740	202,244	217,296	205,938	200,726	186,385	199,749	221,872
Public works and transportation	94,683	93,629	82,368	86,997	80,941	79,746	75,400	69,523	64,381	54,848
Culture and recreation	33,100	26,718	35,153	29,510	27,833	24,949	24,124	22,638	24,629	25,372
Social and economic	79,512	56,986	47,845	82,661	23,993	37,612	38,629	31,409	27,845	32,071
Interest on long-term debt	13,433	15,990	17,426	16,735	14,863	12,583	11,864	12,285	12,250	13,097
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>513,144</u>	<u>523,682</u>	<u>514,161</u>	<u>493,164</u>	<u>430,812</u>	<u>430,107</u>	<u>414,884</u>	<u>368,995</u>	<u>371,707</u>	<u>397,957</u>
Business-type activities:										
Stormwater	39,419	36,041	37,247	35,642	31,680	31,429	30,084	25,877	25,721	26,004
Leasing	10,229	8,736	8,119	9,046	8,846	9,127	9,982	10,643	9,927	11,488
Arena & Convention	26,304	19,522	24,550	25,826	25,755	25,199	24,910	25,507	23,815	23,993
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,501	3,262	4,388	3,539	4,083	3,219	3,330	3,500	4,028	3,733
Golf Courses	3,158	2,770	2,606	2,832	3,167	3,276	3,288	2,917	3,183	3,544
Total business-type activities	<u>82,611</u>	<u>70,331</u>	<u>76,910</u>	<u>76,885</u>	<u>73,531</u>	<u>72,250</u>	<u>71,594</u>	<u>68,444</u>	<u>66,674</u>	<u>68,762</u>
Total primary government	<u>595,755</u>	<u>594,013</u>	<u>591,071</u>	<u>570,049</u>	<u>504,343</u>	<u>502,357</u>	<u>486,478</u>	<u>437,439</u>	<u>438,381</u>	<u>466,719</u>
Program Revenues:										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services										
General government	35,879	37,399	39,873	39,984	37,960	29,763	25,493	9,664	10,279	14,789
Public safety and protection	12,126	13,346	14,280	14,854	13,921	24,490	24,359	25,264	23,918	24,693
Public works and transportation	-	-	3,281	5,040	6,517	12,277	11,250	13,693	14,045	13,792
Culture and recreation	1,556	1,749	636	4,903	4,805	4,420	4,814	5,006	4,754	4,516
Social and economic	20,725	13,920	13,476	14,186	11,043	2,447	1,913	1,626	1,155	2,037
Operating grants and contributions	46,704	67,336	37,090	38,163	31,057	30,000	29,486	32,364	35,063	35,742
Capital grants and contributions	3,241	10,639	8,472	30,885	14,846	40,309	6,308	4,694	3,784	34,169
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>120,231</u>	<u>144,389</u>	<u>117,108</u>	<u>148,015</u>	<u>120,149</u>	<u>143,706</u>	<u>103,623</u>	<u>92,311</u>	<u>92,998</u>	<u>129,738</u>
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services										
Stormwater	39,527	39,251	35,975	32,970	29,754	28,488	27,674	25,099	23,625	24,101
Leasing	9,541	8,183	8,321	7,045	9,360	9,154	8,986	9,183	9,176	10,253
Arena & Convention	15,407	4,379	15,183	18,413	18,046	16,754	15,633	16,514	13,953	12,634
Tulsa Stadium Trust	213	228	285	248	250	249	281	276	334	299
Golf Courses	2,821	2,845	2,248	2,392	2,588	2,785	2,828	2,420	2,700	2,558
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Capital grants and contributions	7,490	10,546	6,181	2,938	2,199	5,602	4,689	1,291	2,360	1,277
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>74,999</u>	<u>65,432</u>	<u>68,277</u>	<u>64,006</u>	<u>62,197</u>	<u>63,032</u>	<u>60,091</u>	<u>54,783</u>	<u>52,148</u>	<u>51,125</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 195,230</u>	<u>\$ 209,821</u>	<u>\$ 185,385</u>	<u>\$ 212,021</u>	<u>\$ 182,346</u>	<u>\$ 206,738</u>	<u>\$ 163,714</u>	<u>\$ 147,094</u>	<u>\$ 145,146</u>	<u>\$ 180,863</u>
Net (Expense) Revenue:										
Governmental activities	(392,913)	(379,293)	(397,053)	(345,149)	(310,663)	(286,401)	(311,261)	(276,684)	(278,709)	(268,219)
Business-type activities	(7,612)	(4,899)	(8,633)	(12,879)	(11,334)	(9,218)	(11,503)	(13,661)	(14,526)	(17,637)
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (400,525)</u>	<u>\$ (384,192)</u>	<u>\$ (405,686)</u>	<u>\$ (358,028)</u>	<u>\$ (321,997)</u>	<u>\$ (295,619)</u>	<u>\$ (290,345)</u>	<u>\$ (290,345)</u>	<u>\$ (293,235)</u>	<u>\$ (285,856)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:										
Taxes										
Sales tax	\$ 327,026	\$ 293,522	\$ 280,738	\$ 284,687	\$ 278,317	\$ 250,271	\$ 234,912	\$ 231,997	\$ 231,108	\$ 227,905
Property tax	82,468	69,365	82,065	79,522	77,074	72,075	73,450	64,667	59,659	58,445
Franchise tax	26,282	21,629	22,701	23,122	24,420	23,235	22,620	24,039	24,053	22,588
Use tax	59,449	53,062	44,996	41,068	31,084	25,922	23,640	24,104	24,776	22,393
Hotel/Motel tax	8,711	5,653	6,170	7,870	7,414	7,380	7,483	7,552	7,050	6,676
Unrestricted grants and contributions	18,044	6,762	7,333	7,747	7,587	7,131	6,814	6,037	7,894	22,154
Payments from component units	24,762	25,002	25,971	17,204	17,803	15,094	14,631	14,100	14,710	4,282
Investment earnings (loss)	(29,360)	11,690	20,573	20,667	7,629	(551)	7,910	6,469	7,072	(2,343)
Miscellaneous	1,581	5,405	2,170	1,437	1,505	2,862	4,749	2,734	2,253	9,812
Transfers	(2,149)	(11,067)	(36,091)	(20,511)	(4,639)	(5,783)	(5,479)	(5,644)	(15,060)	(18,092)
Total governmental activities	<u>516,814</u>	<u>481,023</u>	<u>456,626</u>	<u>462,813</u>	<u>448,194</u>	<u>397,636</u>	<u>390,730</u>	<u>376,055</u>	<u>363,515</u>	<u>353,820</u>
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings and other	(868)	1,191	1,601	1,687	1,007	625	1,109	937	3,193	(1)
Transfers & capital contributions	2,149	11,067	36,091	20,511	4,639	5,783	5,479	5,644	15,060	18,092
Total business-type activities	<u>1,281</u>	<u>12,258</u>	<u>37,692</u>	<u>22,198</u>	<u>5,646</u>	<u>6,408</u>	<u>6,588</u>	<u>6,581</u>	<u>18,253</u>	<u>18,091</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 518,095</u>	<u>\$ 493,281</u>	<u>\$ 494,318</u>	<u>\$ 485,011</u>	<u>\$ 453,840</u>	<u>\$ 404,044</u>	<u>\$ 397,318</u>	<u>\$ 382,636</u>	<u>\$ 381,768</u>	<u>\$ 371,911</u>
Changes in Net Position:										
Governmental activities	123,901	101,730	59,573	117,664	137,531	111,235	79,469	99,371	84,806	85,601
Business-type activities	(6,331)	7,359	29,059	9,319	(5,688)	(2,810)	(4,915)	(7,080)	3,727	454
Total primary government	<u>\$ 117,570</u>	<u>\$ 109,089</u>	<u>\$ 88,632</u>	<u>\$ 126,983</u>	<u>\$ 131,843</u>	<u>\$ 108,425</u>	<u>\$ 74,554</u>	<u>\$ 92,291</u>	<u>\$ 88,533</u>	<u>\$ 86,055</u>

Note- In 2022 the City recorded the transfer in of parking operations from the Tulsa Parking Authority of \$30,472 and then the transfer out of parking operations to the Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity of \$30,472 as special items with a \$0 overall impact on the Changes in Net Position.

CITY OF TULSA
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
Current and Past Nine Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Franchise Tax	Use Tax	Hotel / Motel Tax	Total
2022	\$ 327,026	\$ 82,468	\$ 26,282	\$ 59,449	\$ 8,711	\$ 503,936
2021	293,522	69,365	21,629	53,062	5,653	443,231
2020	280,738	82,065	22,701	44,996	6,170	436,670
2019	284,687	79,522	23,122	41,068	7,870	436,269
2018	278,317	77,074	24,420	31,084	7,414	418,309
2017	250,271	72,075	23,235	25,922	7,380	378,883
2016	234,912	73,450	22,620	23,640	7,483	362,105
2015	231,997	64,667	24,039	24,104	7,552	352,359
2014	231,108	59,659	24,053	24,776	7,050	346,646
2013	227,905	58,445	22,588	22,393	6,676	338,007

CITY OF TULSA
PROGRAM REVENUE BY FUNCTION / PROGRAM
Current and Past Nine Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Function/Program:	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 35,879	\$ 37,412	\$ 39,873	\$ 39,984	\$ 37,960	\$ 29,763	\$ 25,493	\$ 9,664	\$ 10,478	\$ 14,789
Public safety and protection	43,319	67,030	45,559	46,249	42,730	48,388	47,860	50,824	47,874	47,727
Public works and transportation	2,154	9,590	10,012	13,604	21,363	52,586	17,558	18,387	17,476	46,502
Culture and recreation	1,556	2,418	2,377	4,903	4,805	4,420	4,814	5,006	4,754	4,516
Social and economic	37,323	27,939	19,287	43,275	13,291	8,549	7,898	8,430	12,416	16,204
Total governmental activities	<u>120,231</u>	<u>144,389</u>	<u>117,108</u>	<u>148,015</u>	<u>120,149</u>	<u>143,706</u>	<u>103,623</u>	<u>92,311</u>	<u>92,998</u>	<u>129,738</u>
Business-type activities:										
Stormwater	42,595	43,936	42,240	35,908	31,953	34,090	32,363	26,390	25,806	25,353
Leasing	9,541	9,518	8,321	7,045	9,360	9,154	8,986	9,183	9,176	10,253
Arena & Convention	15,407	4,379	15,183	18,413	18,046	16,754	15,633	16,514	13,993	12,659
Tulsa Stadium Trust	213	228	285	248	250	249	281	276	334	302
Tulsa Golf Courses	7,243	7,371	2,248	2,392	2,588	2,785	2,828	2,420	2,839	2,558
Total business-type activities	<u>74,999</u>	<u>65,432</u>	<u>68,277</u>	<u>64,006</u>	<u>62,197</u>	<u>63,032</u>	<u>60,091</u>	<u>54,783</u>	<u>52,148</u>	<u>51,125</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 195,230</u>	<u>\$ 209,821</u>	<u>\$ 185,385</u>	<u>\$ 212,021</u>	<u>\$ 182,346</u>	<u>\$ 206,738</u>	<u>\$ 163,714</u>	<u>\$ 147,094</u>	<u>\$ 145,146</u>	<u>\$ 180,863</u>

CITY OF TULSA
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Current and Past Nine Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General Fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 543	\$ 550	\$ 537	\$ 516	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 745
Restricted	-	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Assigned	27,717	12,155	14,052	7,424	5,315	6,221	5,183	8,047	6,889	13,504
Unassigned	85,111	92,352	54,358	61,495	51,181	47,301	54,252	54,830	50,264	41,528
	<u>\$ 113,328</u>	<u>\$ 108,007</u>	<u>\$ 71,953</u>	<u>\$ 71,469</u>	<u>\$ 59,033</u>	<u>\$ 56,038</u>	<u>\$ 62,046</u>	<u>\$ 65,488</u>	<u>\$ 59,764</u>	<u>\$ 57,777</u>
Other Governmental Funds:										
Restricted	\$ 799,622	\$ 776,539	\$ 863,033	\$ 701,957	\$ 625,096	\$ 627,362	\$ 458,796	\$ 441,787	\$ 403,806	\$ 383,576
Committed	7,332	6,819	7,576	5,868	5,115	6,672	4,691	3,094	1,698	1,761
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	718
Unassigned	(1,153)	(233)	(1,198)	(893)	(1,053)	(419)	(310)	(321)	(456)	(512)
	<u>\$ 805,801</u>	<u>\$ 783,125</u>	<u>\$ 869,411</u>	<u>\$ 706,932</u>	<u>\$ 629,158</u>	<u>\$ 633,615</u>	<u>\$ 463,177</u>	<u>\$ 444,560</u>	<u>\$ 405,048</u>	<u>\$ 385,543</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Current and Past Nine Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues										
Sales tax	\$ 327,026	\$ 293,522	\$ 280,738	\$ 284,687	\$ 278,317	\$ 250,271	\$ 234,912	\$ 231,997	\$ 231,108	\$ 227,905
Property tax	81,325	69,946	82,085	78,930	77,013	68,961	73,450	63,229	57,478	56,096
Franchise tax	26,282	21,629	22,701	23,122	24,420	23,235	22,620	24,039	24,053	22,588
Use tax	59,449	53,062	44,996	41,068	31,084	25,922	23,640	24,104	24,776	22,393
Hotel/Motel tax	8,711	5,653	6,170	7,870	7,414	7,380	7,483	7,552	7,050	6,676
Special assessment tax	6,038	3,440	3,442	3,627	3,446	3,392	3,525	3,412	3,595	3,344
Charges for services	25,246	28,032	30,888	33,795	33,353	30,043	28,408	30,927	30,412	45,450
Intergovernmental revenues	70,685	77,193	45,089	47,944	48,197	42,349	39,759	43,425	47,794	53,891
Fines and forfeitures	6,408	5,928	6,808	7,974	7,386	8,226	8,077	8,923	9,565	10,567
Investment income	(31,040)	5,972	19,074	20,440	7,119	928	7,974	5,423	7,002	363
Licenses, permits, and fees	12,032	8,754	9,429	11,021	7,940	8,111	8,397	8,421	7,801	7,137
Program income from grants	1,921	1,800	1,764	2,644	3,018	1,382	1,337	1,397	1,146	1,962
Payments from component units	24,602	24,536	24,758	15,737	15,678	14,846	14,383	13,506	13,566	701
Miscellaneous	1,560	4,110	1,646	1,235	1,361	2,447	4,413	2,659	2,253	9,778
Total revenues	<u>620,245</u>	<u>603,577</u>	<u>579,588</u>	<u>580,094</u>	<u>545,746</u>	<u>487,493</u>	<u>478,378</u>	<u>469,014</u>	<u>467,599</u>	<u>468,851</u>
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government	51,557	51,170	48,920	44,760	42,890	39,899	37,105	36,773	37,857	43,389
Public safety and protection	244,166	222,424	230,619	220,590	213,138	199,715	203,045	195,178	190,287	186,673
Public works and transportation	22,832	17,415	23,871	21,435	21,335	22,773	21,038	24,186	24,983	25,857
Culture and recreation	21,199	21,636	19,382	22,130	21,816	20,799	20,790	20,867	21,584	21,112
Social and economic development	47,515	33,775	24,541	25,401	21,716	23,917	30,595	28,673	28,319	32,986
Payments to component units	17,659	12,972	14,783	11,982	11,883	14,223	15,600	11,123	9,719	11,111
Capital outlay	166,440	179,859	142,885	159,728	132,145	120,653	122,370	104,128	111,597	114,238
Debt service:										
Principal	98,774	75,718	93,343	67,311	61,155	59,546	52,975	52,832	41,953	38,347
Interest	24,873	27,497	23,294	22,032	16,802	16,867	15,724	16,768	16,509	16,029
Total expenditures	<u>695,015</u>	<u>642,466</u>	<u>621,638</u>	<u>595,369</u>	<u>542,880</u>	<u>518,392</u>	<u>519,242</u>	<u>490,528</u>	<u>482,808</u>	<u>489,742</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(74,770)	(38,889)	(42,050)	(15,275)	2,866	(30,899)	(40,864)	(21,514)	(15,649)	(20,891)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	12,888	6,615	4,850	4,125	2,896	4,373	5,121	4,495	1,706	3,657
Transfers out	(17,338)	(17,966)	(41,587)	(26,151)	(7,999)	(12,134)	(11,162)	(11,454)	(17,349)	(22,047)
Sale of capital assets	993	1,655	1,265	459	775	608	1,222	905	1,468	1,173
Issuance of lease	-	-	5,678	1,103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond issuance	102,950	-	203,895	118,100	-	193,300	57,000	70,000	50,000	45,000
Refunding bond issuance	52,020	30,465	-	32,230	-	31,200	23,133	57,073	-	23,746
Premium on bond issuance	3,274	305	30,912	7,849	-	9,182	3,858	2,804	1,316	7,341
Payment to bond escrow agent	(52,020)	(30,465)	-	(32,230)	-	(31,200)	(23,133)	(57,073)	-	(23,746)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>102,767</u>	<u>(9,391)</u>	<u>205,013</u>	<u>105,485</u>	<u>(4,328)</u>	<u>195,329</u>	<u>56,039</u>	<u>66,750</u>	<u>37,141</u>	<u>35,124</u>
Net changes in fund balances	27,997	(48,280)	162,963	90,210	(1,462)	164,430	15,175	45,236	21,492	14,233
Fund balance, beginning	891,132	941,364	778,401	688,191	689,653	525,223	510,048	464,812	443,320	429,087
Cumulative effect of change in acctg. principle	-	(1,952)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 919,129</u>	<u>\$ 891,132</u>	<u>\$ 941,364</u>	<u>\$ 778,401</u>	<u>\$ 688,191</u>	<u>\$ 689,653</u>	<u>\$ 525,223</u>	<u>\$ 510,048</u>	<u>\$ 464,812</u>	<u>\$ 443,320</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures										
	<u>23.58%</u>	<u>22.06%</u>	<u>24.34%</u>	<u>20.43%</u>	<u>18.86%</u>	<u>18.57%</u>	<u>16.96%</u>	<u>17.85%</u>	<u>15.94%</u>	<u>14.42%</u>

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

Current and Past Nine Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Franchise Tax	Use Tax	Hotel/Motel Tax	Total
2022	\$ 327,026	\$ 81,325	\$ 26,282	\$ 59,449	\$ 8,711	\$ 502,793
2021	293,522	69,946	21,629	53,062	5,653	443,812
2020	280,738	82,065	22,701	44,996	6,170	436,670
2019	284,687	79,522	23,122	41,068	7,870	436,269
2018	278,317	77,074	24,420	31,084	7,414	418,309
2017	250,271	72,075	23,235	25,922	7,380	378,883
2016	234,912	73,450	22,620	23,640	7,483	362,105
2015	231,997	64,667	24,039	24,104	7,552	350,921
2014	231,108	59,659	24,053	24,776	7,050	344,465
2013	227,905	58,445	22,588	22,393	6,676	335,658

CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL SALES TAX REMITTERS
(amounts expressed in thousands)
June 30, 2022

2022				2013					
SIC Code	Sales Tax Remitter	Amount Remitted	Revenue Base	Percentage of Total Revenue Base	SIC Code	Sales Tax Remitter	Amount Remitted	Revenue Base	Percentage of Total Revenue Base
53	General Merchandise Stores	\$ 47,007	\$ 1,287,869	14.44%	53	General Merchandise Stores	\$ 36,938	\$ 1,166,349	16.13%
58	Eating and Drinking Places	46,049	1,261,626	14.15%	58	Eating and Drinking Places	28,152	888,903	12.29%
50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32,571	892,353	10.00%	59	Miscellaneous Retail	26,032	821,971	11.36%
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	25,883	709,114	7.95%	49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17,598	555,672	7.68%
59	Miscellaneous Retail	25,120	688,208	7.72%	57	Furniture & Home Furnishings Store	16,583	523,625	7.24%
49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	23,206	635,792	7.13%	54	Food Stores	15,151	478,395	6.61%
54	Food Stores	21,732	595,387	6.68%	52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	13,424	423,858	5.86%
57	Furniture and Equipment	16,229	444,641	4.99%	50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	13,011	410,839	5.68%
51	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	13,030	356,980	4.00%	56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	11,249	355,197	4.91%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	11,449	313,670	3.52%	48	Communication	9,473	299,123	4.14%
		<u>\$ 262,276</u>	<u>\$ 7,185,640</u>	<u>80.56%</u>			<u>\$ 187,611</u>	<u>\$ 5,923,932</u>	<u>81.90%</u>

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

CITY OF TULSA
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING SALES TAX RATES
Current and Past Nine Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Tulsa</u>	<u>Tulsa County</u>	<u>State of Oklahoma</u>
2022	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2021	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2020	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2019	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2018	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2017	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2016	3.100%	0.917%	4.500%
2015	3.100%	0.917%	4.500%
2014	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%
2013	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission
City and County Rates, Effective January 1

CITY OF TULSA
ASSESSED AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands, except tax rate)

Year	Real Property			Personal Property			Public Service Property			Total			Assessed to Estimated Actual Value
	Estimated Actual Value	Net Assessed Value	Tax Rate Per \$1,000	Estimated Actual Value	Net Assessed Value	Tax Rate Per \$1,000	Estimated Actual Value	Net Assessed Value	Tax Rate Per \$1,000	Estimated Actual Value	Net Assessed Value	Tax Rate Per \$1,000	
2022	\$ 30,858,261	\$ 3,394,748	20.44	\$ 4,727,402	\$ 472,740	20.44	\$ 562,085	\$ 178,631	20.44	\$ 36,147,748	\$ 4,046,119	20.44	11.2%
2021	30,015,930	3,302,083	17.78	4,616,033	461,603	17.78	546,358	173,632	17.78	35,178,321	3,937,318	17.78	11.2%
2020	28,969,832	3,187,000	22.12	4,625,987	462,599	22.12	509,860	162,034	22.12	34,105,679	3,811,633	22.12	11.2%
2019	28,050,809	3,085,898	22.14	4,459,880	445,988	22.14	504,115	160,208	22.14	33,014,804	3,692,094	22.14	11.2%
2018	26,891,678	2,958,380	22.44	4,271,316	427,132	22.44	495,879	157,590	22.44	31,658,873	3,543,102	22.44	11.2%
2017	26,069,568	2,867,939	21.20	4,196,622	419,662	21.20	478,675	152,123	21.20	30,744,865	3,439,724	21.20	11.2%
2016	25,223,050	2,774,813	22.79	4,147,160	414,716	22.79	427,595	135,890	22.79	29,797,805	3,325,419	22.79	11.2%
2015	24,472,298	2,692,222	21.46	4,030,010	403,001	21.46	426,001	135,383	21.46	28,928,309	3,230,606	21.46	11.2%
2014	23,899,110	2,629,165	20.24	3,793,290	379,329	20.24	491,001	156,040	20.24	28,183,401	3,164,534	20.24	11.2%
2013	23,572,306	2,593,213	20.16	3,673,950	367,395	20.16	622,631	197,872	20.16	27,868,887	3,158,480	20.16	11.3%

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

CITY OF TULSA
PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
(Per \$1,000 of Net Assessed Valuation)
Current and Past Nine Years

Year	Direct		Overlapping					Direct & Overlapping Combined
	General Fund	Sinking Fund	Schools	County	County Library	County Health	Total	
2022	\$ -	\$ 20.44	\$ 92.37	\$ 11.36	\$ 5.32	\$ 2.58	\$ 111.63	\$ 132.07
2021	-	17.78	96.24	10.76	5.32	2.58	114.90	132.68
2020	-	22.12	96.24	10.76	5.32	2.58	114.90	137.02
2019	-	22.14	96.46	10.84	5.32	2.58	115.20	137.34
2018	-	22.44	96.40	10.34	5.32	2.58	114.64	137.08
2017	-	21.50	94.81	10.34	5.32	2.58	113.05	134.55
2016	-	22.79	93.50	10.32	5.32	2.58	111.72	134.51
2015	-	21.46	93.53	10.33	5.32	2.58	111.76	133.22
2014	-	20.24	89.45	10.33	5.32	2.58	107.68	127.92
2013	-	20.16	89.19	10.34	5.32	2.58	107.43	127.59

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

**CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Taxpayer	2022			2013		
	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Public Service Co of Okla	\$ 75,310	1	1.76%	\$ 52,071	1	1.65%
FC Tulsa OK Landlord LLC	44,055	2	1.03%	-	-	n/a
AHS/VTR Hillcrest/Tulsa Spine	42,794	3	1.00%	34,922	2	1.10%
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co	34,508	4	0.81%	31,490	3	1.00%
Quik Trip Corp	26,806	5	0.63%	10,547	9	0.33%
Wal-Mart Stores	18,912	6	0.44%	17,826	5	0.56%
Warren Foundation	18,121	7	0.42%	14,367	7	0.45%
AT&T Companies/Services	17,642	8	0.41%	24,803	4	0.78%
Williams Companies	15,634	9	0.37%	13,816	8	0.44%
Woodland Hills Mall	13,695	10	0.32%	15,374	6	0.49%
Helmerich & Payne	-	-	n/a	10,543	10	0.33%
	<u>\$ 307,477</u>		<u>7.2%</u>	<u>\$ 225,759</u>		<u>7.1%</u>

Sources:

Tulsa County Assessor

CITY OF TULSA
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	Delinquent Taxes Receivable	Delinquent Percent of Levy	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Collections	Percent of Total Collections to Tax Levy
2022	\$ 82,702	\$ 80,400	97.2%	\$ 13,472	16.3%	\$ 1,688	\$ 82,088	99.3%
2021	70,015	69,440	99.2%	12,858	18.4%	1,682	71,122	101.6%
2020	84,302	81,511	96.7%	13,965	16.6%	1,341	82,852	98.3%
2019	81,738	79,388	97.1%	12,516	15.3%	1,518	80,906	99.0%
2018	79,507	78,011	98.1%	11,684	14.7%	1,524	79,535	100.0%
2017	72,915	71,528	98.1%	11,712	16.1%	-	71,528	98.1%
2016	75,781	74,030	97.7%	11,352	15.0%	84	74,114	97.8%
2015	69,329	66,943	96.6%	11,747	16.9%	341	67,284	97.1%
2014	64,050	62,019	96.8%	11,206	17.5%	1,384	63,403	99.0%
2013	63,687	61,641	96.8%	10,834	17.0%	1,129	62,770	98.6%

CITY OF TULSA
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
Current and Past Nine Years

(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita)

Year	Governmental Activities Debt ⁽²⁾				Business Type Activities Debt ⁽²⁾			Total Primary Government ⁽²⁾	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	Net General Bonded Debt ⁽¹⁾	Revenue Bonds, Net ⁽¹⁾	Lease ⁽³⁾	Total Governmental Activities	Revenue Bonds, Net ⁽¹⁾	Lease ⁽³⁾	Total Business Type Activities			
2022	\$ 403,381	\$ 283,798	\$5,748	\$ 692,927	\$ 97,946	\$ 520	\$ 98,466	\$ 791,393	3.09%	1,896
2021	354,565	332,466	5,087	692,118	103,752	-	103,752	795,870	3.35%	1,962
2020	418,266	347,270	6,437	771,973	109,409	-	109,409	881,382	3.82%	2,178
2019	393,772	236,876	968	631,616	87,799	-	87,799	719,415	2.69%	1,773
2018	452,062	121,142	-	573,204	91,788	-	91,788	664,992	2.86%	1,628
2017	508,323	123,380	-	631,703	92,493	-	92,493	724,196	2.96%	1,793
2016	480,703	5,908	-	486,611	95,747	-	95,747	582,358	2.79%	1,445
2015	468,293	7,381	-	475,674	98,807	-	98,807	574,481	2.77%	1,427
2014	447,465	8,856	-	456,321	103,316	-	103,316	559,637	2.81%	1,398
2013	439,032	10,335	-	449,367	107,390	-	107,390	556,757	2.92%	1,398

Notes:

1. Outstanding debt balances are reported net of related discounts and premiums and amounts available in Debt Service Fund for principal payments.
2. Bonded debt reported above agree to their respective categories in Note 11, Long-Term Liabilities Bonded debt along with other long-term liabilities are aggregated and reported as Long-Term Liabilities on the face of the financial statements.
3. On July 1, 2021, GASB Statement No. 87 was implemented. Prior years were not restated.

CITY OF TULSA
RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO
ASSESSED VALUES AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita)

Year	Population	Net Assessed Property Value ⁽¹⁾	General Bonded Debt ⁽²⁾	Plus: Premiums	Less: Amounts Restricted for Debt Service ⁽³⁾	Net General Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt To Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita (In dollars)
2022	417,298	\$ 4,046,119	\$ 391,774	\$ 11,607	\$ 63,978	\$ 339,403	8.39%	\$ 813
2021	405,548	3,937,318	341,062	13,503	48,788	305,777	7.77%	754
2020	404,653	3,811,633	399,244	19,022	42,357	375,909	9.86%	929
2019	405,785	3,692,094	385,615	8,157	50,240	343,532	9.30%	847
2018	408,451	3,543,102	440,229	11,833	44,076	407,986	11.51%	999
2017	403,890	3,439,724	492,076	16,247	40,241	468,082	13.67%	1,159
2016	402,662	3,325,419	465,376	15,327	40,620	440,083	13.23%	1,093
2015	400,436	3,230,606	452,850	15,443	32,375	435,918	13.49%	1,089
2014	397,737	3,164,534	430,378	17,087	36,459	411,006	12.99%	1,033
2013	397,139	3,158,480	418,793	20,239	29,263	409,769	12.97%	1,032

Notes:

1. **Source:** Net Assessed Value: Tulsa County Assessor's Office
2. General Bonded Debt reported above agrees to General Obligation Bonds in Note 11, Long-Term Liabilities. Bonded debt along with other long-term liabilities are aggregated and reported as Long-Term Liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.
3. Amounts Restricted for Debt Service reflects amounts available in sinking funds restricted to repaying debt principal.

CITY OF TULSA
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT
June 30, 2022
(amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Debts</u>	<u>Total Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable to City of Tulsa</u>	<u>Estimated Share Applicable to City of Tulsa</u>
Direct Debt			
General obligation bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 403,381	100.00%	\$ 403,381
Revenue bonds ⁽¹⁾	283,798	100.00%	283,798
Lease liability ⁽³⁾	5,748	100.00%	5,748
Total Net Direct Debt			<u>692,927</u>
Overlapping Debt⁽²⁾			
Independent School Districts:			
No. 1 Tulsa	213,241	91.98%	196,128
No. 3 Broken Arrow	96,170	12.51%	12,036
No. 4 Bixby	38,825	9.91%	3,846
No. 5 Jenks	88,898	72.83%	64,744
No. 9 Union	78,700	75.60%	59,494
No. 10 Berryhill	3,119	1.15%	36
No. 11 Owasso	50,145	0.10%	48
Total Overlapping Debt			<u>336,332</u>
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u>\$ 1,029,259</u>

Notes:

1. Outstanding debt balances are reported net of related discounts and premiums.
2. Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office
Ratio of assessed valuation of property within the overlapping unit to assessed valuation of property within the City of Tulsa
3. On July 1, 2021, GASB Statement No. 87 was implemented. Prior years were not restated.

CITY OF TULSA
COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Debt limit ⁽¹⁻²⁾	\$ 404,612	\$ 393,732	\$ 381,163	\$ 369,209	\$ 354,310	\$ 342,349	\$ 332,542	\$ 323,061	\$ 316,453	\$ 315,848
Total net debt subject to limit ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	\$ 404,612	\$ 393,732	\$ 381,163	\$ 369,209	\$ 354,310	\$ 342,349	\$ 332,542	\$ 323,061	\$ 316,453	\$ 315,848
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source:

1. Tulsa County Assessor's Office - Net Assessed Valuation
2. Article 10, Section 26, Oklahoma Constitution - 10% of Net Assessed Valuation
3. Article 10, Section 27, Oklahoma Constitution - debt subject to limit

CITY OF TULSA
PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
ONE TECHNOLOGY CENTER - LEASE REVENUE BONDS
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
			Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 11,207	\$ 11,207	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,735	\$ 4,075	2.75
2021	10,023	10,023	2,285	1,804	4,089	2.45
2020	9,033	9,033	2,235	1,872	4,107	2.20
2019	8,071	8,071	2,400	1,921	4,321	1.87
2018	10,057	10,057	1,575	2,394	3,969	2.53
2017	9,878	9,878	1,485	3,321	4,806	2.06
2016	9,660	9,660	1,400	3,339	4,739	2.04
2015	9,853	9,853	1,340	3,356	4,696	2.10
2014	12,065	12,065	1,280	3,372	4,652	2.59
2013	10,930	10,930	-	3,645	3,645	3.00

Notes:

1. The bonds were issued in 2008, and repayment is the responsibility of TPFA's One Technology Center fund.
2. Gross revenues includes lease revenues derived from the operation of the OTC facility along with other revenues of including investment income, interest on lease receivables, and transfers and gains on capital asset disposition.

CITY OF TULSA
PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
ARENA AND CONVENTION - 2008 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 1,386	\$ 975	\$ 307	\$ 1,282	1.08
2021	1,386	900	362	1,262	1.10
2020	1,386	835	413	1,248	1.11
2019	1,538	775	460	1,235	1.25
2018	2,080	895	514	1,409	1.48
2017	2,080	1,190	586	1,776	1.17
2016	2,080	1,095	653	1,748	1.19
2015	2,080	1,000	713	1,713	1.21
2014	2,080	915	769	1,684	1.24
2013	2,090	835	820	1,655	1.26

Notes:

1. The bonds were issued in 2009, and repayment is the responsibility of TPFA's Arena and Convention fund.
2. Gross revenue includes revenues derived from the Arena sponsorship and naming.

CITY OF TULSA
PLEGGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
TULSA STADIUM TRUST - IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT BONDS
Current and Past Nine Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue	Direct Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 2,672	\$ 536	\$ 2,136	\$ 710	\$ 891	\$ 1,601	1.33
2021	2,387	318	2,069	685	912	1,597	1.30
2020	2,547	1,388	1,159	660	939	1,599	0.72
2019	2,568	566	2,002	635	966	1,601	1.25
2018	2,521	1,121	1,400	610	989	1,599	0.88
2017	2,450	251	2,199	585	1,014	1,599	1.38
2016	2,505	332	2,173	570	1,032	1,602	1.36
2015	2,491	516	1,975	560	1,028	1,588	1.24
2014	2,689	919	1,770	383	1,946	2,329	0.76
2013	2,439	404	2,035	360	1,253	1,613	1.26

Notes:

1. Bonds were issued in 2010 and refunded in 2013. Repayment of debt is the responsibility of the Tulsa Stadium Trust.
2. Gross revenue includes revenues derived from the operation of the ballpark and transfers from the Tulsa Stadium Improvement District along with other revenues of the fund including investment income and gains on capital asset disposition.
3. Direct expenses include all expenses of TST except for depreciation and interest expense.

CITY OF TULSA
PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
TPFA - VISION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
Current and Past Four Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 81,227	\$ 42,665	\$ 12,609	\$ 55,274	1.47
2021	44,678	13,535	13,057	26,592	1.68
2020	33,191	13,895	11,159	25,054	1.32
2019	33,912	7,030	5,715	12,745	2.66
2018	28,783	-	3,459	3,459	8.32

Notes:

1. Bonds were issued in 2017, 2018 and 2019. Repayment is the responsibility of TPFA's Financing fund and Limited Purpose Sales Tax fund.
2. Gross revenue includes sales and use tax revenue from Limited Purpose Sales Tax fund along with with other revenues of the TPFA Capital Improvements fund including investment income .

CITY OF TULSA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Current and Past Nine Years

Year	Population	MSA Current Personal Income (in millions)	MSA Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	Percent of High School Graduates	Unemployment Rate
2022	417,298	\$ 62,389	\$ 61,405	35.2	87.8%	3.4%
2021	405,548	58,913	58,593	35.7	87.1%	4.6%
2020	404,653	57,775	57,091	35.7	87.1%	5.2%
2019	405,785	61,821	61,415	35.1	86.9%	3.8%
2018	408,451	57,172	56,867	34.9	86.8%	5.0%
2017	403,890	60,088	60,587	34.9	86.7%	5.0%
2016	403,085	50,881	51,786	34.9	86.8%	4.5%
2015	402,662	50,247	51,500	34.8	86.7%	4.2%
2014	400,436	48,199	49,807	34.8	86.7%	5.0%
2013	398,222	45,935	47,857	34.8	86.7%	5.4%

Sources:

Population: 2000 & 2010 Census

Forecast (2022): Worldpopulationreview

Forecast (2013-2021): Extrapolation using various year Experian series and Growth Projection

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2015

Forecast (2022): 10 Year Growth Average

Per Capita Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2016

Forecast (2022): 10 Year Growth Average

Median Age: 2000 & 2010 Census

Forecast (2022): US Census 2020 ACS 5-Year Survey (Table S0101)

Percent of High School Graduates: Tulsa Metro Chamber - as reported by Experian

Forecast (2022): US Census 2020 ACS 5-Year Survey (Table S1501)

Unemployment Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics (12 month moving average closing July 30, 2022)

**CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Employer	2022			2013		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment
Saint Francis Healthcare System	9,500	1	2.16%	8,000	1	1.87%
Hillcrest Healthcare System	6,000	2	1.37%	6,000	6	1.40%
Tulsa Public Schools	6,000	3	1.37%	7,500	3	1.75%
Ascension St. John	5,000	4	1.14%	7,500	5	1.75%
American Airlines Maintenance Base	5,000	5	1.14%	7,500	4	1.75%
City of Tulsa	3,500	6	0.80%	4,500	7	1.05%
QuikTrip	3,500	7	0.80%	-	-	-
Macy's Fulfillment Center	3,000	8	0.68%	-	-	-
Amazon Fulfillment Center	3,000	9	0.68%	-	-	-
Broken Arrow Public School	2,500	10	0.57%	-	-	-
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	-	-	-	7,500	2	1.75%
Reasor's (all Tulsa area locations)	-	-	-	3,000	8	0.70%
Spirit AeroSystems	-	-	-	3,000	9	0.70%
Tulsa Community College	-	-	-	2,500	10	0.58%
	47,000		10.71%	57,000		13.30%

Notes:

1. **Source:** Tulsa Metro Chamber
Chamber Sources: Direct Contact with Companies, D&B Million Dollar Database: Global Reach, ReferenceUSA & Tulsa World articles
2. Employer headcount survey includes regular full-time and part-time employees.
3. Total employment for all locations of the company in the Tulsa MSA area.
4. Employee counts are categorized in increments of 500. The number of employees shown for each employer is the peak value of each increment.

CITY OF TULSA
Number of City Employees
Current and Past Nine Years

Departments	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Public Safety and Protection:										
Police	1,168	1,161	1,127	1,108	1,048	1,008	977	971	997	881
911 Public Safety Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Municipal Courts	40	40	40	40	39	39	41	41	46	51
Fire	743	760	760	760	735	715	695	694	696	696
	<u>1,951</u>	<u>1,961</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>1,713</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>1,739</u>	<u>1,725</u>
Cultural Development and Recreation:										
Park & Recreation	172	168	168	168	168	170	173	176	195	196
Tulsa Performing Arts Center	1	1	1	31	31	31	31	30	30	30
	<u>173</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>226</u>
Social and Economic Development:										
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	-	14	14	11	10	9	11	9	-	-
Development Services	70	69	69	79	79	79	87	88	115	112
Working in Neighborhoods	80	82	80	65	69	69	67	67	75	77
	<u>150</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>189</u>
Public Works and Transportation:										
Engineering Services	156	156	155	155	144	144	145	146	162	161
Streets and Stormwater	365	364	360	349	346	328	312	357	375	374
Water and Sewer	669	666	669	664	661	657	655	648	646	642
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	157
	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>1,129</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,334</u>
General Government and Support:										
Finance	160	160	158	166	156	158	163	157	170	171
Information Technology	119	119	121	118	116	116	119	119	143	146
Asset Management	132	132	130	130	136	136	137	111	79	79
All Other	178	174	170	180	181	175	177	177	157	181
	<u>589</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>577</u>
	<u>4,053</u>	<u>4,066</u>	<u>4,022</u>	<u>4,024</u>	<u>3,919</u>	<u>3,834</u>	<u>3,790</u>	<u>3,791</u>	<u>4,075</u>	<u>4,051</u>

Notes:

1. **Source:** City of Tulsa, *Annual Budget and Capital Plan*
2. Other departments include: Elected Officials Offices, Legal, Human Resources and other departments with less than fifty positions.
3. Years and departments with no employees indicated by "-" are the result of organizational changes, with employee counts included in a different department as well as the discontinued use of that department name.

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Current and Past Eight Years

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Public Safety & Protection									
Municipal Court									
1 . Percent of expunges completed within 30 days of the order date signed by the judge.	70%	75%	75%	75%	65%	40%	75%	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Percent of Minute clerk entries for daily court entered within 24 or 48 hours (depending upon the type as described in the objective).	85%	85%	85%	85%	75%	50%	80%	New Measure	New Measure
3 . Percent of hand written citations entered within 24 hours of receipt from the prosecutor's office.	80%	90%	90%	90%	75%	55%	90%	New Measure	New Measure
Police									
1 . Percent reduction in Part One crimes over previous year.	5.3% decrease	0.5% decrease	2.3% decrease	2.6% decrease	7.0% increase	2.4% increase	15.37% decrease	3.6% decrease	5% decrease
2 . Part I Property crime rate per 1,000 population.	49.15	51	51.32	53.73	56.18	56.18	57.55	50.25	New Measure
3 . Part I Violent crime rate per 1,000 population.	9.35	10.52	10.53	11.42	10.59	11.51	10.1	8.69	New Measure
4 . Percent reduction in fatality/high injury collisions over previous year.	5.5% decrease	3.2% decrease	19.3% increase	5.8% increase	5.1% increase	5.1% increase	12.8% decrease	13.9% decrease	15.4% decrease
5 . Percent increase in Priority One calls responded to in three minutes or less.	0.8% increase	1.3% decrease	1.9% increase	0.9% increase	0.0% decrease	2.2% increase	5.5% decrease	0.3% increase	13.54% decrease
Fire									
1 . Percent of arrival on scene from receipt of call within six minutes.	79%	77%	81%	81%	91%	91%	85%	86%	86%
2 . Percent of reduction of firefighter injuries from previous year.	0%	9%	0%	0%	20%	16%	0%	33%	32%
Culture and Recreation									
Parks									
1 . Average number of hours Recreation Centers were open on a weekly basis.	56*	55*	63.2*	63.2*	65	65	65	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Number of exercise programs held per quarter at each recreation center.	48	43	48	48	44.25	42	25	New Measure	New Measure
Gilcrease Museum									
1 . Number of school-aged children receiving services per year.	9,157	4,568	15,693	15,693	27,993	29,267	35,326	35,326	17,000
2 . Number of visitors attracted annually.	92,408	16,807	85,563	85,563	86,208	76,366	72,100	81,384	78,144
Performing Arts Center									
1 . Number of performances per year.	703	34	327	327	310	381	555	505	506
2 . Dollar amount of gross ticket sales.	\$7.4 million	\$0.1 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million	\$9.5 million	\$9.2 million	\$7.5 million	\$7.9 million	\$10.6 million
BOK Arena and Convention Center									
1 . Number of paid attendance to event centers per year.	747,383	136,373	947,640	947,640	990,293	1,040,742	1,057,590	1,126,758	921,535
2 . Gross ticket sales per year.	\$27,065,524	\$1,280,983	\$29,519,049	\$29,519,049	\$29,418,993	\$25,841,977	\$16,902,142	\$25,212,936	\$19,132,173
3 . Number of attended events scheduled and serviced annually.	422	380	252	252	242	295	609	600	527

Continued

*Average hours *each* recreation center was open. 6 recreation centers for a total of 379 hours/week.

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Current and Past Eight Years

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Continued									
Social & Economic Development									
Mayor's Office of Economic Development									
1 . Number of Commerical Permits issued.	1,274	897	1,076	1,076	1,335	1,455	1,397	New Measure	New Measure
Working In Neighborhoods									
1 . Average number of housing rehabilitations per month.	25	18	4	4	24	27	23	23	20
2 . Average number of housing demolitions per month.	33	29	41	41	4	25	32	32	23
3 . Average number of voluntary compliance of code violations per month.	940	1,040	940	940	1,064	1,200	1,100	1,100	882
4 . Percent reduction of animals euthanized at Tulsa Animal Welfare (TAW).	2% decrease	8% increase	6% increase	6% increase	7% decrease	15% decrease	15% decrease	12% decrease	18.6% decrease
5 . Percent increase of live exits of animals from TAW.	6% increase	8% increase	4% increase	4% increase	5% increase	10% increase	10% increase	12% increase	1.6% increase
Planning and Economic Development									
1 . Average number of working days for plans review.	11	18	11	11	9	10	10	9	8
2 . Average number of calendar days to issue permits for commercial projects under \$1 million.	8	14	34	34	45	33	30	41	37

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Current and Past Eight Years

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Continued										
Public Works & Transportation										
Engineering Services										
1 .	Percent of capital projects designed, right-of-way easements acquired and utilities relocated within scheduled time frames.	56%	63%	52%	52%	83%	58%	51%	62%	62%
2 .	Percent of capital projects constructed within scheduled time frames.	92%	92%	93%	93%	100%	86%	97%	85%	93%
3 .	Percent of capital projects completed within appropriated budgets.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4 .	Change order percent for capital projects (State statute: Projects valued at: a) \$1,000,000 or less: 15% maximum; b) Above \$1,000,000: 10% maximum.	0.7%	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	8.0%	4.0%	0.5%
5 .	Percent of bid advertisements posted and updated in all locations.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Streets and Stormwater										
1 .	Average number of minutes it takes to respond to emergency street repair requests.	30 minutes	35 minutes	55 minutes	55 minutes	37 minutes	56 minutes	41 minutes	34 minutes	25 minutes
2 .	Average response time to traffic signal trouble call.	48 minutes	36 minutes	47 minutes	47 minutes	46 minutes	52 minutes	45 minutes	New Measure	New Measure
3 .	Average number of minutes it takes to respond to stormwater emergencies.	21 minutes	43 minutes	95 minutes	95 minutes	23 minutes	46 minutes	58 minutes	32 minutes	32 minutes
4 .	Percent of verified missed collections of refuse and recycling services.	0.07%	0.1%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	0.8%	<1%	0.1%
Water and Sewer										
1 .	Percent of customer service demand for treated water.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 .	Drinking water compliance rate (number of days in full compliance divided by 365 days).	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 .	Average number hours for water off per customer during emergency repairs.	5.03	15.9	5.65	5.65	6.18	5.3	4.83	5.11	4.91
4 .	Percent of on-site responses to sanitary sewer stoppage and overflow calls within two hours.	97.82%	98.6%	94.7%	94.7%	99.1%	99.9%	98.0%	98.0%	100%
Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority										
1 .	Number of fixed route accidents per 100k miles.	30	47	36	36	41	38	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
2 .	Number of lift program accidents per 100k miles.	28	29	9	9	17	10	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
3 .	Number of fixed route passengers per hour.	9	8	15	15	15	16	16	16	18.3
4 .	Number of lift program passengers per hour.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.1

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Current and Past Eight Years

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Continued									
Administrative and Support Services									
Elected Officials									
1 . Direct Staff time (Target 75%)	83%	78%	73%	73%	74%	67%	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Audit reports issued (Target 10)	13	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
Legal Department									
1 . Percent of reviews for prosecutions completed within two working days.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 . Percent of contracts completed within ten business days.	100%	97%	92%	92%	95%	94%	93%	93%	98%
Finance Department									
1 . Basis points over the treasury bill rate.	19	47	41	41	1	75	98	86	90
2 . City's Standard and Poor bond rating.	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
3 . City's Moody's Investor Service bond rating.	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹	Aa ¹
Information Technology									
1 . Annual and quarterly customer service rating (1-5).	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.9
2 . Percent of IT service tickets open past 30 days.	0.1%	2%	5%	5%	11%	8%	16%	2%	2%
3 . First contact resolution rate.	67%	59%	52%	52%	42%	47%	31%	47%	47%
Customer Care									
1 . Percent of calls answered within 45 seconds.	25%	44%	66%	66%	48%	47%	52%	56%	48%
2 . Average call abandonment percentage.	68%	24%	8%	8%	16%	17%	16%	16%	18%
3 . Customer service quality score percent for recorded and monitored calls.	92%	93%	92%	92%	82%	92%	94%	94%	94%
Asset Management Department									
1 . Percent of designated fleet availability.	92%	93%	94%	94%	93%	93%	93%	93%	94%
2 . Percent of parking meters that are operational per year.	100%	100%*	100%*	100%*	69%	77%	85%	85%	New Measure
3 . Percent of uptime for parking paystations.	93%	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
4 . Percent of direct labor hours dedicated to parking meter enforcement per year.	96%	93%	94%	94%	80%	77%	75%	100%	New Measure

Note: Data not available is indicated by a "-".

*New way of measuring since all parking meters are interchangeable with new system and app is available 24/7.

Source: [City of Tulsa](#)

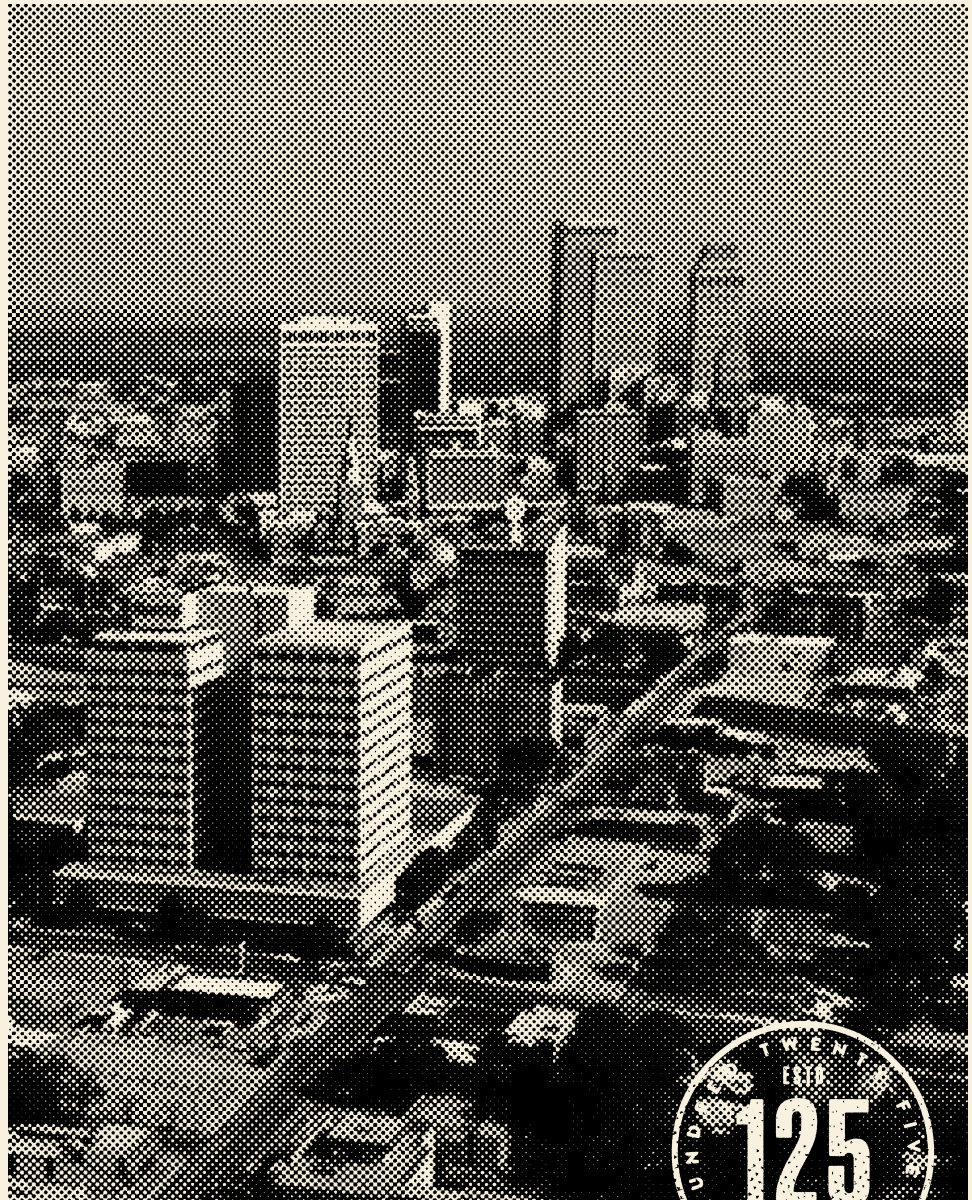
CITY OF TULSA
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY
WATER AND SEWER RATES
Current and Past Nine Years
(Residential - Inside City Limits)

Year	Water		Sewer	
	Monthly Base Rate	Rate per 1,000 Gallons	Monthly Base Rate	Rate per 1,000 Gallons
2022	6.38	4.31	8.80	9.36
2021	6.38	4.31	8.52	9.06
2020	6.38	4.31	8.27	8.80
2019	6.38	4.25	7.63	7.96
2018	6.19	4.13	7.00	7.30
2017	5.90	3.93	6.41	6.70
2016	5.51	3.64	5.88	6.15
2015	5.15	3.40	5.39	5.64
2014	4.81	3.18	4.91	5.14
2013	4.50	2.97	4.50	4.71

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

1985

125 Year Anniversary
Tulsa, Oklahoma



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
Year Ended: June 30, 2022

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

(Occasionally used throughout this report)

City	..City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
DPCU	..Discretely Presented Component Unit
EMSA	..Emergency Medical Services Authority
GAAP	..Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	..Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GFOA	..The Government Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada
GO	..General Obligation (bonds)
MERP	..Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan
MSA	..Metropolitan Statistical Area (of Tulsa)
MTTA	..Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority
PFPI	..Privately Financed Public Improvement
RMUA	..Regional Metropolitan Utility Authority
RPA	..River Parks Authority
TAIT	..Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust
TARE	..Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy
TDA	..Tulsa Development Authority
TAEO	..Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity
TIADT	..Tulsa International Airport Development Trust
TMUA	..Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority
TPA	..Tulsa Parking Authority
TPACT	..Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust
TPFA	..Tulsa Public Facilities Authority
TST	..Tulsa Stadium Trust

2022

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
**Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report**
Year Ended: June 30, 2022



Tulsa CITY OF
A New Kind of *Energy*.