

Total Vote on
Spavinaw
Water Bonds 7,659

For the Bonds	5,937
Against "	1,702
Majority	4,235

Tulsa, W. 111

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

SPAVINAW
LAKE

SURFACE AREA - 1637 ACRES
LENGTH - 3.45 MILES



AS BUILT

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates Consulting Engineers Tulsa, Oklahoma	Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile CEN Contract No. 129
---------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

Prepared by:
CITY OF TULSA FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Cost of Dam	\$1,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir	\$1,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway	\$2,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel	\$2,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe	\$3,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel	\$3,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$4,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$4,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$5,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$5,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$6,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$6,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$7,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Pipe and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel and Tunnel	\$7,500,000

CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD

Mayor:

G.T. BYNUM

Director of Finance:

CHRISTINA BASGALL, CPA, CPFO

Controller:

JENNIFER SHAMP, CPA

The Spavinaw Lake

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
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dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l



Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

AS BUILT

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM

GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile
CEN
Contract No. 129

CITY OF TULSA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
Year ended June 30, 2024

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Section 1: INTRODUCTORY SECTION

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles
Length of Spillway	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
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**CLEAR
AND COLD
DRINK-AS-COLD**



The Spavinaw Lake --

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Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

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City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT UPPER SPAVINAW DAM GENERAL MAP	Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile City of Tulsa Contract No. 129
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Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum



DATE:

December 20, 2024

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

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, 2024. 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, 2024. 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. With its temperate climate, the City experiences continually changing weather conditions during all four seasons of the year.

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 411,894 people. 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 1,044,757 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>Services</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
Economic development	Tulsa International Airport Development 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 City Council must adopt the budget each fiscal year at least seven days prior to July 1. A second year annual plan is approved by the Mayor and Council with the adopted budget. The adopted budget and the following year approved plan provide greater fiscal understanding to the process.

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

Tulsa has evolved over the years and now has a widely diversified economy. A few of the city's main industries are health care, manufacturing, energy, aerospace, banking, and education. The Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce reported recently that several of these sectors have disproportionately large concentrations of employment relative to the U.S. average. "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 times more concentrated than at the U.S. level." Many of these industries are located within the metro area due to the friendly cost of business and relatively low taxes. Over the last decade, many families and individuals have re-located to Tulsa and its suburbs from more expensive areas and find the low cost of living, especially as it relates to real estate, very attractive. This trend of in-migration from other states became even more pronounced during the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Based on the 2020 Census, the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (TMSA) is comprised of just over 1 million residents. The TMSA makes up roughly 26% of the state's total population. The population of the City itself was estimated to be 411,894 in 2024. Tulsa's economy remains vibrant and growing; it represents about 31% of Oklahoma's total economy.

Tulsa is home to several large corporations such as: QuikTrip, BOK Financial, ONEOK, and The Williams Companies. In fact, BOK has naming rights to the popular downtown arena known as the BOK Center. This venue has been attracting talented and successful musicians, sports teams, and entertainers since it opened its doors in 2008. Long regarded as a regional gem in culture and entertainment, the International Entertainment Buyers Association declared the BOK Center "US Arena of the Year" for three years in a row. In addition, the Brookings Institute recognized Tulsa as a top performer among US metro areas for Growth and Inclusion (economic growth as an outcome of regional planning). Sporting goods giant, Scheel's, opened one of its premier stores in October 2024 inside Tulsa's Woodland Hills Mall. It is expected to generate a lot of regional interest, economic activity, and tax revenue.

The latest data, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 2024, shows the Tulsa Metro area at 3.7% unemployment. This is a substantial improvement from 2020, when significant economic hardship was experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Tulsa Metro area's labor force remains resilient and growing, gaining 3.2% participants over the last year. Having one of the lowest average commute times in the nation, residents find driving around the metro area much more convenient compared to other similar sized cities.

Bond Ratings

In their report dated August 28, 2024, 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 August 29, 2024.

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 of 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 transfer payments. Local voters have continually validated this approach, approving mostly all of the GO bond and sales tax proposals since the elected officials adopted the formal Capital Improvements Planning process. For example, the recent sales tax programs (since 2014), which were 3 iterations of "Improve Our Tulsa" as well as "Vision Tulsa", were all approved by voters on first voting attempt.

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 10.0% of the General Fund estimated revenues for 2024. As a result of the June 2023 spring storm event, withdrawals from the General Fund operating reserve totaled \$14.6 million during 2024 and were necessary to cover estimated debris cleanup expenses. As reimbursements are received from government agencies for this federally declared disaster, the operating reserve will be replenished.

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 \$17.9 million in 2024.



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 past year. These projects provide enhancements for the general public with anticipated positive impacts on revenue and expenditure trends in the future.

- *Public safety communication center staff increase, mental health coordinator position, & public safety technology upgrades* – The housing, homelessness, and mental health task force continues its research into ways the City can be most helpful in addressing these community challenges. The City is addressing these through its economic development efforts and the Improve Our Tulsa program's Housing Initiatives. To promote efficiencies in mental health crisis responses, a Mental Health Coordinator position is funded in the FY24 budget. This position will coordinate City resources along with the city's non-profit partners to provide services efficiently and effectively to citizens in need during a mental health crisis.

- *Reorg of Engineering, Public Works, Water Sewer Departments, DCE & Emergency operations reserve funding* – The new Public Works Department will bring transportation planning, design, engineering, and project management into one cohesive team. Our new Water & Sewer Department will vertically integrate the planning, design, and engineering for water and sewer projects across the city. The biggest change comes with the establishment of the Department of City Experience. The Department of City Experience is mostly formed by taking many functions the City previously utilized and combining them into a more cohesive team. This includes the former Working in Neighborhoods Department, the Tulsa Planning Office, the Mayor's Office of Resilience and Equity, the special projects team in Engineering Services, and others. All these services will continue to be provided, now through the Department of City Experience. Additionally, this budget fully funds our 10% Emergency Operating Reserve and continues contribution to the Rainy-Day Fund, both existing to protect job stability and service delivery.

- *Animal welfare positions, code enforcement officers, multi-family housing* – This budget includes additional positions for Animal Welfare, including two additional Animal Control Officers, and additional Vet Tech, and a new Outreach Coordinator. The budget also funds a multi-family housing inspection program. This program is a collaboration between the Fire Department and Department of City Experience's code enforcement program and will add two fire Marshals and two Neighborhood Inspectors. These positions will work together to focus on the inspection of multi-family housing with the goal of addressing properties habitability issues or concerns with residents and property owners.

- *Pay increase and PD recruitment* – The Human Resource Department has recommended pay increases for each non-sworn employee group in line with market competition. Funding was allocated to implement all of these increases effective January 1st, 2024. Additionally, the City Council's supports of a signing bonus program for the Tulsa Police Department.



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, 2023. This was the 42nd 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 2024 annual budget document. This was the 29th 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennifer Shamp".

Jennifer Shamp, CPA
Controller

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "C. Basgall".

Christina Basgall, CPA, CPFO
Director of Finance

**CITY OF TULSA,
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
As of June 30, 2024**

MAYOR

G. T. Bynum

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Vanessa Hall-Harper	District 1
Jeannie Cue	District 2
Crista Patrick.....	District 3
Laura Bellis	District 4
Grant Miller	District 5
Christian Bengel	District 6
Lori Decter Wright	District 7
Phil Lakin, Jr.	District 8
Jayne Fowler	District 9

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Kimberly Madden

CHIEF OF STAFF

Blake Ewing

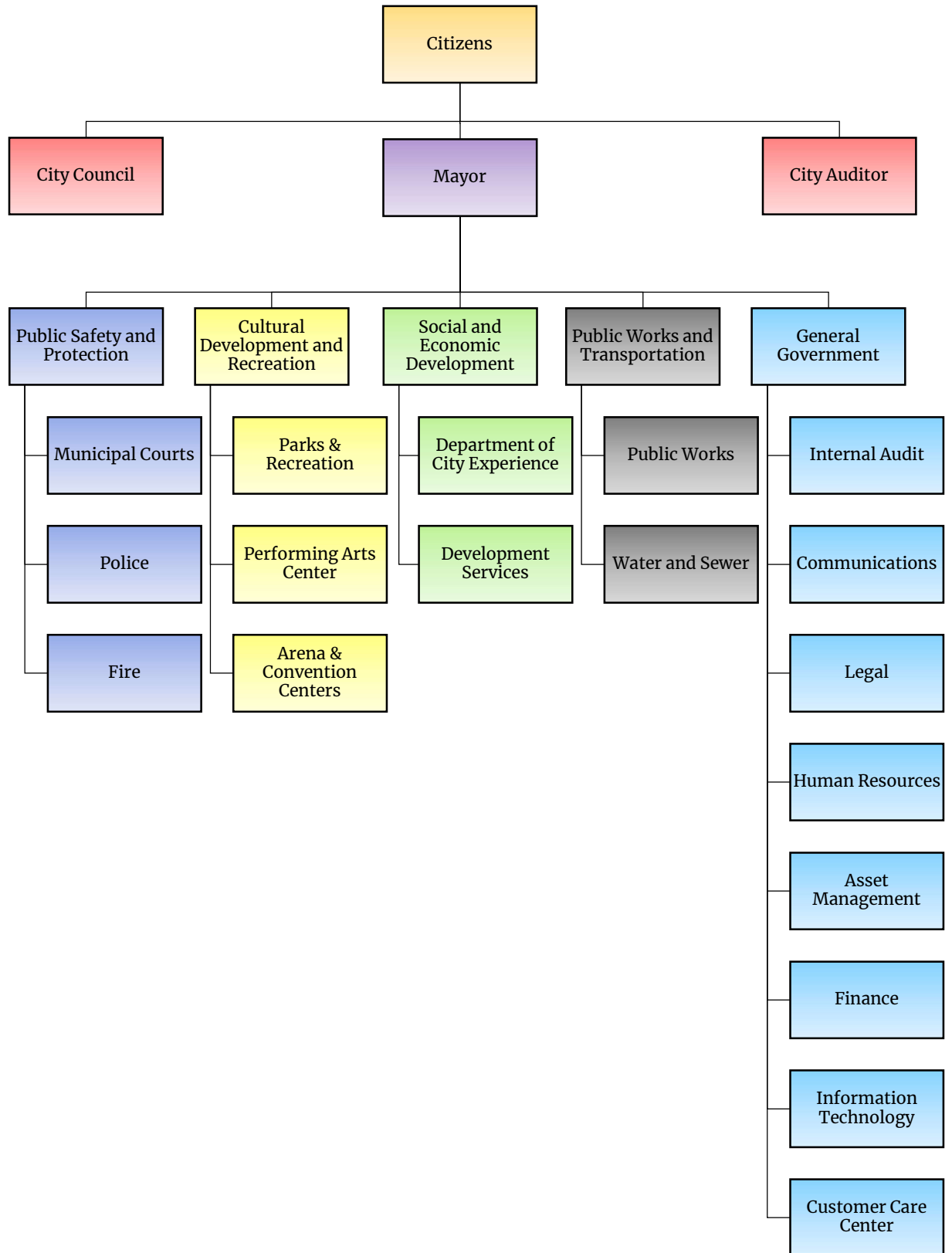
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Christy Basgall

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, 2023

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	400 Sq. Miles
Area of Spanicaw Lake	1800 Acres
Capacity of Spanicaw Lake	300,000,000 Gals.
Length of Tunnel	3500 Feet
Width of Tunnel	55 Feet
Height of Tunnel	300 Feet
Number of Tunnels	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

CLEAR AND GOLD

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City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

'AS BUILT'

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

GENERAL MAP

W. H. H. & Associates Consulting Engineers	Sheet 1/2" x 1 mile Date 1/28 Contract No. 10
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Independent Auditor's Report

RSM US LLP

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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%, 0.5% and 1.8% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of June 30, 2024. We did not audit the financial statements of the Tulsa Stadium Trust (TST), a blended component unit, which is both a major fund and 4.4%, 2.5%, and 0.7%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the business-type activities as of June 30, 2024. 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) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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.

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 12 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 and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM VS LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
December 20, 2024

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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, 2024. 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 2024, contain an implied reference to the fiscal year, such as "fiscal year 2024."

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at year end by \$3,007,721 (*net position*). Included as a component of net position is unrestricted net position with a deficit of \$12,536. This deficit results primarily from the net pension liability.
- The City's total net position increased \$230,490. Revenues and expenses increased \$119,271 and \$68,843, respectively, compared to the prior year.
- At the close of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$997,701, an increase of \$99,060 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 9% of this amount (\$89,730) 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 \$116,587, or approximately 31% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's long-term liabilities increased by \$43,924 during the current year primarily due to increase in pension liabilities of approximately \$35,781, offset by regular debt payments on bonds.
- The sales tax and use tax revenue increased \$6,279 due to the strong local economy. Investment income increased \$41,457 over the prior year in the City's governmental funds after recording a similar increase in the fair value of investments in the prior year.

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 eight 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, 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, 2024, the City's *combined* net position was \$3,008 million. Total assets and deferred outflows increased \$279 million or 6.7% while liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased \$48 million or 3.4%. The net position of Governmental activities increased 9.5% to \$2,371 million in 2024 from \$2,165 million in 2023. Net position of the Business-type activities was \$637 million in 2024 up 4.0% from \$612 million in 2023.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current and other assets	\$ 1,331,116	\$ 1,212,665	\$ 150,821	\$ 132,037	\$ 1,481,937	\$ 1,344,702
Capital assets	2,179,922	2,087,141	659,287	646,759	2,839,209	2,733,900
Total assets	3,511,038	3,299,806	810,108	778,796	4,321,146	4,078,602
Deferred outflows of resources	147,206	110,749	3,412	3,455	150,618	114,204
	3,658,244	3,410,555	813,520	782,251	4,471,764	4,192,806
Current and other liabilities	264,584	285,269	45,351	42,052	309,935	327,321
Long-term liabilities	902,247	859,862	116,514	114,975	1,018,761	974,837
Total liabilities	1,166,831	1,145,131	161,865	157,027	1,328,696	1,302,158
Deferred inflows of resources	120,321	100,302	15,026	13,115	135,347	113,417
	1,287,152	1,245,433	176,891	170,142	1,464,043	1,415,575
Net position:						
Net investment in capital						
assets	1,827,175	1,716,094	577,301	560,594	2,404,476	2,276,688
Restricted	599,942	569,160	15,839	14,521	615,781	583,681
Unrestricted	(56,025)	(120,132)	43,489	36,994	(12,536)	(83,138)
	\$ 2,371,092	\$ 2,165,122	\$ 636,629	\$ 612,109	\$ 3,007,721	\$ 2,777,231

The largest portion of the City's net position (80%) 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.

	Percent of Total	
Net position category:	2024	2023
Net investment in capital assets	80%	82%
Restricted	21%	21%
Unrestricted	-1%	-3%
	100%	100%

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

Changes in Net Position of the City of Tulsa – The City's net position increased \$230.5 million compared to the prior year increase of \$180 million. The Governmental activities and Business-type activities had an increase of \$206 million and \$24.5 million, respectively.

The City's total revenues increased 14.2% to \$961 million in 2024. Program revenue generated \$327 million, consisting of charges for services, federal and state grants, and capital grants/contributions, up from \$251.2 million in 2023. Charges for services increased \$19 million over the prior year attributable to revenue related to opioid settlements. Capital grants and contributions increased \$48 million primarily related to \$26 million for donations related to the Gilcrease museum, \$19.5 million for capital contributions from Air Force Plant 3 tenant and \$2.4 million donations for Tulsa Zoo.

Sales taxes, the largest revenue category, increased 0.8% to \$347 million in 2024 from \$344 million in 2023. Use taxes increased to \$69.4 million in 2024 from \$65.8 million in 2023 due to continued increases in collections from online retailers. Other revenues increased to \$91 million in 2024 due primarily to \$42 million of increased earnings on investments during the year compared to prior year.

Expenses for the primary government increased 10% or \$69 million to \$730.5 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 \$317 million, an increase of \$42.5 million (15.5%). The increase is primarily attributed to increased salaries and benefits, including pensions.
- Public works and transportation expenses increased \$18 million (17.4%) to \$119.9 million, primarily related to spring storm event in June 2023.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

	Changes in Net Position					
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 98,705	\$ 84,226	\$ 85,280	\$ 80,999	\$ 183,985	\$ 165,225
Operating grants/contributions	62,642	53,764	-	-	62,642	53,764
Capital grants/contributions	54,116	17,579	26,254	14,680	80,370	32,259
General revenues:						
Sales taxes	346,763	344,070	-	-	346,763	344,070
Property taxes	69,221	82,860	-	-	69,221	82,860
Franchise	28,043	32,224	-	-	28,043	32,224
Use tax	69,414	65,828	-	-	69,414	65,828
Lodging taxes	9,765	9,355	-	-	9,765	9,355
Intergovernmental revenue	19,739	13,991	-	-	19,739	13,991
Other	86,086	39,946	4,957	2,192	91,043	42,138
	<u>844,494</u>	<u>743,843</u>	<u>116,491</u>	<u>97,871</u>	<u>960,985</u>	<u>841,714</u>
Expenses:						
General government	90,963	83,706	-	-	90,963	83,706
Public safety & protection	316,926	274,382	-	-	316,926	274,382
Public works & transportation	119,905	102,140	-	-	119,905	102,140
Culture & recreation	36,674	33,860	-	-	36,674	33,860
Social & economic development	53,278	62,724	-	-	53,278	62,724
Interest on long-term debt	14,754	13,879	-	-	14,754	13,879
Stormwater	-	-	44,701	41,904	44,701	41,904
One Technology Center	-	-	11,031	11,538	11,031	11,538
Arena & Convention	-	-	34,335	29,628	34,335	29,628
Tulsa Stadium Trust	-	-	3,816	3,665	3,816	3,665
Golf courses	-	-	4,112	4,226	4,112	4,226
	<u>632,500</u>	<u>570,691</u>	<u>97,995</u>	<u>90,961</u>	<u>730,495</u>	<u>661,652</u>
Changes before transfers	211,994	173,152	18,496	6,910	230,490	180,062
Transfers	(6,024)	(4,415)	6,024	4,415	-	-
Change in Net position	205,970	168,737	24,520	11,325	230,490	180,062
Net position, beginning of year	2,165,122	1,996,385	612,109	600,784	2,777,231	2,597,169
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 2,371,092</u>	<u>\$ 2,165,122</u>	<u>\$ 636,629</u>	<u>\$ 612,109</u>	<u>\$ 3,007,721</u>	<u>\$ 2,777,231</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	\$ 90,963	\$ 40,101	\$ (50,862)
Public safety and protection	316,926	62,065	(254,861)
Public works & transportation	119,905	42,240	(77,665)
Culture & recreation	36,674	13,009	(23,665)
Social & economic development	53,278	58,048	4,770
Interest on debt	14,754	-	(14,754)
	<u>\$ 632,500</u>	<u>\$ 215,463</u>	<u>\$ (417,037)</u>

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

The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$632.5 million. A portion of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$99 million), or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$117 million). The remaining costs are covered by general revenues. Sales tax makes up the majority of general revenues or 56% in 2024. 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 to fund an economic stabilization reserve. Property taxes fund general obligation debt issued for capital improvements and judgment payments.

	General Revenues			
	2024	Percent of Total	2023	Percent of Total
Sales taxes	\$ 346,763	56%	\$ 344,070	58%
Property taxes	69,221	11%	82,860	14%
Franchise tax	28,043	4%	32,224	5%
Use tax	69,414	11%	65,828	11%
Other	115,590	18%	63,292	11%
	<u>\$ 629,031</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 588,274</u>	<u>100%</u>

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

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*).

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Cost
Arena & Convention	\$ 34,335	\$ 26,050	\$ (8,285)
One Technology Center	11,031	28,411	17,380
Golf Courses	4,112	3,955	(157)
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,816	228	(3,588)
Stormwater	44,701	52,890	8,189
	<u>\$ 97,995</u>	<u>\$ 111,534</u>	<u>\$ 13,539</u>

While program revenues are intended to support the business-type activities, transfers from the City augment these activities. The business-type activities received \$6,024 in transfers from the Governmental activities of the City. These transfers included:

- Capital transfers of \$4,197 for Stormwater Management improvements funded by the City's Sales tax and grant programs were offset by transfers of \$5,149 to the General Fund for payments in lieu of tax;
- \$1,500 to fund Arena and Convention Center for operations which was provided by City lodging taxes;
- \$2,283 of special assessment taxes used in connection with the ballpark located downtown.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

Governmental Funds reported a fund balance of \$997.7 million, up \$99 million or 11% from 2023. Approximately 9% 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 \$117.2 million in 2024 from \$117 million in 2023. Of this amount \$90.4 million represents unassigned fund balance and approximates 23.7% of General Fund expenditures compared to \$85.8 million and 24.6%, in 2023. The fund balance represents approximately 30.7% of expenditures compared to 33.6% in 2023. The change in fund balance can be attributed to the following:

- The General Fund's fund balance increased \$0.2 million to \$117.2 million, as expenditures increased 9.6% while revenues increased 6.5%. An increase of \$4.5 million in sales and use tax revenues and \$19.6 million increase in investment income lead the increases in revenues. Public safety expenses were the most significant driver of the expenditure increases, making up approximately 46% of the increase.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis, continued

- Tax revenues increased \$0.3 million due to slightly increased sales and use tax collections from stabilizing economic conditions. Investment income during the year of \$24.5 million was significantly higher than prior year investment income of \$4.8 million.
- Public safety expenditures increased \$15.3 million primarily due to an increase in personnel service costs resulting from a contractual salary increase. This, in turn, also led to an increase in pension payments made to the State and Fire pension plans on behalf of the City.

The remaining Governmental Funds' fund balance increased \$98.8 million, or 12.6% to \$880.5 million. The vast majority of fund balance is restricted (98.6%).

- The Debt Service Funds' fund balance decreased \$2.6 million or 3.5% to \$71.8 million primarily from a decrease of \$13.6 million in revenue from property taxes offset by a \$21.6 million decrease in debt service payments. The fund balance of the Debt service fund is restricted for debt service payments.
- The Bond Funds' fund balance increased \$46.9 million or 23.5% over 2023. The Bond Fund received \$110.6 million proceeds from the issuance of General Obligation Bonds. Capital expenditures in the Bond fund increased 17.7% or \$9.3 million from the prior year. This increase is primarily due to street improvement expenditures related to the Improve our Tulsa (IOT) program. The remaining fund balance of \$246.3 million is restricted for capital improvements.
- The Sales Tax Funds' fund balance increased \$15.9 million or 6.3% over 2023. Sales tax collections in 2024 increased \$0.3 million due to increased collections for Improve our Tulsa. Capital outlay decreased \$16.5 million due to the timing of progress on approved projects. Investment income increase in 2024 was \$8.9 million and was attributed to an increase in the rate of return on the City's investments. The fund balance of \$271 million in the sales tax fund is restricted for capital improvements.
- The Limited-Purpose Sales Tax Funds' fund balance decreased \$5.3 million over 2023. Sales tax collections increased \$0.6 million. Investment income increased \$3.5 million and was attributed to an increase in the rate of return on the City's investments. Capital outlay decreased \$22.7 million due to the timing and number of active capital projects. Debt service decreased \$2.4 million due to scheduled principal and interest payments. The fund balance of \$159.9 million is restricted for capital improvements and debt service.
- The Opioid Settlement Funds' fund balance increased \$6.7 million over 2023 and represents opioid settlement distributions received during the year. The fund balance is restricted for initiatives to remediate the impacts of opioid abuse.

Proprietary Funds Financial Analysis

Proprietary funds reported a combined net position of \$636.6 million compared to \$612.1 million in the prior year.

- The Stormwater Management fund had an operating income of \$2.3 million while receiving \$6.2 million in capital contributions and making \$5.1 million payments in lieu of taxes resulting in an increase of \$9.5 million in net position. The fund's net position of \$364 million is primarily (92.5%) invested in capital assets.
- One Technology Center fund's lease revenue of \$8.8 million represented a slight decrease of \$0.6 million from the prior year. The overall net position increased \$1.6 million to \$0.8 million.
- The Arena and Convention Center fund contributed revenue of \$26 million, an increase of \$0.1 million over the previous year. Expenses increased \$4.7 million primarily related to facility operator services due to transition of management. The \$8 million operating loss is partially offset by transfers in of \$1.5 million. The overall net position decreased \$5.7 million for the year, ending at \$189.7 million.
- The Tulsa Stadium Trust fund reported a loss of \$3 million prior to the \$2.3 million transfer from the City related to special assessments collected.

Budgetary Highlights

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

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The original 2024 General Fund budget adopted by the Mayor and City Council, along with carryover encumbrances, totaled \$407.6 million. The budget was balanced with revenue estimates of \$377.1 million and an expected use of fund balance of \$30.5 million. It was \$22.5 million or 5.8% more than the 2023 original budget. Taking into consideration the 2023 carry over encumbrances and budget amendments, the total authorized expenditure amount was \$424.7 million for fiscal year 2024.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights, continued

	Original Budget		Amended Budget		Budgetary Basis Actual		Variance	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$ 266,709	\$ 253,636	\$ 266,709	\$ 253,636	\$ 271,213	\$ 268,900	\$ 4,504	\$ 15,264
Licenses and permits	11,535	10,803	11,535	10,803	11,200	12,175	(335)	1,372
Intergovernmental	43,469	9,678	43,469	9,678	40,609	10,701	(2,860)	1,023
Charges for service	12,721	47,736	12,721	47,736	12,639	44,795	(82)	(2,941)
Fines and forfeitures	7,113	6,841	7,113	6,841	6,798	6,884	(315)	43
Investment income	5,330	2,893	5,330	2,893	11,206	7,917	5,876	5,024
Payments from component unit	21,666	19,613	21,666	19,613	21,809	21,520	143	1,907
Miscellaneous	3,845	3,687	3,845	3,687	4,225	4,415	380	728
Transfers In	4,752	3,514	4,752	3,514	4,772	3,514	20	-
	<u>\$ 377,140</u>	<u>\$ 358,401</u>	<u>\$ 377,140</u>	<u>\$ 358,401</u>	<u>\$ 384,471</u>	<u>\$ 380,821</u>	<u>\$ 7,331</u>	<u>\$ 22,420</u>
Expenses:								
General government	\$ 80,171	\$ 75,258	\$ 80,274	\$ 74,685	\$ 74,493	\$ 69,690	\$ (5,781)	\$ (4,995)
Public works and transportation	30,774	34,716	45,044	34,989	42,384	34,537	(2,660)	(452)
Social and economic development	19,617	14,268	20,534	14,808	18,994	13,523	(1,540)	(1,285)
Public safety and protection	220,045	204,115	222,774	210,881	214,775	205,668	(7,999)	(5,213)
Culture and recreation	27,342	24,327	26,405	25,074	25,529	24,327	(876)	(747)
Payments to component units	8,272	7,359	8,272	8,023	8,272	8,023	-	-
Transfers out	21,399	25,120	21,428	25,348	21,427	25,348	(1)	-
	<u>\$ 407,620</u>	<u>\$ 385,163</u>	<u>\$ 424,731</u>	<u>\$ 393,808</u>	<u>\$ 405,874</u>	<u>\$ 381,116</u>	<u>\$ (18,857)</u>	<u>\$ (12,692)</u>

2024 actual revenues of \$384.5 million exceeded the amended estimate by \$7.3 million or 1.9%. Increases in investment income (\$5.9 million) combined with Sales Tax (\$4.8 million) and Use Tax (\$4.5 million) were the largest categories causing actual revenues to be above the estimate. 2024 actual expenditures were \$405.9 million and were \$18.9 million under the authorized expenditure amount.

The 2024 amended budget reflects the total authorized expenditure amount which included budget amendments that increased the budget by \$18.5 million, appropriations for carry over encumbrances of \$9.8 million and the original budget of \$397.8 million.

The 2024 General Fund budget was amended eleven times during the year to address emerging needs and unforeseen costs. Significant adjustments included \$14.6 million for expenses related to the spring storm event in June 2023, \$1.6 million for the lockup facility and wireless services associated with the records court management project, and \$1.3 million to cover salary shortfalls resulting from overtime overages.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - At the end of 2024, the City had invested \$2.8 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 \$105 million, or 3.8% during the year (see Note 7 to the financial statements for additional detailed information regarding capital assets). General Obligation and Revenue Bond Programs provide funding for the increase in economic development projects and infrastructure street projects. Some significant projects include the Gilcrease Museum, Zink Lake and related improvements and the widening of Yale Avenue between 81st and 91st streets.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 564	\$ 564	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ 684	\$ 684
Works of Art	-	-	1	1	1	1
Buildings and improvements	274	230	482	479	756	709
Equipment	96	91	21	22	117	113
Infrastructure	962	952	-	-	962	952
Construction in progress	269	238	35	25	304	263
Right-to-use	15	12	-	-	15	12
	<u>\$ 2,180</u>	<u>\$ 2,087</u>	<u>\$ 659</u>	<u>\$ 647</u>	<u>\$ 2,839</u>	<u>\$ 2,734</u>

Long-term Liabilities - At year end, the City had \$722 million in general obligation and revenue bonds outstanding, an increase of 0.3% 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
General obligation bonds	\$ 432	\$ 384	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 432	\$ 384
Revenue bonds	188	235	102	101	290	336
Other long-term liabilities	430	382	21	20	452	402
	<u>\$ 1,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,001</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,122</u>

- General obligation bonds – The balance increased \$48 million. The scheduled debt service and premium amortization of \$65 million was offset by the issuance of General Obligation Bonds Series 2024 proceeds of \$113 million.
- Revenue Bonds – The balance decreased \$46 million during the year. Scheduled debt service of \$53 million was offset by the issuance of \$7 million in 2024 Capital Improvement Bonds.

Long-term Liabilities, continued

- Other long-term liabilities – The balance increased \$50 million during the year. The vast majority, \$35.8 million, is due to the increase in the City's net pension liability related to the City and State fire retirement system plans.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The area's annual average labor force increased 3.4% from 2022, adding 16,693 participants in 2023. Wage and Salary employment (total nonfarm employees) increased by 3.2%, contributing an additional 14,500 jobs. While the average unemployment rate for the Tulsa MSA held steady at just above 3% for most of 2023, it ended July 31, 2024, at 3.7%. This is still well below the target rate of 4.0%. The average weekly earnings of all private employees increased by 1.7% from July 2023 to July 2024, indicating continued economic stability. Inflation rates have continued to slow over the past 12 months, allowing the Federal Reserve to implement a 50 basis point rate cut in September 2024. Lower interest rates have traditionally been seen as a good sign for potential growth in the economy.

The Fiscal 2025 budget includes a 3% increase in both water and sewer rates, a 9% increase in solid waste rates, and a 15% increase in stormwater rates. These rate adjustments are essential to meet capital funding requirements and support debt service obligations, ensuring continued reliability and efficiency of city services.

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

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Section 2 (Cont'd.):

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles
Height of Dam	55 Feet
Width of Dam	300 Feet
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD



The Spavinaw Lake --

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile
C.N.
Contract No. 129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

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CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	Units
	Activities	Activities		
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 1,056,982	\$ 55,309	\$ 1,112,291	\$ 285,397
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	168	40,730	40,898	57,078
Investments	-	-	-	3,339
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	1,013
Receivables, net	196,178	14,044	210,222	68,416
Lease receivable	197	1,797	1,994	1,153
Prepaid expenses	1,656	411	2,067	8,712
Internal balances	3,514	(3,514)	-	-
Inventories	1,591	54	1,645	13,277
Other current assets	-	-	-	1,156
Current portion of notes receivable	-	-	-	553
Total current assets	1,260,286	108,831	1,369,117	440,094
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	34,615	34,615	184,145
Receivables, net	25,267	35	25,302	1,536
Lease receivable	3,709	7,340	11,049	37,596
Investments	-	-	-	2,418
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	16,573
Advances to component units	2,693	-	2,693	-
Net pension asset	5,715	-	5,715	-
Note receivable	-	-	-	5,965
Land held for resale, net	1,619	-	1,619	256
Equity interest in joint ventures	31,827	-	31,827	37,864
Nondepreciable capital assets	832,247	155,970	988,217	291,983
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,347,675	503,317	1,850,992	1,813,852
Total noncurrent assets	2,250,752	701,277	2,952,029	2,392,189
Total assets	3,511,038	810,108	4,321,146	2,832,283
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
OPEB related items	438	113	551	321
Pension related items	146,588	3,017	149,605	10,157
Deferred charge on refunding	180	282	462	7,510
Total deferred outflows of resources	147,206	3,412	150,618	17,988

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION, continued
June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	Units
	Activities	Activities		
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 59,554	\$ 9,753	\$ 69,307	\$ 41,695
Deposits	2,027	-	2,027	-
Unearned revenue	55,098	28,481	83,579	24,326
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	618
Current portion of long-term liabilities	147,905	7,117	155,022	52,511
Refundable deposits payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	14,951
Total current liabilities	264,584	45,351	309,935	134,101
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	2,075
Unearned revenue	-	317	317	-
Deposits subject to refund	-	40	40	281
Long-term liabilities	902,247	116,157	1,018,404	599,478
Total noncurrent liabilities	902,247	116,514	1,018,761	601,834
Total liabilities	1,166,831	161,865	1,328,696	735,935
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property tax revenue	83,839	-	83,839	8,066
Pension related items	32,062	1,019	33,081	8,545
OPEB related items	620	118	738	515
Lease related	3,800	8,916	12,716	36,347
Operator contribution	-	4,615	4,615	-
Gain on refunding	-	358	358	508
Total deferred inflows of resources	120,321	15,026	135,347	53,981
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,827,175	577,301	2,404,476	1,744,215
Restricted for:				
Economic stabilization reserve	18,315	-	18,315	-
Debt service	66,242	1,859	68,101	23,683
Capital projects	445,707	12,241	457,948	49,336
Police pension	5,715	-	5,715	-
Federal and state grants	11,161	-	11,161	-
Economic development	12,839	-	12,839	-
Transportation	10,732	-	10,732	-
Public safety	19,113	-	19,113	-
Opioid remediation	7,386	-	7,386	-
Other purposes	2,732	1,739	4,471	29,727
Unrestricted (deficit)	(56,025)	43,489	(12,536)	213,394
Total net position	\$ 2,371,092	\$ 636,629	\$ 3,007,721	\$ 2,060,355

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ended June 30, 2024
(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	\$ 90,963	\$ 40,101	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety and protection	316,926	12,737	45,147	4,181
Public works and transportation	119,905	-	3,396	38,844
Culture and recreation	36,674	2,079	126	10,804
Social and economic development	53,278	43,788	13,973	287
Interest on long-term debt	14,754	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	632,500	98,705	62,642	54,116
Business-type activities:				
Stormwater	44,701	46,086	-	6,804
Leasing	11,031	8,961	-	19,450
Arena & Convention	34,335	26,050	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,816	228	-	-
Golf Courses	4,112	3,955	-	-
Total business-type activities	97,995	85,280	-	26,254
Total primary government	\$ 730,495	\$ 183,985	\$ 62,642	\$ 80,370
Component units:				
Clean water and waste water systems	225,228	283,468	351	11,129
Refuse collection and disposal	34,984	35,582	-	-
Airport services	52,570	45,498	17,629	16,796
Social and economic development	15,728	8,203	951	-
Other component units	38,329	6,609	11,695	5,553
Total component units	\$ 366,839	\$ 379,360	\$ 30,626	\$ 33,478

General revenues:

Taxes:

Sales tax

Property tax

Franchise tax

Use tax

Lodging tax

Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted

Funding from primary government

Payments from component units

Unrestricted investment earnings

Miscellaneous

Gain on disposal of capital assets

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in Net position

Net position--beginning of year

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
\$ (50,862)	\$ -	\$ (50,862)	\$ -
(254,861)	-	(254,861)	-
(77,665)	-	(77,665)	-
(23,665)	-	(23,665)	-
4,770	-	4,770	-
(14,754)	-	(14,754)	-
(417,037)	-	(417,037)	-
-	8,189	8,189	-
-	17,380	17,380	-
-	(8,285)	(8,285)	-
-	(3,588)	(3,588)	-
-	(157)	(157)	-
-	13,539	13,539	-
(417,037)	13,539	(403,498)	-
			69,720
			598
			27,353
			(6,574)
			(14,472)
			76,625
346,763	-	346,763	893
69,221	-	69,221	5,317
28,043	-	28,043	-
69,414	-	69,414	-
9,765	-	9,765	-
19,739	-	19,739	-
-	-	-	16,242
23,045	-	23,045	-
56,705	4,447	61,152	24,698
4,409	460	4,869	3,016
1,927	50	1,977	532
(6,024)	6,024	-	-
623,007	10,981	633,988	50,698
205,970	24,520	230,490	127,323
2,165,122	612,109	2,777,231	1,933,032
\$ 2,371,092	\$ 636,629	\$ 3,007,721	\$ 2,060,355

CITY OF TULSA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	American Rescue Plan Act	Opioid Settlements	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 93,854	\$ 70,995	\$ 259,485	\$ 267,412	\$ 151,677	\$ 54,427	\$ 9,560	\$ 120,189	\$ 1,027,599
Receivables, net	43,237	88,175	-	6,652	12,572	-	27,671	42,721	221,028
Lease receivable	3,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,906
Inventories	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Advances to other funds	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Advances to component units	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326
Other current assets	1,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,504
Total assets	\$ 143,094	\$ 159,170	\$ 259,485	\$ 274,064	\$ 164,249	\$ 54,427	\$ 37,231	\$ 162,910	\$ 1,254,630
Liabilities									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17,510	-	13,222	3,462	4,336	1,783	-	10,890	51,203
Deposits subject to refund	2,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027
Unearned revenue	484	-	-	-	-	52,644	-	1,970	55,098
Total liabilities	20,021	-	13,222	3,462	4,336	54,427	-	12,860	108,328
Deferred inflows of resources									
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	87,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,405
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	119
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,275	8,682
Lease related	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,800
Unavailable revenue - long-term receivables	1,686	-	-	-	-	-	27,671	19,238	48,595
Total unavailable revenue	5,893	87,405	-	-	-	-	27,671	27,632	148,601
Fund balances									
Nonspendable	593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593
Restricted	-	71,765	246,263	270,602	159,913	-	7,386	112,507	868,436
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,674	6,674
Assigned	26,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	3,894	32,268
Unassigned (deficit)	90,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	(657)	89,730
Total fund balances	117,180	71,765	246,263	270,602	159,913	-	9,560	122,418	997,701
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 143,094	\$ 159,170	\$ 259,485	\$ 274,064	\$ 164,249	\$ 54,427	\$ 37,231	\$ 162,910	\$ 1,254,630

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	2,172,621
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	4,599
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	3,514
Land held for resale	1,619
Deferred OPEB outflows	398
Deferred pension outflows	146,006
Investment in joint venture is not reported in the funds	31,827
Deferred charge on debt refunding	180
Accrued interest payable	(4,885)
Deferred pension inflows	(31,167)
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	3,566
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental and long-term receivables	57,277
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	119
Deferred OPEB inflows	(549)
Net pension asset	5,715
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	(423,796)
Unamortized bond premium	(11,488)
Revenue bonds	(182,160)
Lease liability	(4,674)
Compensated absences	(41,781)
Arbitrage rebate payable	(4,485)
Other post employment benefits liability	(2,286)
Net pension liability	(334,279)
Judgments	(12,647)
Unamortized bond discount	147
Governmental activities net position	\$ 2,371,092

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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Limited-Purpose Sales Tax	American Rescue Plan Act	Opioid Settlements	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues									
Sales tax	\$ 189,626	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,855	\$ 76,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,619	\$ 346,763
Property tax	-	69,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,353
Franchise tax	21,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,297	28,043
Use tax	58,954	-	-	-	10,460	-	-	-	69,414
Lodging tax	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,570	9,765
Special assessment tax	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,782	6,842
Charges for services	15,260	-	-	-	-	-	7,026	12,616	34,902
Intergovernmental revenues	41,689	-	-	-	-	14,478	-	29,804	85,971
Fines and forfeitures	6,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	6,832
Investment income	24,475	-	-	12,068	7,267	-	-	6,838	50,648
Licenses, permits and fees	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,198
Program income from grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021	2,021
Payments from component units	21,809	-	60	-	-	-	-	137	22,006
Miscellaneous	1,105	1	-	239	155	-	-	31,690	33,190
Total revenues	392,855	69,354	60	55,162	94,545	14,478	7,026	143,468	776,948
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government	53,221	410	-	86	1,460	-	-	2,329	57,506
Public safety and protection	246,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,516	291,981
Public works and transportation	30,037	-	733	-	-	-	-	5,588	36,358
Culture and recreation	24,037	-	-	36	143	-	-	3,800	28,016
Social and economic development	19,123	-	-	-	-	7,746	265	23,300	50,434
Capital and operating funding to component units	8,325	-	-	2,240	-	-	-	10,707	21,272
Capital outlay	-	-	62,192	50,935	39,234	6,644	-	13,820	172,825
Debt service:									
Principal	290	63,633	-	1,150	43,835	-	-	-	108,908
Interest	75	10,291	-	58	8,612	-	-	-	19,036
Total expenditures	381,573	74,334	62,925	54,505	93,284	14,390	265	105,060	786,336
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	11,282	(4,980)	(62,865)	657	1,261	88	6,761	38,408	(9,388)
Other financing sources (uses)									
Transfers in	4,772	-	-	15,322	-	-	-	8,431	28,525
Transfers out	(16,650)	-	(830)	(929)	(6,578)	(88)	-	(9,706)	(34,781)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	830	-	-	870	-	-	-	-	1,700
Bond issuance	-	-	110,620	-	-	-	-	-	110,620
Premium on bonds issued	-	2,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,384
Total other financing sources (uses)	(11,048)	2,384	109,790	15,263	(6,578)	(88)	-	(1,275)	108,448
Net change in fund balances	234	(2,596)	46,925	15,920	(5,317)	-	6,761	37,133	99,060
Fund balances, beginning of year, as previously reported	116,946	74,361	199,338	254,682	165,230	-	-	88,084	898,641
Change within financial reporting entity (nonmajor to major)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,799	(2,799)	-
Fund balances, beginning of year, as adjusted	116,946	74,361	199,338	254,682	165,230	-	2,799	85,285	898,641
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 117,180	\$ 71,765	\$ 246,263	\$ 270,602	\$ 159,913	\$ -	\$ 9,560	\$ 122,418	\$ 997,701

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, 2024
(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	\$ 99,060
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	172,608
Capital contributions	7,681
Depreciation and amortization expense	(86,286)
	<u>94,003</u>
The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets:	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	663
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(1,539)
Capital assets transferred to organizations outside the reporting entity	(3,242)
Capital assets transferred to internal service funds	(100)
	<u>(4,218)</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	(110,620)
Premium on bond issuance	(2,384)
Payment of bond principal	105,135
Lease liability payments	1,440
	<u>(6,429)</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	(336)
Amortization of premium and discount on bond issuance	6,113
Amortization of deferred gain on debt refunding	(102)
Change in compensated absences liability	(3,895)
Change in arbitrage rebate liability	(2,732)
Change in tort claims and judgments liability	178
Net pension asset	(8,805)
Net pension liability	(36,388)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	37,645
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(4,971)
Total OPEB liability	169
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	(170)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(107)
	<u>(13,401)</u>
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities do not provide current financial resources in governmental funds:	
Gain from investment in joint venture	6,303
	<u>6,303</u>
Some revenues which are unavailable in the governmental funds represent accrual based revenue in the entity-wide statements:	
Intergovernmental revenue	3,609
Long-term receivables	28,233
Property Tax	(132)
Special assessment revenue	28
	<u>31,738</u>
The net revenue of internal service funds is reported within governmental activities:	
Change in net position of internal service funds	(1,012)
Internal balances resulting from the elimination of internal service fund revenues	(74)
	<u>(1,086)</u>
Change in net position - statement of activities	\$ 205,970

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2024
(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	
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,696	\$ 5,249	\$ 13,087	\$ 680	\$ 3,597	\$ 55,309	\$ 29,383
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	584	1,654	34,046	4,446	-	40,730	168
Receivables, net	5,301	258	8,459	1	25	14,044	417
Leases receivable	-	1,555	-	131	111	1,797	-
Advances to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	618
Prepaid expenses	-	-	370	-	41	411	152
Inventories, net	1	-	-	-	53	54	1,511
Total current assets	38,582	8,716	55,962	5,258	3,827	112,345	32,249
Noncurrent assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	26,803	4,471	1,738	1,603	-	34,615	-
Receivables, net	35	-	-	-	-	35	-
Lease receivable	-	3,659	-	2,651	1,030	7,340	-
Advances to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,749
Nondepreciable capital assets	99,745	4,136	9,930	2,841	39,318	155,970	70
Depreciable capital assets, net	254,469	35,886	162,564	22,947	27,451	503,317	7,231
Total noncurrent assets	381,052	48,152	174,232	30,042	67,799	701,277	9,050
Total assets	419,634	56,868	230,194	35,300	71,626	813,622	41,299
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
OPEB related items	84	29	-	-	-	113	40
Deferred charge on refunding	-	282	-	-	-	282	-
Pension related items	2,366	651	-	-	-	3,017	582
Total deferred outflow of resources	2,450	962	-	-	-	3,412	622
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,028	796	4,321	65	543	9,753	3,466
Unearned revenue	-	41	28,440	-	-	28,481	-
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,574
Current portion of long-term liabilities	3,058	2,616	510	795	138	7,117	1,082
Total current liabilities	7,086	3,453	33,271	860	681	45,351	11,122
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Unearned revenue	-	-	317	-	-	317	-
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,230
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Deposits subject to refund	-	40	-	-	-	40	-
Long-term liabilities	50,047	47,785	2,210	16,013	102	116,157	9,817
Total noncurrent liabilities	50,047	47,825	2,527	16,013	102	116,514	25,234
Total liabilities	57,133	51,278	35,798	16,873	783	161,865	36,356
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES							
Deferred gain on refunding	-	358	-	-	-	358	-
Pension related items	916	103	-	-	-	1,019	895
OPEB related items	105	13	-	-	-	118	71
Lease related	-	5,237	-	2,558	1,121	8,916	-
Operator contribution	-	-	4,615	-	-	4,615	-
Total deferred inflow of resources	1,021	5,711	4,615	2,558	1,121	15,026	966
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)							
Net investment in capital assets	336,691	(7,903)	171,401	10,583	66,529	577,301	7,301
Restricted for:							
Debt service	311	1,548	-	-	-	1,859	-
Capital projects	8,189	4,052	-	-	-	12,241	-
Other purposes	-	-	-	1,739	-	1,739	-
Unrestricted	18,739	3,144	18,380	3,547	3,193	47,003	(2,702)
Total net position	\$ 363,930	\$ 841	\$ 189,781	\$ 15,869	\$ 69,722	640,143	\$ 4,599
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(3,514)	
Net position of business-type activities						\$ 636,629	

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, 2024
(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	\$ 45,930	\$ 8,818	\$ 26,004	\$ 228	\$ 4,074	\$ 85,054	\$ 25,904
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,203
Workers compensation premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,329
Other	156	24	46	-	-	226	43
	<u>46,086</u>	<u>8,842</u>	<u>26,050</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>4,074</u>	<u>85,280</u>	<u>53,479</u>
Operating expenses							
Salaries and wages	17,139	2,297	-	-	-	19,436	7,113
Materials and supplies	1,207	150	958	-	-	2,315	11,323
Services and charges	13,736	4,171	22,495	781	3,588	44,771	7,953
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,190
Insurance claims and premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,103
Depreciation and amortization	11,724	1,453	10,693	2,200	1,894	27,964	477
Other operating expense	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
	<u>43,806</u>	<u>8,071</u>	<u>34,146</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>5,507</u>	<u>94,511</u>	<u>56,159</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>2,280</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>(8,096)</u>	<u>(2,753)</u>	<u>(1,433)</u>	<u>(9,231)</u>	<u>(2,680)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)							
Investment income (loss)	2,312	796	702	480	157	4,447	1,109
Interest expense	(802)	(1,574)	(189)	(835)	(5)	(3,405)	-
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	49	-	1	-	-	50	-
Intergovernmental revenue	558	-	-	-	-	558	4
Contributions	-	-	385	75	-	460	-
Other, net	(174)	-	-	-	21	(153)	223
	<u>1,943</u>	<u>(778)</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>(280)</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>1,336</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>4,223</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(7,197)</u>	<u>(3,033)</u>	<u>(1,260)</u>	<u>(7,274)</u>	<u>(1,344)</u>
Capital contributions	6,246	-	-	-	19,450	25,696	-
Transfers in	4,197	1,564	1,500	2,283	1,629	11,173	332
Transfers out	(5,149)	-	-	-	-	(5,149)	-
	<u>5,294</u>	<u>1,564</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,283</u>	<u>21,079</u>	<u>31,720</u>	<u>332</u>
Change in net position	<u>9,517</u>	<u>1,557</u>	<u>(5,697)</u>	<u>(750)</u>	<u>19,819</u>	<u>24,446</u>	<u>(1,012)</u>
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year	354,413	(716)	195,478	16,619	49,903		5,611
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 363,930</u>	<u>\$ 841</u>	<u>\$ 189,781</u>	<u>\$ 15,869</u>	<u>\$ 69,722</u>		<u>\$ 4,599</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						74	
Change in net position of business-type activities						<u>\$ 24,520</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, 2024
(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	\$ 45,255	\$ 4,554	\$ 26,783	\$ 328	\$ 4,069	\$ 80,989	\$ 19,306
Receipts from interfund charges for services	355	4,386	-	-	-	4,741	34,171
Payments to suppliers and for claims	(9,822)	(6,069)	(22,448)	(796)	(3,622)	(42,757)	(41,972)
Payments to employees	(16,456)	(2,023)	-	-	-	(18,479)	(7,139)
Payments to other funds for services provided	(3,674)	-	-	-	-	(3,674)	-
Receipts from related entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	655
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	15,658	848	4,335	(468)	447	20,820	5,021
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Non-capital contributions from facilities operator	-	-	475	-	-	475	-
Principal paid on revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(610)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Transfers from other funds	-	1,001	1,500	-	75	2,576	-
Transfers (to) from other funds	(5,149)	-	-	-	-	(5,149)	-
Proceeds from insurance reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(5,149)	1,001	1,975	-	75	(2,098)	(418)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(11,645)	-	(698)	(1,123)	(1,559)	(15,025)	(317)
Intergovernmental revenue received	363	-	-	-	-	363	-
Principal paid on debt	(1,775)	(2,475)	(515)	(760)	(136)	(5,661)	-
Interest paid on debt	(936)	(1,590)	(197)	(839)	(5)	(3,567)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(119)	-	1	-	-	(118)	4
Proceeds from issuance of debt	7,207	-	-	-	-	7,207	-
Proceeds from financing activities	-	-	-	139	-	139	-
Capital contributions from facilities operator	-	-	315	-	-	315	-
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	4,197	563	-	2,283	1,554	8,597	332
Bond issuance costs	(142)	-	-	-	-	(142)	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(2,850)	(3,502)	(1,094)	(300)	(146)	(7,892)	19
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Interest received	2,427	792	692	339	152	4,402	1,066
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,427	792	692	339	152	4,402	1,066
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,086	(861)	5,908	(429)	528	15,232	5,688
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	49,997	12,235	42,963	7,158	3,069	115,422	23,863
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 60,083	\$ 11,374	\$ 48,871	\$ 6,729	\$ 3,597	\$ 130,654	\$ 29,551
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the Statement of Net Position:							
Cash and cash equivalents	32,696	5,249	13,087	680	3,597	55,309	29,383
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	27,387	6,125	35,784	6,049	-	75,345	168
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60,083	\$ 11,374	\$ 48,871	\$ 6,729	\$ 3,597	\$ 130,654	\$ 29,551
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities							
Operating income (loss)	2,280	771	(8,096)	(2,753)	(1,433)	(9,231)	(2,680)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:							
Depreciation and amortization	11,724	1,453	10,693	2,200	1,894	27,964	477
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	(458)	1,809	(1,992)	100	-	(541)	(88)
(Increase) decrease in advance	-	-	-	-	1,060	1,060	670
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	155	(233)	-	-	-	(78)	916
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	1,295	(1,719)	574	81	-	231	6,529
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	-	(31)	3,156	-	(57)	3,068	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	329	430	-	-	-	759	(1,366)
Increase (decrease) in other post employment benefits	(49)	(2)	-	-	-	(51)	(34)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	382	(1,630)	-	(96)	(1,017)	(2,361)	597
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 15,658	\$ 848	\$ 4,335	\$ (468)	\$ 447	\$ 20,820	\$ 5,021
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:							
Capital contributions of capital assets	\$ 6,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,450	\$ 25,696	\$ -
Capital acquisitions in accounts payable and retainage payable	\$ 1,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,981	\$ -

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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan	Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,514	\$ 2,790
Contributions receivable	1,720	-
Investment income receivable	673	-
Investments at fair value:		
US Government obligations	44,653	-
Corporate obligations	12,768	-
Common stock	43,811	-
Foreign obligations	1,368	-
Mutual funds	444,736	-
Real estate funds	51,485	-
Timber	15,560	-
Total assets	<u>629,288</u>	<u>2,790</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>6,159</u>	<u>66</u>
Total liabilities	<u>6,159</u>	<u>66</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Pensions	623,129	-
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	-	2,724
Total net position	<u>\$ 623,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,724</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 28,447	\$ -
Plan members	13,386	-
	<u>41,833</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment Income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	54,543	-
Interest	5,948	-
Dividends	910	-
	<u>61,401</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: investment expense	(1,830)	-
Net investment income	<u>59,571</u>	<u>-</u>
Miscellaneous	-	879
Total additions	<u>101,404</u>	<u>879</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits	49,168	-
Refunds of contributions	1,797	-
Administrative expense	578	-
Other	-	1,675
Total deductions	<u>51,543</u>	<u>1,675</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	49,861	(796)
Net position, beginning of year	<u>573,268</u>	<u>3,520</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 623,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,724</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 222,148	\$ 19,807	\$ 17,998	\$ 14,617	\$ 10,827	\$ 285,397
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	36,204	-	3,054	13,067	4,753	57,078
Investments	-	-	-	-	3,339	3,339
Investments - restricted	-	-	1,013	-	-	1,013
Receivables, net	37,954	4,441	14,213	8,247	3,561	68,416
Lease receivable	91	-	798	264	-	1,153
Inventories	10,252	2	1,734	-	1,289	13,277
Current portion of notes receivable	-	-	-	60	493	553
Prepaid expenses	252	-	8,460	-	-	8,712
Other current assets	-	-	303	-	853	1,156
	306,901	24,250	47,573	36,255	25,115	440,094
Noncurrent assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	123,106	-	59,016	1,009	1,014	184,145
Investments	-	-	2,418	-	-	2,418
Investments - restricted	-	-	16,573	-	-	16,573
Advances to primary government	-	-	1	-	-	1
Receivables, net	556	-	939	-	41	1,536
Lease receivable	496	-	27,223	9,877	-	37,596
Notes receivables	-	-	-	3,030	2,935	5,965
Land held for resale, net	-	-	-	-	256	256
Equity interest in joint ventures	37,864	-	-	-	-	37,864
Nondepreciable capital assets	112,419	748	164,878	9,502	4,436	291,983
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,519,058	7,650	236,824	25,823	24,497	1,813,852
	1,793,499	8,398	507,872	49,241	33,179	2,392,189
Total assets	2,100,400	32,648	555,445	85,496	58,294	2,832,283
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Deferred charge on refunding	422	-	7,088	-	-	7,510
Pension related items	6,355	442	1,025	957	1,378	10,157
OPEB related items	294	27	-	-	-	321
Total deferred outflow of resources	7,071	469	8,113	957	1,378	17,988
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,937	2,109	7,283	1,404	1,962	41,695
Unearned revenue	-	-	23,395	50	881	24,326
Current portion of long-term liabilities	42,436	352	8,838	538	347	52,511
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	618	-	618
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	14,856	-	95	-	-	14,951
	86,229	2,461	39,611	2,610	3,190	134,101
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	1,749	326	2,075
Deposits subject to refund	-	-	-	54	227	281
Long-term liabilities, net	411,421	6,323	138,673	31,527	11,534	599,478
	411,421	6,323	138,673	33,330	12,087	601,834
Total liabilities	497,650	8,784	178,284	35,940	15,277	735,935
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Property tax revenue	180	-	-	6,309	1,577	8,066
Pension related items	4,557	273	1,342	113	2,260	8,545
OPEB related items	471	44	-	-	-	515
Lease related	549	-	26,430	9,365	3	36,347
Deferred gain on refunding	508	-	-	-	-	508
Total deferred inflow of resources	6,265	317	27,772	15,787	3,840	53,981
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	1,399,125	8,398	279,596	30,147	26,949	1,744,215
Restricted for:						
Debt service	19,917	-	805	2,961	-	23,683
Capital projects	-	-	46,133	476	2,727	49,336
Other purposes	-	-	8,706	14,340	6,681	29,727
Unrestricted	184,514	15,618	22,262	(13,198)	4,198	213,394
Total net position	\$ 1,603,556	\$ 24,016	\$ 357,502	\$ 34,726	\$ 40,555	\$ 2,060,355

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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust	Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
PROGRAM EXPENSES						
Clean water and waste water systems	\$ 225,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,228
Refuse collection and disposal	-	34,984	-	-	-	34,984
Airport services	-	-	52,570	-	-	52,570
Social and economic development	-	-	-	15,728	-	15,728
Other	-	-	-	-	38,329	38,329
Total program expenses	225,228	34,984	52,570	15,728	38,329	366,839
PROGRAM REVENUES						
Charges for services						
Clean water and waste water systems	283,468	-	-	-	-	283,468
Refuse collection and disposal	-	35,582	-	-	-	35,582
Airport services	-	-	45,498	-	-	45,498
Social and economic development	-	-	-	8,203	-	8,203
Other	-	-	-	-	6,609	6,609
Total charges for service	283,468	35,582	45,498	8,203	6,609	379,360
Operating grants and contributions						
Clean water and waste water systems	351	-	-	-	-	351
Airport services	-	-	17,629	-	-	17,629
Social and economic development	-	-	-	951	-	951
Other	-	-	-	-	11,695	11,695
Total operating grants and contributions	351	-	17,629	951	11,695	30,626
Capital grants and contributions						
Clean water and waste water systems	11,129	-	-	-	-	11,129
Airport services	-	-	16,796	-	-	16,796
Other	-	-	-	-	5,553	5,553
Total capital grants and contributions	11,129	-	16,796	-	5,553	33,478
Total program revenues	294,948	35,582	79,923	9,154	23,857	443,464
Net Program revenues (expenses)	69,720	598	27,353	(6,574)	(14,472)	76,625
GENERAL REVENUES						
Taxes:						
Sales taxes	-	-	-	825	68	893
Property taxes	477	-	-	4,502	338	5,317
Funding from primary government	-	-	-	1,898	14,344	16,242
Investment earnings (loss)	16,393	1,181	4,694	1,400	1,030	24,698
Miscellaneous	-	-	60	2,145	811	3,016
Gain on disposal of capital assets	443	89	-	-	-	532
Total general revenues	17,313	1,270	4,754	10,770	16,591	50,698
Change in net position	87,033	1,868	32,107	4,196	2,119	127,323
Net position--beginning of year	1,516,523	22,148	325,395	30,530	38,436	1,933,032
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,603,556	\$ 24,016	\$ 357,502	\$ 34,726	\$ 40,555	\$ 2,060,355

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, 2024:

GASB Statement No. 100 – Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62 – The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period.

As a result of this statement, changes within the financial reporting entity resulted in adjustments to current year beginning fund balance to reflect the reclassification of the Opioid Settlements Fund from a nonmajor governmental fund in fiscal year 2023 to a major governmental fund in fiscal year 2024. These changes are only a result of meeting the quantitative thresholds for major funds.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 \$31,827. During the year the City transferred \$6,240 to EMSA from the medical services fee program. Complete financial statements for EMSA can be obtained from EMSA's Chief Financial Officer, 1417 North Lansing, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106.

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 \$37,864 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.).

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).

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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

Opioid Settlement Fund accounts for monies received from opioid lawsuit settlements (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.

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, was 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 account for employee health benefits, risk management services, vehicle and equipment services, print services and financing.

3. Fiduciary Funds – are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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	\$	23,543
Business Type Activities		211
Net Increase in Fair Value	\$	<u>23,754</u>

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

3. Accounts Receivable, Taxes Receivable, Settlements 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, revenues are reported net of \$358 of uncollectible amounts in the governmental activities and \$269 in the business-type activities.

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.

Settlements receivable represent amounts due related to opioid litigation that has been settled. Settlement receivables are expected to be paid over the next 15 years per settlement terms.

Notes receivable represent loans made to developers by TDA and TAO 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.

	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
Streets	25 years	100
Bridges	50 years	100

The City has right-to-use assets, including buildings, equipment and land recorded based on lease contracts. Right-to-use assets are recognized at the leased commencement date and present the City's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. These right-to-use assets are recorded at the initial value of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease, and plus any initial indirect costs that are ancillary to place the asset into service. Right-to-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

10. 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 10.0% 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

11. 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 \$444,938. 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."

12. 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 \$18,315.

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 five 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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, lodging 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, 0.45% is placed into Sales Tax Funds and is restricted for capital improvements, 0.805% is placed into the Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund and is restricted for debt service on indebtedness issued for capital projects and capital improvements, 0.26% is placed into a Special Revenue fund and is restricted for public safety use, 0.085% is placed into a Special Revenue fund and is restricted for street maintenance and public transportation, 0.05% is placed into a the Economic Stabilization fund to fund a reserve for economic stabilization.

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.

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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 \$833 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 \$9,320.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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
\$ 7,433	General Fund	MTTA	Operating subsidy
4,401	Vision Transportation Sales Tax	MTTA	Operating subsidy
602	City, various funds	TMUA	For capital acquisitions
1,388	Sales Tax Fund	MTTA	For capital acquisitions
2,510	Economic Development Fund	TPACT	Operating subsidy
1,898	City, various funds	TAEO	Program support
1,468	City, various funds	TMUA	Utility services
245	City, various funds	TARE	Refuse services
19,469	TMUA	General Fund	Payments in lieu of taxes
2,340	TARE	General Fund	Payments in lieu of taxes
1,090	TDA	City	Capital contributions
6,590	TMUA	General Fund	Indirect costs
5,202	TMUA	Equipment Management	Equipment maintenance
1,148	TARE	General Fund	Indirect costs
1,479	TARE	Equipment Management	Equipment maintenance

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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.

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

Workers' Compensation fund – This fund has a deficit fund balance of \$402. The City will continue to set fees in amounts sufficient to fund current expenditures to eliminate the deficit.

Office Services fund – This fund has a deficit fund balance of \$47. The City will continue to set fees in amounts sufficient to fund current expenditures to eliminate the deficit.

2. 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 11.8%. 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, 2024, the City had three active agreements which resulted in a total tax abatement of \$39 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

2. Tax Abatements

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the City abated sales taxes totaling \$401 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
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.	\$ 353
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.	\$ 48
West Highlands Plaza	To develop certain real property near 6161 S. 33rd W. Ave. for the redevelopment, operation and maintenance of a fully utilized retail general merchandise shopping center with improvements totaling an estimated \$302.	60% from every two cents (\$0.02) of the sales tax revenue stream not to exceed abatement of \$150.	\$ -

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), and pledged securities of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) serve 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, 2024, 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	\$ 199,132	1.00	17.7%	--	--	Level 1
Federal Farm Credit Bank securities	134,272	1.12	11.9%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Bank securities	320,873	1.42	28.4%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities	180,312	2.05	16.0%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	94,313	1.59	8.4%	Aaa	AA	Level 2
Municipal obligations	2,668	1.06	0.2%	Aaa	Aaa	Level 2
Municipal obligations	1,483	0.34	0.1%	--	--	Level 2
Municipal obligations	30,155	0.55	2.7%	Aa	Aa	Level 2
	<u>963,208</u>					
Investments measured at NAV:						
Money market mutual funds	<u>158,000</u>	0.00	14.0%	Aaa	AA	
Investments measured at amortized cost:						
Property tax judgments	<u>6,776</u>	<u>1.39</u>	0.6%	--	--	N/A
	<u>\$ 1,127,984</u>	<u>1.20</u>				
Pooled Portfolio Investments reported in:						
Governmental activities	\$ 835,776					
Business-type activities	43,858					
Fiduciary funds	4,155					
Component units	235,055					
Organizations not in reporting entity	<u>9,140</u>					
	<u>\$ 1,127,984</u>					

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

Non- Pooled Investments – Primary Government:

The City had no non-pooled investments at June 30, 2024.

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	
	Standard & Poors/Moody's				Rating Not	Total
	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa	A/A	BB/Ba	Available	
Government mortgage backed securities	\$ 21,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,015
Corporate bonds	-	108	6,378	2,877	274	9,637
Asset backed securities	786	290	-	-	1,393	2,469
Commercial mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	662	662
Foreign obligations	-	-	596	772	-	1,368
Domestic fixed income mutual funds ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	8,355	8,355
	<u>\$ 21,801</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 6,974</u>	<u>\$ 3,649</u>	<u>\$ 10,684</u>	<u>\$ 43,506</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, 2024 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	\$ 23,638	11.04	Level 1
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp securities	8,835	8.04	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	9,347	8.14	Level 2
Government National Mortgage Association securities	2,833	7.43	Level 2
Equity mutual funds	66,434	n/a	Level 1
Foreign equity mutual funds	89,095	n/a	Level 1
Corporate obligations	12,768	10.28	Level 2
Foreign obligations	1,368	6.41	Level 2
Common Stock	43,811	n/a	Level 1
Investments measured by fair value levels:	<u>258,129</u>		
Investments measured by NAV:			
Equity mutual funds	253,040	n/a	
Foreign equity mutual funds	27,812	n/a	
Domestic fixed income mutual funds	8,355	n/a	
Real Estate funds	51,485	n/a	
Timber Limited Partnership	15,560	n/a	
Investments measured by NAV:	<u>356,252</u>	9.90	
	<u><u>\$ 614,381</u></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.

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	Opioid Settlements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Current receivables, net:									
Interest receivable	\$ 2,374	\$ -	\$ 970	\$ 632	\$ -	\$ 613	\$ 4,589	\$ 101	\$ 4,690
Taxes receivable	37,891	88,369	5,682	11,940	-	7,181	151,063	-	151,063
Accounts receivable	5,588	-	-	-	-	710	6,298	316	6,614
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-	14,794	14,794	-	14,794
Donations and private grants	-	-	-	-	-	15,430	15,430	-	15,430
Settlements receivable	-	-	-	-	6,404	-	6,404	-	6,404
	45,853	88,369	6,652	12,572	6,404	38,728	198,578	417	198,995
Less: Allowance for uncollectible	(2,616)	(194)	-	-	-	(7)	(2,817)	-	(2,817)
	<u>\$ 43,237</u>	<u>\$ 88,175</u>	<u>\$ 6,652</u>	<u>\$ 12,572</u>	<u>\$ 6,404</u>	<u>\$ 38,721</u>	<u>\$ 195,761</u>	<u>\$ 417</u>	<u>\$ 196,178</u>
Noncurrent receivables:									
Donations and private grants	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Settlements receivable	-	-	-	-	21,267	-	21,267	-	21,267
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,267</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,267</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,267</u>

The City is the recipient of various private grants and donations. Approximately \$19,224 of donations for the benefit of the Gilcrease Museum expansion are expected to be received through 2029. \$15,224 are classified as current and \$4,000 are classified as noncurrent.

Settlement receivables includes amounts expected as a result of multiple opioid lawsuit settlements. Amounts due from these settlements are expected to be received through 2039.

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	\$ 212	\$ 47	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 270
Utility receivable	5,084	-	-	-	-	5,084
Accounts receivable, gross	112	211	8,459	1	14	8,797
	5,408	258	8,459	1	25	14,151
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(107)	-	-	-	-	(107)
	<u>\$ 5,301</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>	<u>\$ 8,459</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 14,044</u>
Noncurrent receivables, net:						
Interest receivable	35	-	-	-	-	35
	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>

Note 4. Receivables, continued

	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	\$ 1,008	\$ 87	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ 11	\$ 1,219
Interest receivable - restricted	-	-	-	-	23	23
Taxes receivable	180	-	-	7,517	1,664	9,361
Accounts receivable	408	-	2,163	617	352	3,540
Utility receivable	36,936	4,520	-	-	-	41,456
Due from other governments	-	-	12,073	-	1,511	13,584
	<u>38,532</u>	<u>4,607</u>	<u>14,236</u>	<u>8,247</u>	<u>3,561</u>	<u>69,183</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(578)	(166)	(23)	-	-	(767)
	<u>\$ 37,954</u>	<u>\$ 4,441</u>	<u>\$ 14,213</u>	<u>\$ 8,247</u>	<u>\$ 3,561</u>	<u>\$ 68,416</u>
Noncurrent receivables:						
Accounts receivable	-	-	939	-	-	939
Interest receivable	556	-	-	-	41	597
	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 939</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>\$ 1,536</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	\$ 6,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255	\$ 7,170	\$ 13,440	\$ 3,210	\$ 16,650	\$ 16,650
Capital acquisitions payable	-	13,222	3,462	4,336	1,498	2,479	24,997	-	24,997	24,997
Accrued payroll	11,495	-	-	-	30	1,241	12,766	247	13,013	13,013
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4,885	4,894
	<u>\$ 17,510</u>	<u>\$ 13,222</u>	<u>\$ 3,462</u>	<u>\$ 4,336</u>	<u>\$ 1,783</u>	<u>\$ 10,890</u>	<u>\$ 51,203</u>	<u>\$ 3,466</u>	<u>\$ 54,669</u>	<u>\$ 59,554</u>

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Other Enterprise Funds	Total
Accounts payable	\$ 1,488	\$ 589	\$ 4,280	\$ 4	\$ 543	\$ 6,904
Capital acquisitions payable	1,981	-	-	-	-	1,981
Accrued payroll	286	78	-	-	-	364
Accrued interest	273	129	41	61	-	504
	<u>\$ 4,028</u>	<u>\$ 796</u>	<u>\$ 4,321</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 543</u>	<u>\$ 9,753</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
Accounts payable	\$ 3,898	\$ 2,109	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,702	\$ 10,666
Capital acquisitions payable	19,795	-	4,827	-	-	24,622
Accrued payroll	2,269	-	310	118	260	2,957
Accrued interest	2,975	-	380	95	-	3,450
	\$ 28,937	\$ 2,109	\$ 7,283	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,962	\$ 41,695

Note 6. Interfund Transactions

Primary government interfund receivables and payables consist of the following:

	Advances To Other Funds	Advances From Other Funds	Purpose
187	General Fund	Office Services	To provide cash flow
<u>\$ 187</u>			

	Advances To Component Units	Advances From Primary Government	Purpose
326	General Fund	MTTA	To provide cash flow
2,367	TPFA Internal Service Fund	TAE0	To finance debt refunding
<u>\$ 2,693</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	Bond Fund	Sales Tax Fund	Limited Purpose Sales Tax	ARPA	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Stormwater Management Fund	Governmental Activities Capital Assets
Governmental Funds:									
Major Funds:									
General Fund	\$ 4,772	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,726	\$ 3,046	\$ -
Sales Tax Funds	15,322	11,324	-	-	3,000	-	-	998	-
Nonmajor Funds	8,431	4,251	830	-	2,245	-	-	1,105	-
Total Governmental Funds	<u>28,525</u>	<u>15,575</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>5,149</u>	<u>-</u>
Internal Service Funds	332	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	100
Enterprise Funds:									
Stormwater Management Fund	4,197	-	-	-	-	-	4,197	-	-
One Technology Center	1,564	1,000	-	476	-	88	-	-	-
Arena & Convention Center	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	2,283	-	-	-	-	-	2,283	-	-
Nonmajor enterprise funds	1,629	75	-	221	1,333	-	-	-	-
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>11,173</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>7,980</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 40,030</u>	<u>\$ 16,650</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>\$ 6,578</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 9,706</u>	<u>\$ 5,149</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

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 2024, significant transfers include the following: 1) \$3,046 on-going transfer from the Stormwater Management Fund to the General Fund for payments in lieu of franchise taxes, 2) \$11,324 one-time transfer from the General Fund to the Sales tax fund including \$8,000 to address inflationary impact of already budgeted equipment and to implement recommendations from a study of the City's operating capital needs and \$3,324 for Fire department capital, 3) \$3,572 from the General Fund to a nonmajor special development fund for city-wide facility condition assessments, 4) \$929 from the Sales Tax Fund to various funds for capital projects, 5) \$3,000 from the Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund to the Sales tax Fund for various departmental equipment needs, 6) \$2,245 from the Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund to nonmajor grant funds for pedestrian bridge and related improvements at Zink Lake 7) \$1,500 on-going transfer from the Economic Development Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund to subsidize Cox Convention Center operations in the Arena & Convention Center Fund, and 8) \$2,283 on-going transfer from the nonmajor governmental fund, Tulsa Stadium Improvement District, to the Tulsa Stadium Trust for debt service and capital improvements.

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	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 55,522	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,522
Land - Infrastructure use	508,117	26	-	508,143
Construction in progress:				
General government	141,361	94,215	(77,827)	157,749
Infrastructure	96,375	71,144	(56,686)	110,833
Total construction in progress	237,736	165,359	(134,513)	268,582
Total nondepreciable capital assets	801,375	165,385	(134,513)	832,247
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	139,770	48,475	(15)	188,230
Buildings	270,685	6,514	-	277,199
Equipment	276,499	22,855	(10,604)	288,750
Street network	3,812,307	66,314	-	3,878,621
Bridge network	56,660	2,898	-	59,558
Right-to-use Buildings	12,860	3,157	(610)	15,407
Right-to-use Equipment	1,102	-	-	1,102
Right-to-use Land	454	-	-	454
Total depreciable capital assets	4,570,337	150,213	(11,229)	4,709,321
Total capital assets	5,371,712	315,598	(145,742)	5,541,568
Accumulated depreciation / amortization:				
Land improvements	(67,966)	(3,853)	15	(71,804)
Buildings	(112,466)	(6,763)	-	(119,229)
Equipment	(185,297)	(16,464)	9,112	(192,649)
Street network	(2,894,561)	(57,020)	-	(2,951,581)
Bridge network	(22,078)	(2,066)	-	(24,144)
Right-to-use Buildings	(1,114)	(542)	610	(1,046)
Right-to-use Equipment	(1,029)	(74)	-	(1,103)
Right-to-use Land	(60)	(30)	-	(90)
Total accumulated depreciation / amortization	(3,284,571)	(86,812)	9,737	(3,361,646)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,285,766	63,401	(1,492)	1,347,675
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,087,141	\$ 228,786	\$ (136,005)	\$ 2,179,922

The reductions to construction in progress includes \$3,242 in contributions to outside entities for capital improvements paid by the City.

Note 7. Capital Assets, continued

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 120,014	\$ 249	\$ -	\$ 120,263
Works of Art	1,028	101	-	1,129
Construction in progress	24,967	29,441	(19,830)	34,578
Total nondepreciable assets	<u>146,009</u>	<u>29,791</u>	<u>(19,830)</u>	<u>155,970</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	461,465	24,010	-	485,475
Buildings	376,897	4,400	-	381,297
Parking garage	4,273	-	-	4,273
Equipment	75,969	1,504	(414)	77,059
Right-to-use Equipment	640	-	-	640
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>919,244</u>	<u>29,914</u>	<u>(414)</u>	<u>948,744</u>
Total capital assets	<u>1,065,253</u>	<u>59,705</u>	<u>(20,244)</u>	<u>1,104,714</u>
Accumulated depreciation / amortization				
Land improvements	(199,900)	(12,940)	-	(212,840)
Buildings	(161,842)	(12,191)	-	(174,033)
Parking garage	(1,952)	(164)	-	(2,116)
Right-to-use Equipment	(281)	(141)	-	(422)
Equipment	(54,519)	(2,528)	1,031	(56,016)
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(418,494)</u>	<u>(27,964)</u>	<u>1,031</u>	<u>(445,427)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>500,750</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>503,317</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 646,759</u>	<u>\$ 31,741</u>	<u>\$ (19,213)</u>	<u>\$ 659,287</u>

Note 7. Capital Assets, continued

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land, easements and other	\$ 194,763	\$ 2,680	\$ (700)	\$ 196,743
Water rights	9,594	-	-	9,594
Artwork	561	225	-	786
Construction in progress	84,286	105,794	(105,220)	84,860
Total nondepreciable capital assets	<u>289,204</u>	<u>108,699</u>	<u>(105,920)</u>	<u>291,983</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	2,586,015	104,774	(236)	2,690,553
Buildings	432,273	3,929	-	436,202
Equipment	201,324	25,132	(3,047)	223,409
Right-to-use Building	254	5	-	259
Right-to-use Equipment	2,150	-	-	2,150
Right-to-use Land	2,977	154	-	3,131
Right-to-use Subscriptions	1,107	366	(111)	1,362
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>3,226,100</u>	<u>134,360</u>	<u>(3,394)</u>	<u>3,357,066</u>
Total capital assets	<u>3,515,304</u>	<u>243,059</u>	<u>(109,314)</u>	<u>3,649,049</u>
Accumulated depreciation / amortization:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	(1,072,553)	(48,685)	180	(1,121,058)
Buildings	(265,501)	(10,502)	-	(276,003)
Equipment	(135,264)	(12,663)	3,465	(144,462)
Right-to-use Building	(91)	(84)	-	(175)
Right-to-use Equipment	(470)	(276)	-	(746)
Right-to-use Land	(180)	(120)	-	(300)
Right-to-use Subscriptions	(327)	(143)	-	(470)
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(1,474,386)</u>	<u>(72,473)</u>	<u>3,645</u>	<u>(1,543,214)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>1,751,714</u>	<u>61,887</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>1,813,852</u>
Component unit capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,040,918</u>	<u>\$ 170,587</u>	<u>\$ (105,669)</u>	<u>\$ 2,105,835</u>

Depreciation expense is charged to functional activities as follows:

Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
General government	\$ 3,441	Stormwater Management	\$ 11,724	TMUA	\$ 46,275
Public safety and protection	12,003	One Technology Center	1,453	TARE	927
Public works and transportation	66,182	Arena & Convention Center	10,693	Tulsa Airports	18,934
Social and economic development	285	Tulsa Stadium Trust	2,200	TAE0	1,555
Culture and recreation	4,901	Other	1,894	Other	4,782
	<u>\$ 86,812</u>		<u>\$ 27,964</u>		<u>\$ 72,473</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 Workers Compensation 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	2024	2023
Claims liability at beginning of year	\$ 26,752	\$ 25,216
Current year claims and changes in estimates	4,605	5,787
Claims payments	(4,114)	(4,251)
Claims liability at end of year	27,243	26,752
Tort Claims Liability		
Claims liability at beginning of year	2,901	1,580
Current year claims and changes in estimates	6,033	2,014
Claims payments	(1,726)	(693)
Claims liability at end of year	7,208	2,901
Total claims and judgment liability	\$ 34,451	\$ 29,653

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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,715	\$ 5,715
Net Pension Liability	126,893	233,844	-	360,737
Deferred Outflows of Resources	12,478	82,343	54,784	149,605
Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,462	13,983	12,636	33,081
Pension Expense	17,494	43,461	15,381	76,336

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	2,628
Retirees and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	2,238
Inactive members entitled to but	
not yet receiving a benefit	1,556
	<u>6,422</u>

5. Contributions - The contribution requirements of active members and the participating employers are established by City ordinance. Plan members are required to contribute 8.0% of covered compensation to the Plan. The City is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the system, which is 17.0% of covered compensation. During the year the City contributed \$14,026 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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
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 10.5%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

8. Net Pension Liability (for MERP):

Total pension liability	\$ 880,015
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>(623,129)</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 256,886</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>70.8%</u>

The total pension liability was determined using an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2024 rolled forward from the valuation date to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 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	42.0019%	\$ 107,896
Business type activities	7.3949%	18,997
Component units	39.2610%	100,856
Organizations not in reporting entity	11.3422%	29,137
	<u>100.0000%</u>	<u>\$ 256,886</u>

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

Valuation date	January 1, 2024
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.

10. 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	\$ 363,572	\$ 256,886	\$ 167,844
Primary Government	\$ 179,593	\$ 126,893	\$ 82,910

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 \$17,494. At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 8,185	\$ -
Assumption Change	-	1,332
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	4,212
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,293	918
	<u>\$ 12,478</u>	<u>\$ 6,462</u>

The deferred outflows 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 3.92 to 4.2. 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	
2025	\$ (161)
2026	10,814
2027	(2,542)
2028	(2,095)
	<u>\$ 6,016</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, 2023, 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, 2024, was 14% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 9%. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$9,135 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 37.8% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$23,468 to the Firefighters System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2024.

4. Pension Liabilities, Pension Asset, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2024, the City reported a liability of \$233,844 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2023, the City's proportion was 18.1239%, an increase of 3.6992% from the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$43,461. At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 27,811	\$ 297
Assumption Change	-	375
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	15,426	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	29,971	13,311
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,135	-
	<u>\$ 82,343</u>	<u>\$ 13,983</u>

\$9,135 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, 2025.

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 4.42 to 5.33 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)
2025	\$ 16,620
2026	7,781
2027	31,637
2028	3,187
	<u>\$ 59,225</u>

5. Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2023 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	9.49%
Fixed income	20%	International equity	11.55%
Real estate and other	18%	Fixed income	5.80%
	<u>100%</u>	Real estate	8.48%
		Other investments	6.47%

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
- 36.0% effective July 1, 2021
- 37.8% 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	\$ 304,708	\$ 233,844	\$ 174,582

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, 2024, was 13% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 8%. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 14.7% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$9,549 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$9,576 to the Police System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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, 2024, the City reported an asset of \$5,715 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2023, the City's proportion was 18.7119%, an increase of 0.6050% from the prior year.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$15,381. At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 15,644	\$ 881
Assumption Change	-	10,667
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	28,314	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,277	1,088
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,549	-
	<u>\$ 54,784</u>	<u>\$ 12,636</u>

\$9,549 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, 2025.

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 5.51 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	
2025	\$ 5,432
2026	260
2027	22,102
2028	4,991
2029	(186)
	<u>\$ 32,599</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, 2023, 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, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2022.

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	5.11%
Fixed Income	20%	International equity	8.93%
Real Estate and other investments	15%	Private equity/debt	9.02%
	<u>100%</u>	Fixed Income	3.16%
		Real Estate	5.04%

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.

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)	\$ 53,955	\$ (5,715)	\$ (56,236)

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>.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

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 96.72% of the OPEB liability. Other organizations, not in the reporting entity account for the remaining 3.28%. 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. Generally employees are eligible for membership in the Plan if they retire from the City on or after age 60 with 5 years of service or with age and service totaling 80 points. Coverage ceases upon eligibility of the member for Medicare. Spousal eligibility is the same timeframe as the employee. Surviving spouses are not eligible to continue coverage after the death of the retiree or active employee eligible to retire. Spousal coverage ends at the earlier of their or their spouse's (the retiree's) attainment of age 65. 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	51
Active employees	1,839
	<u>1,890</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 \$5,081 was measured as of June 30, 2024 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as January 1, 2024. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2024.

Proportionate share and OPEB liability reported in:

Governmental activities	48.49%	\$ 2,464
Business type activities	9.45%	480
Component units	38.78%	1,970
Organizations not in reporting entity	3.28%	167
		<u>\$ 5,081</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	January 1, 2024
Inflation rate	2.5%
Current year healthcare cost trend rate	7.0%
Annual reduction of healthcare cost trend rate	0.1 - 0.6%
Ultimate annual healthcare cost trend rate	4.04%

Twenty-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-2021

The actuarial assumptions used were based on an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending February 29, 2024.

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 4.21 percent and 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, 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 4.21% discount rate and if the discount rate was decreased 1% to 3.21% and if the discount rate was increased 1% to 5.21%:

	1% Decrease 3.21%	Discount Rate 4.21%	1% Increase 5.21%
Plan	\$ 5,505	\$ 5,081	\$ 4,698
Primary Government	\$ 3,190	\$ 2,944	\$ 2,722

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 7.0% decreasing to an ultimate trend of 4.0%. It also presents the total OPEB liability if the healthcare cost rate trend was decreased to 6.0% decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 3.0% as well as if the trend rate was increased to 8.0% decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 5.0%:

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Assumption	1% Increase
Plan	\$ 4,606	\$ 5,081	\$ 5,631
Primary Government	\$ 2,669	\$ 2,944	\$ 3,263

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 \$339. At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 334	\$ 152
Assumption Change	91	539
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	126	47
	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 738</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	
2025	\$ 103
2026	(99)
2027	(74)
2028	(54)
Thereafter	(63)
	<u>\$ (187)</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 \$8,116 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 \$8,324 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	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 374,476	\$ 110,620	\$ (61,300)	\$ 423,796	\$ 56,969
Revenue bonds	229,120	-	(44,445)	184,675	47,820
Other long-term liabilities	382,417	210,834	(162,944)	430,307	43,116
Premium on debt issuance - GO bonds	9,327	2,384	(3,306)	8,405	-
Discount on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	(165)	-	18	(147)	-
Premium on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	5,958	-	(2,842)	3,116	-
Total governmental activities	1,001,133	323,838	(274,819)	1,050,152	147,905
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds	99,285	6,925	(5,525)	100,685	5,915
Discount on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	(377)	25	(2)	(354)	-
Premium on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	1,687	284	(315)	1,656	-
Other long-term liabilities	20,494	9,920	(9,127)	21,287	1,202
Total business-type activities	121,089	17,154	(14,969)	123,274	7,117
Total primary government	\$ 1,122,222	\$ 340,992	\$ (289,788)	\$ 1,173,426	\$ 155,022
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS					
Revenue bonds:					
TAIT	\$ 138,798	\$ -	\$ (8,072)	\$ 130,726	\$ 8,422
TMUA	170,410	64,345	(20,505)	214,250	24,200
TAE0	26,970	-	(240)	26,730	320
Discount on debt issuance - TMUA	(144)	(603)	9	(738)	-
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	3,787	2,470	(1,197)	5,060	-
Premium on debt issuance - TAIT	2,835	-	(498)	2,337	-
Discount on debt issuance - TAE0	(260)	-	28	(232)	-
	342,396	66,212	(30,475)	378,133	32,942
General obligation bonds - TMUA	2,539	-	(980)	1,559	911
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	24	-	(14)	10	-
	2,563	-	(994)	1,569	911
Promissory notes - TMUA	159,162	899	(13,161)	146,900	13,380
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	3,550	-	(341)	3,209	-
	162,712	899	(13,502)	150,109	13,380
Lease liability	7,054	397	(827)	6,624	602
Subscription liability	697	564	(623)	638	292
Compensated absences	7,625	5,308	(5,369)	7,564	4,267
Other post-employment benefits liability	2,217	182	(429)	1,970	117
Net pension liability	113,904	28,913	(37,726)	105,091	-
Arbitrage rebate liability	-	291	-	291	-
Total discretely presented component units	\$ 639,168	\$ 102,766	\$ (89,945)	\$ 651,989	\$ 52,511

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 advance 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.

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	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities								
General obligation bonds:								
Series 2013A, Refunding	\$ 23,746	2025	2.50%	\$ 3,261	\$ -	\$ (1,714)	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,547
Series 2014A, Refunding	15,875	2025	3.0%	3,744	-	(1,334)	2,410	1,300
Series 2015A, Refunding	41,198	2027	2.0-2.5%	12,346	-	(3,197)	9,149	3,117
Series 2016	57,000	2036	3.0%	39,000	-	(3,000)	36,000	3,000
Series 2017	78,000	2037	3.0-4.0%	57,475	-	(4,105)	53,370	4,105
Series 2020	90,000	2026	5.0%	54,000	-	(18,000)	36,000	18,000
Series 2021	102,950	2031	0.5-2.0%	102,950	-	(12,800)	90,150	12,800
Series 2022A, Refunding	52,020	2031	2.0-3.0%	37,020	-	(17,150)	19,870	3,600
Series 2022	64,680	2031	3.0%	64,680	-	-	64,680	9,500
Series 2024A	63,670	2032	0.5-4.0%	-	63,670	-	63,670	-
Series 2024B	46,950	2032	0.5-4.0%	-	46,950	-	46,950	-
				374,476	110,620	(61,300)	423,796	56,969
Premium on debt issuance				9,327	2,384	(3,306)	8,405	-
				383,803	113,004	(64,606)	432,201	56,969
Revenue bonds:								
Capital Improvements - 2021	4,315	2028	1.250-2.0%	3,125	-	(610)	2,515	615
Capital Improvements - 2017	115,300	2032	3.0%	78,805	-	(7,790)	71,015	7,990
Capital Improvements - 2018	118,100	2031	4.0%	92,795	-	(9,205)	83,590	11,660
Capital Improvements - 2019	113,895	2025	5.0%	54,395	-	(26,840)	27,555	27,555
				229,120	-	(44,445)	184,675	47,820
Discount on debt issuance				(165)	-	18	(147)	-
Premium on debt issuance				5,958	-	(2,842)	3,116	-
				234,913	-	(47,269)	187,644	47,820
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				38,668	27,615	(23,790)	42,493	27,226
Total other post-employment benefits liability				2,668	286	(490)	2,464	145
Net pension liability				306,718	166,406	(131,384)	341,740	-
Lease liability				2,957	3,157	(1,440)	4,674	1,252
Arbitrage rebate liability				1,753	2,732	-	4,485	3,563
Claims and judgments				29,653	10,638	(5,840)	34,451	10,930
				382,417	210,834	(162,944)	430,307	43,116
Total governmental activities				\$ 1,001,133	\$ 323,838	\$ (274,819)	\$ 1,050,152	\$ 147,905
Business-type activities								
Revenue bonds:								
Capital Improvements - 2008	\$ 16,000	2027	6.069%	\$ 3,235	\$ -	\$ (515)	\$ 2,720	\$ 510
Capital Improvements - 2020	24,150	2035	3.0%	19,785	-	(1,500)	18,285	1,525
Capital Improvements - 2023	8,325	2043	3.5-4.0%	8,325	-	(275)	8,050	285
Capital Improvements - 2024	6,925	2044	4.0-5.0%	-	6,925	-	6,925	245
Lease Revenue Bonds 2017A, Refunding	34,185	2038	3.0-4.0%	34,185	-	-	34,185	-
Lease Revenue Bonds 2017B, Refunding	25,465	2029	3.0-3.10%	16,200	-	(2,475)	13,725	2,555
Improvement District - 2013, Tax-exempt	19,355	2039	4.60%	14,515	-	(640)	13,875	670
Improvement District - 2013, Taxable	3,950	2039	6.00%	3,040	-	(120)	2,920	125
				99,285	6,925	(5,525)	100,685	5,915
Discount on debt issuance				(377)	25	(2)	(354)	-
Premium on debt issuance				1,687	284	(315)	1,656	-
				100,595	7,234	(5,842)	101,987	5,915
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				1,349	1,427	(1,397)	1,379	883
Total other post-employment benefits liability				531	45	(96)	480	28
Net pension liability				18,238	8,257	(7,498)	18,997	-
Lease liability				376	-	(136)	240	138
Arbitrage rebate liability				-	191	-	191	153
				20,494	9,920	(9,127)	21,287	1,202
Total business-type activities				\$ 121,089	\$ 17,154	\$ (14,969)	\$ 123,274	\$ 7,117

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)	\$ 2,105	\$ 1,547	\$ 558
Series 2014A, Refunding (2.6354839% Sewer)	2,475	2,410	65
Series 2015A, Refunding (9.2949512% Sewer)	10,085	9,149	936
Series 2016	36,000	36,000	-
Series 2017	53,370	53,370	-
Series 2020	36,000	36,000	-
Series 2021	90,150	90,150	-
Series 2022A, Refunding	19,870	19,870	-
Series 2022	64,680	64,680	-
Series 2024A	63,670	63,670	-
Series 2024B	46,950	46,950	-
	<u>\$ 425,355</u>	<u>\$ 423,796</u>	<u>\$ 1,559</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.

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.

3. Conduit Debt – TAE0

Certain bonds issued by the TAE0 are special and limited obligations of TAE0; payable solely out of revenues derived from and in connection with the underlying loan agreements and the underlying security provided under the loan agreements. Neither TAE0 nor the City is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

At June 30, 2024, the aggregate outstanding principal balances due on these notes and bonds are approximately \$75,000.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

4. Line of Credit – TAIT

On June 12, 2024, TAIT entered into an agreement with the Bank of Oklahoma for a line of credit for an amount up to \$15,000. TAIT entered into the agreement as a potential use of funds to pay for ongoing capital projects, notably the Air Traffic Control Tower and the Federal Inspection Facility. Interest is determined by the outstanding loan amount and the one month secured overnight financing rate (SOFR) plus 125 basis points. TAIT will also incur a quarterly unused commitment fee of 25 basis points on the amount unused. TAIT has not drawn on any funds to date and the agreement will terminate May 1, 2027.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

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

	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
REVENUE BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust</u>								
Series 2013-B	\$ 3,275	2024	1.389-5.087%	\$ 980	\$ -	\$ (980)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2015-A	44,045	2024	2.0-5.0%	550	-	(550)	-	-
Series 2015-C	895	2045	2.0-4.25%	735	-	(20)	715	20
Series 2016-A	1,500	2027	3.82%	413	-	(112)	301	107
Series 2017-A	54,180	2037	1.888-3.977%	50,760	-	(1,765)	48,995	2,720
Series 2018-A	19,825	2048	4.0-5.25%	19,035	-	(425)	18,610	440
Series 2020-A	15,965	2028	5.0%	9,905	-	(2,135)	7,770	2,195
Series 2021-A	1,975	2026	4.0%	1,235	-	(445)	790	465
Series 2021-B	55,980	2045	0.496-3.099%	55,185	-	(1,640)	53,545	2,475
				138,798	-	(8,072)	130,726	8,422
Premium on debt issuance				2,835	-	(498)	2,337	-
				141,633	-	(8,570)	133,063	8,422
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2013 Refunding	\$ 61,280	2025	2.5-3.0%	\$ 15,920	\$ -	\$ (5,100)	\$ 10,820	\$ 5,350
Series 2014	17,825	2034	3.0-3.50%	12,310	-	(750)	11,560	775
Series 2015 Refunding	9,940	2027	2.375-3.0%	3,315	-	(820)	2,495	845
Series 2016A	16,565	2031	3.0-3.25%	10,005	-	(1,000)	9,005	1,020
Series 2016B	10,885	2036	2.0-3.50%	7,825	-	(465)	7,360	475
Series 2016C Refunding	34,810	2025	5.0%	14,505	-	(3,585)	10,920	3,660
Series 2017A Refunding	27,765	2030	3.0-3.125%	16,430	-	(1,965)	14,465	1,990
Series 2018A	11,850	2038	3.125-3.250%	9,645	-	(470)	9,175	485
Series 2019A Refunding	18,705	2027	5.0%	10,620	-	(2,120)	8,500	2,165
Series 2019B	12,430	2039	3.0%	10,520	-	(500)	10,020	510
Series 2020A	26,695	2031	1.0-2.0%	22,590	-	(2,095)	20,495	2,130
Series 2020B	24,770	2040	1.0-2.0%	22,730	-	(1,030)	21,700	1,045
Series 2022A	14,600	2042	3.0-3.125%	13,995	-	(605)	13,390	615
Series 2024A	47,320	2039	0.5-4.0%	-	47,320	-	47,320	2,305
Series 2024B	17,025	2039	0.5-4.0%	-	17,025	-	17,025	830
				170,410	64,345	(20,505)	214,250	24,200
Discount on debt issuance				(144)	(603)	9	(738)	-
Premium on debt issuance				3,787	2,470	(1,197)	5,060	-
				174,053	66,212	(21,693)	218,572	24,200
<u>Tulsa Authority for Economic Opportunity</u>								
Series 2021 (Santa Fe)	\$ 19,630	2038	4.375%	\$ 19,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,395	\$ -
Series 2021 (Vast Bank)	7,760	2038	4.0%	7,575	-	(240)	7,335	320
				26,970	-	(240)	26,730	320
Discount on debt issuance				(260)	-	28	(232)	-
				26,710	-	(212)	26,498	320
				\$ 342,396	\$ 66,212	\$ (30,475)	\$ 378,133	\$ 32,942

(Continued)

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Discretely Presented Component Units long-term liability activity, continued

	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 2004-B, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	\$ 1,560	2023	0.50%	\$ 40	\$ -	\$ (40)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2005-B, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	7,900	2027	3.10%	2,130	-	(448)	1,682	466
Series 2005-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	1,203	2025	0.50%	151	-	(60)	91	60
Series 2006-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	3,130	2027	3.10%	823	-	(173)	650	180
Series 2006-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	17,825	2029	3.10%	6,643	-	(936)	5,707	966
Series 2007-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	5,131	2026	0.50%	921	-	(263)	658	263
Series 2009-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	11,320	2032	3.22%	4,789	-	(566)	4,223	566
Series 2010-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	27,757	2032	2.89%	13,184	-	(1,222)	11,962	1,259
Series 2011 A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	22,213	2033	3.11%	12,060	-	(985)	11,075	1,017
Series 2011-C, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	16,700	2034	2.55%	9,526	-	(759)	8,767	780
Series 2012-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	4,347	2034	2.43%	2,423	-	(217)	2,206	217
Series 2012-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	11,355	2032	3.145-3.395%	6,350	-	(555)	5,795	570
Series 2013-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	9,850	2035	2.24%	6,165	-	(518)	5,647	518
Series 2013-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	27,605	2033	4.156-5.145%	17,750	-	(1,260)	16,490	1,310
Series 2014-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	2,886	2035	2.58%	1,794	-	(123)	1,671	126
Series 2014-B, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	10,180	2033	3.145-4.06%	6,405	-	(495)	5,910	510
Series 2014-C, Sanitary Sewer (FAP)	17,735	2034	4.145-5.145%	12,355	-	(790)	11,565	820
Series 2015-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	28,330	2038	2.46%	19,918	140	(1,417)	18,641	1,417
Series 2017-A Sanitary Sewer(SRF)	21,725	2040	2.26%	18,046	263	(1,086)	17,223	1,086
Series 2018-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	14,350	2041	2.53%	12,281	-	(718)	11,563	718
Series 2019-A, Sanitary Sewer (SRF)	10,626	2041	2.32%	5,408	496	(530)	5,374	531
				159,162	899	(13,161)	146,900	13,380
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA				3,550	-	(341)	3,209	-
				<u>\$ 162,712</u>	<u>\$ 899</u>	<u>\$ (13,502)</u>	<u>\$ 150,109</u>	<u>\$ 13,380</u>
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2013A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	\$ 8,534	2025	2.50%	\$ 1,173	\$ -	\$ (616)	\$ 557	\$ 557
Series 2014A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	430	2026	3.0%	101	-	(36)	65	35
Series 2015A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	4,222	2027	2.0-2.5%	1,265	-	(328)	937	319
				2,539	-	(980)	1,559	911
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA				24	-	(14)	10	-
				<u>\$ 2,563</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (994)</u>	<u>\$ 1,569</u>	<u>\$ 911</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
2025	\$ 56,969	\$ 11,501	\$ 53,735	\$ 10,308	\$ 110,704	\$ 21,809
2026	68,376	9,838	26,550	8,006	94,926	17,844
2027	54,526	8,223	26,900	7,091	81,426	15,314
2028	48,455	7,323	26,175	6,105	74,630	13,428
2029	46,455	5,939	26,440	5,180	72,895	11,119
2030-2034	130,695	11,765	91,510	12,814	222,205	24,579
2035-2039	18,320	1,256	29,530	3,481	47,850	4,737
2040-2044	-	-	4,520	509	4,520	509
	<u>\$ 423,796</u>	<u>\$ 55,845</u>	<u>\$ 285,360</u>	<u>\$ 53,494</u>	<u>\$ 709,156</u>	<u>\$ 109,339</u>

Year	Discretely Presented Component Units							
	General Obligation		Revenue Bonds		Promissory Notes		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 911	\$ 37	\$ 32,942	\$ 11,964	\$ 13,380	\$ 4,434	\$ 47,233	\$ 16,435
2026	344	16	37,751	11,010	13,630	4,016	51,725	15,042
2027	304	8	27,278	10,073	13,758	3,597	41,340	13,678
2028	-	-	21,450	9,288	13,578	3,168	35,028	12,456
2029	-	-	21,055	8,629	13,508	2,765	34,563	11,394
2030-2034	-	-	102,215	32,849	61,755	7,486	163,970	40,335
2035-2039	-	-	91,030	16,387	15,561	1,044	106,591	17,431
2040-2044	-	-	32,215	4,134	1,730	32	33,945	4,166
2045-2049	-	-	5,770	669	-	-	5,770	669
	<u>\$ 1,559</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 371,706</u>	<u>\$ 105,003</u>	<u>\$ 146,900</u>	<u>\$ 26,542</u>	<u>\$ 520,165</u>	<u>\$ 131,606</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.

E. BONDS AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED

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

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	Opioid Settlements	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Not in spendable form:								
Advances to other funds	\$ 513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 513
Inventory	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
	<u>593</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>593</u>
Restricted for:								
Economic stabilization reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,315	18,315
Debt service	-	71,765	-	-	8,443	-	-	80,208
Capital projects	-	-	246,263	270,602	151,470	-	46,416	714,751
Federal and state grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	2,479
E-911 operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,474	2,474
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,565	12,565
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,732	10,732
Tulsa Stadium district improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	155
Opioid remediation	-	-	-	-	-	7,386	-	7,386
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,113	19,113
Other governmental purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	258
	<u>-</u>	<u>71,765</u>	<u>246,263</u>	<u>270,602</u>	<u>159,913</u>	<u>7,386</u>	<u>112,507</u>	<u>868,436</u>
Committed:								
Tourism promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Medical services program	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,504	6,504
Kendall Whittier district improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
Whittier Square district improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,674</u>	<u>6,674</u>
Assigned to:								
Budgetary resources - subsequent year	26,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,200
Facility improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,894	3,894
Opioid remediation	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	-	2,174
	<u>26,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>3,894</u>	<u>32,268</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	<u>90,387</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(657)</u>	<u>89,730</u>
	<u>\$ 117,180</u>	<u>\$ 71,765</u>	<u>\$ 246,263</u>	<u>\$ 270,602</u>	<u>\$ 159,913</u>	<u>\$ 9,560</u>	<u>\$ 122,418</u>	<u>\$ 997,701</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 and Proceeds from bond issuances	Capital improvements and debt service
Opioid Settlements	Opioid lawsuit settlements	Opioid abatement and remediation

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 TPFA. The total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$205,832 with annual debt service requirements ranging from \$12,770 to \$53,824 through 2032. Principal and interest paid during the year amounted to \$52,447. Sales and use tax revenue recorded by the City was \$87,123.

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 51% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$59,766. Principal and interest paid on the bonds amounted to \$4,066. Current year operating revenue was \$7,989.

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 85% of sponsorship and naming right revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$3,121. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$711. Total gross sponsorship and naming rights revenues were \$833.

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, 2023 and 2024. 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 \$43,533 with annual requirements ranging from \$499 to \$3,221 through 2044. During 2024 the City provided \$2,655 related to the Projects Agreement. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$2,712.

Tulsa Parking Bonds Project – TPFA has entered into a Projects Agreement with the City 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 \$655 related to the funding agreement during the year. The total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$2,614 with annual debt service requirements ranging from \$651 to \$658 through 2028. TPFA paid \$654 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 52% of total gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$23,989. Principal and interest required to be paid for the year was \$1,599 exclusive of any additional amounts paid. Total operating revenues were \$228 and property tax assessments received from the City were \$2,283.

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 \$214,250 in water and wastewater system revenue bonds and future wastewater customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$146,900 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. Total net revenues as described above were \$131,622 and \$87,373 for bonds and promissory notes, respectively. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds and promissory notes required 19% and 21% of water and wastewater net revenues, respectively. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds and promissory notes is \$127,647 and \$307,014 for water and wastewater, respectively. Combined principal and interest paid for the year were \$13,943 and \$29,376, for water and wastewater, respectively.

Airports - TAIT has pledged future revenues derived from the operation of the Airports to repay approximately \$130,726 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 15% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$176,437. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$12,931. Total gross revenues were \$86,403.

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 \$9,740 with annual requirements ranging from \$607 to \$1,107 through 2038. Principal and interest paid for the year amounted to \$538. Current year tax increment revenue totaled \$1,281. Annual debt service required 24% 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 \$29,231 with annual requirements ranging from \$848 to \$3,311 through 2042. Principal and interest paid for the year amounted to \$849. Current year tax increment revenue totaled \$399. 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 2059. In the governmental activities the City recognized \$250 in lease revenue and \$97 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. In the business-type activities the City recognized \$1,928 in lease revenue and \$326 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. As of June 30, 2024, the City's lease receivable is \$13,043 and the deferred inflow of \$12,716.

The schedule below shows future expected rent receipts:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 197	\$ 93	\$ 290	\$ 1,797	\$ 275	\$ 2,072
2026	199	90	289	1,765	224	1,989
2027	203	85	288	1,529	173	1,702
2028	213	81	294	698	143	841
2029	176	77	253	719	121	840
2030-2034	704	343	1,047	1,502	421	1,923
2035-2039	753	260	1,013	1,127	141	1,268
2040-2044	454	190	644	-	-	-
2045-2049	409	136	545	-	-	-
2050-2054	395	74	469	-	-	-
2055-2059	203	15	218	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,906</u>	<u>\$ 1,444</u>	<u>\$ 5,350</u>	<u>\$ 9,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,498</u>	<u>\$ 10,635</u>

Lease payable

The City is a lessee of various leases for land, buildings, equipment and tower space through fiscal year 2049. Payments are made periodically based on each individual contract term. Payments made during the current year were \$1,714 with \$138 of this amount charged to interest expense.

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024, were as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 1,252	\$ 207	\$ 1,459	\$ 138	\$ 3	\$ 141
2026	77	172	249	83	1	84
2027	83	166	249	19	-	19
2028	90	160	250	-	-	-
2029	93	153	246	-	-	-
2030-2034	572	687	1,259	-	-	-
2035-2039	661	546	1,207	-	-	-
2040-2044	832	364	1,196	-	-	-
2045-2049	1,014	115	1,129	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 4,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,570</u>	<u>\$ 7,244</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 244</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 ensure 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	\$ 10,849
Sales Tax Fund	67,163
Limited Purpose Sales Tax Fund	10,154
Bond Fund	75,268
ARPA	29,173
Opioid Settlement Fund	2,884
Nonmajor Funds	96,597
	<u>292,088</u>

Internal Service Funds	<u>1,942</u>
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Enterprise Funds:

Major Funds:

Stormwater Management Fund	15,531
One Technology Center Fund	1,082
Arena and Convention Fund	188
Nonmajor Funds	465
	<u>17,266</u>

Total Primary Government	<u><u>\$ 311,296</u></u>
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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, 2024, through December 21, 2024, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2024 – The Series 2024C bonds sold on October 25, 2024, in the amount of \$108,640 to be used to finance improvements to streets, bridges and transportation systems. The Series 2024 D bonds sold on October 25, 2024, in the amount of \$53,740 to be used to finance improvements to community facilities and public safety buildings.

Tulsa Stadium Improvement District No. 1 Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 – On September 11, 2024, the TST closed on the Series 2024 bonds in the amount of \$13,120. The proceeds refunded the TST's Series 2013 Tax-Exempt Bonds.

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. 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).

GASB Statement No. 102 – Certain Risk Disclosures – Issued in December 2023, 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 financial reporting on the risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The disclosures will provide users with timely information regarding (a) the concentration or constraint, (b) events that could cause a substantial impact, (c) actions taken by the government to mitigate the risk.

GASB Statement No. 103 – Financial Reporting Model Improvements – Issued in April 2024, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. This Statement will improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement establishes new or modified accounting and financial reporting requirements related to (a) management's discussion and analysis, (b) unusual or infrequent items, (c) presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, (d) information about major component units in basic financial statements, (e) budgetary comparison information, (f) financial trends information in the statistical section. This Statement also addresses certain application issues.

GASB Statement No. 104 – Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets – Issued in September 2024, this Statement will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain information be disclosed separately and by major class about the following capital assets: (a) lease assets reported in accordance with Statement 87, (b) intangible right-to-use assets recognized by an operator in accordance with Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, (c) subscription assets reported in accordance with Statement 96, and (d) intangible assets other than those mentioned in (a), (b), and (c). It also establishes requirements for capital assets held for sale, including additional disclosures for those capital assets.

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Section 2 (Cont'd.): REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Length of Dam	3500 Feet
Height of Dam	55 Feet
Length of Dam	350 Feet
Length of Dam	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

**CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD**



The Spavinaw Lake --

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile
CEN
Contract No. 129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum



Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of changes in Net Pension Liability
For the last ten years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability:										
Service cost	\$ 18,606	\$ 16,326	\$ 16,600	\$ 15,210	\$ 14,578	\$ 14,554	\$ 14,049	\$ 13,853	\$ 12,203	\$ 12,561
Interest	57,156	53,833	52,456	50,070	48,711	49,088	47,429	46,331	41,536	40,928
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	186	(2,071)	-	(72)	-	(191)	-	(788)
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,583	26,380	7,932	(360)	(55)	(7,790)	1,547	(6,652)	2,979	(8,598)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	(9,440)	36,028	-	27,868	-	-	61,038	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(50,964)	(48,207)	(45,908)	(45,657)	(42,648)	(41,909)	(40,431)	(37,222)	(36,326)	(35,842)
Net change in total pension liability	26,381	48,332	21,826	53,220	20,586	41,739	22,594	16,119	81,430	8,261
Total pension liability—beginning	853,634	805,302	783,476	730,256	709,670	667,931	645,337	629,218	547,788	539,527
Total pension liability—ending (a)	<u>\$ 880,015</u>	<u>\$ 853,634</u>	<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>
Plan fiduciary net position:										
Contributions—employer	\$ 28,447	\$ 26,376	\$ 22,307	\$ 20,897	\$ 20,305	\$ 19,251	\$ 18,512	\$ 13,562	\$ 14,016	\$ 12,886
Contributions—member	13,386	12,318	10,136	9,143	8,515	8,065	7,794	7,653	7,533	7,182
Net investment income	59,571	46,815	(52,164)	142,509	15,809	18,283	38,461	51,278	5,523	10,797
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(50,965)	(48,207)	(45,908)	(45,657)	(42,648)	(41,909)	(40,431)	(37,222)	(36,326)	(35,842)
Administrative expense	(578)	(540)	(488)	(562)	(522)	(466)	(493)	(409)	(375)	(295)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	49,861	36,762	(66,117)	126,330	1,459	3,224	23,843	34,862	(9,629)	(5,272)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	573,268	536,506	602,623	476,293	474,834	471,610	447,767	412,905	422,534	427,806
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	<u>\$ 623,129</u>	<u>\$ 573,268</u>	<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>
Plan's net pension liability—ending (a) – (b)	<u>\$ 256,886</u>	<u>\$ 280,366</u>	<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>

Notes:

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 last ten 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
2024	49.3968%	\$ 126,893	\$ 82,506	154%	70.8%
2023	48.6218%	136,319	75,124	181%	67.2%
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%

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of City's Contributions
For the last ten 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
2024	\$ 14,026	\$ 14,026	\$ -	\$ 82,506	17.0%
2023	12,681	12,681	-	75,124	16.9%
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%

Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	January 1, 2024
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent, 30 year closed period beginning January 1, 2016
Remaining amortization periods	22 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed FMV
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Projected salary increases	3.50%-9.50%
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.

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of Investment Returns
For the last ten years

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

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
10.5 %	8.8%	(8.8)%	30.3 %	3.4%	4.2%	8.7%	13.0%	1.7%	2.7%

Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
For the last ten 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
2024	6/30/2023	18.1239%	\$ 233,844	\$ 62,393	374.79%	70.9%
2023	6/30/2022	14.4247%	188,637	54,450	346.44%	69.5%
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:

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 last ten 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
2024	\$ 9,135	\$ 9,135	\$ -	\$ 65,250	14%
2023	8,736	8,736	-	62,393	14%
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%

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System
Schedule of City's Proportionate Share
For the last ten 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)
2024	6/30/2023	18.7119%	\$ (5,715)	\$ 70,815	(8.07) %	101.0%
2023	6/30/2022	18.1069%	(14,520)	65,308	(22.23) %	102.7%
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:

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 last ten 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
2024	\$ 9,549	\$ 9,549	\$ -	\$ 73,461	13%
2023	9,206	9,206	-	70,815	13%
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%

CITY OF TULSA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)
June 30, 2024
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

City of Tulsa Postretirement Benefit Plan -- Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability
For the last nine years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total OPEB liability:									
Service cost	\$ 212	\$ 277	\$ 477	\$ 442	\$ 274	\$ 262	\$ 271	\$ 297	\$ 241
Interest	234	239	187	226	219	245	207	167	210
Changes of benefit terms	-	(797)	(1,914)	-	(18)	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(9)	502	(155)	(530)	1,653	(378)	427	637	459
Changes of assumptions	(641)	(22)	(762)	293	351	154	(23)	(250)	409
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(322)	(306)	(336)	(493)	(333)	(464)	(202)	(1,234)	(796)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(526)	(107)	(2,503)	(62)	2,146	(181)	680	(383)	523
Total OPEB liability—beginning	5,607	5,714	8,217	8,279	6,133	6,314	5,634	6,017	5,494
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 5,081</u>	<u>\$ 5,607</u>	<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-Employee payroll	\$ 121,535	\$ 140,476	\$ 112,058	\$ 106,457	\$ 110,600	\$ 106,985	\$ 103,869	\$ 104,090	\$ 101,059
Total OPEB liability as a percent of covered employee payroll	4.2%	4.0%	5.1%	7.7%	7.5%	5.7%	6.1%	5.4%	6.0%

No assets are accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits.

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.

2024	4.21%
2023	4.13%
2022	4.09%
2021	2.19%
2020	2.66%
2019	3.51%
2018	3.87%
2017	3.56%
2016	4.00%

Note:

Information for years prior to 2016 is unavailable

City of Tulsa Postretirement Benefit Plan -- Schedule of City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
For the last nine years

Year	Primary Government Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	Primary Government Covered-Employee Payroll	Primary Government Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability
2024	57.9397%	\$ 2,944	\$ 70,417	4.2%	0.0%
2023	57.0445%	3,199	80,134	4.0%	0.0%
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%

Note:

Information for years prior to 2016 is unavailable

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

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 266,709	\$ 266,709	\$ 271,213	\$ 4,504
Licenses and permits	11,535	11,535	11,200	(335)
Intergovernmental	43,469	43,469	40,609	(2,860)
Charges for service	12,721	12,721	12,639	(82)
Fines and forfeitures	7,113	7,113	6,798	(315)
Investment income	5,330	5,330	11,206	5,876
Payments from component unit	21,666	21,666	21,809	143
Miscellaneous	3,845	3,845	4,225	380
Total revenues	372,388	372,388	379,699	7,311
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	80,171	80,274	74,493	5,781
Public works and transportation	30,774	45,044	42,384	2,660
Social and economic development	19,617	20,534	18,994	1,540
Public safety and protection	220,045	222,774	214,775	7,999
Culture and recreation	27,342	26,405	25,529	876
Payments to component units	8,272	8,272	8,272	-
Total expenditures	386,221	403,303	384,447	18,856
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(13,833)	(30,915)	(4,748)	26,167
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	4,752	4,752	4,772	20
Transfers out	(21,399)	(21,428)	(21,427)	1
Total other financing uses	(16,647)	(16,676)	(16,655)	21
Net change in fund balances	(30,480)	(47,591)	(21,403)	26,188
Fund balances, beginning of year	88,725	88,725	88,725	-
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 58,245	\$ 41,134	67,322	\$ 26,188
Reconciliation to GAAP basis - basis differences:				
Reserve for encumbrances			10,849	
Reserve for advances			513	
Lease Receivables			3,906	
Other current assets			1,504	
Receivables			43,236	
Non-budgetary payables			(2,437)	
Unearned revenue			(6,377)	
Decrease in fair value of investments			(13,607)	
Portion of General Fund budgeted on a multi-year basis			12,271	
Fund balance - GAAP basis			\$ 117,180	

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.

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Total Cost	\$1,500,000
Drainage Area	400 Sq. Miles
Area of Spannow Lake	1800 Acres
Population of Spannow Lake	5,000,000,000
Length of Tunnel	3500 Feet
Width of Tunnel	50 Feet
Height of Tunnel	80 Feet
Weight of Tunnel	55 Miles
Size of Anchor Pipe	50 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

**CLEAR
AND COLD
PIKE AS GOLD**

Longest Running
Franchise
Size of a North
Length of 200

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
eering sta
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir b

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

'AS BUILT'

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAYINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. R. Riney & Associates Consulting Engineers	Sheet 1/2" x 1 mile Date 1/2/80 Contract No. 10
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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 lodging tax revenue. The monies are used for 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 multiple small funds with varying restricted revenue expenditure types. The most significant funds are the Non-Federal Grant fund, 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.
- 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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Special Revenue				
	Federal and State Grants	Medical Services Program	Vision Public Safety Sales Tax	Vision Transportation Sales Tax	E-911 Operating
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,719	\$ 5,746	\$ 16,269	\$ 10,399	\$ 2,707
Receivables, net	15,396	773	3,357	1,120	434
Total assets	<u>\$ 17,115</u>	<u>\$ 6,519</u>	<u>\$ 19,626</u>	<u>\$ 11,519</u>	<u>\$ 3,141</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,010	15	948	787	667
Unearned revenue	1,796	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>6,806</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>667</u>
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	8,275	-	-	-	-
Unavailable revenue- long-term receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total unavailable revenue	<u>8,275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances (deficit):					
Restricted	2,479	-	18,678	10,732	2,474
Committed	-	6,504	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	(445)	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>2,034</u>	<u>6,504</u>	<u>18,678</u>	<u>10,732</u>	<u>2,474</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 17,115</u>	<u>\$ 6,519</u>	<u>\$ 19,626</u>	<u>\$ 11,519</u>	<u>\$ 3,141</u>

Special Revenue			
Economic Development	Economic Stabilization Sales Tax	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District	Special Development
\$ 6,009	\$ 17,608	\$ 286	\$ 35,172
975	707	121	19,743
<u>\$ 6,984</u>	<u>\$ 18,315</u>	<u>\$ 407</u>	<u>\$ 54,915</u>

546	-	133	2,578
-	-	-	174
<u>546</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>2,752</u>

-	-	119	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	19,238
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>19,238</u>

6,438	18,315	155	29,062
-	-	-	170
-	-	-	3,894
-	-	-	(201)
<u>6,438</u>	<u>18,315</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>32,925</u>

<u>\$ 6,984</u>	<u>\$ 18,315</u>	<u>\$ 407</u>	<u>\$ 54,915</u>
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Capital Projects		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Special Capital Projects	Public Ways Projects	
\$ 14,829	\$ 9,445	\$ 120,189
95	-	42,721
<u>\$ 14,924</u>	<u>\$ 9,445</u>	<u>\$ 162,910</u>

3	203	10,890
-	-	1,970
<u>3</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>12,860</u>

-	-	119
-	-	8,275
-	-	19,238
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,632</u>

14,932	9,242	112,507
-	-	6,674
-	-	3,894
(11)	-	(657)
<u>14,921</u>	<u>9,242</u>	<u>122,418</u>

<u>\$ 14,924</u>	<u>\$ 9,445</u>	<u>\$ 162,910</u>
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CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amount expressed in thousands)

	Special Revenue				
	Federal and State Grants	Opioid Settlements	Medical Services Program	Vision Public Safety Sales Tax	Vision Transportation Sales Tax
Revenues:					
Sales tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,761	\$ 8,096
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-
Lodging tax	-	-	-	-	-
Special assessment	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for services	-	-	6,410	-	-
Intergovernmental revenues	28,007	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income (loss)	151	-	395	797	509
Program income from grants	2,021	-	-	-	-
Payments from component units	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	9	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	30,188	-	6,805	25,558	8,605
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and protection	8,930	-	7,115	23,958	-
Public works and transportation	-	-	-	-	3,274
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Social and economic development	15,243	-	-	-	-
Payments to component units	3,075	-	-	-	4,401
Capital outlay	3,777	-	-	58	-
Total expenditures	31,025	-	7,115	24,016	7,675
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(837)	-	(310)	1,542	930
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	4,259	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(4,197)	-	(650)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	62	-	(650)	-	-
Net change in fund balances	(775)	-	(960)	1,542	930
Fund balance, beginning of year, as previously reported	2,809	2,799	7,464	17,136	9,802
Change within financial reporting entity (nonmajor to major)	-	(2,799)	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year, as adjusted	2,809	-	7,464	17,136	9,802
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 2,034	\$ -	\$ 6,504	\$ 18,678	\$ 10,732

Special Revenue					Capital Projects		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
E-911 Operating	Economic Development	Economic Stabilization Sales Tax	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District	Special Development	Special Capital Projects	Public Ways Projects	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,762	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,619
-	-	-	-	-	341	5,956	6,297
-	9,570	-	-	-	-	-	9,570
-	-	-	3,771	3,011	-	-	6,782
4,644	-	-	-	1,562	-	-	12,616
-	287	-	-	1,480	30	-	29,804
-	-	-	11	83	-	-	94
126	358	595	20	3,642	245	-	6,838
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
-	-	-	-	137	-	-	137
11	-	-	-	31,402	268	-	31,690
4,781	10,215	5,357	3,802	41,317	884	5,956	143,468
-	-	-	-	1,754	575	-	2,329
4,629	-	-	-	882	2	-	45,516
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,314	5,588
-	704	-	-	3,096	-	-	3,800
-	5,153	-	1,524	1,380	-	-	23,300
-	2,753	-	-	478	-	-	10,707
497	100	-	-	8,984	404	-	13,820
5,126	8,710	-	1,524	16,574	981	2,314	105,060
(345)	1,505	5,357	2,278	24,743	(97)	3,642	38,408
500	-	-	-	3,672	-	-	8,431
-	(2,500)	-	(2,359)	-	-	-	(9,706)
500	(2,500)	-	(2,359)	3,672	-	-	(1,275)
155	(995)	5,357	(81)	28,415	(97)	3,642	37,133
2,319	7,433	12,958	236	4,510	15,018	5,600	88,084
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,799)
2,319	7,433	12,958	236	4,510	15,018	5,600	85,285
\$ 2,474	\$ 6,438	\$ 18,315	\$ 155	\$ 32,925	\$ 14,921	\$ 9,242	\$ 122,418

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Taxes			
Sales tax	\$ 185,958	\$ 190,744	\$ 4,786
Use tax	54,332	58,855	4,523
Franchise tax:			
Gas	5,132	4,567	(565)
Power and light	12,036	12,030	(6)
Cable television	3,231	3,138	(93)
Right of way fee	5,850	1,682	(4,168)
Lodging tax	170	197	27
	<u>266,709</u>	<u>271,213</u>	<u>4,504</u>
Licenses and Permits			
Charges for Services	1,431	1,710	279
Non-business licenses and permits:			
Building inspections- residential	1,295	1,108	(187)
Building inspections- commercial	3,311	2,602	(709)
Electrical inspections	790	972	182
Mechanical inspections	648	756	108
Other non-business	4,060	4,052	(8)
	<u>11,535</u>	<u>11,200</u>	<u>(335)</u>
Intergovernmental Revenue			
Grants and reimbursements	2,231	2,016	(215)
Shared revenue:			
State liquor tax	1,359	1,246	(113)
State gasoline tax	756	728	(28)
State tobacco tax	2,430	2,817	387
State vehicle license	3,015	3,029	14
	<u>\$ 43,469</u>	<u>\$ 40,609</u>	<u>\$ (2,860)</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Charges for Services			
Indirect costs:			
Airport	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ 2
TARE	1,262	695	(567)
Stormwater	1,254	1,254	-
Water	3,450	3,450	-
Sewer	3,140	3,140	-
Other general government	731	774	43
Public safety:			
Code enforcement	1,430	1,439	9
Other service fees	500	661	161
Cultural and recreational:			
Parks	454	571	117
Highways and streets:			
Paving cut repair charges	4	-	(4)
Parking meters and other	454	611	157
	12,721	12,639	(82)
Fines and Forfeitures			
Parking and traffic fines	7,113	6,798	(315)
Interest on Investments	5,330	11,206	5,876
Payments from component units			
TMUA	19,353	19,469	116
TARE	2,313	2,340	27
	21,666	21,809	143
Miscellaneous	3,845	4,225	380
Total revenues	\$ 372,388	\$ 379,699	\$ 7,311

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with
	Original		Final				Final
	Budget	Revisions	Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	Budget
General government							
Departments:							
Mayor:							
Personnel services	\$ 1,218	\$ (123)	\$ 1,095	\$ 732	\$ -	\$ 732	\$ 363
Materials & supplies	11	-	11	4	-	4	7
Other services & charges	103	(1)	102	51	-	51	51
City Auditor:							
Personnel services	1,388	-	1,388	1,084	-	1,084	304
Materials & supplies	7	-	7	3	-	3	4
Other services & charges	106	-	106	82	-	82	24
City Council:							
Personnel services	1,507	(4)	1,503	1,244	-	1,244	259
Materials & supplies	23	1	24	10	-	10	14
Other services & charges	131	-	131	72	15	87	44
Finance:							
Personnel services	12,995	(1)	12,994	12,457	21	12,478	516
Materials & supplies	213	(4)	209	144	36	180	29
Other services & charges	7,113	121	7,234	4,643	1,465	6,108	1,126
Legal:							
Personnel services	4,663	(1)	4,662	4,607	-	4,607	55
Materials & supplies	111	1	112	82	28	110	2
Other services & charges	504	29	533	347	145	492	41
Human Resources:							
Personnel services	3,673	-	3,673	3,573	1	3,574	99
Materials & supplies	113	-	113	103	-	103	10
Other services & charges	1,496	-	1,496	1,016	246	1,262	234
Information Technology:							
Personnel services	14,235	-	14,235	12,774	184	12,958	1,277
Materials & supplies	327	8	335	187	140	327	8
Other services & charges	10,027	(8)	10,019	7,381	2,509	9,890	129
Communications:							
Personnel services	935	82	1,017	1,006	-	1,006	11
Materials & supplies	22	-	22	21	-	21	1
Other services & charges	86	-	86	61	2	63	23
Customer Care:							
Personnel services	3,740	-	3,740	3,548	21	3,569	171
Materials & supplies	111	-	111	88	-	88	23
Other services & charges	259	(1)	258	174	1	175	83
Asset Management:							
Personnel services	4,621	115	4,736	4,704	5	4,709	27
Materials & supplies	593	(1)	592	450	99	549	43
Other services & charges	5,041	(87)	4,954	4,221	380	4,601	353
General Government:							
Other services & charges	4,168	(23)	4,145	3,191	504	3,695	450
Indian Nations Council of Government:							
Other services & charges	631	-	631	631	-	631	-
	\$ 80,171	\$ 103	\$ 80,274	\$ 68,691	\$ 5,802	\$ 74,493	\$ 5,781

CITY OF TULSA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)

Budgetary Level of Control

Year ended June 30, 2024

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with
	Original		Final				Final
	Budget	Revisions	Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	Budget
Public Works and Transportation							
Departments:							
Public Works:							
Personnel services	\$ 19,095	\$ (85)	\$ 19,010	\$ 18,222	\$ 96	\$ 18,318	\$ 692
Materials & supplies	2,018	(78)	1,940	1,365	570	1,935	5
Other services & charges	9,661	14,433	24,094	20,848	1,283	22,131	1,963
	30,774	14,270	45,044	40,435	1,949	42,384	2,660
Social and Economic Development							
Mayor's Office of Economic Development:							
Personnel services	-	100	100	77	-	77	23
Department of City Experience:							
Personnel services	9,361	94	9,455	8,976	2	8,978	477
Materials & supplies	614	(3)	611	531	24	555	56
Other services & charges	2,291	167	2,458	1,981	98	2,079	379
Development Services:							
Personnel services	6,569	-	6,569	6,245	8	6,253	316
Materials & supplies	51	10	61	49	4	53	8
Other services & charges	351	(26)	325	205	6	211	114
Planning:							
Materials & supplies	180	40	220	91	81	172	48
Other services & charges	200	535	735	616	-	616	119
	19,617	917	20,534	18,771	\$ 223	18,994	1,540
Public Safety and Protection							
Departments:							
Municipal Court:							
Personnel services	2,950	-	2,950	2,871	20	2,891	59
Materials & supplies	44	-	44	43	-	43	1
Other services & charges	183	-	183	175	4	179	4
Police:							
Personnel services	109,344	-	109,344	103,305	39	103,344	6,000
Materials & supplies	4,249	(1)	4,248	3,734	205	3,939	309
Other services & charges	14,582	1,639	16,221	13,605	1,002	14,607	1,614
Fire:							
Personnel services	80,755	1,000	81,755	81,748	-	81,748	7
Materials & supplies	1,799	(2)	1,797	1,419	378	1,797	-
Other services & charges	5,934	88	6,022	6,015	7	6,022	-
Agencies:							
Tulsa Area Emergency Management Authority:							
Other services & charges	205	5	210	205	-	205	5
	\$ 220,045	\$ 2,729	\$ 222,774	\$ 213,120	\$ 1,655	\$ 214,775	\$ 7,999

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Appropriations						Variance with
	Original		Final	Actual			Final
	Budget	Revisions	Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	Budget
Culture and Recreation							
Departments:							
Parks:							
Personnel services	\$ 8,088	\$ (5)	\$ 8,083	\$ 7,407	\$ 36	\$ 7,443	\$ 640
Materials & supplies	1,252	(4)	1,248	1,080	118	1,198	50
Other services & charges	5,879	(928)	4,951	4,274	599	4,873	78
Convention & Performing Arts Centers:							
Other services & charges	11,367	-	11,367	10,828	431	11,259	108
Agencies:							
River Parks:							
Other services & charges	756	-	756	756	-	756	-
	27,342	(937)	26,405	24,345	1,184	25,529	876
Total expenditures and encumbrances	377,949	17,082	395,031	365,362	10,813	376,175	18,856
Operating transfers to:							
One Technology Center Fund	5,386	-	5,386	5,386	-	5,386	-
E911 Operating Fund	500	-	500	500	-	500	-
Special Development Fund	100	-	100	100	-	100	-
Golf Course Fund	75	-	75	75	-	75	-
Special Capital Projects Fund	50	29	79	79	-	79	-
Economic Development Fund	3,572	-	3,572	3,572	-	3,572	-
Sales Tax Fund	11,324	-	11,324	11,324	-	11,324	-
Pandemic Relief Fund	144	-	144	144	-	144	-
TMUA	248	-	248	248	-	248	-
Total transfers	21,399	29	21,428	21,428	-	21,428	-
Payments to component units:							
TAE0	839	-	839	803	36	839	-
MTTA	7,433	-	7,433	7,433	-	7,433	-
Total expenditures, encumbrances, and transfers	\$ 407,620	\$ 17,111	\$ 424,731	\$ 395,026	\$ 10,849	\$ 405,875	\$ 18,856

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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ (7)
E-911 fees	3,906	4,598	692
Investment income	33	33	-
Miscellaneous	-	11	11
Total revenues	<u>3,946</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>696</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	2,774	2,456	318
Materials and supplies	42	31	11
Other services and charges	2,254	1,894	360
Capital outlay	546	546	-
Total expenditures	<u>5,616</u>	<u>4,927</u>	<u>689</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(1,670)</u>	<u>(285)</u>	<u>1,385</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	500	500	-
Transfers out	(494)	(383)	111
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>6</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>111</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,664)	(168)	1,496
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,073</u>	<u>2,073</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 409</u>	<u>\$ 1,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,496</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 4,649	\$ 4,788	\$ 139
Investment income	42	342	300
Total revenues	<u>4,691</u>	<u>5,130</u>	<u>439</u>
Expenditures			
General government:			
Personnel services	-	-	-
Material and Supplies	-	-	-
Other Services	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>4,691</u>	<u>5,130</u>	<u>439</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,691	5,130	439
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	12,923	12,923	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 17,614</u>	<u>\$ 18,053</u>	<u>\$ 439</u>

CITY OF TULSA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
(Budgetary Basis)
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Lodging taxes	\$ 8,323	\$ 9,706	\$ 1,383
Investment income	55	164	109
Miscellaneous	-	286	286
Total revenues	<u>8,378</u>	<u>10,156</u>	<u>1,778</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
Cultural Development and Recreation:			
Personnel services	186	152	34
Materials and supplies	10	7	3
Other services and charges	5,560	5,532	28
Capital outlay	100	100	-
Social and Economic Development:			
Other services and charges	514	514	-
Payments to component units:	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>8,880</u>	<u>8,815</u>	<u>65</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(502)</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>1,843</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	-	-
Transfers out	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(3,002)</u>	<u>(1,159)</u>	<u>1,843</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>6,686</u>	<u>6,686</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 3,684</u>	<u>\$ 5,527</u>	<u>\$ 1,843</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment tax	\$ 3,936	\$ 3,792	\$ (144)
Fines and forfeitures	17	15	(2)
Investment income	13	11	(2)
Total revenues	<u>3,966</u>	<u>3,818</u>	<u>(148)</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
Social and economic development:			
Other services and charges	<u>1,588</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>2</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,588</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>2</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>2,378</u>	<u>2,232</u>	<u>(146)</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	<u>(2,460)</u>	<u>(2,359)</u>	<u>101</u>
Net change in fund balances	(82)	(127)	(45)
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>246</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 164</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ (45)</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Medical services fee	\$ 6,610	\$ 6,331	\$ (279)
Investment income	94	174	80
Total revenues	<u>6,704</u>	<u>6,505</u>	<u>(199)</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	69	48	21
Materials and supplies	450	372	78
Other services and charges	200	127	73
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>719</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>172</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>5,985</u>	<u>5,958</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	<u>(7,688)</u>	<u>(7,144)</u>	<u>544</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(7,688)</u>	<u>(7,144)</u>	<u>544</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,703)	(1,186)	517
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	7,066	7,066	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 5,363</u>	<u>\$ 5,880</u>	<u>\$ 517</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 24,175	\$ 24,897	\$ 722
Investment income	173	403	230
Total revenues	<u>24,348</u>	<u>25,300</u>	<u>952</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	23,438	22,686	752
Materials and supplies	996	822	174
Other services and charges	1,037	849	188
Capital outlay	58	58	-
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>25,529</u>	<u>24,415</u>	<u>1,114</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(1,181)</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>2,066</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	-	-	-
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1,181)	885	2,066
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>14,448</u>	<u>14,448</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 13,267</u>	<u>\$ 15,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,066</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Sales tax	\$ 7,903	\$ 8,140	\$ 237
Investment income	186	241	55
Total revenues	<u>8,089</u>	<u>8,381</u>	<u>292</u>
Expenditures			
Public Works and Transportation:			
Current:			
Personnel services	2,241	2,043	198
Materials and supplies	1,148	1,103	45
Other services and charges	749	610	139
Payments to component units	4,290	4,290	-
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>8,428</u>	<u>8,046</u>	<u>382</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(339)</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>674</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	-	-	-
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(339)	335	674
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	9,585	9,585	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 9,246</u>	<u>\$ 9,920</u>	<u>\$ 674</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
System development fees	\$ 653	\$ 692	\$ 39
Total revenues	<u>653</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>39</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>634</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>2</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>634</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>2</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>19</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>41</u>
Net change in fund balances	19	60	41
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,406</u>	<u>2,406</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 2,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,466</u>	<u>\$ 41</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 78	\$ 81	\$ 3
Miscellaneous	-	5	5
Total revenues	<u>78</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>8</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>93</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>1</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>93</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>1</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>9</u>
Net change in fund balances	(15)	(6)	9
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 9</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ (2)
Total revenues	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(2)</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>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net change in fund balances	4	2	(2)
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ (2)</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Technology fee	\$ 704	\$ 869	\$ 165
Total revenues	<u>704</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>165</u>
Expenditures			
Public safety and protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	332	312	20
Other services and charges	645	645	-
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>977</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>20</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(273)</u>	<u>(88)</u>	<u>185</u>
Net change in fund balances	(273)	(88)	185
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,571</u>	<u>2,571</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 2,298</u>	<u>\$ 2,483</u>	<u>\$ 185</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Investment income	\$ 44	\$ 4	\$ (40)
Total revenues	<u>44</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(40)</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>24</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
Net change in fund balances	24	(16)	(40)
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ (40)</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,974	\$ 484
Investment income	3	7	4
Total revenues	<u>2,493</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>488</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>2,946</u>	<u>2,517</u>	<u>429</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>2,946</u>	<u>2,517</u>	<u>429</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(453)</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>917</u>
Net change in fund balances	(453)	464	917
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>(94)</u>	<u>(94)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ (547)</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>	<u>\$ 917</u>

CITY OF TULSA
KENDALL WHITTIER 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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment	\$ 48	\$ 44	\$ (4)
Investment income	-	1	\$ 1
Total revenues	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Expenditures			
Social and Economic Development:			
Current:			
Other services and charges	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>3</u>
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>3</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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Section 2 (Cont'd.): NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

**CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD**

The Spavinaw Lake --

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of


\$7,500,000 engineering staff accomplished water 60 r lahoma to constructio dam 3,500 spillway b reservoir l

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures	
Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Length of Dam	3500 Feet
Height of Dam	55 Feet
Width of Dam	300 Feet
Length of Tunnel	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT**
YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"	
CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT UPPER SPAVINAW DAM GENERAL MAP	
W. H. Hines & Associates Consulting Engineers Tulsa, Oklahoma	Scale: 1/2" = 1 Mile City of Tulsa Contract No. 129



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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,580	\$ 1,017	\$ 3,597
Receivables, net	25	-	25
Leases receivable	111	-	111
Prepaid expenses	-	41	41
Inventories, net	-	53	53
Total current assets	2,716	1,111	3,827
Noncurrent assets:			
Lease receivable	1,030	-	1,030
Nondepreciable capital assets	36,558	2,760	39,318
Depreciable capital assets, net	23,306	4,145	27,451
Total noncurrent assets	60,894	6,905	67,799
Total assets	63,610	8,016	71,626
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	543	543
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	138	138
Total current liabilities	-	681	681
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities	-	102	102
Total noncurrent liabilities	-	102	102
Total liabilities	-	783	783
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Lease related	1,121	-	1,121
Total deferred outflow of resources	1,121	-	1,121
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	59,864	6,665	66,529
Unrestricted	2,625	568	3,193
Total net position	\$ 62,489	\$ 7,233	\$ 69,722

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
Operating revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 119	\$ 3,955	\$ 4,074
Total operating revenues	<u>119</u>	<u>3,955</u>	<u>4,074</u>
Operating expenses			
Services and charges	-	3,588	3,588
Depreciation and amortization	1,354	540	1,894
Other operating	25	-	25
Total operating expenses	<u>1,379</u>	<u>4,128</u>	<u>5,507</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(1,260)</u>	<u>(173)</u>	<u>(1,433)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Investment income (loss)	138	19	157
Interest expense	-	(5)	(5)
Gain on lease termination	21	-	21
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>159</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>173</u>
Loss before capital contributions and transfers	<u>(1,101)</u>	<u>(159)</u>	<u>(1,260)</u>
Capital contributions	19,450	-	19,450
Transfers in	1,333	296	1,629
Total contributions and transfers	<u>20,783</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>21,079</u>
Change in net position	19,682	137	19,819
Net position - beginning of year	42,807	7,096	49,903
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 62,489</u>	<u>\$ 7,233</u>	<u>\$ 69,722</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Air Force Plant 3	Golf Courses	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers	\$ 113	\$ 3,956	\$ 4,069
Payments to suppliers	(24)	(3,598)	(3,622)
Net cash provided by operating activities	89	358	447
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Transfers from other funds	-	75	75
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	75	75
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,333)	(226)	(1,559)
Principal paid on debt	-	(136)	(136)
Interest paid on debt	-	(5)	(5)
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	1,333	221	1,554
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	-	(146)	(146)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received	133	19	152
Net cash provided by investing activities	133	19	152
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	222	306	528
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	2,358	711	3,069
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 2,580	\$ 1,017	\$ 3,597
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	(1,260)	(173)	(1,433)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,354	540	1,894
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	1,012	48	1,060
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	-	(57)	(57)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(1,017)	-	(1,017)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 89	\$ 358	\$ 447
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Capital contributions of capital assets	\$ 19,450	-	\$ 19,450

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Section 2 (Cont'd): INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Cost of Dam	\$1,000,000
Cost of Reservoir	\$350,000
Cost of Pipeline	\$300,000
Cost of Tunnel	\$55,000
Cost of Conduit	\$60,000
Cost of Tunnel	\$7,000
Cost of Tunnel	\$2,000

**CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD**



The Spavinaw Lake --

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Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
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dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma


ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT	
UPPER SPAVINAW DAM	
GENERAL MAP	
W. H. Hines & Associates Consulting Engineers Tulsa, Oklahoma	Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile CEN Contract No. 129





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 software, 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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,292	\$ 22,317	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 3,752	\$ 29,383
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	168	-	-	168
Receivables, net	12	319	-	-	86	417
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	152	-	152
Inventories, net	-	-	-	-	1,511	1,511
Advances to component unit	-	-	618	-	-	618
Total current assets	3,304	22,636	808	152	5,349	32,249
Noncurrent assets:						
Advances to component unit	-	-	1,749	-	-	1,749
Nondepreciable capital assets	-	-	-	-	70	70
Depreciable capital assets, net	-	-	-	-	7,231	7,231
Total noncurrent assets	-	-	1,749	-	7,301	9,050
Total assets	3,304	22,636	2,557	152	12,650	41,299
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	48	103	-	-	431	582
OPEB related items	3	5	-	-	32	40
Total deferred outflow of resources	51	108	-	-	463	622
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,820	669	9	12	956	3,466
Current portion of long-term liabilities	12	25	615	-	430	1,082
Workers compensation claims	-	6,574	-	-	-	6,574
Total current liabilities	1,832	7,268	624	12	1,386	11,122
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	226	592	1,933	-	7,066	9,817
Workers compensation claims	-	15,230	-	-	-	15,230
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	187	-	187
Total noncurrent liabilities	226	15,822	1,933	187	7,066	25,234
Total liabilities	2,058	23,090	2,557	199	8,452	36,356
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	18	53	-	-	824	895
OPEB related items	1	3	-	-	67	71
Total deferred inflow of resources	19	56	-	-	891	966
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)						
Investment in capital assets	-	-	-	-	7,301	7,301
Unrestricted	1,278	(402)	-	(47)	(3,531)	(2,702)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 1,278	\$ (402)	\$ -	\$ (47)	\$ 3,770	\$ 4,599

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
Operating revenues						
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,491	\$ 21,413	\$ 25,904
Insurance premiums	21,203	-	-	-	-	21,203
Workers compensation premiums	-	6,329	-	-	-	6,329
Advance investment income	-	-	10	-	-	10
Other	-	-	-	-	33	33
Total operating revenues	21,203	6,329	10	4,491	21,446	53,479
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	226	596	-	-	6,291	7,113
Materials and supplies	-	-	-	683	10,640	11,323
Services and charges	855	-	26	3,714	3,358	7,953
Workers compensation claims	-	9,190	-	-	-	9,190
Insurance claims and premiums	20,103	-	-	-	-	20,103
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	477	477
Total operating expenses	21,184	9,786	26	4,397	20,766	56,159
Operating income (loss)	19	(3,457)	(16)	94	680	(2,680)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income (loss)	55	972	16	(1)	67	1,109
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	-	-	4	4
Intergovernmental revenue	-	223	-	-	-	223
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	55	1,195	16	(1)	71	1,336
Income (loss) before transfers	74	(2,262)	-	93	751	(1,344)
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	332	332
Total transfers in	-	-	-	-	332	332
Change in net position	74	(2,262)	-	93	1,083	(1,012)
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year	1,204	1,860	-	(140)	2,687	5,611
Net position (deficit) - end of year	\$ 1,278	\$ (402)	\$ -	\$ (47)	\$ 3,770	\$ 4,599

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(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	\$ 11,434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 863	\$ 7,009	\$ 19,306
Receipts from interfund charges for services	9,775	6,329	-	3,648	14,419	34,171
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(19,505)	(4,025)	(1)	(4,509)	(13,932)	(41,972)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(200)	(489)	-	-	(6,450)	(7,139)
Receipts from related entity	-	-	655	-	-	655
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,504	1,815	654	2	1,046	5,021
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Principal paid on revenue bonds	-	-	(610)	-	-	(610)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	-	-	(44)	-	-	(44)
Proceeds from insurance reimbursements	-	236	-	-	-	236
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	-	236	(654)	-	-	(418)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	-	-	-	(317)	(317)
Proceeds from disposition of capital assets	-	-	-	-	4	4
Transfers from other funds for capital additions	-	-	-	-	332	332
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	-	-	-	-	19	19
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Interest received (loss)	50	940	16	(2)	62	1,066
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	50	940	16	(2)	62	1,066
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,554	2,991	16	-	1,127	5,688
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,738	19,326	174	-	2,625	23,863
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,292	\$ 22,317	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ 3,752	\$ 29,551
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)	19	(3,457)	(16)	94	680	(2,680)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	477	477
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	6	-	-	3	(97)	(88)
(Increase) decrease in advance	-	-	670	-	-	670
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(7)	163	-	-	760	916
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	1,462	5,162	-	(95)	-	6,529
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	19	(85)	-	-	(1,300)	(1,366)
Increase (decrease) in other post employment benefits	2	-	-	-	(36)	(34)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	3	32	-	-	562	597
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,815	\$ 654	\$ 2	\$ 1,046	\$ 5,021

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Section 2 (Cont'd.):

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	400 Sq. Miles
Area of Spanicaw Lake	1800 Acres
Capacity of Spanicaw Lake	350,000,000 Gals.
Length of Tunnel	3500 Feet
Width of Tunnel	55 Feet
Height of Tunnel	300 Feet
Is Spanicaw Lake	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	50 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

CLEAR AND COLD DINKS AS COLD



The Spavinaw Lake -

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
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spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024


'AS BUILT'

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

GENERAL MAP

W. H. H. & Associates Consulting Engineers Tulsa, Oklahoma	Sheet 1/2 of 1 mile Date: 1/20 Contract No. 10
------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------





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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Court Bonds	Unclaimed Property	Police Property Room	Total Custodial Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 485	\$ 152	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,790
Total assets	485	152	2,153	2,790
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	66	66
Total liabilities	-	-	66	66
NET POSITION				
Restricted for:				
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	485	152	2,087	2,724
Total net position	\$ 485	\$ 152	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,724

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Court Bonds	Unclaimed Property	Police Property Room	Total Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS				
Appearance bond receipts	\$ 353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 353
Police property room receipts	-	-	526	526
Total additions	353	-	526	879
DEDUCTIONS				
Payments to individuals and programs	166	10	1,227	1,403
Payments to other funds	91	-	181	272
Total deductions	257	10	1,408	1,675
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	96	(10)	(882)	(796)
Net position, beginning of year	389	162	2,969	3,520
Net position, end of year	\$ 485	\$ 152	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,724

COMING DOWN FROM SPAVINAW

Made and made to Tulsa

Section 2 (Cont'd.):

DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Spavinaw Water Project
and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Cost of Dam	\$1,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir	\$1,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway	\$2,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel	\$2,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway	\$3,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel	\$3,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway	\$4,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel	\$4,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway	\$5,000,000
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Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway	\$6,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel	\$6,500,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway	\$7,000,000
Cost of Dam and Reservoir and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel and Spillway and Tunnel	\$7,500,000

CLEAR
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DUNK-AS-COLD



The Spavinaw Lake --

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Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir b

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile
C.N.
Contract No. 129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum





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 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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Tulsa International Airport Development	Total Nonmajor Component Units
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,563	\$ 2,573	\$ 5,691	\$ -	\$ 10,827
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	3,280	73	-	1,400	4,753
Investments	-	-	3,339	-	3,339
Receivables, net	34	1,432	431	1,664	3,561
Inventories, net	-	1,289	-	-	1,289
Current portion of notes receivable	493	-	-	-	493
Other current assets	1	386	466	-	853
Total current assets	6,371	5,753	9,927	3,064	25,115
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	1,014	-	-	1,014
Receivables, net	41	-	-	-	41
Notes receivable	2,935	-	-	-	2,935
Land held for resale, net	256	-	-	-	256
Nondepreciable capital assets	35	2,906	1,495	-	4,436
Depreciable capital assets, net	165	23,684	648	-	24,497
Total noncurrent assets	3,432	27,604	2,143	-	33,179
Total assets	9,803	33,357	12,070	3,064	58,294
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	-	1,378	-	-	1,378
Total deferred outflow of resources	-	1,378	-	-	1,378
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	297	1,201	464	-	1,962
Unearned revenue	-	80	801	-	881
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	288	59	-	347
Total current liabilities	297	1,569	1,324	-	3,190
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Advances from primary government	-	326	-	-	326
Deposits subject to refund	227	-	-	-	227
Long-term liabilities, net	-	11,394	140	-	11,534
Total noncurrent liabilities	227	11,720	140	-	12,087
Total liabilities	524	13,289	1,464	-	15,277
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	-	2,260	-	-	2,260
Lease related	3	-	-	-	3
Property tax revenue	-	-	-	1,577	1,577
Total deferred inflow of resources	3	2,260	-	1,577	3,840
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	200	24,804	1,945	-	26,949
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	1,713	1,014	-	-	2,727
Other purposes	4,742	73	379	1,487	6,681
Unrestricted	2,621	(6,705)	8,282	-	4,198
Total net position	\$ 9,276	\$ 19,186	\$ 10,606	\$ 1,487	\$ 40,555

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Tulsa International Airport Development	Total Nonmajor Component Units
Operating revenues					
Property rentals	\$ 60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60
Parking revenues	-	-	165	-	165
Transit services	-	2,268	-	-	2,268
Event revenues	-	-	4,038	-	4,038
Other income	56	22	-	-	78
	116	2,290	4,203	-	6,609
Operating expenses					
Salaries and wages	-	16,663	2,947	-	19,610
Materials and supplies	-	4,462	117	-	4,579
Other services and charges	439	3,215	4,384	-	8,038
Depreciation	17	4,495	270	-	4,782
	456	28,835	7,718	-	37,009
Operating income (loss)	(340)	(26,545)	(3,515)	-	(30,400)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income (loss)	386	124	475	45	1,030
Interest and amortization expense	-	(219)	(11)	-	(230)
Sales taxes	-	-	-	68	68
Property taxes	-	-	-	338	338
Federal and state operating grant revenues	-	10,340	915	-	11,255
Contributions	-	-	440	-	440
Program support from primary government	-	11,834	2,510	-	14,344
Other, net	25	591	195	-	811
	411	22,670	4,524	451	28,056
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	71	(3,875)	1,009	451	(2,344)
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	4,165	-	-	4,165
Capital contributions to primary government	(1,090)	-	-	-	(1,090)
Capital contributions from primary government	-	1,388	-	-	1,388
Change in net position	(1,019)	1,678	1,009	451	2,119
Net position - beginning of year	10,295	17,508	9,597	1,036	38,436
Net position, end of year	\$ 9,276	\$ 19,186	\$ 10,606	\$ 1,487	\$ 40,555

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY - COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 109,841	\$ 112,307	\$ 222,148
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	13,486	22,718	36,204
Receivables, net	20,004	17,950	37,954
Lease receivable	-	91	91
Prepaid expenses	30	222	252
Inventories, net	310	9,942	10,252
Total current assets	<u>143,671</u>	<u>163,230</u>	<u>306,901</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	58,224	64,882	123,106
Investment in joint venture	37,864	-	37,864
Lease receivable	-	496	496
Receivables, net	277	279	556
Nondepreciable capital assets	51,966	60,453	112,419
Depreciable capital assets, net	848,482	670,576	1,519,058
Total noncurrent assets	<u>996,813</u>	<u>796,686</u>	<u>1,793,499</u>
Total assets	<u>1,140,484</u>	<u>959,916</u>	<u>2,100,400</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	26	396	422
Pension related items	3,148	3,207	6,355
OPEB related items	143	151	294
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>3,317</u>	<u>3,754</u>	<u>7,071</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,708	15,229	28,937
Current portion of long-term liabilities	25,760	16,676	42,436
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	841	14,015	14,856
Total current liabilities	<u>40,309</u>	<u>45,920</u>	<u>86,229</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities	276,634	134,787	411,421
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>276,634</u>	<u>134,787</u>	<u>411,421</u>
Total liabilities	<u>316,943</u>	<u>180,707</u>	<u>497,650</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred gain on refunding	508	-	508
Pension related items	1,890	2,667	4,557
OPEB related items	210	261	471
Lease related	-	549	549
Property tax revenue	180	-	180
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,788</u>	<u>3,477</u>	<u>6,265</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	722,436	676,689	1,399,125
Restricted for:			
Debt service	11,855	8,062	19,917
Unrestricted	<u>89,779</u>	<u>94,735</u>	<u>184,514</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 824,070</u>	<u>\$ 779,486</u>	<u>\$ 1,603,556</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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
Operating revenues			
Water and sewer services	\$ 149,770	\$ 133,698	\$ 283,468
Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages	36,069	39,388	75,457
Materials and supplies	4,374	12,055	16,429
Other services and charges	29,351	28,557	57,908
Depreciation	24,752	21,523	46,275
Total operating expenses	94,546	101,523	196,069
Operating income	55,224	32,175	87,399
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Investment income	7,868	8,525	16,393
Interest and amortization expense	(6,741)	(2,733)	(9,474)
Property taxes	477	-	477
Federal and state grants revenues	351	-	351
Payments to primary government	(9,780)	(9,689)	(19,469)
Other, net	41	388	429
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(7,784)	(3,509)	(11,293)
Income before capital contributions	47,440	28,666	76,106
Capital contributions	3,493	3,959	7,452
Capital contributions to primary government	(123)	(79)	(202)
Capital contributions from primary government	3,098	579	3,677
	6,468	4,459	10,927
Change in net position	53,908	33,125	87,033
Net position, beginning of year	770,162	746,361	1,516,523
Net position, end of year	\$ 824,070	\$ 779,486	\$ 1,603,556

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2024
(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	\$ 283,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283,468
Refuse services	-	35,582	-	-	-	35,582
Property rentals	-	-	31,830	799	60	32,689
Parking revenues	-	-	13,668	7,160	165	20,993
Transit services	-	-	-	-	2,268	2,268
Event revenues	-	-	-	-	4,038	4,038
Other income	-	-	-	244	78	322
Total operating revenues	283,468	35,582	45,498	8,203	6,609	379,360
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	75,457	6,012	14,068	2,929	19,610	118,076
Materials and supplies	16,429	14,476	2,037	-	4,579	37,521
Other services and charges	57,908	11,222	12,508	10,002	8,038	99,678
Depreciation	46,275	927	18,934	1,555	4,782	72,473
Total operating expenses	196,069	32,637	47,547	14,486	37,009	327,748
Operating income (loss)	87,399	2,945	(2,049)	(6,283)	(30,400)	51,612
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income (loss)	16,393	1,181	4,694	1,400	1,030	24,698
Interest and amortization expense	(9,474)	-	(5,023)	(1,242)	(230)	(15,969)
Sales taxes	-	-	-	825	68	893
Property taxes	477	-	-	4,502	338	5,317
Federal and state grant revenues	351	-	17,629	528	11,255	29,763
Contributions	-	-	-	423	440	863
Payments from primary government	-	-	-	1,898	14,344	16,242
Payments to primary government	(19,469)	(2,340)	-	-	-	(21,809)
Gain (loss) on disposition of capital assets	443	89	-	-	-	532
Other, net	(14)	(7)	60	2,145	811	2,995
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(11,293)	(1,077)	17,360	10,479	28,056	43,525
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	76,106	1,868	15,311	4,196	(2,344)	95,137
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	-	16,296	-	4,165	20,461
Capital contributions	7,452	-	500	-	-	7,952
Capital contributions to primary government	(202)	-	-	-	(1,090)	(1,292)
Capital contributions from primary government	3,677	-	-	-	1,388	5,065
	10,927	-	16,796	-	4,463	32,186
Change in net position	87,033	1,868	32,107	4,196	2,119	127,323
Net position - beginning of year	1,516,523	22,148	325,395	30,530	38,436	1,933,032
Net position - end of year	\$ 1,603,556	\$ 24,016	\$ 357,502	\$ 34,726	\$ 40,555	\$ 2,060,355

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Section 2 (Cont'd.):

CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

**CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD**

The Spavinaw Lake --

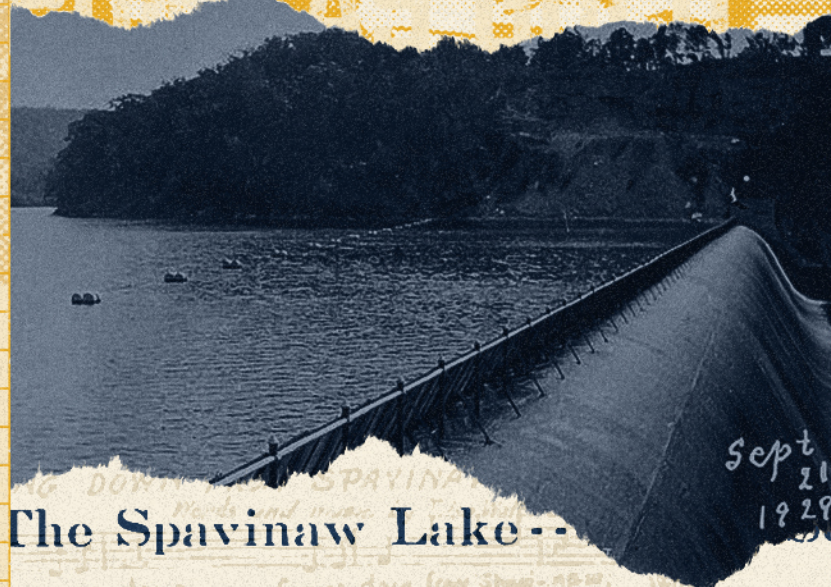
On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering sta
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

Upper Spavinaw Project Figures	
Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Length of Dam	3500 Feet
Height of Dam	55 Feet
Length of Spillway	300 Feet
Length of Tunnel	55 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 Mile
Contract No. 129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum



CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE BY SOURCE
June 30, 2024 and 2023
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023
Governmental funds capital assets		
Land	\$ 563,665	\$ 563,639
Buildings	277,199	270,685
Improvements other than buildings	188,230	139,770
Machinery and equipment	288,750	276,499
Infrastructure	3,938,179	3,868,967
Construction in progress	268,582	237,736
Right-to-use buildings	15,407	12,860
Right-to-use machinery and equipment	1,102	1,102
Right-to-use land	454	454
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,541,568</u>	<u>\$ 5,371,712</u>
Investments in governmental funds capital assets by source		
General fund	\$ 12,470	\$ 9,867
Special revenue funds	333,176	311,942
Capital projects funds	4,703,712	4,561,009
Donations	492,210	488,894
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,541,568</u>	<u>\$ 5,371,712</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY
Year ended June 30, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Function and Activity	Governmental Funds Capital Assets July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Governmental Funds Capital Assets June 30, 2024
<i>General Government</i>				
Mayor	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
Finance	4,462	54	(19)	4,497
Legal	124	-	(11)	113
Human Resources	593	95	(26)	662
Communications	14	-	-	14
Equipment Management	4,417	78	(35)	4,460
City Council	1,135	-	-	1,135
General Government	20,607	-	-	20,607
Information Technology	66,216	5,868	(1,216)	70,868
	<u>97,574</u>	<u>6,095</u>	<u>(1,307)</u>	<u>102,362</u>
<i>Public Works & Transportation</i>	4,830,477	286,840	(135,218)	4,982,099
<i>Public Safety & Protection</i>				
Police	113,724	14,511	(7,417)	120,818
Fire	102,866	1,826	(1,187)	103,505
Municipal Court	57	60	-	117
	<u>216,647</u>	<u>16,397</u>	<u>(8,604)</u>	<u>224,440</u>
<i>Social & Economic Development</i>				
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	775	-	(32)	743
Animal Welfare and Code Enforcement	3,746	368	(120)	3,994
Development Services	2,734	305	(168)	2,871
	<u>7,255</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>(320)</u>	<u>7,608</u>
<i>Cultural Development & Recreation</i>				
Gilcrease	9,685	-	-	9,685
Parks	182,637	2,312	(293)	184,656
Public Events and PAC	27,437	3,281	-	30,718
	<u>219,759</u>	<u>5,593</u>	<u>(293)</u>	<u>225,059</u>
Total Governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 5,371,712</u>	<u>\$ 315,598</u>	<u>\$ (145,742)</u>	<u>\$ 5,541,568</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY
June 30, 2024
(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	-	-	4,347	-	-	-	-	-	4,497
Legal	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	113
Human Resources	-	-	-	662	-	-	-	-	-	662
Communications	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Equipment Management	12	644	-	2,248	-	-	-	1,102	454	4,460
City Council	-	215	-	920	-	-	-	-	-	1,135
General Government	2,500	1,570	15,902	635	-	-	-	-	-	20,607
Information Technology	32	12,997	687	53,995	-	-	3,157	-	-	70,868
	<u>2,694</u>	<u>15,426</u>	<u>16,589</u>	<u>62,940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,157</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>102,362</u>
Public Works & Transportation	<u>534,599</u>	<u>92,058</u>	<u>99,370</u>	<u>49,848</u>	<u>3,937,687</u>	<u>268,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,982,099</u>
	<u>534,599</u>	<u>92,058</u>	<u>99,370</u>	<u>49,848</u>	<u>3,937,687</u>	<u>268,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,982,099</u>
Public Safety & Protection										
Police	1,504	29,450	167	77,423	-	24	12,250	-	-	120,818
Fire	2,521	28,115	1,201	71,647	-	21	-	-	-	103,505
Municipal Court	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	117
	<u>4,025</u>	<u>57,565</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>149,187</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>12,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>224,440</u>
Social & Economic Development										
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743
Animal Welfare and Code Enforcement	-	1,813	-	2,181	-	-	-	-	-	3,994
Development Services	27	-	10	2,834	-	-	-	-	-	2,871
	<u>770</u>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,608</u>
Cultural Development & Recreation										
Gilcrease	81	1,826	110	7,668	-	-	-	-	-	9,685
Parks	20,900	80,725	70,783	11,756	492	-	-	-	-	184,656
PAC	596	27,786	-	2,336	-	-	-	-	-	30,718
	<u>21,577</u>	<u>110,337</u>	<u>70,893</u>	<u>21,760</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225,059</u>
Total Governmental Funds Capital Assets	<u>\$ 563,665</u>	<u>\$ 277,199</u>	<u>\$ 188,230</u>	<u>\$ 288,750</u>	<u>\$ 3,938,179</u>	<u>\$ 268,582</u>	<u>\$ 15,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,102</u>	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ 5,541,568</u>

Section 3: STATISTICAL SECTION

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures

Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Cost of Dam	\$1,000,000
Cost of Reservoir	\$350,000
Cost of Spillway	\$300,000
Cost of Tunnel	\$55,000
Cost of Conduit Pipe	\$60 and 54 Inches
Cost of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

**CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD**



The Spavinaw Lake --

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT


UPPER SPAVINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. H. Hines & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile
Contract No. 10

129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum



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)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Governmental activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,827,175	\$ 1,716,094	\$ 1,599,000	\$ 1,542,291	\$ 1,526,232	\$ 1,486,358	\$ 1,485,779	\$ 1,386,778	\$ 1,288,414	\$ 1,235,482
Restricted	599,942	569,160	533,382	474,800	450,702	417,766	321,201	291,237	273,642	262,022
Unrestricted	(56,025)	(120,132)	(135,997)	(144,607)	(180,783)	(167,546)	(188,066)	(202,213)	(197,489)	(212,406)
	<u>\$ 2,371,092</u>	<u>\$ 2,165,122</u>	<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>
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	577,301	560,594	555,093	565,547	533,341	503,307	490,067	498,427	504,926	514,764
Restricted	15,839	14,521	17,830	19,890	18,962	17,514	12,218	12,664	11,732	11,939
Unrestricted	43,489	36,994	27,861	22,007	22,385	24,808	34,025	30,089	27,332	22,202
	<u>\$ 636,629</u>	<u>\$ 612,109</u>	<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>
Primary government:										
Net investment in capital assets	2,404,476	2,276,688	2,154,093	2,107,838	2,059,573	1,989,665	1,975,846	1,885,205	1,793,340	1,750,246
Restricted	615,781	583,681	551,212	494,690	469,664	435,280	333,419	303,901	285,374	273,961
Unrestricted	(12,536)	(83,138)	(108,136)	(122,600)	(158,398)	(142,738)	(154,041)	(172,124)	(170,157)	(190,204)
	<u>\$ 3,007,721</u>	<u>\$ 2,777,231</u>	<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>

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.

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

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Expenses:	Governmental activities:										
	General government	\$ 90,963	\$ 83,706	\$ 76,846	\$ 74,033	\$ 80,629	\$ 75,017	\$ 65,886	\$ 69,279	\$ 64,141	\$ 46,755
	Public safety and protection	316,926	274,382	215,570	256,326	250,740	202,244	217,296	205,938	200,726	186,385
	Public works and transportation	119,905	102,140	94,683	93,629	82,368	86,997	80,941	79,746	75,400	69,523
	Culture and recreation	36,674	33,860	33,100	26,718	35,153	29,510	27,833	24,949	24,124	22,638
	Social and economic	53,278	62,724	79,512	56,986	47,845	82,661	23,993	37,612	38,629	31,409
	Interest on long-term debt	14,754	13,879	13,433	15,990	17,426	16,735	14,863	12,583	11,864	12,285
	Total governmental activities expenses	632,500	570,691	513,144	523,682	514,161	493,164	430,812	430,107	414,884	368,995
	Business-type activities:										
	Stormwater	44,701	41,904	39,419	36,041	37,247	35,642	31,680	31,429	30,084	25,877
	Leasing	11,031	11,538	10,229	8,736	8,119	9,046	8,846	9,127	9,982	10,643
	Arena & Convention	34,335	29,628	26,304	19,522	24,550	25,826	25,755	25,199	24,910	25,507
	Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,816	3,665	3,501	3,262	4,388	3,539	4,083	3,219	3,330	3,500
	Golf Courses	4,112	4,226	3,158	2,770	2,606	2,832	3,167	3,276	3,288	2,917
	Total business-type activities	97,995	90,961	82,611	70,331	76,910	76,885	73,531	72,250	71,594	68,444
	Total primary government	730,495	661,652	595,755	594,013	591,071	570,049	504,343	502,357	486,478	437,439
Program Revenues:	Governmental activities:										
	Charges for services										
	General government	40,101	37,706	35,879	37,399	39,873	39,984	37,960	29,763	25,493	9,664
	Public safety and protection	12,737	12,878	12,126	13,346	14,280	14,854	13,921	24,490	24,359	25,264
	Public works and transportation	-	-	-	-	3,281	5,040	6,517	12,277	11,250	13,693
	Culture and recreation	2,079	1,933	1,556	1,749	636	4,903	4,805	4,420	4,814	5,006
	Social and economic	43,788	31,709	20,725	13,920	13,476	14,186	11,043	2,447	1,913	1,626
	Operating grants and contributions	62,642	53,764	46,704	67,336	37,090	38,163	31,057	30,000	29,486	32,364
	Capital grants and contributions	54,116	17,579	3,241	10,639	8,472	30,885	14,846	40,309	6,308	4,694
	Total governmental activities program revenues	215,463	155,569	120,231	144,389	117,108	148,015	120,149	143,706	103,623	92,311
	Business-type activities:										
	Charges for services										
	Stormwater	46,086	41,950	39,527	39,251	35,975	32,970	29,754	28,488	27,674	25,099
	Leasing	8,961	9,537	9,541	8,183	8,321	7,045	9,360	9,154	8,986	9,183
	Arena & Convention	26,050	25,902	15,407	4,379	15,183	18,413	18,046	16,754	15,633	16,514
	Tulsa Stadium Trust	228	225	213	228	285	248	250	249	281	276
	Golf Courses	3,955	3,385	2,821	2,845	2,248	2,392	2,588	2,785	2,828	2,420
	Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital grants and contributions	26,254	14,680	7,490	10,546	6,181	2,938	2,199	5,602	4,689	1,291
	Total business-type activities program revenues	111,534	95,679	74,999	65,432	68,277	64,006	62,197	63,032	60,091	54,783
	Total primary government program revenues	\$ 326,997	\$ 251,248	\$ 195,230	\$ 209,821	\$ 185,385	\$ 212,021	\$ 182,346	\$ 206,738	\$ 163,714	\$ 147,094
Net (Expense) Revenue:	Governmental activities	(417,037)	(415,122)	(392,913)	(379,293)	(397,053)	(345,149)	(310,663)	(286,401)	(311,261)	(276,684)
	Business-type activities	13,539	4,718	(7,612)	(4,899)	(8,633)	(12,879)	(11,334)	(9,218)	(11,503)	(13,661)
	Total primary government net expense	\$ (403,498)	\$ (410,404)	\$ (400,525)	\$ (384,192)	\$ (405,686)	\$ (358,028)	\$ (321,997)	\$ (295,619)	\$ (290,345)	\$ (290,345)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:											
	Taxes										
	Sales tax	\$ 346,763	\$ 344,070	\$ 327,026	\$ 293,522	\$ 280,738	\$ 284,687	\$ 278,317	\$ 250,271	\$ 234,912	\$ 231,997
	Property tax	69,221	82,860	82,468	69,365	82,065	79,522	77,074	72,075	73,450	64,667
	Franchise tax	28,043	32,224	26,282	21,629	22,701	23,122	24,420	23,235	22,620	24,039
	Use tax	69,414	65,828	59,449	53,062	44,996	41,068	31,084	25,922	23,640	24,104
	Lodging tax	9,765	9,355	8,711	5,653	6,170	7,870	7,414	7,380	7,483	7,552
	Unrestricted grants and contributions	19,739	13,991	18,044	6,762	7,333	7,747	7,587	7,131	6,814	6,037
	Payments from component units	23,045	23,585	24,762	25,002	25,971	17,204	17,803	15,094	14,631	14,100
	Investment earnings (loss)	56,705	14,371	(29,360)	11,690	20,573	20,667	7,629	(551)	7,910	6,469
	Miscellaneous	6,336	1,990	1,581	5,405	2,170	1,437	1,505	2,862	4,749	2,734
	Transfers	(6,024)	(4,415)	(2,149)	(11,067)	(36,091)	(20,511)	(4,639)	(5,783)	(5,479)	(5,644)
	Total governmental activities	623,007	583,859	516,814	481,023	456,626	462,813	448,194	397,636	390,730	376,055
	Business-type activities:										
	Investment earnings and other	4,957	2,192	(868)	1,191	1,601	1,687	1,007	625	1,109	937
	Transfers & capital contributions	6,024	4,415	2,149	11,067	36,091	20,511	4,639	5,783	5,479	5,644
	Total business-type activities	10,981	6,607	1,281	12,258	37,692	22,198	5,646	6,408	6,588	6,581
	Total primary government	\$ 633,988	\$ 590,466	\$ 518,095	\$ 493,281	\$ 494,318	\$ 485,011	\$ 453,840	\$ 404,044	\$ 397,318	\$ 382,636
Changes in Net Position:	Governmental activities	205,970	168,737	123,901	101,730	59,573	117,664	137,531	111,235	79,469	99,371
	Business-type activities	24,520	11,325	(6,331)	7,359	29,059	9,319	(5,688)	(2,810)	(4,915)	(7,080)
	Total primary government	\$ 230,490	\$ 180,062	\$ 117,570	\$ 109,089	\$ 88,632	\$ 126,983	\$ 131,843	\$ 108,425	\$ 74,554	\$ 92,291

Note- In 2022, the City recorded the transfer-in of parking operations from the Tulsa Parking Authority of \$30,472, and 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	Lodging Tax	Total
2024	\$ 346,763	\$ 69,221	\$ 28,043	\$ 69,414	\$ 9,765	\$ 523,206
2023	344,070	82,860	32,224	65,828	9,355	534,337
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

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

Function/Program:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 40,101	\$ 37,736	\$ 35,879	\$ 37,412	\$ 39,873	\$ 39,984	\$ 37,960	\$ 29,763	\$ 25,493	\$ 9,664
Public safety and protection	62,065	55,342	43,319	67,030	45,559	46,249	42,730	48,388	47,860	50,824
Public works and transportation	42,240	7,342	2,154	9,590	10,012	13,604	21,363	52,586	17,558	18,387
Culture and recreation	13,009	10,166	1,556	2,418	2,377	4,903	4,805	4,420	4,814	5,006
Social and economic	58,048	44,983	37,323	27,939	19,287	43,275	13,291	8,549	7,898	8,430
Total governmental activities	<u>215,463</u>	<u>155,569</u>	<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>
Business-type activities:										
Stormwater	52,890	48,559	42,595	43,936	42,240	35,908	31,953	34,090	32,363	26,390
Leasing	28,411	17,256	9,541	9,518	8,321	7,045	9,360	9,154	8,986	9,183
Arena & Convention	26,050	26,254	15,407	4,379	15,183	18,413	18,046	16,754	15,633	16,514
Tulsa Stadium Trust	228	225	213	228	285	248	250	249	281	276
Tulsa Golf Courses	3,955	3,385	7,243	7,371	2,248	2,392	2,588	2,785	2,828	2,420
Total business-type activities	<u>111,534</u>	<u>95,679</u>	<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>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 326,997</u>	<u>\$ 251,248</u>	<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>

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
General Fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ 593	\$ 553	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 543	\$ 550	\$ 537	\$ 516	\$ 611	\$ 611
Restricted	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Assigned	26,200	30,584	27,717	12,155	14,052	7,424	5,315	6,221	5,183	8,047
Unassigned	90,387	85,809	85,111	92,352	54,358	61,495	51,181	47,301	54,252	54,830
	<u>\$ 117,180</u>	<u>\$ 116,946</u>	<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>
Other Governmental Funds:										
Restricted	\$ 868,436	\$ 779,447	\$ 799,622	\$ 776,539	\$ 863,033	\$ 701,957	\$ 625,096	\$ 627,362	\$ 458,796	\$ 441,787
Committed	6,674	7,608	7,332	6,819	7,576	5,868	5,115	6,672	4,691	3,094
Assigned	6,068	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	(657)	(5,695)	(1,153)	(233)	(1,198)	(893)	(1,053)	(419)	(310)	(321)
	<u>\$ 880,521</u>	<u>\$ 781,695</u>	<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>

CITY OF TULSA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Current and Past Nine Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenues										
Sales tax	\$ 346,763	\$ 344,070	\$ 327,026	\$ 293,522	\$ 280,738	\$ 284,687	\$ 278,317	\$ 250,271	\$ 234,912	\$ 231,997
Property tax	69,353	82,989	81,325	69,946	82,085	78,930	77,013	68,961	73,450	63,229
Franchise tax	28,043	32,224	26,282	21,629	22,701	23,122	24,420	23,235	22,620	24,039
Use tax	69,414	65,828	59,449	53,062	44,996	41,068	31,084	25,922	23,640	24,104
Lodging tax	9,765	9,355	8,711	5,653	6,170	7,870	7,414	7,380	7,483	7,552
Special assessment tax	6,842	6,511	6,038	3,440	3,442	3,627	3,446	3,392	3,525	3,412
Charges for services	34,902	29,264	25,246	28,032	30,888	33,795	33,353	30,043	28,408	30,927
Intergovernmental revenues	85,971	65,410	70,685	77,193	45,089	47,944	48,197	42,349	39,759	43,425
Fines and forfeitures	6,832	6,936	6,408	5,928	6,808	7,974	7,386	8,226	8,077	8,923
Investment income	50,648	9,191	(31,040)	5,972	19,074	20,440	7,119	928	7,974	5,423
Licenses, permits, and fees	11,198	12,173	12,032	8,754	9,429	11,021	7,940	8,111	8,397	8,421
Program income from grants	2,021	2,498	1,921	1,800	1,764	2,644	3,018	1,382	1,337	1,397
Payments from component units	22,006	22,552	24,602	24,536	24,758	15,737	15,678	14,846	14,383	13,506
Miscellaneous	33,190	5,937	1,560	4,110	1,646	1,235	1,361	2,447	4,413	2,659
Total revenues	<u>776,948</u>	<u>694,938</u>	<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>
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government	57,506	57,272	51,557	51,170	48,920	44,760	42,890	39,899	37,105	36,773
Public safety and protection	291,981	271,442	244,166	222,424	230,619	220,590	213,138	199,715	203,045	195,178
Public works and transportation	36,358	23,429	22,832	17,415	23,871	21,435	21,335	22,773	21,038	24,186
Culture and recreation	28,016	25,648	21,199	21,636	19,382	22,130	21,816	20,799	20,790	20,867
Social and economic development	50,434	41,445	47,515	33,775	24,541	25,401	21,716	23,917	30,595	28,673
Payments to component units	21,272	16,081	17,659	12,972	14,783	11,982	11,883	14,223	15,600	11,123
Capital outlay	172,825	189,530	166,440	179,859	142,885	159,728	132,145	120,653	122,370	104,128
Debt service:										
Principal	108,908	130,272	98,774	75,718	93,343	67,311	61,155	59,546	52,975	52,832
Interest	19,036	22,169	24,873	27,497	23,294	22,032	16,802	16,867	15,724	16,768
Total expenditures	<u>786,336</u>	<u>777,288</u>	<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>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(9,388)	(82,350)	(74,770)	(38,889)	(42,050)	(15,275)	2,866	(30,899)	(40,864)	(21,514)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	28,525	32,259	12,888	6,615	4,850	4,125	2,896	4,373	5,121	4,495
Transfers out	(34,781)	(37,273)	(17,338)	(17,966)	(41,587)	(26,151)	(7,999)	(12,134)	(11,162)	(11,454)
Sale of capital assets	1,700	377	993	1,655	1,265	459	775	608	1,222	905
Issuance of lease	-	-	-	-	5,678	1,103	-	-	-	-
Bond issuance	110,620	64,680	102,950	-	203,895	118,100	-	193,300	57,000	70,000
Refunding bond issuance	-	-	52,020	30,465	-	32,230	-	31,200	23,133	57,073
Premium on bond issuance	2,384	1,819	3,274	305	30,912	7,849	-	9,182	3,858	2,804
Payment to bond escrow agent	-	-	(52,020)	(30,465)	-	(32,230)	-	(31,200)	(23,133)	(57,073)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>108,448</u>	<u>61,862</u>	<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>
Net changes in fund balances	99,060	(20,488)	27,997	(48,280)	162,963	90,210	(1,462)	164,430	15,175	45,236
Fund balance, beginning	898,641	919,129	891,132	941,364	778,401	688,191	689,653	525,223	510,048	464,812
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	-	-	-	(1,952)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 997,701</u>	<u>\$ 898,641</u>	<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>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	<u>20.85%</u>	<u>25.63%</u>	<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>

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	Lodging Tax	Total
2024	\$ 346,763	\$ 69,353	\$ 28,043	\$ 69,414	\$ 9,765	\$ 523,338
2023	344,070	82,989	32,224	65,828	9,355	534,466
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

CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL SALES TAX REMITTERS
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
(amounts expressed in thousands)

2024					2015				
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	\$ 53,654	\$ 1,469,986	15.35%	53	General Merchandise Stores	\$ 35,538	\$ 1,142,307	15.13%
58	Eating and Drinking Places	50,258	1,376,938	14.38%	58	Eating and Drinking Places	29,878	960,266	12.72%
50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	35,749	979,424	10.23%	59	Miscellaneous Retail	24,197	777,838	10.30%
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	26,316	720,992	7.53%	54	Food Stores	17,688	568,510	7.53%
49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	25,825	707,523	7.39%	49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17,453	561,203	7.43%
59	Miscellaneous Retail	25,707	704,288	7.35%	57	Furniture And Equipment	17,165	551,704	7.31%
54	Food Stores	21,981	602,228	6.29%	52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14,972	481,053	6.37%
51	Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	18,593	509,410	5.32%	50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	13,879	446,115	5.91%
57	Furniture And Equipment	14,062	385,273	4.02%	56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	11,238	361,274	4.78%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	10,346	283,442	2.96%	48	Communications	9,735	312,944	4.14%
		<u>\$ 282,491</u>	<u>\$ 7,739,504</u>	<u>80.81%</u>			<u>\$ 191,743</u>	<u>\$ 6,163,214</u>	<u>81.61%</u>

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

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

Year	City of Tulsa	Tulsa County	State of Oklahoma
2024	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
2023	3.650%	0.367%	4.500%
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%

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	
2024	\$ 34,643,947	\$ 3,811,215	15.30	\$ 5,523,204	\$ 552,320	15.30	\$ 605,282	\$ 192,359	15.30	\$ 40,772,433	\$ 4,555,894	15.30	11.2%
2023	32,610,265	3,587,488	17.78	5,129,178	512,918	17.78	576,967	183,360	17.78	38,316,410	4,283,766	17.78	11.2%
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%

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	
2024	\$ -	\$ 15.30	\$ 93.01	\$ 10.70	\$ 5.32	\$ 2.58	\$ 111.61	\$ 126.91
2023	-	19.70	94.46	11.26	5.32	2.58	113.62	133.32
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

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024			2015		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Public Service Co of Okla	\$ 91,739	1	1.92%	\$ 50,305	1	1.51%
AHS/VTR Hillcrest/Tulsa Spine	44,064	2	0.92%	35,144	2	1.06%
FC Tulsa OK Landlord LLC	41,650	3	0.87%	-	-	n/a
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co	38,369	4	0.80%	26,271	3	0.79%
Quik Trip Corp	29,951	5	0.63%	13,801	10	0.41%
Weidner Apartment Homes	20,117	6	0.42%	15,089	6	0.45%
Wal-Mart Stores	19,433	7	0.41%	18,901	5	0.57%
Warren Foundation	18,935	8	0.40%	14,857	7	0.45%
Williams Companies	17,370	9	0.36%	14,578	8	0.44%
AT&T Companies/Services	15,972	10	0.33%	22,403	4	0.67%
Woodland Hills Mall	-	-	n/a	14,483	9	0.44%
	<u>\$ 337,600</u>		<u>7.1%</u>	<u>\$ 225,832</u>		<u>6.8%</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
2024	\$ 69,715	\$ 67,560	96.9%	\$ 14,394	20.6%	\$ -	\$ 67,560	96.9%
2023	84,385	81,556	96.6%	14,507	17.2%	1,752	83,308	98.7%
2022	82,702	80,400	97.2%	13,472	16.3%	1,742	82,142	99.3%
2021	70,015	69,440	99.2%	12,858	18.4%	460	69,900	99.8%
2020	84,302	81,511	96.7%	13,965	16.6%	2,635	84,146	99.8%
2019	81,738	79,388	97.1%	12,516	15.3%	2,220	81,608	99.8%
2018	79,507	78,011	98.1%	11,684	14.7%	1,397	79,408	99.9%
2017	72,915	71,528	98.1%	11,712	16.1%	1,325	72,853	99.9%
2016	75,781	74,030	97.7%	11,352	15.0%	1,692	75,722	99.9%
2015	69,329	66,943	96.6%	11,747	16.9%	2,320	69,263	99.9%

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			
2024	\$ 432,201	\$ 187,644	\$ 4,674	\$ 624,519	\$ 101,987	\$ 240	\$ 102,227	\$ 726,746	2.58%	1,764
2023	383,803	234,913	2,957	621,673	100,595	376	100,971	722,644	2.72%	1,735
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

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)
2024	411,894	\$ 4,555,894	\$ 423,796	\$ 8,405	\$ 53,969	\$ 378,232	8.30%	\$ 918
2023	416,608	4,283,766	374,476	9,327	58,300	325,503	7.60%	781
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

Notes:

- Source:** Net Assessed Value: Tulsa County Assessor's Office
- 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.
- 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, 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Debts	Total Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable to City of Tulsa	Estimated Share Applicable to City of Tulsa
Direct Debt			
General obligation bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 432,201	100.00%	\$ 432,201
Revenue bonds ⁽¹⁾	187,644	100.00%	187,644
Lease liability ⁽⁵⁾	4,674	100.00%	4,674
Total Net Direct Debt			624,519
Overlapping Debt⁽²⁾			
Independent School Districts:			
No. 1 Tulsa	210,877	92.00%	193,997
No. 3 Broken Arrow	88,141	12.94%	11,407
No. 4 Bixby	30,600	10.31%	3,156
No. 5 Jenks	97,891	71.91%	70,394
No. 9 Union	91,260	75.58%	68,974
No. 10 Berryhill	3,028	0.92%	28
No. 11 Owasso	55,215	0.08%	42
Total Overlapping Debt			347,998
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 972,517

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)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Debt limit ⁽¹⁻²⁾	\$ 455,589	\$ 428,377	\$ 404,612	\$ 393,732	\$ 381,163	\$ 369,209	\$ 354,310	\$ 342,349	\$ 332,542	\$ 323,061
Total net debt subject to limit ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	\$ 455,589	\$ 428,377	\$ 404,612	\$ 393,732	\$ 381,163	\$ 369,209	\$ 354,310	\$ 342,349	\$ 332,542	\$ 323,061
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	
2024	\$ 10,818	\$ 10,818	\$ 2,475	\$ 1,591	\$ 4,066	2.66
2023	10,758	10,758	2,405	1,664	4,069	2.64
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

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	
2024	\$ 833	\$ 515	\$ 196	\$ 711	1.17
2023	1,386	855	248	1,103	1.26
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

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
PLEDGED-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	
2024	\$ 3,066	\$ 782	\$ 2,284	\$ 760	\$ 839	\$ 1,599	1.43
2023	2,897	650	2,247	735	867	1,602	1.40
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

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	
2024	\$ 94,390	\$ 43,835	\$ 8,612	\$ 52,447	1.80
2023	89,735	44,175	10,641	54,816	1.64
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

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
2024	411,894	\$ 65,297	\$ 68,380	35.8	88.0%	3.5%
2023	416,608	65,928	63,752	35.6	87.9%	3.1%
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%

Sources:

Population: 2020 Census & ACS 2022 5 Year

Forecast (2024): U.S. Decennial Census Est.

Forecast (2022-2023): Worldpopulationreview

Forecast (2015-2021): Extrapolation using various year Experian series and Growth Projection

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2022

Forecast (2024): 5 Year Growth Average

Per Capita Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2022, via St. Louis FRED

Forecast (2024): 10 Year Growth Average

Median Age: 2010 & 2020 Census

Forecast (2024): US Census 2022 ACS Survey (Table S0101)

Percent of High School Graduates: US Census

Forecast (2024): US Census 2022 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S1501) & World Population Review

Unemployment Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics (12 month moving average closing June 30)

CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	2024			2015		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment
Saint Francis Healthcare System	11,000	1	1.05%	10,000	1	2.25%
Hillcrest Healthcare System	6,500	2	0.62%	5,000	6	1.12%
Tulsa Public Schools	5,000	3	0.48%	7,500	3	1.69%
American Airlines Maintenance Base	5,000	4	0.48%	7,500	5	1.69%
Ascension St. John	4,500	5	0.43%	7,500	4	1.69%
City of Tulsa	3,500	6	0.33%	3,500	7	0.79%
Amazon Fulfillment Center	3,000	7	0.29%	-	-	-
QuikTrip	3,000	8	0.29%	3,500	8	0.79%
AAON, Inc.	2,500	9	0.24%	-	-	-
Broken Arrow Public Schools	2,500	10	0.24%	-	-	-
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	-	-	-	7,500	2	1.69%
Spirit AeroSystems	-	-	-	3,500	9	0.79%
Tulsa Community College	-	-	-	3,500	10	0.79%
	<u>46,500</u>		<u>4.42%</u>	<u>59,000</u>		<u>13.29%</u>

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 as of 12/31/2023 and 12/31/2014.
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	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Public Safety and Protection:										
Police	1,200	1,182	1,168	1,161	1,127	1,108	1,048	1,008	977	971
Municipal Courts	54	42	40	40	40	40	39	39	41	41
Fire	749	743	743	760	760	760	735	715	695	694
	<u>2,003</u>	<u>1,967</u>	<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>
Cultural Development and Recreation:										
Park & Recreation	175	175	172	168	168	168	168	170	173	176
Tulsa Performing Arts Center	-	-	1	1	1	31	31	31	31	30
	<u>175</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>206</u>
Social and Economic Development:										
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	1	-	-	14	14	11	10	9	11	9
Development Services	71	72	70	69	69	79	79	79	87	88
Department of City Experience	134	83	80	82	80	65	69	69	67	67
	<u>206</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>164</u>
Public Works and Transportation:										
Engineering Services	-	166	156	156	155	155	144	144	145	146
Streets and Stormwater	-	377	365	364	360	349	346	328	312	357
Water and Sewer	736	670	669	666	669	664	661	657	655	648
Public Works	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,222</u>	<u>1,213</u>	<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>
General Government and Support:										
Finance	173	161	160	160	158	166	156	158	163	157
Information Technology	117	122	119	119	121	118	116	116	119	119
Customer Care	60	57	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Asset Management	172	132	132	132	130	130	136	136	137	111
All Other	144	138	132	128	124	134	135	129	131	131
	<u>666</u>	<u>610</u>	<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>4,272</u>	<u>4,120</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>

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 Nine Years

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Public Safety & Protection										
Municipal Court										
1 . Percent of expunges completed within 30 days of the order date signed by the judge.	80%	85%	70%	75%	75%	75%	65%	40%	75%	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).	70%	70%	85%	85%	85%	85%	75%	50%	80%	New Measure
3 . Percent of hand written citations entered within 24 hours of receipt from the prosecutor's office.	40%	85%	80%	90%	90%	90%	75%	55%	90%	New Measure
Police										
1 . Percent reduction in Part One crimes over previous year.	7.5% decrease	12.9% decrease	5.3% decrease	0.5% decrease	2.3% decrease	2.6% decrease	7.0% increase	2.4% increase	15.37% decrease	3.6% decrease
2 . Part I Property crime rate per 1,000 population.	38.26	42.11	49.15	51	51.32	53.73	56.18	56.18	57.55	50.25
3 . Part I Violent crime rate per 1,000 population.	8.57	8.80	9.35	10.52	10.53	11.42	10.59	11.51	10.10	8.69
4 . Percent increase in Priority One calls responded to in three minutes or less.	0.5% decrease	0.9% increase	0.8% increase	1.3% decrease	1.9% increase	0.9% increase	0.0% decrease	2.2% increase	5.5% decrease	0.3% increase
Fire										
1 . Percent of arrival on scene from receipt of call within six minutes.	80%	81%	79%	77%	81%	81%	91%	91%	85%	86%
2 . Percent of reduction of firefighter injuries from previous year.	0%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%	20%	16%	0%	33%
Culture and Recreation										
Parks										
1 . Average number of hours Recreation Centers were open on a weekly basis.	56*	56*	56*	55*	63.2*	63.2*	65	65	65	New Measure
2 . Number of exercise programs held per quarter at each recreation center.	48	48	48	43	48	48	44.25	42	25	New Measure
Gilcrease Museum										
1 . Number of school-aged children receiving services per year.	3,398	3,626	9,157	4,568	15,693	15,693	27,993	29,267	35,326	35,326
2 . Number of visitors attracted annually.	128,000	98,306	92,408	16,807	85,563	85,563	86,208	76,366	72,100	81,384
Performing Arts Center										
1 . Number of performances per year.	974	860	703	34	327	327	310	381	555	505
2 . Dollar amount of gross ticket sales.	\$18.2 million	\$16.9 million	\$7.4 million	\$0.1 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million	\$9.5 million	\$9.2 million	\$7.5 million	\$7.9 million
BOK Arena and Convention Center										
1 . Number of paid attendance to event centers per year.	1,091,435	981,359	747,383	136,373	947,640	947,640	990,293	1,040,742	1,057,590	1,126,758
2 . Gross ticket sales per year.	\$47,212,941	\$33,509,509	\$27,065,524	\$1,280,983	\$29,519,049	\$29,519,049	\$29,418,993	\$25,841,977	\$16,902,142	\$25,212,936
3 . Number of attended events scheduled and serviced annually.	648	687	422	380	252	252	242	295	609	600

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 Nine Years

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Continued										
Social & Economic Development										
Mayor's Office of Economic Development										
1 . Number of Commerical Permits issued.	967	739	1,274	897	1,076	1,076	1,335	1,455	1,397	New Measure
Department of City Experience										
1 . Average number of housing rehabilitations per month.	13	15	25	18	4	4	24	27	23	23
2 . Average number of housing demolitions per month.	6	6	33	29	41	41	4	25	32	32
3 . Average number of voluntary compliance of code violations per month.	310	327	940	1,040	940	940	1,064	1,200	1,100	1,100
4 . Percent reduction of animals euthanized at Tulsa Animal Welfare (TAW).	18.8% increase	68% increase	2% decrease	8% increase	6% increase	6% increase	7% decrease	15% decrease	15% decrease	12% decrease
5 . Percent increase of live exits of animals from TAW.	14.2% increase	5% decrease	6% increase	8% increase	4% increase	4% increase	5% increase	10% increase	10% increase	12% increase
Planning and Economic Development										
1 . Average number of working days for plans review.	7	10	11	18	11	11	9	10	10	9
2 . Average number of calendar days to issue permits for commercial projects under \$1 million.	45	45	8	14	34	34	45	33	30	41

Continued

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

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Continued										
Public Works & Transportation										
Public Works - Engineering										
1 . Percent of capital projects designed, right-of-way easements acquired and utilities relocated within scheduled time frames.	78%	47%	56%	63%	52%	52%	83%	58%	51%	62%
2 . Percent of capital projects constructed within scheduled time frames.	100%	95%	92%	92%	93%	93%	100%	86%	97%	85%
3 . Percent of capital projects completed within appropriated budgets.	100%	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.	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	8.0%	4.0%
5 . Percent of bid advertisements posted and updated in all locations.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Public Works - Streets and Stormwater										
1 . Average number of minutes it takes to respond to emergency street repair requests.	28 minutes	36 minutes	30 minutes	35 minutes	55 minutes	55 minutes	37 minutes	56 minutes	41 minutes	34 minutes
2 . Average response time to traffic signal trouble call.	58 minutes	41 minutes	48 minutes	36 minutes	47 minutes	47 minutes	46 minutes	52 minutes	45 minutes	New Measure
3 . Average number of minutes it takes to respond to stormwater emergencies.	32 minutes	17 minutes	21 minutes	43 minutes	95 minutes	95 minutes	23 minutes	46 minutes	58 minutes	32 minutes
4 . Percent of verified missed collections of refuse and recycling services.	<1%	<1%	0.07%	0.1%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	0.8%	<1%
Water and Sewer										
1 . Percent of customer service demand for treated water.	100%	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%	100%
3 . Average number hours for water off per customer during emergency repairs.	5.66	5.14	5.03	15.9	5.65	5.65	6.18	5.3	4.83	5.11
4 . Percent of on-site responses to sanitary sewer stoppage and overflow calls within two hours.	97.8%	99.0%	97.82%	98.6%	94.7%	94.7%	99.1%	99.9%	98.0%	98.0%
Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority										
1 . Number of fixed route incidents per 100k miles.	30	43	30	47	36	36	41	38	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Number of link assist program and microlink incidents per 100k miles.	29	34	28	29	9	9	17	10	New Measure	New Measure
3 . Number of fixed route passengers per hour.	12	16	9	8	15	15	15	16	16	16
4 . Number of link assist program passengers per hour.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 . Number of microlink passengers per hour	3	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	
Continued										

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

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Continued										
Administrative and Support Services										
Elected Officials										
1 . Direct Staff time (Target 75%)	79%	82%	83%	78%	73%	73%	74%	67%	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Audit reports issued (Target 10)	10	10	13	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%	100%
2 . Percent of contracts completed within ten business days.	99%	99%	100%	97%	92%	92%	95%	94%	93%	93%
Finance Department										
1 . Basis points over the treasury bill rate.	0	0	19	47	41	41	1	75	98	86
2 . City's Standard and Poor bond rating.	AA	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	Aa ¹
Information Technology										
1 . Annual and quarterly customer service rating (1-5).	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.9
2 . Percent of IT service tickets open past 30 days.	9.9%	4.4%	0.1%	2%	5%	5%	11%	8%	16%	2%
3 . First contact resolution rate.	72%	78%	67%	59%	52%	52%	42%	47%	31%	47%
Customer Care Center										
1 . Percent of calls answered within 45 seconds.	61%	26%	25%	44%	66%	66%	48%	47%	52%	56%
2 . Average call abandonment percentage.	11%	36%	68%	24%	8%	8%	16%	17%	16%	16%
Asset Management Department										
1 . Percent of designated fleet availability.	94%	92%	92%	93%	94%	94%	93%	93%	93%	93%
2 . Percent of parking meters that are operational per year.	97%	97%	100%	100%*	100%*	100%*	69%	77%	85%	85%
3 . Percent of uptime for parking system.	97%	92%	93%	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.	95%	95%	96%	93%	94%	94%	80%	77%	75%	100%

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
2024	6.57	4.44	10.69	10.40
2023	6.38	4.31	9.95	10.02
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

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Appendix: APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

The Spavinaw Water Project Facts and Figures	
Total Cost	\$7,500,000
Drainage Area	480 Sq. Miles
Area of Spavinaw Lake	1800 Acres
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles
Size of Concrete Pipe	60 and 54 Inches
Size of Tunnel	7 Feet
Length of Tunnel	2 Miles

CLEAR
AND COLD
DUNK-AS-COLD



The Spavinaw Lake --

On October 29, 1924 Spavinaw water flowed into the city at a rate of 28 million gallons per day. The schools put on a great jubilee pageant.

Many poems were written, and in song and pantomime glories of the Spavinaw water were told—which places Tulsa and its future development in a position which cannot be rivaled by any city in the Mississippi valley.

Since the completion of the Spavinaw project at a cost of

\$7,500,000
engineering staff
accomplish
water 60 r
lahoma to
constructio
dam 3,500
spillway b
reservoir l

City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA SECOND SPAVINAW PROJECT UPPER SPAVINAW DAM GENERAL MAP	
W. H. Hines & Associates Consulting Engineers Tulsa, Oklahoma	Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile CEN Contract No. 129

Photos Courtesy of Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

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



City of Tulsa, Oklahoma

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2024

"AS BUILT"

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
SECOND SPAYINAW PROJECT

UPPER SPAYINAW DAM
GENERAL MAP

W. Kennedy & Associates, Inc. 10/1/2024
Consulting Engineers 10/1/2024
Tulsa, Oklahoma 10/1/2024

**Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in
Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), 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, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2024. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust, a discretely presented component unit of the City, and the Tulsa Stadium Trust, a blended component unit of the City, as described in our report on the City's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

RSM US LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
December 20, 2024