

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

LOCATION:
TULSA, OK

YEAR ENDED:
JUNE 30, 2015

FILM | ART & CULTURE | MUSIC



CITY OF
Tulsa
A New Kind of Energy.



MAYOR

DEWEY F. BARTLETT JR.

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

MICHAEL P. KIER, CPFO

CONTROLLER

DAVID W. BRYANT, CPA

CITY OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT**
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015



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Tulsa
A New Kind of Energy.

**CITY OF TULSA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
Year ended June 30, 2015**

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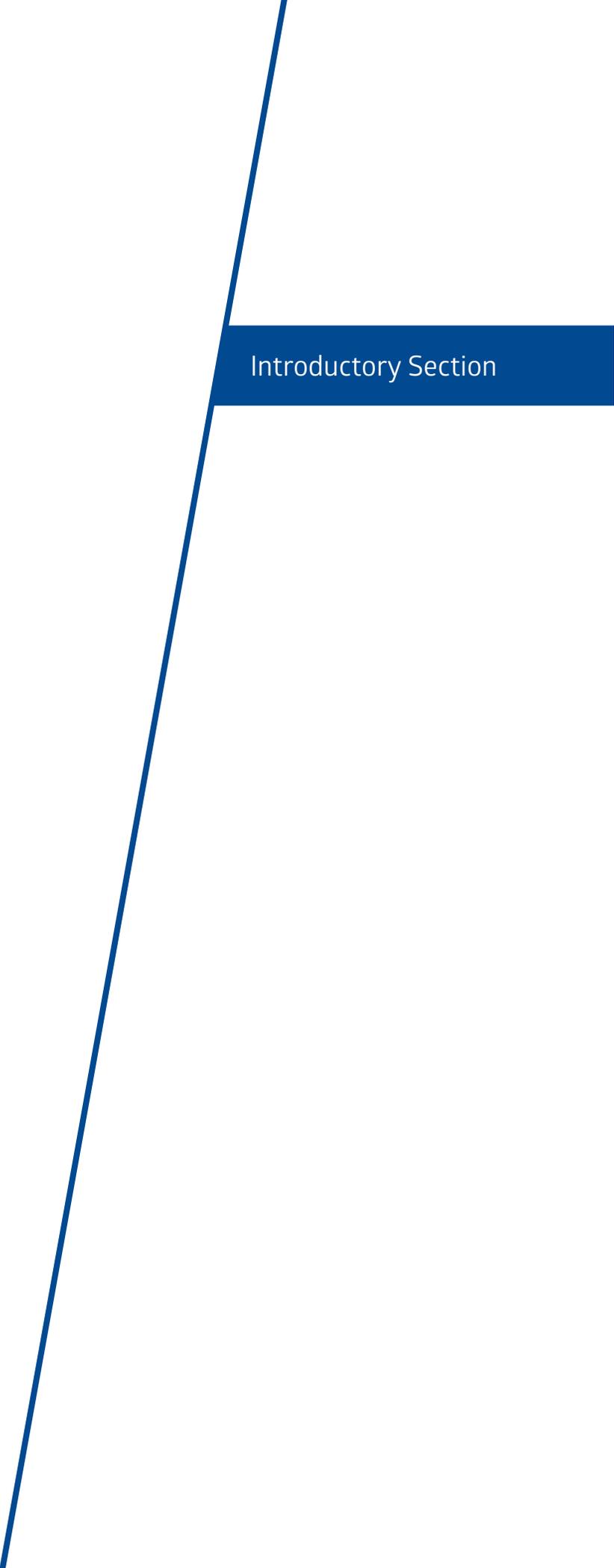
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Introductory Section



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER
175 E. Second Street, Suite 575
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

January 25, 2016

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

We are pleased to submit to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma (the City) for the year ended June 30, 2015. The CAFR 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 are presented in a manner which fairly sets forth the financial position and results of operations of the City. The CAFR has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) 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, 2015. 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 the independent firm of Certified Public Accountants RSM US LLP. The independent firm 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 accounting principals generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The independent auditor's report can be found on page A-1 of the Financial Section of this CAFR.

Grant awards were audited under the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1996, as amended and the Single Audit reports were 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 39 inches.

Incorporated on January 8, 1898 and following the discovery in 1901 of oil in the nearby town of Red Fork, Tulsa grew quickly, reaching a population of 7,298 by statehood in 1907. Tulsa's current population is 398,899 people, representing a 0.5% increase over 2014. 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 964,340 people.

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

Services

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

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

Budgetary Process and Controls

The Mayor prepares the annual proposed budget and presents it on or before April 30th to the City Council. The Council reviews, refines, changes, and adopts it according to the policies and priorities it wishes to see implemented. Governmental funds with legally adopted annually budgets are the General Fund and the Sales Tax Fund (a capital projects fund).

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.

The Local Economy and Factors Affecting Economic Conditions

The Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (TMSA) comprises 25% of the state's population and 30.4% of the state's economy (\$50.9 billion in 2010 constant dollars).

Tulsa has a diverse economy including aerospace manufacturing and aviation, health care, energy, machinery and electrical equipment manufacturing and transportation, and distribution and logistics. The Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce reported that several of these sectors have large concentrations of employment in the TMSA relative to the rest of the United States. As concentrations go:

- Aerospace parts manufacturing is 3.0 times more,
- Oil and gas production and machinery manufacturing is 7.5 times more,
- Pump and compressor manufacturing is 19.6 times more,
- Fabricated metal product manufacturing is 3.1 times more,
- Heat-exchanger manufacturing sub-cluster being 52.5 times more than at the U.S. level.

Many of these sectors are positioned to grow within the metro area as the cost of doing business and cost of living are 14% and 11% below the national average respectively. Yahoo Finance/Kiplinger recognized Tulsa as the 5th most affordable large city in the US in 2014. Tulsa has one of the shortest average commute times in the nation. Tulsa is home to some of the nation's larger companies including QuikTrip, ONE Gas, ONEOK, and The Williams Companies.

Tulsa received several national recognitions in 2014. Site Selection publication ranked Tulsa as 4th in the nation among mid-sized cities for New and Expanded Corporate Facilities. Forbes recognized Tulsa on their annual Best Places for Business and Careers. Global Investment publication ranked Tulsa as 10th in the nation among mid-sized cities for Foreign Direct Investment Strategy. The Brookings Institution reported 11.5% of all Tulsa jobs are directly tied to infrastructure, ranking it 31st in the nation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the unemployment rate for the City at June 30, 2015 increased from 4.9% in the previous year to 5.3%. The state and national unemployment rates for this same time period were 4.5% and 6.1%, respectively.

Bond Ratings

In their report dated December 2014, Moody's Investors Service assigned and affirmed the City of Tulsa an Aa1 rating. Standard and Poor's assigned and affirmed an AA rating to the City's general obligation bonds in their report dated December 2014.

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 financial assistance. Local voters have continually validated this approach as 75% of all GO bond and sales tax proposals have been approved since the elected officials adopted the formal Capital Improvements Planning process.

Financial Policies

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

Such policies, as shaped by state law and Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) Best Practices, advise that total resources will be sufficient to support current operating expenses. 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 6.25% of the General Fund appropriated expenditures for 2015.

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 \$2 million in 2015.

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

The City initiated or completed several projects which provide enhancements for the general public, as well as the potential to create significant impact on revenue and expenditure trends in the future.

Adoption of the Retail Economic Investment Incentive - In 2013, the City Council approved the adoption of a multi-million dollar incentive program in attracting big-box retailers aimed at making Tulsa more competitive with surrounding cities. The program would offer up to \$2 million in sales tax rebates for retailers that generate substantial sales tax revenue. Rebates would be limited to public infrastructure investments, relative to the amount of tax revenue the retailer remits to the City each year. The incentive

program would be capped at 1% of the City's General Fund operating fund each year. In 2015, the City has signed participation agreements with two businesses, Costco and Gander Mountain.

Riverside Investments - One of Tulsa's greatest assets is the Arkansas River. Its presence represents an incredible opportunity for new development. It should play a vital role in improving tourism, boosting sales tax revenue, and creating a unique gathering place for Tulsans and people across the region. Construction has begun on more river trail and recreation improvements along the river simultaneous to the start of construction of A Gathering Place for Tulsa, a privately funded regional park.

Awards

The GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Tulsa for its comprehensive annual financial report for the year ended June 30, 2014. This was the 33rd 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 comprehensive annual 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 comprehensive annual 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 annual budget document dated June 20, 2015. This was the 20th 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

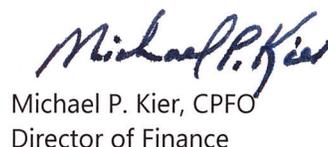
The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Department Accounting Division. Other departments and offices of the City contributed directly or indirectly to the preparation of this report; the Budget Division and the 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.



David W. Bryant, CPA
Controller



Michael P. Kier, CPFO
Director of Finance

**CITY OF TULSA,
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS**

MAYOR

Dewey F. Bartlett, Jr.

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Jack R. Henderson.....	District 1
Jeannie Cue.....	District 2
David Patrick.....	District 3
Blake Ewing.....	District 4
Karen Gilbert.....	District 5
Connie Dodson.....	District 6
Anna America.....	District 7
Phil Lakin, Jr.	District 8
G.T. Bynum.....	District 9

CHIEF OF STAFF

Jarred Brejcha

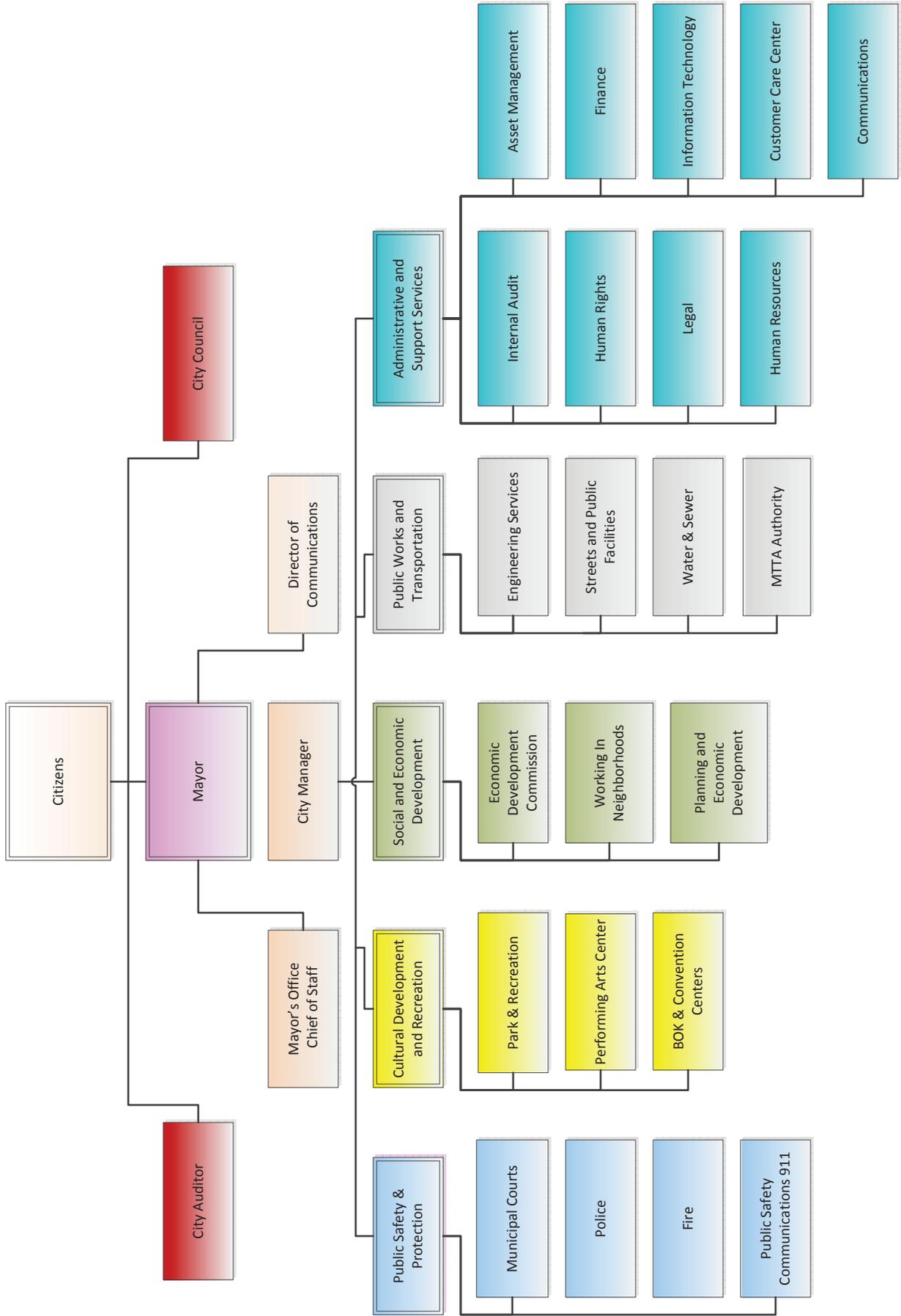
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

Michael P. Kier, CPFO

CITY AUDITOR

Cathy Criswell

ORGANIZATION CHART





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Tulsa
Oklahoma**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2014

Executive Director/CEO



Financial Section



Independent Auditor's Report

RSM US LLP

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying 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, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Tulsa Industrial Authority (TIA), which is a discretely presented component unit of the City. The financial statements of TIA comprise 0.7 percent of total assets and 0.2 percent of total revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Also, we did not audit the financial statements of the Tulsa Stadium Trust (TST), which is a blended component unit and major enterprise fund of the City. The financial statements of TST comprise 7 percent of total assets and 0.5 percent of total revenues of the business-type activities and represent 100 percent of the assets and revenues of the TST major enterprise fund. Also, we did not audit the financial statements of The Operations of the BOK Center, as managed by SMG, or The Operations of the Cox Business Center, as managed by SMG, an agent operating these facilities (collectively, SMG), which are included within the financial statements of the Arena and Convention Center Fund, a major enterprise fund of the City. This activity represents 8 percent and 80 percent, respectively, of the total assets and total revenues of the Arena and Convention Center major enterprise fund, and 3 percent and 26 percent, respectively, of the total assets and total revenues of the business-type activities. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for TIA, TST, The Operations of the BOK Center, as managed by SMG, and The Operations of the Cox Business Center, as managed by SMG, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the 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, 2015, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2.2, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*, which restated beginning net position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, the Stormwater Management Fund, the One Technology Center Fund and the aggregate remaining fund information to record a net pension liability, deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages MDA – 1 through MDA – 13, the pension and postemployment information on pages RSI – 1 through RSI – 9, and the Budgetary Comparison schedule on page RSI – 10, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

Other 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 and other 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.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of other auditors, this information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The accompanying introductory, statistical sections and other schedules, as listed in the table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

RSM US LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
January 25, 2016

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, 2015. 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 2015, contain an implied reference to the fiscal year, such as "fiscal year 2015."

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent year by \$1,834,003 (*net position*). Included as a component of net position is unrestricted net position with a deficit of \$212,406. This deficit results from the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 and the net pension liability resulting therefrom.
- The City's total net position increased \$92,291. The City expenses decreased \$942 compared to last year while experiencing of an overall increase of \$2,816 in revenues from the prior year.
- At the close of the current year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$510,048, an increase of \$45,236 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 11% of this amount (\$54,509) is available for spending at the government's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of the *committed*, *assigned*, and *unassigned* components of *fund balance*) for the general fund was \$62,877, or approximately 22% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City's total outstanding long-term debt decreased by \$27,553 during the current year primarily due to the issuance of general obligation debt of \$70,000 for city-wide capital improvements and a net increase of \$7,539 in judgments offset by regularly scheduled debt payments and a net decline in the pension liability of \$51,397.

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 of 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 Center, One Technology Center, Golf Course, 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, and the Other Component Units comprising of the Tulsa Development Authority, Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority, Tulsa Industrial Authority, Tulsa Parking Authority, and the Tulsa Performing Arts Center 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. 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 ten 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

The City's progress in funding its obligation to provide other post-employment benefits to its employees

The General Fund's Budget and Actual Schedule on a Budgetary Basis

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 budgetary schedules on the General Fund.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position of the City of Tulsa - As of June 30, 2015, the City's *combined* net position was \$1,834 million. Total assets and deferred outflows increased \$116 million or 4% while liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased \$23.7 million or 2%. The net position of Governmental activities decreased 8.4% to \$1,285 million in 2015 from \$1,186 million in 2014. Net position of the Business-type activities was \$549 million in 2015 down 1% from \$556 million in 2014.

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2015	2014 (as restated)	2015	2014 (as restated)	2015	2014 (as restated)
Current and other assets	\$ 687,449	\$ 624,638	\$ 74,780	\$ 70,923	\$ 762,229	\$ 695,561
Capital assets	1,535,030	1,479,491	596,206	616,797	2,131,236	2,096,288
Deferred outflows of resources	25,580	12,843	1,659	-	27,239	12,843
	<u>2,248,059</u>	<u>2,116,972</u>	<u>672,645</u>	<u>687,720</u>	<u>2,920,704</u>	<u>2,804,692</u>
Current and other liabilities	119,653	107,083	14,699	20,582	134,352	127,665
Long-term liabilities	690,219	723,530	105,245	106,978	795,464	830,508
Deferred inflows of resources	153,089	100,632	3,796	4,175	156,885	104,807
	<u>962,961</u>	<u>931,245</u>	<u>123,740</u>	<u>131,735</u>	<u>1,086,701</u>	<u>1,062,980</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital						
assets	1,235,482	1,167,495	514,764	531,789	1,750,246	1,699,284
Restricted	262,022	263,303	11,939	14,398	273,961	277,701
Unrestricted	(212,406)	(245,071)	22,202	9,798	(190,204)	(235,273)
	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>	<u>\$ 1,185,727</u>	<u>\$ 548,905</u>	<u>\$ 555,985</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,712</u>

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

A key factor affecting the government-wide activities was the City's adoption of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71. As permitted by the transition provisions of these statements when a restatement of all prior periods is not practical, the cumulative effect of applying this accounting change is reported as a restatement of net position as of June 30, 2014. As a result, for all government-wide activities the net restatement (reduction) of beginning net position was \$454,655 to record the net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows (see Footnote 2).

The largest portion of the City's net position (95%) 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	
	2015	2014 (as restated)
Net position by category:		
Net investment in capital assets	95%	98%
Restricted	15%	16%
Unrestricted	-10%	-14%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Changes in Net Position of the City of Tulsa – The City's net position increased \$92,291 compared to the prior year increase of \$88,533. The Governmental activities and Business-type activities had an increase and decrease of \$99,371 and \$7,080, respectively.

The City's total revenues increased 0.5% to \$529.7 million in 2015. Program revenue generated \$147.1 million, consisting of charges for services, federal and state grants, and capital grants/contributions, up from \$145.1 million in 2014. Charges for services within governmental activities increased due to an increase in medical services fees. Operating grants/contributions revenue decreased \$2.7 million related to the expiration of certain federal grants related police services.

Sales taxes, the largest revenue category, increased slightly to \$231.9 million in 2015 from \$231.1 million in 2014. The increase is a result of stable economic conditions and continued development of the Tulsa Hills shopping district. Property tax revenue increased to \$64.7 million in 2015 from \$59.7 million in 2014.

Expenses for the primary government decreased 0.2% or \$0.9 million to \$437 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:

- General government expenses increased \$3.9 million (9.1%). The increase is primarily attributed to a \$7.1 million increase in judgements expense, offset by various decreases in other expenses.
- Public safety and protection expenses totaled \$186.4 million, a decrease of \$13.3 million (6.7%). The decline in pension expense related to public safety employees of \$16.5 million was offset by a \$4.8 million increase in all other personnel services.
- Public Works and Transportation expenses increased \$5.1 million (8%) primarily from a \$3.4 million increase in depreciation on assets used for this purpose.
- Social and economic development expenses increased \$3.6 million (12.8%), primarily from a \$5 million payment to the Tulsa City/County Library for building improvements.

CITY OF TULSA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2015

	Changes in Net Position					
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Total	
	2015	2014 (as originally stated)	2015	2014 (as originally stated)	2015	2014 (as originally stated)
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 55,253	\$ 54,151	\$ 53,492	\$ 49,788	\$ 108,745	\$ 103,939
Operating grants/contributions	32,364	35,063	-	-	32,364	35,063
Capital grants/contributions	4,694	3,784	1,291	2,360	5,985	6,144
General revenues:						
Sales taxes	231,997	231,108	-	-	231,997	231,108
Property taxes	64,667	59,659	-	-	64,667	59,659
Franchise	24,039	24,053	-	-	24,039	24,053
Use tax	24,104	24,776	-	-	24,104	24,776
Hotel/Motel taxes	7,552	7,050	-	-	7,552	7,050
Intergovernmental revenue	6,037	7,894	-	-	6,037	7,894
Other	23,303	24,035	937	3,193	24,240	27,228
	<u>474,010</u>	<u>471,573</u>	<u>55,720</u>	<u>55,341</u>	<u>529,730</u>	<u>526,914</u>
Expenses:						
General government	46,755	42,853	-	-	46,755	42,853
Public safety & protection	186,385	199,749	-	-	186,385	199,749
Public works & transportation	69,523	64,381	-	-	69,523	64,381
Culture & recreation	22,638	24,629	-	-	22,638	24,629
Social & economic development	31,409	27,845	-	-	31,409	27,845
Interest on long-term debt	12,285	12,250	-	-	12,285	12,250
Stormwater	-	-	25,877	25,721	25,877	25,721
One Technology Center	-	-	10,643	9,927	10,643	9,927
Arena & Convention	-	-	25,507	23,815	25,507	23,815
Tulsa Stadium Trust	-	-	3,500	4,028	3,500	4,028
Golf courses	-	-	2,917	3,183	2,917	3,183
	<u>368,995</u>	<u>371,707</u>	<u>68,444</u>	<u>66,674</u>	<u>437,439</u>	<u>438,381</u>
Changes before transfers	105,015	99,866	(12,724)	(11,333)	92,291	88,533
Transfers	(5,644)	(15,060)	5,644	15,060	-	-
Change in Net position	99,371	84,806	(7,080)	3,727	92,291	88,533
Net position, beginning, as restated	1,185,727	1,399,037	555,985	561,749	1,741,712	1,960,786
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>	<u>\$ 1,483,843</u>	<u>\$ 548,905</u>	<u>\$ 565,476</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,003</u>	<u>\$ 2,049,319</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	\$ 46,755	\$ 9,664	\$ (37,091)
Public safety and protection	186,385	50,824	(135,561)
Public works & transportation	69,523	18,387	(51,136)
Culture & recreation	22,638	5,006	(17,632)
Social & economic development	31,409	8,430	(22,979)
Interest on debt	12,285	-	(12,285)
	<u>\$ 368,995</u>	<u>\$ 92,311</u>	<u>\$ (276,684)</u>

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

The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$369.0 million. A portion of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$55.3 million), or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$37.1 million). The remaining costs are covered by general revenues. Sales tax makes up the majority of general revenues or 61% in 2015. The City's sales tax rate is 3.1%, of which 1.1% is a special tax dedicated to capital improvements. Property taxes fund general obligation debt issued for capital improvements and judgment payments.

	General Revenues			
	2015	Percent of Total	2014	Percent of Total
Sales taxes	\$231,997	61%	\$231,108	61%
Property taxes	64,667	17%	59,659	16%
Franchise tax	24,039	6%	24,053	6%
Use tax	24,104	6%	24,776	7%
Hotel/Motel taxes and Other	36,892	10%	38,979	10%
	<u>\$ 381,699</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 378,575</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis, continued

Business-type activities:	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Cost
Arena & Convention	\$ 25,507	\$ 16,514	\$ (8,993)
One Technology Center	10,643	9,183	(1,460)
Golf Courses	2,917	2,420	(497)
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,500	276	(3,224)
Stormwater	25,877	26,390	513
	<u>\$ 68,444</u>	<u>\$ 54,783</u>	<u>\$ (13,661)</u>

While program revenues are intended to support the business type activities, transfers from the City augment these activities. The business-type activities received \$5,644 in transfers from the Governmental activities of the City. These transfers included:

- Capital transfers of \$3,422 for Stormwater Management improvements funded by the City's Bond, Sales tax and grant funds were offset by transfers of \$1,577 to the General Fund for payments in lieu of taxes ;
- \$1,500 to fund Arena and Convention Center debt service and operations of which \$1,495 was provided by City hotel/motel taxes;
- \$2,209 of special assessment taxes used in connection with the ballpark located downtown.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

Governmental Funds reported a combined fund balance of \$510 million, up \$45.2 million or 9.7% from 2014. Approximately 11% of the fund balance is unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending 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 \$65.5 million in 2015. Of this amount \$54.8 million represents unassigned fund balance and approximates 19% of the total General Fund expenditures, while the total fund balance represents approximately 23% of the same amount. The change in fund balance can be attributed to the following:

- The General Fund's fund balance increased \$5.7 million to \$65.5 million, as expenditures increased 0.7% while revenues increased 1.3%.
- Tax revenues increased \$2.7 million due to improved economic conditions and development activity. Investment income decreased \$1.2 million attributed to the decreased returns of the City's investments.
- General government expenditures increased for many of the same expenses mentioned previously in the Changes in Net Position discussion. Depreciation being the exception since fund financial statements do not include this type of expense.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis, continued

The remaining Governmental Funds' fund balance increased \$39.5 million, or 9.8% to \$445 million. The majority of the fund balance is restricted (99.4%).

- The Debt Service Fund's fund balance decreased \$4.3 million or 7.0% to \$57.2 million primarily from an increase of \$5.7 million in unavailable revenue from property taxes. The fund balance of the Debt service fund is restricted for debt service payments.
- Capital expenditures in the Bond fund decreased 34.5% or \$19.8 million from the prior year, while proceeds from debt issued increased \$20 million or 40.0%. The remaining fund balance of \$167.8 million is restricted for capital improvements.
- The Sales Tax Fund's fund balance increased \$8.8 million or 4.5% over 2014. Sales tax collections decreased \$2.5 million due to the expiration of a special tax dedicated to capital improvements and investment income decreased \$0.3 million due to decreased returns on the City's investments. Capital expenditures increased \$10.1 million. The fund balance of \$202.9 million in the sales tax fund is restricted for capital improvements.

Proprietary Funds Financial Analysis

Proprietary funds reported a combined net position of \$548.9 million compared to \$556 million (as restated) in the prior year.

- The Stormwater Management fund incurred an operating loss of \$0.7 million while receiving \$3.4 million in transfers for capital improvements and \$1.3 million in capital contributions resulting in an overall increase in net position of \$2.6 million. The fund's net position of \$328.3 million is primarily (96%) invested in capital assets.
- One Technology Center fund contributed lease revenue of \$9.2 million, no change from the prior year. The overall net position decreased \$0.8 million to a \$5.2 million deficit; largely as a result of increased operating expenses resulting from increases in leasing commissions, utilities and repairs.
- The Arena and Convention Center fund contributed revenue of \$16.5 million, an increase of \$2.5 million over the previous year, due to an increase of premier events attracted to the BOK Center while expenses increased \$1.9 million related to the additional events. The \$8.3 million operating loss is partially offset by transfers in of \$1.5 million. The overall net position decreased \$7.4 million for the year, ending at approximately \$195 million.

Budgetary Highlights

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

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The original 2015 General Fund budget adopted by the Mayor and City Council totaled \$261.1 million. The budget was balanced with revenue estimates of \$261.3 million. It was 2.4% less than the 2014 original budget. Taking in consideration of the 2014 carry over encumbrances and budget amendments, the total authorized expenditure amount was \$270.7 million for FY15.

	Original Budget		Amended Budget		Budgetary Basis Actual		Variance	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$ 194,038	\$ 194,735	\$ 196,622	\$ 194,835	\$ 197,711	\$ 193,785	\$ 1,089	\$ (1,050)
Licenses and permits	7,995	7,238	7,995	7,238	8,423	7,801	428	563
Intergovernmental	8,115	8,426	8,128	8,426	8,360	8,510	232	84
Charges for service	21,146	22,310	21,146	22,310	19,890	20,285	(1,256)	(2,025)
Fines and forfeitures	9,900	10,551	9,900	10,551	8,818	9,421	(1,082)	(1,130)
Investment income	2,479	2,733	2,479	2,733	2,591	2,482	112	(251)
Payments from component unit	13,545	12,966	13,545	12,966	13,502	13,067	(43)	101
Miscellaneous	1,894	3,298	1,897	3,348	3,594	2,484	1,697	(864)
Transfers In	2,203	2,375	2,203	2,425	2,227	1,925	24	(500)
	<u>\$ 261,315</u>	<u>\$ 264,632</u>	<u>\$ 263,915</u>	<u>\$ 264,832</u>	<u>\$ 265,116</u>	<u>\$ 259,760</u>	<u>\$ 1,201</u>	<u>\$ (5,072)</u>
Expenses:								
General government	\$ 37,941	\$ 40,238	\$ 36,660	\$ 38,336	\$ 35,056	\$ 36,261	\$ (1,604)	\$ (2,075)
Public works and transportation	24,187	28,034	23,717	25,994	22,394	24,283	(1,323)	(1,711)
Social and economic development	11,962	12,923	11,213	12,577	11,039	12,112	(174)	(465)
Public safety and protection	159,975	159,044	164,669	160,055	162,740	158,838	(1,929)	(1,217)
Culture and recreation	20,894	22,566	21,033	22,315	20,870	21,725	(163)	(590)
Payments to component units	7,449	7,855	7,440	7,580	7,440	7,580	-	-
Transfers out	5,572	7,237	5,922	7,237	5,922	7,237	-	-
	<u>\$ 267,980</u>	<u>\$ 277,897</u>	<u>\$ 270,654</u>	<u>\$ 274,094</u>	<u>\$ 265,461</u>	<u>\$ 268,036</u>	<u>\$ (5,193)</u>	<u>\$ (6,058)</u>

FY15 actual revenues of \$265.1 million exceeded the amended estimate by \$1.2 million or 0.46%. Miscellaneous and Tax revenues were the largest categories causing actual revenues to be above the estimate. The sale of assets and recoveries were \$1.5 million and sales tax was \$0.9 million above the estimate and reflects the primary reasons for revenues exceeding expectations. FY15 actual expenditures were \$265.5 million and were \$5.2 million under the authorized expenditure amount. The FY15 amended budget which reflects the total authorized expenditure amount included budget amendments totaling \$2.7 million, appropriations for carry over encumbrances of \$6.9 million and the original budget of \$261.1 million.

The FY15 General Fund budget was amended four times during the year. The largest amount, \$2.6 million, was for increased compensation that arose from union contracts that were settled after the budget was adopted. The remaining 3 amendments addressed other Council priorities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights, continued

There were no major service level increases in FY15. Policy makers were constrained by several factors. Federal grants supporting police personnel continued to expire in FY15 requiring the General Fund to absorb \$1 million in salaries. In addition, a 7.8% health insurance premium increase required additional General Fund resources in FY15. Employer retirement contributions for nonsworn employees increased by 1.5% and caused the General Fund to absorb an additional \$0.7 million. Operational costs of newly completed capital projects continue to impact the General Fund adding an additional \$0.2 million in annual expenses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - At the end of 2015 the City had invested \$2.1 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 \$35 million, or 1.7% over last year (see Note 7 to the financial statements for additional detailed information regarding capital assets). The most significant increases in infrastructure were the result of street improvements resulting from the Fix Our Streets bond package and the Third Penny Sales Tax Program.

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Land	\$ 528	\$ 528	\$ 95	\$ 88	\$ 623	\$ 616
Buildings and improvements	123	113	470	483	593	596
Equipment	72	69	25	27	97	96
Infrastructure	659	620	-	-	659	620
Construction in progress	153	149	6	19	159	168
	<u>\$ 1,535</u>	<u>\$ 1,479</u>	<u>\$ 596</u>	<u>\$ 617</u>	<u>\$ 2,131</u>	<u>\$ 2,096</u>

Long-term Liabilities - At year end, the City had \$574 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 financial statements.

**Long-term Liabilities
(dollar amounts expressed in millions)
(as restated)**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2014</u>		<u>2014</u>		<u>2014</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>(as restated)</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>(as restated)</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>(as restated)</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 468	\$ 447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 468	\$ 447
Revenue bonds	7	9	99	103	106	112
Other long-term liabilities	297	340	9	8	305	348
	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 796</u>	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 879</u>	<u>\$ 907</u>

Long-term Liabilities, continued

- General obligation bonds – In February 2015, the City issued General Obligation bonds totaling \$70.1 million which includes \$0.1 million for premium on debt issuance. The proceeds are to be used for street improvements and will be repaid 100% from the sinking fund. Refer to Note 11.
- Other long-term liabilities – The City adopted GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71. As a result, for all government-wide activities the effect was a net restatement (reduction) of beginning net position to record the net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows (see Footnote 2).

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The FY16 total adopted original budget is \$759.5 million – a 6.9% increase from the adopted original 2015 amount. The operating budget is \$647.6 million and the capital Improvement budget totals \$111.9 million. The operating budget increased by 4.5% and the capital budget increased by 23.7% from 2015.

Development of the budget begins with a review of the economy. With the exception of labor force, almost all reported indicators continued to improve in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (TMSA) in calendar year (CY) 2014. The area population continued its modest growth, increasing 1% in CY2014. Although the population grew, the annual metro labor force fell by 5,800 in CY2014 (1.3%), ending CY2014 with 446,400 job seekers. Although the drop would appear dramatic from CY2013, the current figure is still in line with the median labor force (446,900) over the last 10 years. Wage & Salary employment reported its fourth consecutive year of growth, increasing 2% over CY2013, and ended C2014 at a seasonally adjusted total of 438,100. The greatest growth was sustained in the Trade sector, which increased 3.1% over the previous calendar year. As Wage & Salary employment grew while labor force fell, the metro jobless rate fell in CY2014 to a seasonally adjusted 4.8%, a decrease of 0.5 points from CY2013 (11.1%). Retail sales in the TMSA rose by an estimated 4.7% to \$10.39 billion in CY2014. The Oklahoma State University Center for Applied Economic Research has forecast retail sales to grow at an annualized rate of 3.5%, employment at 2.2%, and per capita personal income at 5.9% over the coming two years.

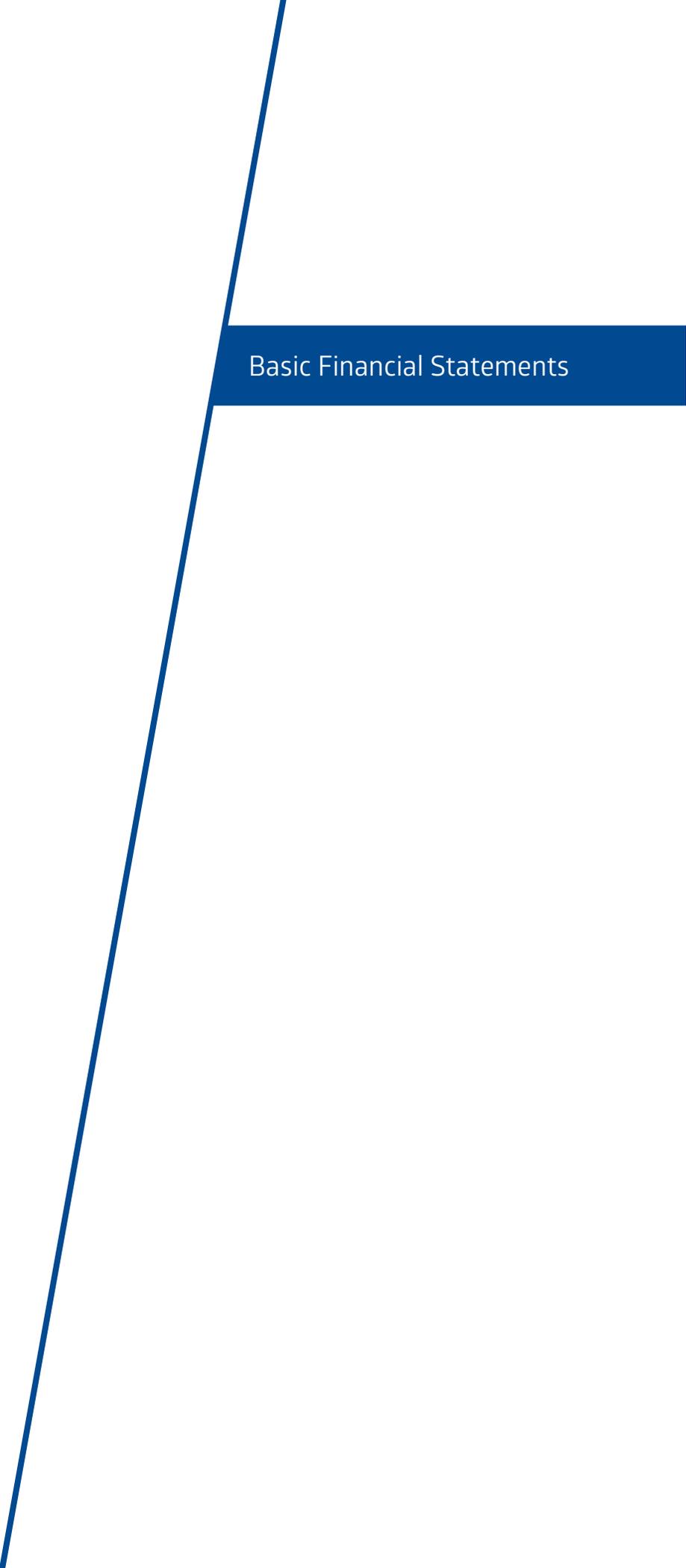
Gross Metro Product (GMP) for the area was estimated to have increased 2.6% over the previous year; and is forecast to continue to grow at an annualized rate of 2.6% through CY2018. As demonstrated by the growth in employment, retail sales, GMP, and various energy related indicators; the local economy continues to improve.

The 2016 budget reflects a rate increase of 7% for water, 9% for sewer, and 9% for stormwater. The rate increases are to address capital needs and debt service in 2016.

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 575
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103



Basic Financial Statements

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 508,762	\$ 39,080	\$ 547,842	\$ 141,823
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	440	5,308	5,748	39,343
Investments	-	-	-	3,295
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	1,001
Receivables, net	120,248	4,668	124,916	35,246
Prepaid expenses	-	454	454	1,020
Internal balances	2,160	(2,160)	-	-
Inventories	804	374	1,178	4,058
Current portion of notes receivable - restricted	-	-	-	930
Total current assets	<u>632,414</u>	<u>47,724</u>	<u>680,138</u>	<u>226,716</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	13,291	13,291	91,455
Receivables, net	13,037	-	13,037	15,034
Receivables, net - restricted	-	11,474	11,474	-
Investments	-	-	-	2,933
Investments - restricted	1,073	2,291	3,364	52,606
Advances to primary government	-	-	-	127
Advances to primary government - restricted	-	-	-	207
Advances to component units	6,255	-	6,255	-
Net pension asset	6,455	-	6,455	-
Land held for resale, net	2,356	-	2,356	589
Land held for resale, net - restricted	-	-	-	197
Other assets	14,458	-	14,458	414
Equity interest in joint ventures	11,401	-	11,401	14,583
Nondepreciable capital assets	680,562	101,565	782,127	344,286
Capital assets, net	854,468	494,641	1,349,109	1,313,866
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,590,065</u>	<u>623,262</u>	<u>2,213,327</u>	<u>1,836,297</u>
Total assets	<u>2,222,479</u>	<u>670,986</u>	<u>2,893,465</u>	<u>2,063,013</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related items	24,626	1,659	26,285	9,609
Deferred charge on refunding	954	-	954	10,060
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>25,580</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>27,239</u>	<u>19,669</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,419	5,720	43,139	13,124
Payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	17,646
Unearned revenue	-	5,460	5,460	837
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	1,346
Current portion of long-term liabilities	82,234	3,519	85,753	44,573
Refundable deposits payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	10,180
Total current liabilities	<u>119,653</u>	<u>14,699</u>	<u>134,352</u>	<u>87,706</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Advances from primary government	-	-	-	4,909
Advances from component units	127	-	127	-
Unearned revenue	874	1,221	2,095	-
Deposits subject to refund	-	-	-	496
Payable from restricted assets:				
Advances from component units	207	-	207	-
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	-	7	7	80
Long-term liabilities	689,011	104,017	793,028	657,966
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>690,219</u>	<u>105,245</u>	<u>795,464</u>	<u>663,451</u>
Total liabilities	<u>809,872</u>	<u>119,944</u>	<u>929,816</u>	<u>751,157</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property tax revenue	69,406	-	69,406	4,655
Pension related items	83,683	3,796	87,479	27,296
Gain on refunding	-	-	-	168
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>153,089</u>	<u>3,796</u>	<u>156,885</u>	<u>32,119</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,235,482	514,764	1,750,246	1,152,595
Restricted for:				
Economic stabilization reserve	2,000	-	2,000	-
Debt service	42,358	737	43,095	15,643
Capital projects	209,865	9,629	219,494	29,066
Federal and state grants	4,335	-	4,335	-
Economic development	2,716	-	2,716	-
Other purposes	748	1,573	2,321	6,627
Unrestricted	(212,406)	22,202	(190,204)	95,475
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>	<u>\$ 548,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,406</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Fines	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government Business-type Activities	
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 46,755	\$ 9,664	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (37,091)	\$ -	\$ (37,091)
Public safety and protection	186,385	25,264	25,560	-	(135,561)	-	(135,561)
Public works and transportation	69,523	13,693	-	4,694	(51,136)	-	(51,136)
Culture and recreation	22,638	5,006	-	-	(17,632)	-	(17,632)
Social and economic development	31,409	1,626	6,804	-	(22,979)	-	(22,979)
Interest on long-term debt	12,285	-	-	-	(12,285)	-	(12,285)
Total governmental activities	368,995	55,253	32,364	4,694	(276,684)	-	(276,684)
Business-type activities:							
Stormwater	25,877	25,099	-	1,291	-	513	513
One Technology Center	10,643	9,183	-	-	(1,460)	-	(1,460)
Arena & Convention	25,507	16,514	-	-	(8,993)	-	(8,993)
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,500	276	-	-	(3,224)	-	(3,224)
Golf Courses	2,917	2,420	-	-	(497)	-	(497)
Total business-type activities	68,444	53,492	-	1,291	(13,661)	-	(13,661)
Total primary government	\$ 437,439	\$ 108,745	\$ 32,364	\$ 5,985	(276,684)	(13,661)	(290,345)
Component Units	\$ 256,688	\$ 260,307	\$ 14,906	\$ 14,572			33,097
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Sales tax					231,997	-	231,997
Property tax					64,667	-	64,667
Franchise tax					24,039	-	24,039
Use tax					24,104	-	24,104
Hotel/Motel tax					7,552	-	7,552
Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted					6,037	-	6,037
Payments from primary government					-	-	-
Payments from component units					14,100	-	14,100
Unrestricted investment earnings					6,469	887	7,356
Miscellaneous					2,672	-	2,672
Gain on disposal of capital assets					62	50	112
Transfers					(5,644)	5,644	-
Total general revenues and transfers					376,055	6,581	382,636
Change in Net position					99,371	(7,080)	92,291
Net position--beginning of year, as restated					1,185,727	555,985	1,741,712
Net position--end of year					\$ 1,285,098	\$ 548,905	\$ 1,834,003
							\$ 1,299,406

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

**CITY OF TULSA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)**

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,570	\$ 53,298	\$ 175,779	\$ 201,891	\$ 16,578	\$ 492,116
Receivables, net	30,505	73,310	-	11,682	4,226	119,723
Due from other funds	167	-	-	-	-	167
Land held for resale	44	-	-	-	-	44
Advances to other funds	241	-	-	-	-	241
Advances to component units	326	-	-	-	-	326
Total assets	<u>\$ 75,853</u>	<u>\$ 126,608</u>	<u>\$ 175,779</u>	<u>\$ 213,573</u>	<u>\$ 20,804</u>	<u>\$ 612,617</u>
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,119	-	7,781	10,720	2,233	30,853
Unearned revenue	119	-	-	-	725	844
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	167	167
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	95	95
Advances from component units	127	-	207	-	-	334
Total liabilities	<u>10,365</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,988</u>	<u>10,720</u>	<u>3,220</u>	<u>32,293</u>
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	69,406	-	-	-	69,406
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	74	74
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	796	796
Total unavailable revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>69,406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>70,276</u>
Fund balances						
Nonspendable	611	-	-	-	-	611
Restricted	2,000	57,202	167,791	202,853	13,941	443,787
Committed	-	-	-	-	3,094	3,094
Assigned	8,047	-	-	-	-	8,047
Unassigned	54,830	-	-	-	(321)	54,509
Total fund balances	<u>65,488</u>	<u>57,202</u>	<u>167,791</u>	<u>202,853</u>	<u>16,714</u>	<u>510,048</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	<u>\$ 75,853</u>	<u>\$ 126,608</u>	<u>\$ 175,779</u>	<u>\$ 213,573</u>	<u>\$ 20,804</u>	<u>\$ 612,617</u>

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	1,525,278
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of equipment management, employee insurance and office services.	
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position	11,829
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	2,160
Land held for resale	2,356
Facility use lease asset	14,458
Net pension asset	6,455
Deferred pension outflows	24,119
Investment in joint venture is not reported in the funds	11,401
Deferred charge on debt refunding	954
Accrued interest payable	(3,715)
Deferred pension inflows	(81,849)
Unavailable revenue - intergovernmental	796
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	74
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	(452,850)
Unamortized bond premium	(15,443)
Compensated absences	(28,838)
Other post employment benefits liability	(7,835)
Net pension liability	(221,459)
Judgments	(11,129)
Due to other governments	(1,712)
Governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>

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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Sales tax	\$ 149,383	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,614	\$ -	\$ 231,997
Property tax	-	63,229	-	-	-	63,229
Franchise tax	23,483	-	-	-	556	24,039
Use tax	24,104	-	-	-	-	24,104
Hotel/motel tax	151	-	-	-	7,401	7,552
Special assessment tax	-	-	-	-	3,412	3,412
Charges for services	20,234	-	-	-	10,693	30,927
Intergovernmental revenues	29,728	-	-	-	13,697	43,425
Fines and forfeitures	8,818	-	-	-	105	8,923
Investment income	3,350	-	-	1,992	81	5,423
Licenses, permits and fees	8,421	-	-	-	-	8,421
Program income from grants	-	-	-	-	1,397	1,397
Payments from component units	13,502	-	-	-	4	13,506
Miscellaneous	2,565	-	-	34	60	2,659
Total revenues	283,739	63,229	-	84,640	37,406	469,014
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government	36,682	-	-	-	91	36,773
Public safety and protection	182,353	-	-	-	12,077	194,430
Public works and transportation	22,928	-	109	-	1,149	24,186
Culture and recreation	20,106	-	-	-	761	20,867
Social and economic development	11,159	-	-	5,035	12,479	28,673
Payments to component units	7,439	-	-	3,672	12	11,123
Capital outlay	-	-	37,525	60,716	5,887	104,128
Debt service	-	70,348	-	-	-	70,348
Total expenditures	280,667	70,348	37,634	69,423	32,456	490,528
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,072	(7,119)	(37,634)	15,217	4,950	(21,514)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in	2,227	-	-	-	2,268	4,495
Transfers out	(480)	-	(59)	(6,463)	(4,452)	(11,454)
Sale of capital assets	905	-	-	-	-	905
Bond issuance	-	-	70,000	-	-	70,000
Refunding bonds issued	-	57,073	-	-	-	57,073
Premium on bonds issued	-	2,804	-	-	-	2,804
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(57,073)	-	-	-	(57,073)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,652	2,804	69,941	(6,463)	(2,184)	66,750
Net change in fund balances	5,724	(4,315)	32,307	8,754	2,766	45,236
Fund balances, beginning of year	59,764	61,517	135,484	194,099	13,948	464,812
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 65,488	\$ 57,202	\$ 167,791	\$ 202,853	\$ 16,714	\$ 510,048

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, 2015
(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	\$ 45,236
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. 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	100,704
Capital contributions	2,843
Depreciation expense	(48,967)
	<u>54,580</u>
The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets:	
Gain on disposal of capital assets	705
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(843)
Capital assets transferred from component units	594
	<u>456</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	(70,000)
Premium on bond issuance	(2,804)
Refunding bonds issued	(57,073)
Deferred loss on debt refunding	1,258
Payment to bond escrow (including City contribution of \$5,879)	62,952
Payment of bond principal	41,649
	<u>(24,018)</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	558
Amortization of premium on bond issuance	4,225
Amortization of deferred gain on debt refunding	(66)
Increase in other post employment benefit expense	(28)
Decrease in compensated absences expense	(456)
Decrease in liability to other governments	431
Increase in tort claims and judgments expense	(6,832)
Amortization of facility use lease	(368)
	<u>(2,536)</u>
Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period, and accordingly is not reported as a fund liability. Deferred outflows (inflows) of resources related to pensions are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Net pension liability	58,240
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	11,276
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(47,135)
	<u>22,381</u>
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities do not provide current financial resources in governmental funds:	
Gain from investment in joint venture	930
Some revenues which are unavailable in the governmental funds represent accrual based revenue in the entity-wide statements:	
Intergovernmental revenue	(655)
Special assessment revenue	(26)
	<u>(681)</u>
The net revenue of internal service funds is reported within governmental activities:	
Change in net position of internal service funds	2,996
Internal balances resulting from the elimination of internal service fund revenues	27
	<u>3,023</u>
Change in net position - statement of activities	<u>\$ 99,371</u>

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Business-type Activities						Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Enterprise Funds						
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Tulsa Stadium Trust	Nonmajor - Golf Courses	Total	
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,461	\$ 4,728	\$ 13,780	\$ 6,614	\$ 497	\$ 39,080	\$ 16,646
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	-	1,149	2,723	1,436	-	5,308	440
Receivables, net	2,694	1,084	889	-	1	4,668	525
Advances to component units, restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,346
Prepaid expenses	-	-	433	-	21	454	-
Inventories, net	-	-	326	-	48	374	760
	<u>16,155</u>	<u>6,961</u>	<u>18,151</u>	<u>8,050</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>49,884</u>	<u>19,717</u>
Noncurrent assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	8,391	3,257	40	1,603	-	13,291	-
Investments - restricted	-	717	1,574	-	-	2,291	1,073
Receivables, net	15	11,459	-	-	-	11,474	13,037
Advances to component units, restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,583
Nondepreciable capital assets	83,208	3,270	9,486	2,841	2,760	101,565	4,578
Depreciable capital assets, net	231,945	36,672	185,228	35,692	5,104	494,641	5,174
	<u>323,559</u>	<u>55,375</u>	<u>196,328</u>	<u>40,136</u>	<u>7,864</u>	<u>623,262</u>	<u>28,445</u>
Total assets	<u>339,714</u>	<u>62,336</u>	<u>214,479</u>	<u>48,186</u>	<u>8,431</u>	<u>673,146</u>	<u>48,162</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Pension related items	1,544	115	-	-	-	1,659	507
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>1,544</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>507</u>
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,495	1,209	2,484	337	195	5,720	2,851
Unearned revenue	-	131	5,329	-	-	5,460	30
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,171
Current portion of long-term liabilities	438	1,416	1,095	570	-	3,519	1,621
	<u>1,933</u>	<u>2,756</u>	<u>8,908</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>14,699</u>	<u>11,673</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Unearned revenue	-	-	1,221	-	-	1,221	-
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,135
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Deposits subject to refund	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Long-term liabilities	7,574	64,587	9,660	22,196	-	104,017	10,052
	<u>7,574</u>	<u>64,594</u>	<u>10,881</u>	<u>22,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>105,245</u>	<u>23,333</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,507</u>	<u>67,350</u>	<u>19,789</u>	<u>23,103</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>119,944</u>	<u>35,006</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES							
Pension related items	3,485	311	-	-	-	3,796	1,834
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>3,485</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,796</u>	<u>1,834</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)							
Net investment in capital assets	315,153	(11,170)	185,548	17,369	7,864	514,764	9,752
Restricted for:							
Debt service	-	737	-	-	-	737	-
Capital projects	8,406	1,223	-	-	-	9,629	-
Other purposes	-	582	-	991	-	1,573	-
Unrestricted	4,707	3,418	9,142	6,723	372	24,362	2,077
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 328,266</u>	<u>\$ (5,210)</u>	<u>\$ 194,690</u>	<u>\$ 25,083</u>	<u>\$ 8,236</u>	<u>551,065</u>	<u>\$ 11,829</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(2,160)	
Net position of business-type activities						<u>\$ 548,905</u>	

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(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	Nonmajor - Golf Courses	Total	
Operating revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 24,474	\$ 9,183	\$ 16,514	\$ 174	\$ 2,416	\$ 52,761	\$ 15,604
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,243
Workers compensation premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,956
Other	625	-	-	102	4	731	265
	<u>25,099</u>	<u>9,183</u>	<u>16,514</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>53,492</u>	<u>44,068</u>
Operating expenses							
Salaries and wages	7,436	667	-	-	-	8,103	3,817
Materials and supplies	914	135	-	-	181	1,230	8,588
Other services and charges	7,738	5,193	13,684	514	2,438	29,567	3,377
Workers compensation claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,909
Insurance claims and premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,913
Depreciation and amortization	9,757	1,301	11,124	1,944	298	24,424	358
	<u>25,845</u>	<u>7,296</u>	<u>24,808</u>	<u>2,458</u>	<u>2,917</u>	<u>63,324</u>	<u>43,962</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(746)</u>	<u>1,887</u>	<u>(8,294)</u>	<u>(2,182)</u>	<u>(497)</u>	<u>(9,832)</u>	<u>106</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)							
Investment income	162	667	50	5	3	887	120
Interest expense	-	(3,352)	(699)	(1,040)	-	(5,091)	-
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,438
Gain on disposal of capital assets	44	-	-	1	5	50	4
Other, net	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
	<u>206</u>	<u>(2,685)</u>	<u>(649)</u>	<u>(1,036)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>(4,156)</u>	<u>1,562</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>(540)</u>	<u>(798)</u>	<u>(8,943)</u>	<u>(3,218)</u>	<u>(489)</u>	<u>(13,988)</u>	<u>1,668</u>
Capital contributions	1,291	-	-	-	-	1,291	13
Transfers in	3,422	-	1,500	2,209	90	7,221	1,332
Transfers out	(1,577)	-	-	-	-	(1,577)	(17)
	<u>3,136</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,209</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>6,935</u>	<u>1,328</u>
Change in net position	<u>2,596</u>	<u>(798)</u>	<u>(7,443)</u>	<u>(1,009)</u>	<u>(399)</u>	<u>(7,053)</u>	<u>2,996</u>
Net position (deficit) - beginning of year, restated	325,670	(4,412)	202,133	26,092	8,635		8,833
Net position (deficit) - end of year	<u>\$ 328,266</u>	<u>\$ (5,210)</u>	<u>\$ 194,690</u>	<u>\$ 25,083</u>	<u>\$ 8,236</u>		<u>\$ 11,829</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds						(27)	
Change in net position of business-type activities						<u>\$ (7,080)</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, 2015
(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	Nonmajor - Golf Courses	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Receipts from customers	\$ 24,951	\$ 9,098	\$ 11,776	\$ 293	\$ 2,419	\$ 48,537	\$ 44,170
Payments to suppliers	(8,514)	(5,227)	(13,775)	(276)	(2,588)	(30,380)	(38,701)
Payments to employees	(7,995)	(744)	-	-	-	(8,739)	(4,292)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	8,442	3,127	(1,999)	17	(169)	9,418	1,177
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Property taxes received	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098
Transfers from other funds	-	-	5,360	-	-	5,360	-
Transfers to other funds	(1,577)	-	(2,051)	-	-	(3,628)	(17)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(1,577)	-	3,309	-	-	1,732	1,081
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(5,584)	(98)	(1,157)	-	(85)	(6,924)	(848)
Principal paid on debt	-	(1,340)	(2,615)	-	-	(3,955)	-
Interest paid on debt	-	(3,356)	(767)	(1,042)	-	(5,165)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	54	-	-	4,621	11	4,686	4
Proceeds from financing activities	-	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-
Payments for financing activities	-	-	-	(560)	-	(560)	-
Transfers from other funds	3,420	-	4	2,206	90	5,720	1,332
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(2,110)	(3,594)	(4,535)	5,225	16	(4,998)	488
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Interest received	162	61	38	5	4	270	119
Net cash provided by investing activities	162	61	38	5	4	270	119
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,917	(406)	(3,187)	5,247	(149)	6,422	2,865
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	16,935	9,540	19,730	4,406	646	51,257	14,221
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 21,852	\$ 9,134	\$ 16,543	\$ 9,653	\$ 497	\$ 57,679	\$ 17,086
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the Statement of Net Position:							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,461	4,728	13,780	6,614	497	39,080	16,646
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	8,391	4,406	2,763	3,039	-	18,599	440
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,852	\$ 9,134	\$ 16,543	\$ 9,653	\$ 497	\$ 57,679	\$ 17,086
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities							
Operating income (loss)	(746)	1,887	(8,294)	(2,182)	(497)	(9,832)	106
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:							
Depreciation and amortization	9,844	1,301	11,124	1,944	298	24,511	358
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	(162)	(12)	294	17	4	141	1,186
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(1,543)	(116)	-	-	-	(1,659)	(507)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	1,384	109	(5,123)	238	26	(3,366)	376
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(335)	(42)	-	-	-	(377)	(342)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 8,442	\$ 3,127	\$ (1,999)	\$ 17	\$ (169)	\$ 9,418	\$ 1,177
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:							
Capital contributions	\$ 1,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,291	\$ -
Capital acquisitions in accounts payable and retainage	\$ -	\$ 106	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106	\$ -
Appreciation (decrease) of fair value of investments	\$ -	\$ (11)	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ 5

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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Retirement Plan	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,911	\$ 5,996
Accounts receivable	1,004	-
Investment income receivable	403	-
Investments:		
US Government obligations	53,551	-
Corporate bonds	21,400	-
Municipal bonds	124	-
Preferred stock	222	-
Common stock	27,774	-
Foreign obligations	3,479	-
Mutual funds	296,578	-
Timber	13,005	-
Total assets	<u>424,451</u>	<u>5,996</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,917	2,632
Deposits payable	-	3,364
Total liabilities	<u>1,917</u>	<u>\$ 5,996</u>
NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSIONS	<u>\$ 422,534</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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Municipal Employees Pension Plan
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Employer	\$ 12,886
Plan members	7,182
	20,068
Investment Income:	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	7,474
Interest	2,314
Dividends	2,145
	11,933
Less: investment expense	(1,136)
Net investment income	10,797
Total additions	30,865
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	34,591
Refunds of contributions	1,251
Administrative expense	295
Total deductions	36,137
Net decrease in fiduciary net position	(5,272)
NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSIONS	
Beginning of year	427,806
End of year	\$ 422,534

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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 96,976	\$ 14,583	\$ 17,027	\$ 13,237	\$ 141,823
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	23,833	-	3,302	12,208	39,343
Investments	-	-	-	3,295	3,295
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	1,001	1,001
Receivables, net	27,547	3,232	2,365	2,102	35,246
Inventories	1,996	-	1,388	674	4,058
Other current assets - restricted	-	-	-	1,020	1,020
Other current assets	-	-	231	699	930
	<u>150,352</u>	<u>17,815</u>	<u>24,313</u>	<u>34,236</u>	<u>226,716</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	52,918	-	35,578	2,959	91,455
Investments	-	-	2,333	600	2,933
Investments - restricted	34,249	-	18,357	-	52,606
Advances to primary government - restricted	207	-	-	-	207
Advances to primary government	-	-	127	-	127
Receivables, net	26	-	690	14,318	15,034
Land held for resale, net	-	-	-	589	589
Land held for resale, net - restricted	-	-	-	197	197
Equity interest in joint ventures	14,583	-	-	-	14,583
Other noncurrent assets	-	-	414	-	414
Nondepreciable capital assets	120,381	-	212,520	11,385	344,286
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,077,847	11,770	172,080	52,169	1,313,866
	<u>1,300,211</u>	<u>11,770</u>	<u>442,099</u>	<u>82,217</u>	<u>1,836,297</u>
Total assets	<u>1,450,563</u>	<u>29,585</u>	<u>466,412</u>	<u>116,453</u>	<u>2,063,013</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding	2,545	-	6,944	571	10,060
Pension related amounts	5,957	588	1,622	1,442	9,609
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>8,502</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>8,566</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>19,669</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,402	1,392	1,854	1,476	13,124
Unearned revenue	-	-	455	382	837
Current portion of long-term liabilities	32,889	172	9,679	1,833	44,573
Advances from primary government	-	1,346	-	-	1,346
Payable from restricted assets;					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,691	-	3,536	419	17,646
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	10,140	-	40	-	10,180
	<u>65,122</u>	<u>2,910</u>	<u>15,564</u>	<u>4,110</u>	<u>87,706</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Advances from primary government	-	4,583	-	326	4,909
Deposits subject to refund	-	-	-	496	496
Refundable deposits payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	80	80
Long-term liabilities, net	450,764	3,612	182,672	20,918	657,966
	<u>450,764</u>	<u>8,195</u>	<u>182,672</u>	<u>21,820</u>	<u>663,451</u>
Total liabilities	<u>515,886</u>	<u>11,105</u>	<u>198,236</u>	<u>25,930</u>	<u>751,157</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Property tax revenue	3,283	-	-	1,372	4,655
Pension related amounts	19,721	1,658	4,073	1,844	27,296
Deferred gain on refunding	168	-	-	-	168
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>23,172</u>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>4,073</u>	<u>3,216</u>	<u>32,119</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	840,224	5,841	254,247	52,283	1,152,595
Restricted for:					
Debt service	12,759	-	799	2,085	15,643
Capital projects	-	-	1,474	27,592	29,066
Other purposes	-	-	6,200	427	6,627
Unrestricted	67,024	11,569	9,949	6,933	95,475
Total net position	<u>\$ 920,007</u>	<u>\$ 17,410</u>	<u>\$ 272,669</u>	<u>\$ 89,320</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,406</u>

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

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Other	Total
Expenses	\$ 152,142	-	\$ 7,740	\$ 46,938	-	-	-	\$ 46,938
Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	24,590	-	-	-	1,783	-	-	1,783
Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	51,155	8,727	4,983	-	-	(6,622)	-	(6,622)
Tulsa Airports	28,801	6,179	1,849	-	-	-	(9,002)	(9,002)
Other	\$ 256,688	\$ 14,906	\$ 14,572	\$ 46,938	\$ 1,783	\$ (6,622)	\$ (9,002)	\$ 33,097
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Sales taxes							1,170	1,170
Property taxes				2,989			1,372	4,361
Payments from primary government							7,439	7,439
Payments from component units							304	304
Investment earnings				979	119	405	285	1,788
Miscellaneous							315	315
Gain on disposal of capital assets						35	-	35
Total general revenues				3,968	119	440	10,885	15,412
Change in net position				50,906	1,902	(6,182)	1,883	48,509
Net position--beginning of year, as restated				869,101	15,508	278,851	87,437	1,250,897
Net position--end of year				\$ 920,007	\$ 17,410	\$ 272,669	\$ 89,320	\$ 1,299,406

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 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.

Because the discretely presented component units, although legally separate, have been and are operated as if each is part of the primary government, there are limited instances where special note reference or separation will be required. If no separate note reference or categorization is made, the user should assume that information presented is equally applicable.

The City implemented the following GASB Statements effective for the year ended June 30, 2015:

GASB Statement No. 68 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. This Statement requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. This Statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised and new note disclosures and required supplementary information.

GASB Statement No. 71 – *Pension Transitions for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. This Statement addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The issue relates to amounts associated with pension plan contributions, after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability and is intended to eliminate a source of potential

significant understatement of beginning net position.

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. A discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the combined 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 and enterprise activities are included as enterprise funds.

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

2. Discretely Presented Component Units

Major discretely presented component units:

Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority ("TMUA") - A public trust created to provide for a clean water utility system and a wastewater utility system. Trustees are appointed by the Mayor and approved 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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

collecting TMUA's utility revenues as a part of the City's utility billing system.

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 approved 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.

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 approved by the City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the trust.

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 approved by the City Council. The City approves urban renewal plans.

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 annual operations and MTTA cannot incur indebtedness in excess of \$100 within a year without the City's approval.

Tulsa Industrial Authority ("TIA") - A public trust created to provide for the issuance of industrial development bonds upon approval by the City Council, and to lend the proceeds of such issuance to third party organizations. The bonds do not constitute debt of the City and are collateralized solely by the revenues of the borrowing organizations upon whose behalf the bonds are issued. The Mayor of the City is ex-officio trustee and seven additional trustees are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council.

Tulsa Parking Authority ("TPA") - A public trust created by the City to construct and manage various parking facilities within the City. Trustees of TPA consist of the Mayor and four trustees who are appointed by the Mayor. The City provides certain resources to TPA. The City is the sole beneficiary of TPA and will receive the remaining assets of TPA upon termination.

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 approved by the City Council. The City is the sole beneficiary of the Trust.

Separate financial statements for the individual component units are available upon request to the Office of the Controller, 175 East 2nd Street, Suite 575, Tulsa, OK 74103.

B. JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

1. Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control 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 \$11,401. 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 in a joint venture to operate and maintain a park along the Arkansas River. RPA, a trust, was created for that purpose. The City and Tulsa 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 Tulsa 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, 2424 E. 21st St., Suite 300, 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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Arrow currently hold an equity interest in RMUA. The City contributes approximately one-half of the Authority's annual operating and capital budget and 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. Services are provided approximately 50% each to the City and the City of Broken Arrow. Upon termination of the trust, the net assets will be distributed to the beneficiaries based upon their pro rata interest. The City's equity interest of \$14,583 is reported in TMUA's statement of net position. Complete financial statements for RMUA can be obtained from the Office of the Controller, City of Tulsa, 175 East 2nd Street, Suite 575, 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 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 of the City is ex-officio trustee and the additional four trustees are approved by the City Council. The City does not provide any funding to TMAT and has no obligation for the debt issued by TMAT.

3. Jointly Governed Organizations

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

The City, in conjunction with Tulsa 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 erecting, furnishing, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling and repairing a county jail and other detention facilities owned or operated by Tulsa 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 AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by 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.

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

In the fund financial statements the emphasis is on the major funds in either 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.

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 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 in the summary form as part of 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 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 agency). 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

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

Major governmental and proprietary funds are determined based on relative size. Qualitative factors may provide influence in the 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 required to be 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).

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, a 15 story building in downtown Tulsa. The building is occupied by the City of Tulsa and other commercial tenants.

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

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

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

Employee Insurance Fund accounts for the collection and payment of health, dental, life and long term disability insurance premiums and workers' compensation medical claims, judgments and administrative expenses.

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

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

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

4. Fiduciary Funds – The pension trust fund accounts for the general municipal employees' retirement trust. The agency fund accounts 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.

Agency Funds account for resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities) and include Municipal Court Bonds, Escrow Fund, Police Property Room, Payroll Withholdings, Unclaimed Property and PAC Ticket Office Escrow.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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

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

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

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.

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 or component unit has equity in the pooled amount. All

amounts included in the pooled cash and investment accounts are reported as cash and cash equivalents in the financial statements because the City and certain component units are able to withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City, and certain component units, consider 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

Investments are stated at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price, at current exchange rates. If quoted market prices are not available, such as certain Municipal Employees Pension Trust investments, fair value is estimated based on estimated fair values provided by brokerage statements. A net change in fair value of investments is recognized and reported as a change in investment income in the financial statements for the year ended.

The increase in fair value is as follows:

Governmental activities	\$ 299
Business-type activities	6
Component units	75
Net increase in fair value	<u>\$ 380</u>

3. Accounts Receivable and Taxes Receivable

Accounts receivable and taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. 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%. In the current year \$546 of accounts receivable were written-off.

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 \$2,400 and was carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value of \$2,400. \$44 of the land is considered current and included in inventories on the Statement of Net Position, and is also reported in the governmental funds as it is considered a current financial resource. The remaining \$2,356 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 Nonspendable 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 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. Laboratory Facility Use Lease

The City is a party to an agreement with the Oklahoma Board of Regents whereby the City leases from the Oklahoma Board of Regents office and laboratory facilities for a term of 50 years. The lease terms call for the City to pay a proportionate share of the design and construction costs of the facility and, in turn, the City has the right to use the facilities until the expiration of the lease on June 30, 2058. The lease costs are amortized over the life of the lease. The lease with a carrying value of \$14,458, net of amortization, is reflected in other assets on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

7. Capital Assets

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

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 improvemen	20-30 years	5
Equipment	2-50 years	5
Water & sewer lin	33-100 years	5
Intangible assets	Indefinite	5
Streets	25 years	100
Bridges	50 years	100

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

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

8. Interest Capitalization

Interest is capitalized in proprietary funds and discretely presented component units on assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Component units capitalized net interest cost in the amount of \$4,597 related to tax exempt financing for capital construction projects during the year.

9. Privately Funded Public Improvements

Watermain Extension Contracts - TMUA contracts with various developers for the construction of watermains to provide water service to areas under development.

Upon completion, the new watermains become an extension of the City's existing water distribution system.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The contract with the developers provides that the developers initially pay for all construction costs. Repayments to the developers are generally limited to 40% of the collected revenues generated by the respective watermain extension, not to exceed the total cost as defined in the contract.

The contracts are payable over a ten-year period, and are non-interest bearing. TMUA has no liability after the ten-year period if the respective revenues generated are insufficient to cover the developers' costs. Historically, revenues generated within the ten-year period have been sufficient to permit recovery of the total costs incurred for the respective watermain extensions.

The liability for watermain extension contracts is \$3,801 as of year-end. Annual payments of \$402 are due in accordance with these contracts.

Sewer Line Extensions - Private and non-assessed sewer line extensions contributed to TMUA totaled \$1,058 during the year.

10. Restricted Assets

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

Stormwater fees in lieu of detention are classified as restricted because their use is restricted by City Ordinance to stormwater drainage basin improvements.

11. 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 and 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund, where by an operating reserve is set and maintained at 6% of General Fund revenues. This operating reserve is contained in the ordinance adopting the City's annual budget.

14. 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 \$209,691. 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."

15. 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.

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 withdrawals from the reserve was 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 withdrawals from the Economic Stabilization Reserve was 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 balance in the Economic Stabilization Reserve is \$2,000.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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 position 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 two items in this category. The first is for pension items related to the recording of the net pension liability. The second is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide 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.

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 position in government-wide financial statements and an acquisition of fund balance in governmental funds, 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 three 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 three sources: property taxes, special assessments and federal and/or state grant revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

In the City's government-wide statements only the 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. The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports two 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, deferred gain on refunding, results from the refunding of debt.

H. REVENUES, EXPENSES AND EXPENDITURES

Identification of Major Revenue Sources Susceptible to Accrual - In the Governmental Funds, property taxes,

sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, intergovernmental grants, 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 and available only when the government 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.

1. Sales Tax Revenue

The City levies a 3.10% sales tax which is collected monthly by the State of Oklahoma and remitted to the City. The General Fund receives 2% for operations and the remaining 1.10% is placed into Sales Tax Funds and is restricted for capital improvements. 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 occurs and the resources are available.

2. Property Tax Revenue

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Oklahoma Tax Commission determines property assessed valuations. 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 \$2,080 has been recognized in the current year.

4. Grant Revenue

The City, a recipient of grant revenues, recognizes revenues (net of estimated uncollectible amounts, if any), when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Resources transmitted to the City before the 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. Commercial Lease Revenue

TPFA acquired a building in downtown Tulsa known as the One Technology Center. The building containing approximately 630,000 square feet has been used to consolidate City operations previously located in several locations in or near the central business district in downtown Tulsa. Approximately 143,000 square feet of space is leased under a capital lease to a tenant through 2029. Of the remaining 487,000 square feet of space, 230,000 square feet is leased to the City with the remaining available for leasing to private businesses.

Lease revenue recognized in the current year from private business leasing was \$3,295.

6. 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, agency, debt service, and bond funds are reported as investment earnings of the general fund.

7. Unearned Revenue

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

8. 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.

9. Payments Between City 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, included in payments to component units, is the City subsidy to MTTA for bus and other transportation services.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Certain component units make nonreciprocal interfund payments to the General Fund for payments in lieu of taxes. These amounts are not reasonably equivalent in value to the services provided.

The General Fund receives payments in lieu of taxes from TMUA and TARE and reports these payments as payments from component units. TMUA and TARE report these payments as expenses in their statement of activities.

Below is a summary of the most significant transactions between the City and the discretely presented component units:

From	To	Amount	Purpose
TMUA	General fund	\$ 11,836	Payment in lieu of tax
TARE	General fund	1,666	Payment in lieu of tax
Sales Tax Fund	TMUA	2,894	Capital contributions
General fund	MTTA	7,439	Operating subsidy
Sales Tax Fund	MTTA	790	Capital contributions

10. Compensated Absences

Vacation and sick leave is granted to all regular and part-time employees. The City's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick benefits. 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.

11. 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 postemployment healthcare, are taken after the employees' services have ended. Nevertheless, both types of benefits constitute compensation for employee services. Pension and other postemployment benefit costs are accounted for on an accrual basis, charging expenses in the period incurred, with a corresponding liability for benefits to be paid in future periods along with deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows or resources for pensions.

12. Operating Subsidies and Grants

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

13. Judgments

Judgments (tort liabilities) rendered against the City are funded through subsequent property tax levies over a three-year period beginning with the first year of the judgment. Levies for District Court judgments are reported in the debt service fund whereas levies for workers' compensate on judgments are recorded in the employee insurance 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.

I. USE OF ESTIMATES

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

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

1. Net Position/Fund Balance Deficit

One Technology Center – This enterprise fund has a deficit net position of \$5,210 resulting from operating income levels insufficient to cover costs. It is the City's intent to secure additional revenues and manage expenses to eliminate the deficit.

Vision 2025 Capital Projects Fund – This capital projects fund has a deficit fund balance of \$176 because it overspent its entitlement to reimbursement from the Tulsa County Vision 2025 Capital Projects Program. The City will determine if there are other funds where the charges can be appropriately reassigned in order to eliminate the deficit.

2. Restatement

As a result of implementing of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, the beginning net position, as previously reported, of the governmental activities, aggregate business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units and the remaining aggregate funds were restated. The effect of the restatement on the beginning of year net position (deficit) is as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Stormwater	One Technology Center	Internal Service Funds
Net position as previously reported	\$ 1,483,843	\$ 565,476	\$ 1,324,421	\$ 334,356	\$ (3,607)	\$ 13,778
Restatement for net pension liability	(276,138)	(5,551)	(44,758)	(5,081)	(470)	(2,894)
Restatement for net pension obligation	2,069	235	2,342	216	19	125
Restatement for deferred outflows	12,843	-	-	-	-	-
Restatement for deferred inflows	(36,890)	(4,175)	(31,108)	(3,821)	(354)	(2,176)
Net position as restated	<u>\$ 1,185,727</u>	<u>\$ 555,985</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,897</u>	<u>\$ 325,670</u>	<u>\$ (4,412)</u>	<u>\$ 8,833</u>

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk—City of Tulsa Policy:

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

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

Certificates of deposit are, according to the City's investment policy, to be collateralized at least by 102% of the amount that is not federally insured. As of June 30, 2015, 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. 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. 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

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

Pooled Portfolio Investments – Primary Government:

Investments--Primary Government	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (years)	Concentration	Percent of Pooled Portfolio	Moody's	S & P
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 114,458	2.19	n/a	21.3%	n/a	n/a
Property tax judgments	5,647	1.24	n/a	1.1%	n/a	n/a
Federal Farm Credit Bank securities	85,517	2.23	19.3%	15.9%	Aaa	AA+
Federal Home Loan Bank securities	79,539	3.37	18.0%	14.8%	Aaa	AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities	73,008	2.79	16.5%	13.6%	Aaa	AA+
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	67,438	2.63	15.2%	12.6%	Aaa	AA+
Municipal obligations	15,529	2.91	3.5%	2.9%	n/a	n/a
Certificates of Deposit	1,590	n/a	0.4%	0.3%	n/a	n/a
	<u>\$ 442,726</u>	<u>2.07</u>	<u>72.9%</u>	<u>82.5%</u>		

Non- Pooled Investments – Primary Government:

Internal Service Funds	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (years)	Concentration	Moody's	S & P
Federal Home Loan Bank securities	\$ 1,073	2.69	70.9%	Aaa	AA+
Money market accounts	440	n/a	29.1%	Aaa	AAA
	<u>\$ 1,513</u>	<u>3.69</u>	<u>100.0%</u>		

Proprietary Funds

Federal Home Loan Bank securities	\$ 1,574	2.69	23.4%	Aaa	AA+
U.S. Treasury securities	717	0.84	10.6%	n/a	n/a
Money market mutual funds	4,199	0.84	55.8%	n/a	n/a
Money market accounts	248	n/a	10.2%	Aaa	AAA
	<u>\$ 6,738</u>	<u>3.10</u>	<u>100.0%</u>		

Non- Pooled Investments – Fiduciary Funds:

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Municipal Employees Retirement Plan ("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 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.

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

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

Investment Type	Rated					Not Rated or	
	Standard & Poors/Moody's					Rating Not	
	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa	A/A	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	Available	Total
U.S. agency obligations	\$ 6,543	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,543
Government mortgage backed securities	14,567	-	-	-	-	-	14,567
Corporate bonds	183	2,297	4,986	6,873	827	-	15,166
Asset backed securities	2,016	151	-	832	-	141	3,140
Commercial mortgage backed securities	558	304	571	-	-	1,661	3,094
Municipal obligation	124	-	-	-	-	-	124
Foreign obligations	-	514	959	1,443	419	144	3,479
	<u>\$ 23,991</u>	<u>\$ 3,266</u>	<u>\$ 6,516</u>	<u>\$ 9,148</u>	<u>\$ 1,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>\$ 46,113</u>

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, 2015 were 31% strategic with a lower limit of 27% and an upper limit of 35%.

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.

MERP's investments with associated maturities:

Non-Pooled Investments--Fiduciary Funds	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 32,441	5.94
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp securities	6,543	22.11
Federal National Mortgage Association securities	8,792	20.41
Government National Mortgage Association securities	5,775	2.56
Mutual funds	296,578	N/A
Corporate obligations	21,400	15.15
Municipal obligations	124	8.17
Foreign obligations	3,479	12.50
Common Stock	27,774	N/A
Preferred Stock	222	N/A
Timber	13,005	N/A
	<u>\$ 416,133</u>	<u>15.01</u>

Note 3. Deposits and Investments, continued

Non- Pooled Investments – Discretely Presented Component Units:

Certain component units invest in U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency obligations, state and local government securities, money market mutual funds, and equity index funds. The component units do not have a formal policy for limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, nor do they have a formal policy to address credit risk. For custodial credit risk, the component units' investments in U.S. agency obligations at June 30, 2015 are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the

counterparty or by its trust department or agent, but not in the component units' name. The investment in money market mutual funds are not categorized as to custodial credit risk because the investment is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical form or book entry form. In addition, the component units place no limits on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. At June 30, 2015, the component units' investment in FHLB constituted 26% of its total investments. Money market mutual funds, equity index funds and U.S. Treasury securities are not subject to concentration of credit risk disclosure.

Component units' non-pooled investments consist of the following:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturities in Years		Moody's	S&P
		<1	1 - 10		
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 35,850	\$ 26,177	\$ 9,673	n/a	n/a
U.S. agency obligations	21,692	1,002	20,690	Aaa	AA+
Money market mutual funds	130,784	130,784	-	Aaa	AAA
Equity index funds	1,248	1,248	-	n/a	n/a
	<u>\$ 189,574</u>	<u>\$ 159,211</u>	<u>\$ 30,363</u>		

Note 4. Receivables

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

	Governmental Funds						
	General Fund	Debt Service	Sales Tax	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Activities
Current receivables, net:							
Interest receivable	\$ 542	\$ -	\$ 370	\$ 15	\$ 927	\$ 29	\$ 956
Taxes receivable	27,049	73,310	11,302	929	112,590	-	112,590
Accounts receivable	6,133	-	10	1,248	7,391	33	7,424
Due from other governments	-	-	-	2,310	2,310	465	2,775
	<u>33,724</u>	<u>73,310</u>	<u>11,682</u>	<u>4,502</u>	<u>123,218</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>123,745</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(3,219)	-	-	(276)	(3,495)	(2)	(3,497)
	<u>\$ 30,505</u>	<u>\$ 73,310</u>	<u>\$ 11,682</u>	<u>\$ 4,226</u>	<u>\$ 119,723</u>	<u>\$ 525</u>	<u>\$ 120,248</u>
Noncurrent receivables:							
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	13,037	13,037
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,037</u>	<u>\$ 13,037</u>

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Stormwater Management	One Technology Center	Arena & Convention Center	Golf Courses	Total Business-type Activities
Current receivables, net:					
Interest receivable	\$ 24	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 1	\$ 47
Utility receivable	2,703	-	-	-	2,703
Accounts receivable, gross	-	463	912	-	1,375
Capital lease receivable	-	611	-	-	611
	<u>2,727</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,736</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(33)	-	(35)	-	(68)
	<u>\$ 2,694</u>	<u>\$ 1,084</u>	<u>\$ 889</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 4,668</u>
Noncurrent receivables, net:					
Capital lease receivable	-	11,459	-	-	11,459
Interest receivable	15	-	-	-	15
	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 11,459</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,474</u>

TPFA Capital Lease - On August 28, 2013, the TPFA entered into an amended lease agreement (agreement) with a tenant of OTC effective July 1, 2013 for 143,242 square feet of commercial office space at One Technology Center ("OTC"). The agreement extended the term of the lease to June 30, 2029. Lease payments will total \$2,207 annually except for fiscal year 2015 which was \$2,127. The tenant assigned the lease to an affiliated company. Throughout the term of the lease, \$1,200 of the total annual lease payments will remain unchanged. The remainder of the lease payments will be apportioned to operating expense reimbursement. The affiliated company will have the option to purchase the occupied space for one dollar at June 30, 2029. TPFA will account for the lease agreement as a capital lease.

Note 4. Receivables, continued

Minimum future rentals on the capital lease are as follows:

Years	TPFA Capital Lease		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	\$ 611	\$ 589	\$ 1,200
2017	642	558	1,200
2018	675	525	1,200
2019	710	490	1,200
2020	746	454	1,200
2021-2025	4,342	1,658	6,000
2026-2030	4,344	456	4,800
	<u>\$ 12,070</u>	<u>\$ 4,730</u>	<u>\$ 16,800</u>

	Component Units				
	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
Current receivables, net:					
Interest receivable	\$ 169	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 215
Taxes receivable	3,283	-	-	1,372	4,655
Accounts receivable	227	-	2,235	271	2,733
Accounts receivable - restricted	-	-	-	150	150
Utility receivable	23,933	3,229	-	-	27,162
Due from other governments	-	-	150	293	443
	<u>27,612</u>	<u>3,253</u>	<u>2,385</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>35,358</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(65)	(21)	(20)	(6)	(112)
	<u>\$ 27,547</u>	<u>\$ 3,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,365</u>	<u>\$ 2,102</u>	<u>\$ 35,246</u>
Noncurrent receivables:					
Notes receivable - restricted	-	-	-	14,318	14,318
Accounts receivable - restricted	-	-	687	-	687
Interest receivable - restricted	26	-	3	-	29
	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 690</u>	<u>\$ 14,318</u>	<u>\$ 15,034</u>

CITY OF TULSA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015
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Note 5. Payables

Accounts payable and accrued expenses for the City's individual major funds, and aggregate nonmajor internal service funds enterprise funds, and component units are as follows:

	Governmental Funds					Internal Service Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Adjustments to	
	General	Bond	Sales Tax	Nonmajor Governmental Funds				Governmental Wide Statements	Total Governmental Activities
					Total				
Accounts payable	\$ 2,299	\$ 7,781	\$ 10,720	\$ 2,004	\$ 22,804	\$ 2,611	\$ 25,415	\$ -	\$ 25,415
Accrued payroll	7,820	-	-	229	8,049	174	8,223	-	8,223
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	66	66	3,715	3,781
	<u>\$ 10,119</u>	<u>\$ 7,781</u>	<u>\$ 10,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,233</u>	<u>\$ 30,853</u>	<u>\$ 2,851</u>	<u>\$ 33,704</u>	<u>\$ 3,715</u>	<u>\$ 37,419</u>

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
	Stormwater Management	One	Arena &	Tulsa	Golf Courses	Total
		Technology Center	Convention Center	Stadium Trust		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,137	\$ 766	\$ 2,321	\$ 253	\$ 195	\$ 4,672
Accrued payroll	358	28	-	-	-	386
Accrued interest - restricted	-	415	163	84	-	662
	<u>\$ 1,495</u>	<u>\$ 1,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,484</u>	<u>\$ 337</u>	<u>\$ 195</u>	<u>\$ 5,720</u>

	Component Units				
	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
	Accounts payable	\$ 6,489	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,269
Accounts payable - restricted	9,768	-	2,703	192	12,663
Accrued payroll	1,913	159	221	207	2,500
Accrued interest - restricted	3,923	-	833	227	4,983
	<u>\$ 22,093</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 5,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,895</u>	<u>\$ 30,770</u>

Note 6. Interfund Transactions

Primary government interfund receivables and payables consist of the following:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due From Other Funds</u>	<u>Due To Other Funds</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
<u>\$ 167</u>	General Fund	Vision 2025 Capital Projects	To finance capital projects
	<u>Advances To Other Funds</u>	<u>Advances From Other Funds</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
95	General Fund	Federal and State Grants	To advance fund grants
<u>146</u>	General Fund	Office Services	To provide cash flow
<u>\$ 241</u>			
	<u>Advances To Primary Government</u>	<u>Advances From Component Units</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
127	Tulsa Airports	General Fund	To fund firefighter services
<u>207</u>	TMUA	Bond	To fund capital improvements
<u>\$ 334</u>			
	<u>Advances To Component Units</u>	<u>Advances From Primary Government</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
326	General Fund	MTTA	To provide cash flow
<u>5,929</u>	TPFA Internal Service Fund	TARE	To fund capital improvements
<u>\$ 6,255</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	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Stormwater Management Fund
Governmental Funds:							
Major Funds:							
General Fund	\$ 2,227	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650	\$ -	\$ 1,577
Nonmajor Funds	2,268	480	-	1,720	51	17	-
Total Governmental Funds	4,495	480	-	1,720	701	17	1,577
Internal Service Funds	1,332	-	-	1,332	-	-	-
Enterprise Funds:							
Stormwater Management Fund	3,422	-	59	3,316	47	-	-
Arena & Convention Center	1,500	-	-	5	1,495	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	2,209	-	-	-	2,209	-	-
Golf Courses Fund	90	-	-	90	-	-	-
Total Enterprise Funds	7,221	-	59	3,411	3,751	-	-
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 13,048</u>	<u>\$ 480</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 6,463</u>	<u>\$ 4,452</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 1,577</u>

Transfers - in		Transfers - out	
Governmental Funds	\$ 4,495	Governmental Funds	\$ 11,454
Internal Service Funds	1,332	Internal Service Funds	17
Enterprise Funds	7,221	Enterprise Funds	1,577
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 13,048</u>	Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 13,048</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 Debt Service Fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

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	\$ 39,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,223
Land - Infrastructure use	488,448	-	(21)	488,427
Construction in progress:				
General government	39,898	25,307	(22,396)	42,809
Infrastructure	109,017	70,915	(69,829)	110,103
Total construction in progress	148,915	96,222	(92,225)	152,912
Total nondepreciable capital assets	676,586	96,222	(92,246)	680,562
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	74,432	1,925	-	76,357
Buildings	162,050	12,779	(64)	174,765
Equipment	178,688	13,972	(4,071)	188,589
Street network	3,083,039	72,281	-	3,155,320
Bridge network	39,376	48	-	39,424
Total depreciable capital assets	3,537,585	101,005	(4,135)	3,634,455
Total capital assets	4,214,171	197,227	(96,381)	4,315,017
Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(51,352)	(1,211)	-	(52,563)
Buildings	(71,956)	(3,655)	59	(75,552)
Equipment	(109,276)	(11,157)	3,959	(116,474)
Street network	(2,496,506)	(31,634)	-	(2,528,140)
Bridge network	(5,590)	(1,668)	-	(7,258)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,734,680)	(49,325)	4,018	(2,779,987)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	802,905	51,680	(117)	854,468
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,479,491	\$ 147,902	\$ (92,363)	\$ 1,535,030

CITY OF TULSA
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Note 7. Capital Assets, continued

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 87,581	\$ 12,339	\$ (5,017)	\$ 94,903
Works of Art	653	-	-	653
Construction in progress	18,316	5,015	(17,322)	6,009
Total nondepreciable assets	106,550	17,354	(22,339)	101,565
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	366,014	4,273	-	370,287
Buildings	285,808	3,067	(29)	288,846
Equipment	58,624	1,494	(710)	59,408
Total depreciable capital assets	710,446	8,834	(739)	718,541
Total capital assets	816,996	26,188	(23,078)	820,106
Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(97,068)	(10,790)	-	(107,858)
Buildings	(71,970)	(9,233)	20	(81,183)
Equipment	(31,161)	(4,401)	703	(34,859)
Total accumulated depreciation	(200,199)	(24,424)	723	(223,900)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	510,247	(15,590)	(16)	494,641
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 616,797	\$ 1,764	\$ (22,355)	\$ 596,206

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:

Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land, easements and other	186,911	2,320	(249)	188,982
Water rights	9,593	-	-	9,593
Construction in progress	168,178	72,375	(94,842)	145,711
Total nondepreciable capital assets	364,682	74,695	(95,091)	344,286
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	1,776,655	119,562	(43,237)	1,852,980
Buildings	338,753	6,849	(13,082)	332,520
Equipment	151,073	7,714	(18,578)	140,209
Total depreciable capital assets	2,266,481	134,125	(74,897)	2,325,709
Total capital assets	2,631,163	208,820	(169,988)	2,669,995
Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements and water and sewer lines	(754,172)	(15,773)	43,173	(726,772)
Buildings	(196,941)	(28,021)	3,521	(221,441)
Equipment	(55,955)	(15,579)	7,904	(63,630)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,007,068)	(59,373)	54,598	(1,011,843)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,259,413	74,752	(20,299)	1,313,866
Component unit capital assets, net	\$ 1,624,095	\$ 149,447	\$ (115,390)	\$ 1,658,152

Depreciation expense is charged to functional activities as follows:

Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
General government	\$ 124	Stormwater Management	\$ 9,757	TMUA	\$ 35,178
Public safety and protection	9,434	One Technology Center	1,301	TARE	1,835
Public works and transportation	36,876	Arena & Convention Center	11,124	Tulsa Airports	18,192
Social and economic development	211	Tulsa Stadium Trust	1,944	Other	4,168
Culture and recreation	2,680	Golf Courses	298		\$ 59,373
	<u>\$ 49,325</u>		<u>\$ 24,424</u>		

Note 8. Risk Management

The City's risk-management activities are primarily recorded in the Employee Insurance Fund. The purpose of the fund is to administer the workers' compensation, health and dental insurance programs of the City. The use of this fund does not constitute a transfer of risk from the City.

Insurance - Significant losses are covered by commercial insurance for all major programs except workers' compensation, for which the City retains all risk of loss. For insured programs, including general liability, property, and health, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

Judgments - Judgments (tort liability) are funded through property taxes over a three-year period. Tax revenues are reported in the Debt Service Fund and amounts associated with workers' compensation judgments are recorded in the Employee Insurance Fund.

Workers' compensation judgments include lump-sum judgments and installment judgments. Lump-sum judgments are paid in full at the time of judgment whereas installment judgments are payable over time. The total amount of installment judgments is indeterminable at the time of judgment.

Judgments paid are included in the subsequent property tax levy. The levy amount is recorded as a receivable.

The carrying amount of the liability for judgments in the amount of \$6,726 is discounted over the judgment term at an annual rate of 2.9% and presented at their net present value of \$4,920.

Workers' Compensation - The City records a liability for workers' compensation claims. Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of reported claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) plus an estimate for claims which have been incurred but not reported based on historical experience.

Change in Workers' Compensation Liabilities

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Claims liability at beginning of year	\$ 19,599	\$ 17,940
Current year claims and changes in estimates	5,909	7,284
Claims payments	(5,202)	(5,625)
Claims liability at end of year	<u>\$ 20,306</u>	<u>\$ 19,599</u>
Assets available to pay claims at June 30	<u>\$ 28,296</u>	<u>\$ 24,885</u>

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

Below is a summary of amounts reported by the primary government of the City:

	MERP	Firefighters	OPPRS	Total
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 59,839	\$ 171,697	\$ (6,455)	\$ 225,081
Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,171	10,571	6,543	26,285
Deferred Inflows of Resources	35,899	25,990	25,590	87,479
Pension Expense (Gain)	(2,956)	15,421	2,366	14,831

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

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 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 which is determined using selected bases, as follows: short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value; securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value, based on quotation obtained from brokerage firms or national pricing services. Realized gains and losses on sales and exchanges are recognized on the transaction date.

3. Benefits and Refunds Paid - Any member 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. The amount of retirement benefit is established by City ordinance and is equal to 2.35% of final average earnings, up to covered compensation, times years of service.

Pension provisions include death benefits for the surviving spouse. The system does not provide a monthly income for disabled members; however, under certain conditions, employees who become disabled may be eligible to receive their full retirement at age 65 even though they were unable to work up to the retirement age. Benefits vest at 100% after five years of service.

4. Membership data (for MERP):

Active members	2,357
Retirees and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	1,821
Inactive members entitled to but	
not yet receiving benefits	285
	<u>4,463</u>

5. Contributions - The contribution requirements of active members and the participating employers are established by City ordinance. Plan members are required to contribute 6.5% of covered compensation to the Plan. The City is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the system, which was 11.5% of covered compensation for 2015. During the year the City contributed \$6,217 in employer contributions.

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

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 geometric real rate of return for each major asset class:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed income	34%	1.75%
Domestic equity	31%	7.04%
International equity	21%	7.10%
Real estate	7%	5.15%
Commodities	3%	0.50%
Timber	4%	4.65%

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 2.7%. 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	\$ 547,788
Plan fiduciary net position	(422,534)
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 125,254</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>77.1%</u>

The total pension liability was determined using an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2015 rolled forward from the valuation date to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 using generally accepted actuarial principals and methods.

Proportionate share and net pension liability reported in:

Governmental activities	42.3473%	\$ 53,044
Business type activities	5.4258%	6,795
Component units	38.1513%	47,786
Organizations not in reporting entity	14.0756%	17,629
	<u>100.0000%</u>	<u>\$ 125,254</u>

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

Valuation date	January 1, 2015
Investment rate of return*	7.75%
Projected salary increases*	4.25% - 13.70%
* Includes inflation at	3.25%

Mortality rates 1994 Group Annuity Table, set forward two years for males and one yer for females

The actuary assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period ending December 31, 2009.

10. Discount Rate (for MERP) - A discount rate of 7.75% 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 7.75%. 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 at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, MERP's fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance all the benefit payments of the current plan members.

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 7.75% 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 6.75%	Discount Rate 7.75%	1% Increase 8.75%
Plan	\$183,980	\$ 125,254	\$ 75,188
Primary			
Government	\$ 87,895	\$ 59,839	\$ 35,920

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 gain for the year was \$2,956. At June 30, 2015, 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	\$ -	\$ 3,694
Assumption Change	-	20,529
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,424	9,217
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	747	2,459
	<u>\$ 9,171</u>	<u>\$ 35,899</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense (gain) as follows:

Year ended June 30 th	
2016	\$ (9,155)
2017	(9,155)
2018	(9,155)
2019	737
	<u>\$ (26,728)</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, 2014, 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>.

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 actuary calculations. The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015, was 14% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 9%. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$6,480 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 36% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$13,281 to the Firefighters System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2015.

4. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2015, the City reported a liability of \$171,697 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, 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

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating governments. At June 30, 2014, the City's proportion was 16.6964%.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the City recognized pension expense of \$15,421. At June 30, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual Plan experience	\$ 4,091	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	25,990
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,480	-
	<u>\$ 10,571</u>	<u>\$ 25,990</u>

\$6,480 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, 2016. The remaining amount of deferred outflows 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 measurement period, which was 6.37 years. The deferred inflow related to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings is being amortized over a closed 5-year period beginning in the current year. 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	
2016	\$ (5,736)
2017	(5,736)
2018	(5,736)
2019	(5,736)
2020	762
Thereafter	283
	<u>\$ (21,899)</u>

5. Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, 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*	3.5% - 9.0%
* Includes inflation at	3.00%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Blue Collar adjustments, as appropriate, with adjustments for generational mortality improvements based on Scale AA for healthy lives and no mortality improvements for disabled lives.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2012.

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
Equities	65%
Fixed income	20%
Real estate and other	15%
	<u>100%</u>

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	6.61%
International equity	6.24%
Fixed income	2.48%
Real estate	4.76%
Other investments	3.88%

6. Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

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, actuarially determined. 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	\$ 224,200	\$ 171,697	\$ 127,769

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, 2015, was 13% of annual payroll, employee participants were required to contribute 8%. The State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing agency, contributes 14% of taxes received from the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$6,543 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The State of Oklahoma contributed \$6,007 to the Police System on behalf of the City for the year ended June 30, 2015.

4. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

- At June 30, 2015, the City reported an asset of \$6,455 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability 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 of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating governments. At June 30, 2014, the City's proportion was 19.1732%.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the City recognized pension expense of \$2,366. At June 30, 2015, 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	\$ -	\$ 2,900
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	22,690
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,543	-
	<u>\$ 6,543</u>	<u>\$ 25,590</u>

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

\$6,543 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, 2016.

The remaining amount of deferred 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 measurement period, which was 5.83 years. 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. 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	
2016	\$ (6,273)
2017	(6,273)
2018	(6,273)
2019	(6,273)
2020	(498)
	<u>\$ (25,590)</u>

5. Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return*	7.5% compounded annually, net of investment expense
Projected salary increases*	4.5% - 17.0%
* Includes inflation at	3.00%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Blue Collar Heatly Combined Table with age set back 4 years with fully generation 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, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending June 30, 2012.

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
Equities	60%
Fixed Income	25%
Real Estate and other investments	15%
	<u>100%</u>

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	6.47%
International equity	6.98%
Private equity/debt	5.96%
Fixed Income	2.83%
Real Estate	5.50%
Commodities	3.08%

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, actuarially determined. 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

Note 9. Pension and Deferred Compensation Plans, continued

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)	\$ 38,409	\$ (6,455)	\$ (44,266)

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

D. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

Note 10. Other Post-Employment Benefits

A. OPEB 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 multi-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The governmental activities, business type activities and component units account for 96% of the OPEB liability. Other organizations, not in the reporting entity account for the remaining 4%. 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. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

B. BENEFITS PROVIDED

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

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

C. MEMBERSHIP

As of the most recent actuarial valuation date, membership consisted of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	218
Active employees	2,453
	<u>2,671</u>

D. FUNDING POLICY

The City offers retiree medical coverage at the same rate as that provided to current employees. The retirees are responsible for the full cost of the group contract rate.

E. ANNUAL OPEB COSTS

Year	Annual OPEB Cost	Employer Contributions	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2015	\$ 910	\$ 618	68%	\$16,929
2014	1,062	1,332	125%	16,637
2013	2,581	1,685	65%	17,631

F. 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. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

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. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to financial statements, presents multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Note 10. Other Post-Employment Benefits, continued

The net OPEB obligation was calculated as follows:

Annual Required Contribution	\$ 1,206
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	666
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(962)
Annual OPEB Cost	<u>910</u>
Contributions	<u>(618)</u>
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	292
Net OPEB Obligation, beginning of year	16,637
Net OPEB Obligation, end of year	<u><u>\$ 16,929</u></u>

Net OPEB Obligation reported in:

Governmental activities	8,410
Business type activities	1,167
Component units	6,669
Organizations not in reporting entity	683
	<u><u>\$ 16,929</u></u>

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2014

Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 12,180
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 12,180</u>
Funded ratio	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 100,176</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u><u>12.2%</u></u>

CITY OF TULSA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities

A. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	Beginning Balance, as restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 430,378	\$ 127,073	\$ (104,601)	\$ 452,850	\$ 45,006
Revenue bonds	8,300	-	(1,320)	6,980	1,340
Other long-term liabilities	339,360	90,061	(133,850)	295,571	35,888
Premium on debt issuance - GO bonds	17,087	2,804	(4,448)	15,443	-
Premium on debt issuance - Revenue bonds	556	-	(155)	401	-
Total governmental activities	<u>795,681</u>	<u>219,938</u>	<u>(244,374)</u>	<u>771,245</u>	<u>82,234</u>
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds	103,420	-	(4,515)	98,905	3,065
Unamortized discount--revenue bonds	(126)	-	7	(119)	-
Unamortized premium--revenue bonds	22	-	(1)	21	-
Compensated absences	677	930	(905)	702	454
Other post-employment benefits	1,091	75	-	1,166	-
Pension liability	5,551	1,244	-	6,795	-
Contract obligation	18	48	-	66	-
Total business-type activities	<u>110,653</u>	<u>2,297</u>	<u>(5,414)</u>	<u>107,536</u>	<u>3,519</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 906,334</u>	<u>\$ 222,235</u>	<u>\$ (249,788)</u>	<u>\$ 878,781</u>	<u>\$ 85,753</u>
COMPONENT UNITS					
Revenue bonds:					
TAIT	171,352	78,493	(73,475)	176,370	9,425
TMUA	134,225	27,765	(20,880)	141,110	9,810
TPA	16,185	-	(1,715)	14,470	1,750
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	2,149	773	(352)	2,570	-
Premium on debt issuance - TAIT	434	7,183	(160)	7,457	-
Unamortized bond discount - TAIT	(855)	(5)	247	(613)	-
Premium on debt issuance - TPA	660	-	(101)	559	-
	<u>324,150</u>	<u>114,209</u>	<u>(96,436)</u>	<u>341,923</u>	<u>20,985</u>
General obligation bonds	35,307	4,652	(10,349)	29,610	5,174
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	1,045	127	(364)	808	-
	<u>36,352</u>	<u>4,779</u>	<u>(10,713)</u>	<u>30,418</u>	<u>5,174</u>
Promissory notes	233,978	28,243	(13,674)	248,547	14,834
Unamortized bond discount - TMUA	(104)	-	14	(90)	-
Premium on debt issuance - TMUA	6,399	2,540	(451)	8,488	-
	<u>240,273</u>	<u>30,783</u>	<u>(14,111)</u>	<u>256,945</u>	<u>14,834</u>
Capital lease	4,170	-	(188)	3,982	194
Watermain extension contracts	4,507	-	(706)	3,801	402
Claims and judgments - Airport	-	860	-	860	129
Compensated absences	5,939	4,263	(4,400)	5,802	2,855
Other post-employment benefits	6,537	135	(3)	6,669	-
Pension liability	44,758	11,223	(3,842)	52,139	-
Total component units	<u>\$ 666,686</u>	<u>\$ 166,252</u>	<u>\$ (130,399)</u>	<u>\$ 702,539</u>	<u>\$ 44,573</u>

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and for improvements to the waste water 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, claims and judgments.

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

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.

The workers' compensation liability will be liquidated by the Employee Insurance Fund through a combination of a property tax levy and by risk charges to other funds.

B. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

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

General Obligation Bond Refunding - On September 2, 2014, the City issued \$16,305 in Series 2014A General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the issue along with \$3,571 of other City resources were used to currently refund the City's Series 2006 General Obligation Bonds.

The transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$3,041 over the next 12 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$2,160. The refunding resulted in a deferred loss of \$310 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

On March 2, 2015, the City issued \$45,420 in Series 2015A General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the issue along with \$4,074 of other City resources were used to currently refund the City's Series 2007 General Obligation Bonds.

The transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$6,453 over the next 12 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$5,390. The refunding resulted in a deferred loss of \$810 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

CITY OF TULSA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Primary government long-term liability activity is as follows:

	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance, as restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities								
General obligation bonds:								
General obligation bonds:								
Series 2004-A, Refunding	\$ 28,021	2016	5.0%	\$ 4,807	\$ -	\$ (2,321)	\$ 2,486	\$ 2,486
Series 2004-B, Refunding	11,582	2015	4.0-5.0%	1,303	-	(1,303)	-	-
Series 2006	30,183	2026	4.0-4.50%	19,005	-	(19,005)	-	-
Series 2007	65,933	2027	4.0-4.25%	47,612	-	(47,612)	-	-
Series 2008	35,851	2028	4.0-4.75%	26,387	-	(1,893)	24,494	1,893
Series 2009	48,454	2029	3.0-4.25%	38,165	-	(2,572)	35,593	2,572
Series 2009B	70,000	2019	5.0%	46,600	-	(7,800)	38,800	7,800
Series 2009A, Refunding	9,153	2019	3.0-4.0%	4,886	-	(1,009)	3,877	988
Series 2009B, Refunding	14,405	2021	3.0-5.0%	8,832	-	(1,323)	7,509	1,298
Series 2010	70,000	2020	4.0-5.0%	54,400	-	(7,800)	46,600	7,800
Series 2011	50,000	2031	2.0-3.50%	47,350	-	(2,650)	44,700	2,650
Series 2011A, Refunding	21,105	2022	2.25-4.25%	14,650	-	(2,025)	12,625	1,965
Series 2013A, Refunding	23,746	2025	2.50%	21,381	-	(2,288)	19,093	2,214
Series 2013	45,000	2023	4.0%	45,000	-	(5,000)	40,000	5,000
Series 2014	50,000	2034	3.0-4.0%	50,000	-	-	50,000	2,660
Series 2014A, Refunding	15,875	2026	2.0-3.0%	-	15,875	-	15,875	1,680
Series 2015	70,000	2040	2.0-3.25%	-	70,000	-	70,000	4,000
Series 2015A, Refunding	41,198	2027	2.0-2.5%	-	41,198	-	41,198	-
				430,378	127,073	(104,601)	452,850	45,006
Premium on debt issuance				17,087	2,804	(4,448)	15,443	-
				447,465	129,877	(109,049)	468,293	45,006
Revenue bonds:								
Capital Improvements - 2012	10,900	2020	3.0-4.0%	8,300	-	(1,320)	6,980	1,340
Premium on debt issuance				556	-	(155)	401	-
				8,856	-	(1,475)	7,381	1,340
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				28,820	18,253	(17,800)	29,273	18,932
Other post-employment benefits				8,363	149	(101)	8,411	-
Pension liability				276,138	57,219	(108,617)	224,740	-
Claims and judgments				23,896	14,440	(6,901)	31,435	16,613
Due to other governments				2,143	-	(431)	1,712	343
				339,360	90,061	(133,850)	295,571	35,888
Total governmental activities				\$ 795,681	\$ 219,938	\$ (244,374)	\$ 771,245	\$ 82,234
Business-type activities								
Revenue bonds:								
Assembly Center - 1985	23,335	2014	6.60%	\$ 1,615	\$ -	\$ (1,615)	\$ -	\$ -
Lease Rev Bonds 2007A	34,620	2037	4.625-5.25%	34,620	-	-	34,620	-
Lease Rev Bonds 2007B	33,130	2029	6.30 - 6.60%	23,925	-	-	23,925	-
Capital Improvements - 2008	16,000	2027	6.07%	11,755	-	(1,000)	10,755	1,095
Capital Improvements - 2012, Refunding	9,480	2018	1.25%	8,200	-	(1,340)	6,860	1,400
Improvement District - 2013, Tax-exempt	19,355	2038	4.26%	19,355	-	(465)	18,890	475
Improvement District - 2013, Taxable	3,950	2038	5.24%	3,950	-	(95)	3,855	95
				103,420	-	(4,515)	98,905	3,065
Unamortized discount				(126)	-	7	(119)	-
Unamortized premium				22	-	(1)	21	-
				103,316	-	(4,509)	98,807	3,065
Other long-term liabilities:								
Compensated absences				677	930	(905)	702	454
Other post-employment benefits				1,091	75	-	1,166	-
Pension liability				5,551	1,244	-	6,795	-
Contract obligation				18	48	-	66	-
Total business-type activities				\$ 110,653	\$ 2,297	\$ (5,414)	\$ 107,536	\$ 3,519

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Summary of general obligation bonds outstanding at year end:

General Obligation Series	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Ending Balance	Primary Government	Component Units
Series 2004-A, Refunding (3% Sewer)	2016	5.0%	\$ 2,570	\$ 2,486	\$ 84
Series 2008 (19.45405530% Sewer)	2028	4.0-4.75%	30,410	24,494	5,916
Series 2009 (6.4604247% Sewer)	2029	3.0-4.25%	38,050	35,593	2,457
Series 2009B	2019	5.0%	38,800	38,800	-
Series 2009A, Refunding (37.668% Sewer)	2019	3.0-4.0%	6,220	3,877	2,343
Series 2009B, Refunding (30.5625% Sewer)	2021	3.0-5.0%	10,815	7,509	3,306
Series 2010	2020	4.0-5.0%	46,600	46,600	-
Series 2011	2031	2.0-3.50%	44,700	44,700	-
Series 2011A, Refunding	2022	2.25-4.25%	12,625	12,625	-
Series 2012A, Refunding (100% Sewer)	2017	4.0%	3,990	-	3,990
Series 2013A Refunding (26.438% Sewer)	2025	2.50%	25,955	19,093	6,862
Series 2013	2023	4.0%	40,000	40,000	-
Series 2014	2034	3.0-4.0%	50,000	50,000	-
Series 2014A, Refunding (2.6354839% Sewer)	2026	2.0-3.0%	16,305	15,875	430
Series 2015	2040	2.0-3.25%	70,000	70,000	-
Series 2015A, Refunding (9.2949512% Sewer)	2027	2.0-2.50%	45,420	41,198	4,222
			<u>\$ 482,460</u>	<u>\$ 452,850</u>	<u>\$ 29,610</u>

C. 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 Bond Refunding - On May 1, 2015, TMUA issued \$9,940 in Series 2015 Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of this issue along with \$2,344 of reserve funds were used to complete a current refunding of Series 2007 Revenue Bonds. The transaction will reduce debt service payments by \$1,199 over the next 12 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$1,067. This refunding resulted in a deferred accounting loss of \$385 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

On February 19, 2015, TAIT issued \$44,045 in Series 2015A Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of this issue were used to finance a portion of the costs of acquisition, design, and/or renovation and reconstruction of the existing parking garage at Tulsa International Airport, to complete current refunding of Series 2009B and 2009C Revenue Bonds and the reimbursement of prior authorized expenditures. This transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$7,512 over the next 16 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$2,468. This refunding resulted in a deferred charge of \$2,593 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

On February 19, 2015, TAIT issued \$6,670 in Series 2015B Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of this issue were used to complete current refunding of Series 2004A Revenue Bonds. This transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$195 over the next 3 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$182. This refunding resulted in a deferred charge of \$25 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

On February 19, 2015, TAIT issued \$24,395 in Series 2015D Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of this issue were used to complete current refunding of Series 2009A Revenue Bonds. This transaction will reduce debt service payments by approximately \$2,507 over the next 13 years and result in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately \$1,911. This refunding resulted in a deferred charge of \$466 which will be amortized over the life of the new bonds.

2. Promissory Notes

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.

3. TMUA Line of Credit

On July 10, 2013 TMUA approved a \$10,000 line of credit agreement with a banking institution. In October 2015, TMUA approved the first amendment to the agreement, extending the final maturity date to October 22, 2017. The applicable interest rate is the 30 day LIBOR plus 1.75%. The agreement is for an initial two year term and renewable in two year increments thereafter. There have been no draws under the agreement.

4. Conduit Debt

To pay the costs of certain modifications, rehabilitation, and reconstruction to special facilities located at the Tulsa International Airport, the Airport issued a series of Special Facility Revenue Bonds. At June 30, 2015, Special Facility Revenue Bonds outstanding aggregated \$10,120.

The outstanding amounts are special limited obligations of the Airport, payable solely from and collateralized by a pledge of rentals to be received from a lease agreement between the Airport and Biz Jet International. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Airport or the City, and accordingly, neither the assets nor the debt are reported in the accompanying financial statements.

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

The Authority loans the proceeds from the notes and bonds to organizations or enters into lease-purchase agreements for the facilities. The notes and bonds issued by the Authority are special and limited obligations of the Authority, payable solely out of revenues from the loan agreements and security provided by the loan agreements. At June 30, 2015, the aggregate outstanding principal balances due on these notes and bonds are approximately \$170,000.

CITY OF TULSA
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Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Component Units long-term liability activity is as follows:

	Authorized Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
REVENUE BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust</u>								
Series 2004-A	17,800	2018	3.25-5.0%	\$ 6,720	\$ -	\$ (6,720)	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2004-B	2,200	2017	4.95%	600	-	(200)	400	200
Series 2009-A	42,705	2024	3.0-5.375%	30,545	-	(30,545)	-	-
Series 2009-B	25,865	2031	4.25-5.75%	21,645	-	(21,645)	-	-
Series 2009-C	4,020	2023	3.0-6.0%	3,785	-	(3,785)	-	-
Series 2009-D	56,615	2031	2.726-7.114%	50,060	-	(1,040)	49,020	840
Series 2010-A	5,770	2021	4.57-5.0%	4,420	-	(560)	3,860	580
Series 2010-B	8,215	2021	6.0-6.50%	5,730	-	(690)	5,040	725
Series 2010-C	13,520	2025	4.0-5.25%	9,190	-	(1,485)	7,705	1,515
Series 2012-A	14,625	2016	1.92%	1,717	2,488	(4,205)	-	-
Series 2013-A	33,665	2043	5.0-5.625%	33,665	-	-	33,665	-
Series 2013-B	3,275	2024	1.389-5.087%	3,275	-	(230)	3,045	235
Series 2015-A	44,045	2045	2.0-5.0%	-	44,045	(290)	43,755	1,650
Series 2015-B	6,670	2018	2.0-4.0%	-	6,670	(1,645)	5,025	1,665
Series 2015-C	895	2045	2.0-4.25%	-	895	-	895	20
Series 2015-D	24,395	2028	2.0-5.0%	-	24,395	(435)	23,960	1,995
				<u>171,352</u>	<u>78,493</u>	<u>(73,475)</u>	<u>176,370</u>	<u>9,425</u>
Premium on debt issuance				434	7,183	(160)	7,457	-
Unamortized discount				(855)	(5)	247	(613)	-
				<u>170,931</u>	<u>85,671</u>	<u>(73,388)</u>	<u>183,214</u>	<u>9,425</u>
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2007	27,815	2027	4.0-4.50%	13,415	-	(13,415)	-	-
Series 2009	21,500	2029	3.0-4.75%	18,045	-	(775)	17,270	810
Series 2010	14,510	2030	2.5-4.0%	13,400	-	(575)	12,825	590
Series 2011	24,100	2031	3.0-4.375%	21,530	-	(855)	20,675	875
Series 2012 Refunding	12,685	2025	2.0-2.65%	10,755	-	(960)	9,795	970
Series 2013 Refunding	61,280	2025	2.5-3.0%	57,080	-	(4,300)	52,780	4,400
Series 2014	17,825	2034	2.0-3.50%	-	17,825	-	17,825	660
Series 2015	9,940	2027	2.0-3.0%	-	9,940	-	9,940	1,505
				<u>134,225</u>	<u>27,765</u>	<u>(20,880)</u>	<u>141,110</u>	<u>9,810</u>
Premium on debt issuance				2,149	773	(352)	2,570	-
				<u>136,374</u>	<u>28,538</u>	<u>(21,232)</u>	<u>143,680</u>	<u>9,810</u>
<u>Tulsa Parking Authority</u>								
Series 2012 - Refunding	17,860	2028	2.0-4.0%	16,185	-	(1,715)	14,470	1,750
				<u>16,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,715)</u>	<u>14,470</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Premium on debt issuance				660	-	(101)	559	-
				<u>16,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,816)</u>	<u>15,029</u>	<u>1,750</u>
				<u>\$ 324,150</u>	<u>\$ 114,209</u>	<u>\$ (96,436)</u>	<u>\$ 341,923</u>	<u>\$ 20,985</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
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Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Component Units long-term liability activity, continued

Description	Issue Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PROMISSORY NOTES:								
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 1997-A, Sanitary Sewer	\$ 4,035	2016	0.50%	\$ 515	\$ -	\$ (206)	\$ 309	\$ 206
Series 1998-B, Sanitary Sewer	4,392	2017	0.50%	803	-	(230)	573	229
Series 2001-B, Sanitary Sewer	4,996	2020	0.50%	1,578	-	(263)	1,315	263
Series 2002-D, Sanitary Sewer	6,813	2021	0.50%	2,620	-	(349)	2,271	349
Series 2004-B, Sanitary Sewer	1,560	2023	0.50%	760	-	(80)	680	80
Series 2005-B, Sanitary Sewer	7,900	2027	0.50-2.74%	5,590	-	(338)	5,252	349
Series 2005-C, Sanitary Sewer	1,203	2025	0.50%	692	-	(61)	631	60
Series 2006-A, Sanitary Sewer	3,130	2027	0.50-2.74%	2,158	-	(131)	2,027	135
Series 2006-B, Sanitary Sewer	835	2016	1.51%	180	-	(75)	105	105
Series 2006-C, Sanitary Sewer	17,825	2029	0.50-2.77%	13,877	-	(707)	13,170	729
Series 2006, Sanitary Sewer	52,585	2025	4.145-5.145%	37,875	-	(2,445)	35,430	2,545
Series 2007-A, Sanitary Sewer	5,131	2026	0.50%	3,289	-	(263)	3,026	263
Series 2007-B, Sanitary Sewer	8,365	2026	4.020-4.645%	6,251	-	(371)	5,880	384
Series 2009-A, Sanitary Sewer	11,320	2032	3.22%	8,861	14	(566)	8,309	566
Series 2009-B, Sanitary Sewer	7,350	2032	2.91%	4,852	-	(208)	4,644	213
Series 2010-A, Sanitary Sewer	27,757	2032	2.89%	21,269	641	(1,388)	20,522	1,388
Series 2010-B, Sanitary Sewer	29,380	2030	3.145-5.145%	26,170	-	(1,125)	25,045	1,160
Series 2011 A, Sanitary Sewer	23,480	2033	3.11%	18,069	2,933	(1,174)	19,828	1,174
Series 2011-B, Sanitary Sewer	14,275	2031	2.145-5.145%	13,270	-	(520)	12,750	535
Series 2011 C, Sanitary Sewer	16,700	2034	2.55%	10,940	4,927	(835)	15,032	835
Series 2012A, Sanitary Sewer	4,347	2034	2.43%	1,010	549	(109)	1,450	217
Series 2012-B, Sanitary Sewer	11,355	2032	2.145-3.395%	10,700	-	(440)	10,260	445
Series 2012C, Sanitary Sewer	2,450	2017	2.145-4.145%	1,970	-	(480)	1,490	490
Series 2013A, Sanitary Sewer	9,850	2035	2.24%	-	922	-	922	-
Series 2013B, Sanitary Sewer	27,605	2033	2.645-5.145%	27,195	-	(945)	26,250	960
Series 2014A (ORF-14-0002-CW)	2,910	2035	2.58%	-	522	-	522	73
Series 2014B (FAP-14-0001-L)	10,180	2033	2.145-4.06%	10,180	-	(225)	9,955	415
Series 2014C (FAP-14-0004-L)	17,735	2034	2.145-5.145%	-	17,735	-	17,735	520
Series 2009C (ORF-09-0007-DW)	5,225	2031	2.82%	3,304	-	(140)	3,164	146
				<u>233,978</u>	<u>28,243</u>	<u>(13,674)</u>	<u>248,547</u>	<u>14,834</u>
Premium on debt issuance-TMUA				6,399	2,540	(451)	8,488	-
Unamortized discount-TMUA				(104)	-	14	(90)	-
				<u>\$ 240,273</u>	<u>\$ 30,783</u>	<u>\$ (14,111)</u>	<u>\$ 256,945</u>	<u>\$ 14,834</u>
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS:								
<u>Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority</u>								
Series 2004-A, Refunding	949	2016	5.0%	163	-	(79)	84	84
Series 2004-B, Refunding	1,038	2015	4.0-5.0%	117	-	(117)	-	-
Series 2006, Sanitary Sewer	817	2026	4.0-4.50%	515	-	(515)	-	-
Series 2007, Sanitary Sewer	6,757	2027	4.0-4.25%	4,878	-	(4,878)	-	-
Series 2008, Sanitary Sewer	8,659	2028	4.0-4.75%	6,373	-	(457)	5,916	457
Series 2009, Sanitary Sewer	3,346	2029	3.0-4.25%	2,635	-	(178)	2,457	178
Series 2009A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	5,532	2019	3.0-4.0%	2,954	-	(611)	2,343	597
Series 2009B Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	6,340	2021	3.0-5.0%	3,888	-	(582)	3,306	572
Series 2012A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	10,575	2017	4.0%	6,100	-	(2,110)	3,990	2,035
Series 2013A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	8,534	2025	2.50%	7,684	-	(822)	6,862	796
Series 2014A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	430	2026	2.0-3.0%	-	430	-	430	45
Series 2015A Refunding, Sanitary Sewer	4,222	2027	2.0-3.25%	-	4,222	-	4,222	410
				<u>35,307</u>	<u>4,652</u>	<u>(10,349)</u>	<u>29,610</u>	<u>5,174</u>
Premium on debt issuance-TMUA				1,045	127	(364)	808	-
				<u>\$ 36,352</u>	<u>\$ 4,779</u>	<u>\$ (10,713)</u>	<u>\$ 30,418</u>	<u>\$ 5,174</u>

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Principal and Interest Payments in Subsequent Years:

Year	Primary Government					
	General Obligation		Revenue Bonds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 45,006	\$ 15,608	\$ 4,405	\$ 5,261	\$ 49,411	\$ 20,869
2017	45,085	13,888	4,625	5,110	49,710	18,998
2018	44,706	12,209	4,475	4,938	49,181	17,147
2019	44,437	10,527	5,230	4,775	49,667	15,302
2020	42,976	8,834	4,690	4,573	47,666	13,407
2021-2025	122,469	28,015	17,875	19,472	140,344	47,487
2026-2030	63,551	13,098	20,795	13,594	84,346	26,692
2031-2035	30,045	4,865	24,385	7,857	54,430	12,722
2036-2040	14,575	1,405	19,405	1,573	33,980	2,978
	<u>\$ 452,850</u>	<u>\$ 108,449</u>	<u>\$ 105,885</u>	<u>\$ 67,153</u>	<u>\$ 558,735</u>	<u>\$ 175,602</u>

Year	Component Units							
	General Obligation		Revenue Bonds		Promissory Notes		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 5,174	\$ 1,020	\$ 20,985	\$ 14,722	\$ 14,834	\$ 8,987	\$ 40,993	\$ 24,729
2017	4,945	841	18,750	14,096	15,586	8,548	39,281	23,485
2018	2,929	666	18,750	13,467	15,616	8,078	37,295	22,211
2019	2,898	570	19,295	12,829	14,891	7,573	37,084	20,972
2020	2,264	467	18,900	12,137	15,103	7,064	36,267	19,668
2021-2025	8,726	1,322	98,650	49,195	78,313	26,888	185,689	77,405
2026-2030	2,674	219	80,265	27,850	65,924	12,330	148,863	40,399
2031-2035	-	-	28,315	10,677	28,280	2,326	56,595	13,003
2036-2040	-	-	14,360	6,009	-	-	14,360	6,009
2041-2045	-	-	13,680	1,851	-	-	13,680	1,851
	<u>\$ 29,610</u>	<u>\$ 5,105</u>	<u>\$ 331,950</u>	<u>\$ 162,833</u>	<u>\$ 248,547</u>	<u>\$ 81,794</u>	<u>\$ 610,107</u>	<u>\$ 249,732</u>

Variable Rate Terms - Interest requirements for variable rate debt are calculated using the interest rate effective at the end of the reporting year. The interest rate is reset semiannually and is based upon the Oklahoma Water Resources Board bond rate plus program costs. The variable rate included in the above requirements is 1.51%, which includes program costs of 1.26% and an interest rate of .25%.

D. APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ARBITRAGE REGULATIONS

Debt issuances of the City and various Authorities issued after the Tax Reform Act of 1986 are subject to the federal arbitrage regulations. The arbitrage rebate regulations require that all earnings from the investment of gross proceeds of a bond issue in excess of the amount that could have been earned, had the yield on

the investment been equal to the yield on the bonds, be remitted to the federal government. These rules carry strict penalties for noncompliance, including taxability of interest retroactive to the date of the issue. City management believes the City is in compliance with these rules and regulations.

Note 11. Long-Term Liabilities, continued

E. DEFEASED DEBT

Certain outstanding general obligation and revenue bonds of the City and its component units have been defeased by placing the proceeds of refunding bonds and cash received from a tenant in irrevocable escrow accounts held and managed by bank trustees, and invested in U. S. Treasury obligations, the principal and interest on which would provide amounts sufficient to

pay the principal and interest on the defeased bonds in accordance with the schedule of remaining payments due. Accordingly, the escrow accounts and the defeased bonds are not included in the financial statements of the City or its component units. The defeased bonds outstanding and considered extinguished are as follows:

<u>Tulsa Airports</u>	
1997B Revenue Bonds	\$ 6,935
2000A Revenue Bonds	\$ 4,285

Note 12. Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

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

	General	Debt Service	Bond	Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Not in spendable form:						
Advances to other funds	\$ 567	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 567
Land held for sale	44	-	-	-	-	44
	<u>611</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>611</u>
Restricted for:						
Economic stabilization reserve	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Debt service	-	57,202	-	-	-	57,202
Capital projects	-	-	167,791	202,853	7,012	377,656
Federal and state grants	-	-	-	-	3,539	3,539
E-911 operations	-	-	-	-	310	310
Economic development	-	-	-	-	2,056	2,056
Tulsa Stadium district improvements	-	-	-	-	586	586
Law enforcement training	-	-	-	-	30	30
Juvenile crime	-	-	-	-	7	7
Other governmental purposes	-	-	-	-	401	401
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>57,202</u>	<u>167,791</u>	<u>202,853</u>	<u>13,941</u>	<u>443,787</u>
Committed:						
Medical services program	-	-	-	-	1,714	1,714
Operation of Air Force Plant 3 facility	-	-	-	-	1,339	1,339
Whittier Square district improvements	-	-	-	-	41	41
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,094</u>	<u>3,094</u>
Assigned to:						
Budgetary resources - subsequent year	8,047	-	-	-	-	8,047
Unassigned	<u>54,830</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(321)</u>	<u>54,509</u>
	<u>\$ 65,488</u>	<u>\$ 57,202</u>	<u>\$ 167,791</u>	<u>\$ 202,853</u>	<u>\$ 16,714</u>	<u>\$ 510,048</u>

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

<u>Major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Revenue sources</u>
Debt Service	Collection of property taxes
Bond	Proceeds from bond issuances
Sales Tax	Collection of sales taxes

Note 13. Pledged Revenues

1. Revenues Pledged in Connection with Proprietary Fund Debt

Lease Revenue Bonds 2007A&B – 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 \$77,230 in revenue bonds issued. 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 57% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$113,248. Principal and interest paid on the bonds amounted to \$4,696. Total gross revenues were \$8,253.

Capital Improvements 2008 - The 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 issued. 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 82% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$14,895. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$1,713. Total gross sponsorship and naming rights revenues were \$2,080.

Capital Improvements 2012 - The TPFA has entered into a projects agreement with TARE to provide financing for the acquisition and delivery of trash carts and other capital improvements for use in the operations of TARE's system for solid waste management providing collection and disposal of residential solid waste. In return TARE has pledged future revenues to repay \$10,900 in capital improvement bonds issued payable through 2020. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$7,816. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$1,625. Total solid waste collection and disposal revenue was \$26,373.

Improvement District Series 2013 – The TST has pledged future gross revenues derived from operations of the baseball stadium and related facilities to repay approximately \$22,745 in revenue bonds issued. 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 64% of total gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$37,078. Principal and interest required to be paid for the year was \$1,602 exclusive of any additional amounts paid. Total gross revenues were \$276 and property tax assessments received from the City were \$2,209.

2. Revenues Pledged in Connection with Component Unit Debt

TMUA - The TMUA has pledged future water and wastewater customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$141,110 and \$248,547 in water and wastewater system revenue bonds and promissory notes issued, respectively. 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 2035. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 33% and 25% of water and wastewater net revenues, respectively. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$178,478 and \$330,341 for water and wastewater, respectively. Combined principal and interest paid for the year were \$14,490 and \$22,323, for water and wastewater respectively. Total net revenues were \$46,635 and \$89,080, respectively.

Airports - The TAIT has pledged future revenues derived from the operation of the Airports to repay approximately \$199,265 in revenue bonds issued. 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 2045. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 35% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$299,084. Principal and interest paid for the year was \$23,777. Total gross revenues were \$51,373.

TPA - The TPA has pledged future gross revenues derived from the operation of the parking facilities to repay approximately \$17,860 in revenue bonds issued. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for various parking facilities and debt refundings. The bonds are payable solely from gross revenues and are payable through 2028. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds required 30% of gross revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$17,222. Principal and interest paid for the year were \$1,715 and \$471, respectively. Total gross revenues were \$7,170.

Note 14. Lease Commitments

Operating Leases

The City has entered into a number of operating leases. These leases contain cancellation provisions and are subject to annual appropriations. Lease expenditures were \$791 for all types of leases for the primary government and \$526 for its component units.

Interest rates for the contract were determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. For the initial development stage, the interest rate is 2.5% and for the ultimate development stage, it is 3.23%. Payment for principal and interest along with operations and maintenance costs are due annually and are subject to adjustment based upon the consumer price index.

Capital Leases

On December 2, 1984, TMUA entered a contract with the United States of America to utilize the storage in Oologah Lake as a source of a municipal and industrial water supply. Included in the lease is an outlet works along with four storage spaces.

The lease for the outlet works and storage space #1 matured in 2012. The maturity date and interest rate for the remaining three storage spaces are 2031 and 3.23% respectively.

The minimum lease payments under the lease are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Operating Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 194	\$ 128	\$ 324	\$ 646
2017	200	122	324	646
2018	206	116	324	646
2019	213	109	324	646
2020	220	102	324	646
2021-2025	1,214	400	1,621	3,235
2026-2030	1,423	191	1,621	3,235
2031-2031	312	10	324	646
	<u>\$ 3,982</u>	<u>\$ 1,178</u>	<u>\$ 5,186</u>	<u>\$ 10,346</u>

Note 15. Contingent Liabilities

Airport – Great Plains Airlines: The Tulsa Industrial Authority and BOKF, NA, dba Bank of Oklahoma (“BOK”) originally filed suit against Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust (TAIT) in Oklahoma state court in 2004 based on TAIT’s alleged breach of the Support (Contingent Purchase and Sale) Agreement entered between the parties in December 2000. The Support Agreement was a form of credit enhancement for a \$30 million loan from BOK to a start-up airline known as Great Plains Airlines (“Great Plains”).

According to the terms of the Support Agreement, if Great Plains defaulted on the loan, TAIT would be obligated to purchase a parcel of land mortgaged to BOK for the amount outstanding on the loan, without regard to the parcel’s fair market value. Great Plains ultimately defaulted, but TAIT declined to purchase the land. TAIT defended the case principally on the grounds that the Support Agreement violated federal law. The original case was settled in 2008 after BOK joined the City of Tulsa as a defendant and the City agreed to pay \$7.1 million to resolve the matter. In 2011, the Oklahoma Supreme Court overturned the settlement, *City of Tulsa v. Bank of Oklahoma, NA*, 280 P.3d 316 (Okla. 2011).

In March 2013, BOK re-filed the litigation in the District Court of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, seeking more than \$15 million in principal, interest and fees from TAIT. On June 30, 2015, the litigation was in the discovery stage and was set for trial in October, 2015.

On August 31, 2015, the parties participated in mediation and agreed to settle the case. The Settlement Agreement, dated September 11, 2015, required TAIT to pay BOK the sum of \$1,560 consisting of: (a) a cash payment portion in the amount of \$860 payable in sixty equal monthly payments, without interest, beginning October 15, 2015; and (b) TAIT’s purchase of approximately 15.33 acres of land, located near the intersection of Tulsa’s main and crosswind runways, for fair market value of \$700.

TAIT recorded a liability and expense for the \$860 litigation settlement in 2015. The land purchase portion of the settlement was finalized on October 15, 2015 with receipt of a Quit Claim Deed for the property. The land acquisition will be recorded in 2016.

After closing on October 15, 2015, the Plaintiffs dismissed the case with prejudice.

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. Although the aggregated claims are material and the outcome of each claim is not presently determinable, Management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City government. Resulting judgments, if any, will likely be paid from ad valorem taxes to be received over a three year period.

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

Note 16. Commitments

Encumbered amounts in individual primary government funds

Governmental Funds:

Major Funds:

General Fund	\$ 5,808
Sales Tax Fund	63,289
Bond Fund	41,010
Nonmajor Funds	4,394
	<u>114,501</u>

Internal Service Funds

1,313

Enterprise Funds:

Stormwater Management Fund	5,589
One Technology Center Fund	321
	<u>5,910</u>

Total Primary Government

\$ 121,725

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, 2015 through January 25, 2016, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016 – On or around March 2016, the City plans to issue \$57,000 in Series 2016 General Obligation Bonds. This issuance is for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving and repairing streets and bridges. This issuance is the first in a series of \$355,000 of General Obligation Bonds authorized at an election held on November 12, 2013.

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A – On or around March 2016, the City plans to issue \$28,720 in Series 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the issuance will currently refund the City's Series 2008 General Obligation Bonds.

TMUA OWRB Promissory Notes, Series 2015A – TMUA issued the Series 2015A promissory note with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board in the amount of \$28,330. Proceeds will provide funds for making necessary improvements to the waste system.

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 standards by the required dates.

GASB Statement No. 72 – Fair Value Measurement and Application – Issued in February 2015, will be effective for the City for its year ending June 30, 2016. This Statement defines fair value and describes how fair value should be measured, what assets and liabilities should be measured at fair value, and what information about fair value should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. This Statement defines fair value as 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. Investments, which generally are measured at fair value, are defined as a security or other asset that governments hold primarily for the purpose of income or profit and the present service capacity of which are based solely on their ability to generate cash or to be sold to generate cash. The related disclosures have been expanded to categorize fair values according to their relative reliability and to describe positions held in many alternative investments.

GASB Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions – Issued in June 2015, will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Statement replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions and requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB they provide and outlines the reporting requirements by

governments for defined benefit OPEB plans administered through a trust, cost-sharing OPEB plans administered through a trust and OPEB not provided through a trust. The Statement also requires governments to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information about their OPEB liabilities. Some governments are legally responsible to make contributions directly to an OPEB plan or make benefit payments directly as OPEB comes due for employees of other governments. In certain circumstances, called special funding situations, the Statement requires these governments to recognize in their financial statements a share of the other government's net OPEB liability.

GASB Statement No. 77 – Tax Abatement Disclosures - Issued in August 2015, will be effective for the City beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. This statement requires governments to disclose information about their own tax abatements separately from information about tax abatements that are entered into by other governments and reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The disclosures about the government's own tax abatement agreements includes the purpose of the tax abatement program, the tax being abated, the amount of tax being abated, the provisions of recapturing abated taxes, the types of commitments made by tax abatement recipients, and other commitments made by government in tax abatement agreements. The disclosures about tax abatements that are entered into by other governments and reduce the reporting government's tax revenues includes the name of the government entering into the abatement agreement, the tax being abated, and the amount of the reporting government's tax being abated.

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability
 For the current and prior year

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Total pension liability:		
Service cost	\$ 12,561	\$ 15,518
Interest	40,928	38,247
Changes of benefit terms	(788)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,598)	(1,581)
Changes of assumptions	-	(71,058)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(35,842)</u>	<u>(33,472)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	8,261	(52,346)
Total pension liability—beginning	<u>539,527</u>	<u>591,873</u>
Total pension liability—ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 547,788</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 539,527</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position:		
Contributions—employer	\$ 12,886	\$ 12,003
Contributions—member	7,182	6,677
Net investment income	10,797	61,164
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(35,842)	(33,472)
Administrative expense	<u>(295)</u>	<u>(313)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(5,272)	46,059
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	<u>427,806</u>	<u>381,747</u>
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 422,534</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 427,806</u></u>
Plan's net pension liability—ending (a) – (b)	<u><u>\$ 125,254</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 111,721</u></u>

Notes:

Information for prior years is unavailable.

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

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

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-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability
2015	47.7731%	\$ 59,838	\$ 54,059	111%	77.1%
2014	48.8840%	54,614	52,162	105%	79.3%

Note: Information for prior years is unavailable.

*Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
 Schedule of City's Contributions
 For the current and past seven years*

Year	Primary Government Contractually Required Contribution	Primary Government Actual Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Primary Government Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2015	\$ 6,217	\$ 6,217	\$ -	\$ 54,059	11.5%
2014	5,216	5,520	(304)	52,162	10.6%
2013	5,707	7,061	(1,354)	57,070	12.4%
2012	4,988	6,886	(1,898)	53,638	12.8%
2011	3,289	3,289	-	52,204	6.3%
2010	3,732	3,732	-	59,235	6.3%
2009	3,795	3,795	-	60,236	6.3%
2008	3,904	3,904	-	61,963	6.3%

Note:

Information prior to 2008 is not available.

Municipal Employees' Retirement Plan Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Schedule of Investment Returns
For the current and prior two years, and
Schedule of Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

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

(Information for prior years is unavailable)

2015	2014	2013
2.7%	16.9%	11.8%

Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	January 1, 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent, open
Remaining amortization periods	30 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed FMV
Investment rate of return*	7.75%
Projected salary increases*	4.25%-13.70%
* Includes inflation at	3.25%
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

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

	<u>2015</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	16.6964%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 171,697
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 42,958
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	370.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.12%

Note:

Information for prior years is unavailable.

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

	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	City's Covered- Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll
2015	\$ 6,480	\$ 6,480	\$ -	\$ 42,958	15%
2014	5,995	5,995	-	45,889	13%
2013	5,661	5,661	-	43,543	13%
2012	5,456	5,456	-	41,968	13%
2011	5,092	5,092	-	39,170	13%
2010	5,306	5,306	-	40,814	13%
2009	5,477	5,477	-	42,127	13%
2008	5,265	5,265	-	40,503	13%
2007	4,971	4,971	-	38,239	13%
2006	4,837	4,837	-	37,185	13%

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

	2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	19.1732%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (6,455)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 50,332
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	(12.83)%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	101.53%

Note:

Information for prior years is unavailable.

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

	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	City's Covered- Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll
2015	\$ 6,543	\$ 6,543	\$ -	\$ 50,332	13%
2014	6,594	6,594	-	50,720	13%
2013	6,595	6,595	-	50,727	13%
2012	6,135	6,135	-	47,189	13%
2011	5,961	5,961	-	45,855	13%
2010	6,112	6,112	-	47,018	13%
2009	6,585	6,585	-	50,653	13%
2008	6,429	6,429	-	49,452	13%
2007	6,000	6,000	-	46,152	13%
2006	5,664	5,664	-	43,569	13%

Other Post-Employment Benefits
 For the current and prior two years

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
7/1/14	\$ -	\$ 12,180	\$ 12,180	0.0%	\$ 100,176	12.2%
7/1/13	-	14,216	14,216	0.0%	105,553	13.5%
7/1/12	-	28,539	28,539	0.0%	101,631	28.1%

Actuarial Valuation, Methods and Assumptions

Valuation date	July 1, 2014
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level dollar
Remaining amortization periods	30 years open
Discount rate	4.0%
Inflation rate	3.0%
Initial annual healthcare cost trend rate	8.5%
Annual reduction of healthcare cost trend rate	0.5%
Ultimate annual healthcare cost trend rate	5.0%

CITY OF TULSA
 Required Supplementary Information
 Year ended June 30, 2015
 (dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

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

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final	Amounts Budgetary Basis	
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 194,038	\$ 196,622	\$ 197,711	\$ 1,089
Licenses and permits	7,995	7,995	8,423	428
Intergovernmental	8,115	8,128	8,360	232
Charges for service	21,146	21,146	19,890	(1,256)
Fines and forfeitures	9,900	9,900	8,818	(1,082)
Investment income	2,479	2,479	2,591	112
Payments from component unit	13,545	13,545	13,502	(43)
Miscellaneous	1,894	1,897	3,594	1,697
Total revenues	259,112	261,712	262,889	1,177
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	37,941	36,660	35,056	1,604
Public works and transportation	24,187	23,717	22,394	1,323
Social and economic development	11,962	11,213	11,039	174
Public safety and protection	159,975	164,669	162,740	1,929
Culture and recreation	20,894	21,033	20,870	163
Payments to component units	7,449	7,440	7,440	-
Total expenditures	262,408	264,732	259,539	5,193
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(3,296)	(3,020)	3,350	6,370
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	2,203	2,203	2,227	24
Transfers out	(5,572)	(5,922)	(5,922)	-
Total other financing uses	(3,369)	(3,719)	(3,695)	24
Net change in fund balances	(6,665)	(6,739)	(345)	6,394
Fund balances, beginning of year	30,685	30,685	30,685	-
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 24,020	\$ 23,946	30,340	\$ 6,394
Reconciliation to GAAP basis - basis differences:				
Reserve for encumbrances			5,769	
Reserve for advances			567	
Reserve for land inventory			44	
Receivables			30,505	
Non-budgetary payables			(1,179)	
Unearned revenue			(119)	
Decrease in fair value of investments			(439)	
Fund balance - GAAP basis			\$ 65,488	

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.

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 with the exception of 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 types' 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 in order 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

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.
- E-911 Operating Fund—Accounts for the collection of E-911 fees and operating expenditures incurred in the provision of emergency 911 services.
- Economic Development Fund—Accounts for City's hotel/motel excise tax revenue. The monies are used for and economic development and to promote the convention center.
- 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 five small funds with varying restricted revenue expenditure types. The two most significant funds are the Air Force Plant 3 Fund, 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.

- Graham Trust Park Division—Accounts for park capital improvements financed with donations from the Graham Trust.
- Long Range Capital Projects Fund—Accounts for other capital projects that will take more than one year to complete.
- Vision 2025 Capital Projects Fund—Accounts for revenue and capital improvements financed through contributions from the Tulsa County Bond Fund.
- Parkway Arterial Street—Accounts for fee in lieu of payments from developers for sidewalk improvements.
- Enhanced 911 Construction Fund—Accounts for funds allocated for the Construction of the E-911 facility.

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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Special Revenue					Capital Projects					Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
	Federal and State Grants	Medical Services Program	E-911 Operating	Economic Development	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District	Special Development	Grahams Trust Park Division	Long Range Capital Projects	Vision 2025 Capital Projects	Parkway Arterial Streets		Enhanced 911 Construction
Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,850	\$ 1,049	\$ 287	\$ 1,475	\$ 775	\$ 1,548	\$ 490	\$ 6,609	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 494	\$ 16,578
Receivables, net	2,315	755	275	666	76	138	1	-	-	-	-	4,226
Total assets	\$ 6,165	\$ 1,804	\$ 562	\$ 2,141	\$ 851	\$ 1,686	\$ 491	\$ 6,609	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 494	\$ 20,804
Liabilities												
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,010	90	252	85	191	13	8	243	9	-	332	2,233
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	167
Unearned revenue	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725
Advances from other funds	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Total liabilities	1,830	90	252	85	191	13	8	243	176	-	332	3,220
Deferred inflows of resources												
Unavailable revenue- special assessments	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Unavailable revenue- intergovernmental	796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	796
Total unavailable revenue	796	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	870
Fund balances (deficit):												
Restricted	3,539	-	310	2,056	586	438	483	6,366	-	1	162	13,941
Committed	-	1,714	-	-	-	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	3,094
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	(145)	-	-	(176)	-	-	(321)
Total fund balances (deficit)	3,539	1,714	310	2,056	586	1,673	483	6,366	(176)	1	162	16,714
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 6,165	\$ 1,804	\$ 562	\$ 2,141	\$ 851	\$ 1,686	\$ 491	\$ 6,609	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 494	\$ 20,804

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON/MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 Year ended June 30, 2015
 (amount expressed in thousands)

	Special Revenue				Capital Projects				Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
	Federal and State Grants	Medical Services Program	E-911 Operating	Economic Development	Tulsa Stadium Improvement District	Special Development	Grathams Trust Park Division	Long Range Capital Projects		Vision 2025 Capital Projects	Parkway Arterial Street	Enhanced 911 Construction
Revenues:												
Franchise tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	-	-	556
Hotel/Motel tax	-	-	-	7,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,401
Special assessment	-	-	-	-	3,403	9	-	-	-	-	-	3,412
Charges for services	-	6,685	3,437	-	-	223	-	348	-	-	-	10,693
Intergovernmental revenues	12,183	-	11	-	-	128	-	-	1,375	-	-	13,697
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	1	104	-	-	-	-	-	105
Investment income	14	8	6	21	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	81
Program income from grants	1,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397
Payments from component units	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	2	18	40	-	-	-	-	-	60
Total revenue	13,598	6,693	3,454	7,424	3,436	516	6	904	1,375	-	-	37,406
Expenditures:												
Current:												
General government	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	4	91
Public safety and protection	3,276	4,869	3,680	-	-	252	-	36	-	-	-	12,077
Public works and transportation	347	-	-	-	802	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	759	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	761
Social and economic development	8,408	-	-	3,682	277	112	-	-	-	-	-	12,479
Payments to component units	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Capital outlay	2,088	-	44	312	214	-	209	1,242	1,240	13	525	5,887
Total expenditures	14,131	4,869	3,724	4,753	1,344	366	209	1,278	1,240	13	529	32,456
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(533)	1,824	(270)	2,671	2,092	150	(203)	(374)	135	(13)	(529)	4,950
Other financing sources (uses):												
Transfers in	1,857	-	401	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2,268
Transfers out	(2)	(650)	-	(1,495)	(2,209)	-	-	(45)	-	-	(51)	(4,452)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,855	(650)	401	(1,495)	(2,209)	10	-	(45)	-	-	(51)	(2,184)
Net change in fund balances	1,322	1,174	131	1,176	(117)	160	(203)	(419)	135	(13)	(580)	2,766
Fund balance (deficit), beginning of year	2,217	540	179	880	703	1,513	686	6,785	(311)	14	742	13,948
Fund balance (deficit), end of year	\$ 3,539	\$ 1,714	\$ 310	\$ 2,056	\$ 586	\$ 1,673	\$ 483	\$ 6,366	\$ (176)	\$ 1	\$ 162	\$ 16,714

**CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)**

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Taxes			
Sales tax	\$ 148,828	\$ 149,945	\$ 1,117
Franchise tax:			
Gas	4,343	4,284	(59)
Power and light	8,600	8,782	182
Telephone	4,600	4,715	115
Thermal systems	300	287	(13)
Cable television	5,404	5,573	169
Use tax	24,400	23,974	(426)
Hotel/Motel tax	147	151	4
	<u>196,622</u>	<u>197,711</u>	<u>1,089</u>
Licenses and Permits			
Business licenses and permits:			
Occupational licenses	385	399	14
Retail liquor licenses	58	50	(8)
Amusement and recreation permits	250	334	84
Restaurant licenses	123	101	(22)
Taxicabs and drivers permits	40	35	(5)
Liquor occupational tax	360	399	39
Beer licenses	26	23	(3)
Non-business licenses and permits:			
Inspection fees	4,443	4,838	395
PFPI permits	495	773	278
Security alarm permits	1,267	897	(370)
Other	548	574	26
	<u>7,995</u>	<u>8,423</u>	<u>428</u>
Intergovernmental Revenue			
Grants	43	16	(27)
Shared revenue:			
State liquor tax	675	696	21
State gasoline tax	725	734	9
State tobacco tax	2,600	2,746	146
State vehicle license	3,100	3,020	(80)
Other	985	1,148	163
	<u>\$ 8,128</u>	<u>\$ 8,360</u>	<u>\$ 232</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Charges for Services			
Indirect costs:			
Airport	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ (100)
TARE	637	637	-
Stormwater	952	952	-
Water & Sewer	5,745	5,745	-
Other	225	286	61
General government:			
Planning & zoning fees	235	290	55
Processing fees	10	10	-
Service charges	51	81	30
Document sales & copies	30	20	(10)
Public safety:			
Dog pound fees	150	167	17
Weed mowing	1,600	610	(990)
Nuisance abatement fees	12	13	1
Police special events	300	370	70
Airport police & fire services	1,800	1,948	148
Other service fees	212	257	45
Cultural and recreational:			
Concessions	20	31	11
Performing Arts Center	1,490	1,897	407
Parks	800	808	8
Highways and streets:			
Paving cut repair charges	6,496	5,422	(1,074)
Parking meters and other	281	346	65
	<u>21,146</u>	<u>19,890</u>	<u>(1,256)</u>
Fines			
Parking and traffic fines	9,900	8,818	(1,082)
Interest on Investments			
	2,479	2,591	112
Payments from component units			
TARE	1,691	1,666	(25)
TMUA	11,854	11,836	(18)
	<u>13,545</u>	<u>13,502</u>	<u>(43)</u>
Miscellaneous			
Sales of City property	464	905	441
Recoveries	1,089	1,945	856
Property rentals & leases	181	424	243
Other	163	320	157
	<u>1,897</u>	<u>3,594</u>	<u>1,697</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 261,712</u>	<u>\$ 262,889</u>	<u>\$ 1,177</u>

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Appropriations				Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances		Total	
General government								
Departments:								
Mayor:								
Personnel services	\$ 844	\$ (100)	\$ 744	\$ 743	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 743	\$ 1
Materials & supplies	19	-	19	5	-	-	5	14
Other services & charges	100	-	100	96	-	-	96	4
City Auditor:								
Personnel services	890	(50)	840	838	-	-	838	2
Materials & supplies	11	10	21	2	10	10	12	9
Other services & charges	165	(30)	135	100	14	14	114	21
City Council:								
Personnel services	1,050	(107)	943	934	-	-	934	9
Materials & supplies	13	-	13	13	-	-	13	-
Other services & charges	78	2	80	78	-	-	78	2
Finance:								
Personnel services	5,770	(193)	5,577	5,536	-	-	5,536	41
Materials & supplies	86	1	87	44	5	5	49	38
Other services & charges	2,001	(8)	1,993	1,401	408	408	1,809	184
Legal:								
Personnel services	3,070	(220)	2,850	2,819	-	-	2,819	31
Materials & supplies	67	-	67	60	-	-	60	7
Other services & charges	510	75	585	203	327	327	530	55
Human Resources:								
Personnel services	2,720	(30)	2,690	2,639	-	-	2,639	51
Materials & supplies	108	(10)	98	55	-	-	55	43
Other services & charges	1,331	(85)	1,246	815	384	384	1,199	47

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)

Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Appropriations			Actual		Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures Encumbrances	Total	
Continued						
General government, continued						
Departments:						
Information Technology:						
Personnel services	7,136	(375)	6,761	6,693	-	68
Materials & supplies	998	(25)	973	793	175	5
Other services & charges	4,479	(13)	4,466	3,819	538	109
Communications:						
Personnel services	572	35	607	597	-	10
Materials & supplies	15	-	15	4	-	11
Other services & charges	27	-	27	14	-	13
Customer Care:						
Personnel services	241	-	241	232	-	9
Materials & supplies	4	-	4	3	-	1
Other services & charges	13	-	13	12	-	1
Human Rights Department:						
Personnel services	538	(105)	433	420	-	13
Materials & supplies	6	(2)	4	-	-	4
Other services & charges	27	(4)	23	7	-	16
Asset Management:						
Personnel services	713	(76)	637	605	-	32
Materials & supplies	99	(11)	88	62	-	26
Other services & charges	486	37	523	442	-	81
General Government:						
Other services & charges	2,767	(15)	2,752	1,687	419	646
Indian Nations Council of Government:						
Other services & charges	987	18	1,005	1,005	-	-
	\$ 37,941	\$ (1,281)	\$ 36,660	\$ 32,776	\$ 2,280	\$ 1,604
						\$ 35,056

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
 Budgetary Level of Control
 Year ended June 30, 2015
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued	Appropriations			Actual			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total	
Public Works and Transportation							
Departments:							
Streets and Stormwater:							
Personnel services	\$ 6,321	\$ (228)	\$ 6,093	\$ 5,809	\$ -	\$ 5,809	\$ 284
Materials & supplies	1,859	(74)	1,785	1,467	210	1,677	108
Other services & charges	12,692	(97)	12,595	11,378	356	11,734	861
Engineering:							
Personnel services	2,940	(117)	2,823	2,758	-	2,758	65
Materials & supplies	48	-	48	29	16	45	3
Other services & charges	327	46	373	292	79	371	2
	<u>24,187</u>	<u>(470)</u>	<u>23,717</u>	<u>21,733</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>22,394</u>	<u>1,323</u>
Social and Economic Development							
Mayor's Office of Economic Development:							
Personnel services	497	(8)	489	489	-	489	-
Materials & supplies	6	-	6	6	-	6	-
Other services & charges	6	8	14	14	-	14	-
Working in Neighborhoods:							
Personnel services	3,090	(235)	2,855	2,806	-	2,806	49
Materials & supplies	412	-	412	303	60	363	49
Other services & charges	1,455	-	1,455	1,321	107	1,428	27
Planning and Economic Development							
Personnel services	5,907	(534)	5,373	5,335	-	5,335	38
Materials & supplies	60	-	60	31	21	52	8
Other services & charges	529	20	549	451	95	546	3
	<u>\$ 11,962</u>	<u>\$ (749)</u>	<u>\$ 11,213</u>	<u>\$ 10,756</u>	<u>\$ 283</u>	<u>\$ 11,039</u>	<u>\$ 174</u>

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
 Budgetary Level of Control
 Year ended June 30, 2015
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Appropriations		Actual		Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions	Expenditures	Encumbrances	
Continued					
Public Safety and Protection					
Departments:					
Municipal Court:					
Personnel services	\$ 1,978	\$ 45	\$ 1,988	\$ -	\$ 35
Materials & supplies	28	(8)	10	-	10
Other services & charges	148	30	153	5	20
Police:					
Personnel services	79,667	3,730	82,590	-	807
Materials & supplies	2,381	(1)	1,336	835	209
Other services & charges	8,248	(55)	7,036	769	388
Fire:					
Personnel services	62,536	1,000	63,344	-	192
Materials & supplies	1,064	121	1,084	101	-
Other services & charges	3,789	(168)	3,297	56	268
Agencies:					
Tulsa Area Emergency Management Authority:					
Other services & charges	136	-	136	-	-
	\$ 159,975	\$ 4,694	\$ 160,974	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,929

Continued

**CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND ENCUMBRANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)**

Budgetary Level of Control
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Continued	Appropriations		Final Budget	Actual		Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Revisions		Expenditures	Encumbrances	
Culture and Recreation						
Departments:						
Gilcrease Museum:						
Other services & charges	\$ 2,959	\$ -	2,959	\$ 2,959	\$ -	\$ -
Parks:						
Personnel services	5,527	(400)	5,127	5,088	-	39
Materials & supplies	999	(100)	899	613	210	76
Other services & charges	8,789	714	9,503	8,998	503	2
Convention & Performing Arts Centers:						
Personnel services	1,357	(75)	1,282	1,267	-	15
Materials & supplies	61	-	61	46	-	15
Other services & charges	628	-	628	547	65	16
Agencies:						
River Parks:						
Other services & charges	574	-	574	574	-	-
	20,894	139	21,033	20,092	778	163
Total expenditures and encumbrances	254,959	2,333	257,292	246,331	5,768	5,193
Operating transfers:						
Transfers to TPFA - OTC	5,011	-	5,011	5,011	-	-
Transfers to E911 Operating Fund	-	350	350	350	-	-
Transfers to Whittier Square Improvement District	10	-	10	10	-	-
Transfers to Federal and State Grants Fund	551	-	551	551	-	-
Total transfers	5,572	350	5,922	5,922	-	-
Payments to component units:						
Transfers to MTTA	7,449	(9)	7,440	7,440	-	-
Total expenditures, encumbrances, and transfers	\$ 267,980	\$ 2,674	\$ 270,654	\$ 259,693	\$ 5,768	\$ 5,193

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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 11
E-911 fees	3,900	3,441	(459)
Investment income	5	3	(2)
Miscellaneous	-	350	350
Total revenues	<u>3,905</u>	<u>3,805</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
Streets and Stormwater:			
Other services and charges	224	211	13
Public Safety and Protection:			
Personnel services	1,696	1,494	202
Materials and supplies	105	66	39
Other services and charges	2,042	1,924	118
Capital outlay	44	44	-
Total expenditures	<u>4,111</u>	<u>3,739</u>	<u>372</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>(206)</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>272</u>
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	51	51	-
Total other financing sources	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(155)	117	272
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	(81)	(81)	-
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ (236)</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 272</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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Hotel/Motel taxes	\$ 7,602	\$ 7,437	\$ (165)
Charge for services	2,026	2,051	25
Investment income	19	16	(3)
Miscellaneous	2	2	-
Total revenues	<u>9,649</u>	<u>9,506</u>	<u>(143)</u>
Expenditures			
Cultural Development and Recreation:			
Personnel services	206	165	(41)
Materials and supplies	29	19	(10)
Other services and charges	4,827	4,558	(269)
Capital outlay	674	400	(274)
Social and Economic Development:			
Personnel services	60	53	(7)
Materials and supplies	5	-	(5)
Other services and charges	175	130	(45)
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>5,976</u>	<u>5,325</u>	<u>(651)</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>3,673</u>	<u>4,181</u>	<u>508</u>
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	19	-	(19)
Transfers out	<u>(5,369)</u>	<u>(5,360)</u>	<u>9</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>(5,350)</u>	<u>(5,360)</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,677)</u>	<u>(1,179)</u>	<u>498</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>2,228</u>	<u>2,228</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 1,049</u>	<u>\$ 498</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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

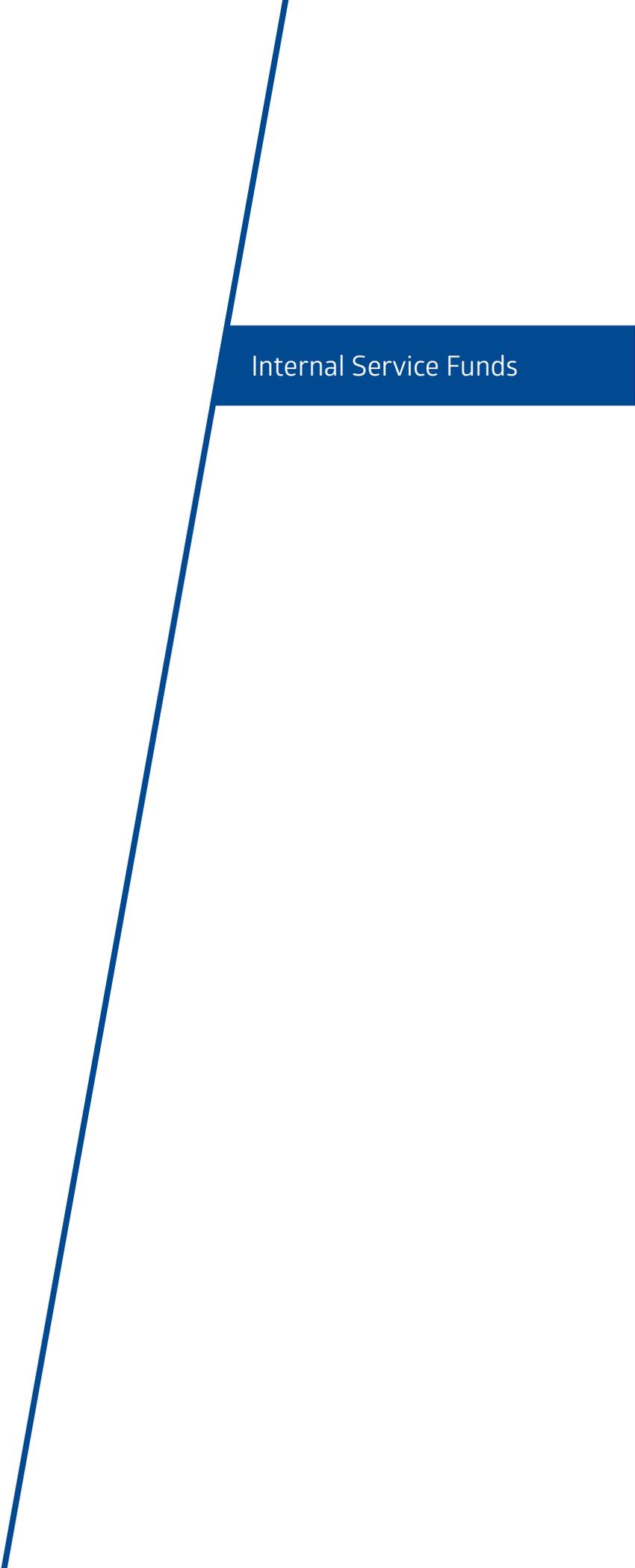
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Special assessment tax	\$ 3,435	\$ 3,422	\$ (13)
Fines and forfeitures	30	2	(28)
Investment income	20	13	(7)
Miscellaneous	-	18	18
Total revenues	<u>3,485</u>	<u>3,455</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
General government:			
Personnel services	247	48	199
Materials and supplies	7	1	6
Other services and charges	174	3	171
Public works and transportation:			
Personnel services	68	-	68
Materials and supplies	149	75	74
Other services and charges	793	693	100
Capital outlay	501	170	331
Total expenditures	<u>1,939</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>949</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>1,546</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>919</u>
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	<u>(2,228)</u>	<u>(2,209)</u>	<u>19</u>
Net change in fund balances	(682)	256	938
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>721</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 977</u>	<u>\$ 938</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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Medical services fee	\$ 7,486	\$ 6,411	\$ (1,075)
Investment income	4	9	5
Miscellaneous	-	6	6
Total revenues	<u>7,490</u>	<u>6,426</u>	<u>(1,064)</u>
Expenditures			
Public Safety and Protection:			
Current:			
Personnel services	205	169	36
Materials and supplies	176	173	3
Other services and charges	6,896	4,776	2,120
Capital outlay	69	69	-
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>7,346</u>	<u>5,187</u>	<u>2,159</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	<u>144</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>1,095</u>
Other financing (uses):			
Transfers out	<u>(650)</u>	<u>(650)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(506)	589	1,095
Fund balances, beginning of year (budgetary basis)	<u>521</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances, end of year (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 975</u>	<u>\$ 1,095</u>

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Internal Service Funds



Internal Service Funds—are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City and 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.
- Tulsa Public Facilities Authority—Accounts for the financing of acquisition and construction of certain facilities and public improvements in and for the City.
- Office Services—Used to manage the City's postage, printing and reproduction costs and subsequent charges to user departments for associated services.
- Equipment Management Fund—Used to account for the centralized maintenance program for City vehicles and a rate structure for charges to user departments.

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,635	\$ -	\$ 285	\$ 1,726	\$ 16,646
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	440	-	-	440
Receivables, net	504	5	2	14	525
Inventories, net	-	-	-	760	760
Advances to component unit, restricted	-	1,346	-	-	1,346
	<u>15,139</u>	<u>1,791</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>19,717</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted:					
Investments, restricted	-	1,073	-	-	1,073
Advances to component unit, restricted	-	4,583	-	-	4,583
Receivables, net	13,037	-	-	-	13,037
Nondepreciable capital assets	-	4,500	-	78	4,578
Capital assets, net	120	-	-	5,054	5,174
	<u>13,157</u>	<u>10,156</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,132</u>	<u>28,445</u>
Total assets	<u>28,296</u>	<u>11,947</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>7,632</u>	<u>48,162</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	-	-	-	507	507
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,807	66	118	860	2,851
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	1,340	-	281	1,621
Unearned revenue	30	-	-	-	30
Workers compensation claims	7,171	-	-	-	7,171
	<u>9,008</u>	<u>1,406</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>1,141</u>	<u>11,673</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Long-term liabilities	-	6,041	-	4,011	10,052
Workers compensation claims	13,135	-	-	-	13,135
Advances from other funds	-	-	146	-	146
	<u>13,135</u>	<u>6,041</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>4,011</u>	<u>23,333</u>
Total liabilities	<u>22,143</u>	<u>7,447</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>5,152</u>	<u>35,006</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Pension related items	-	-	-	1,834	1,834
NET POSITION					
Investment in capital assets	120	4,500	-	5,132	9,752
Unrestricted	6,033	-	23	(3,979)	2,077
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,153</u>	<u>\$ 4,500</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 11,829</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

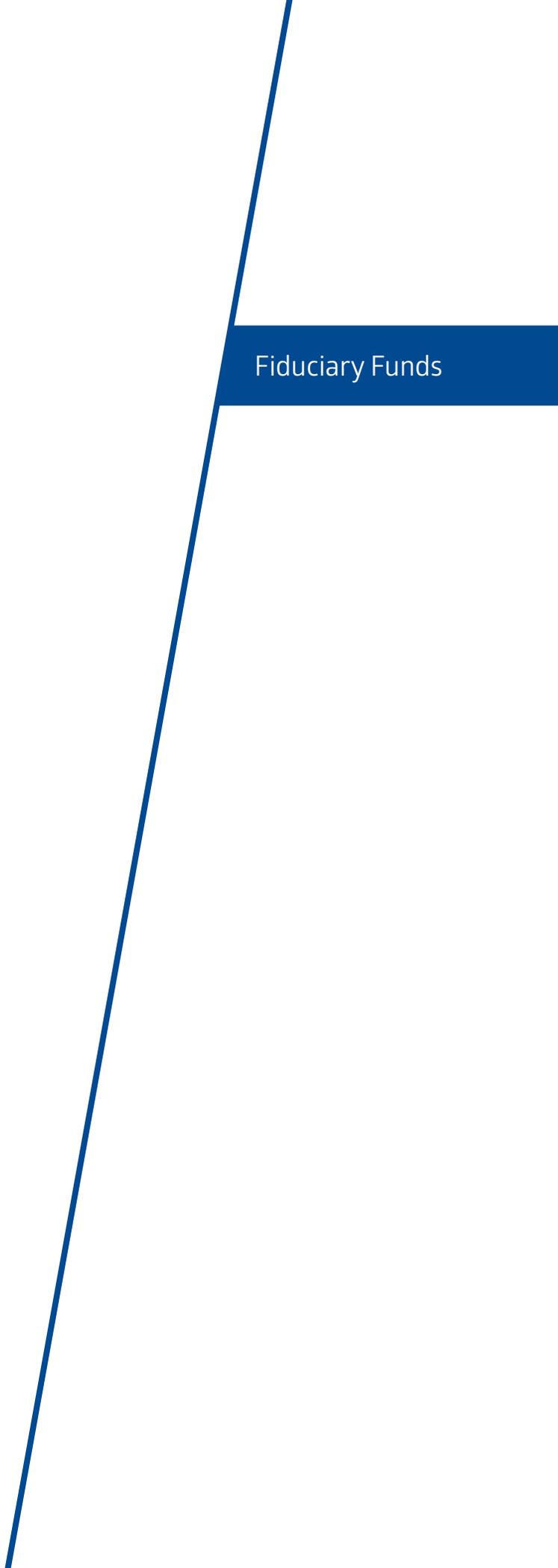
	Employee Insurance	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
Operating revenues					
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,544	\$ 14,060	\$ 15,604
Insurance premiums	22,243	-	-	-	22,243
Workers compensation premiums	5,956	-	-	-	5,956
Other	-	144	-	121	265
	<u>28,199</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>1,544</u>	<u>14,181</u>	<u>44,068</u>
Operating expenses					
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	3,817	3,817
Materials and supplies	-	-	85	8,503	8,588
Other services and charges	-	144	1,556	1,677	3,377
Workers compensation claims	5,909	-	-	-	5,909
Insurance claims and premiums	21,913	-	-	-	21,913
Depreciation and amortization	6	-	-	352	358
	<u>27,828</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>1,641</u>	<u>14,349</u>	<u>43,962</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>371</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(97)</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>106</u>
Nonoperating revenues					
Investment income	114	-	2	4	120
Property taxes	1,438	-	-	-	1,438
Gain on sale of equipment	-	-	-	4	4
	<u>1,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,562</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	<u>1,923</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(95)</u>	<u>(160)</u>	<u>1,668</u>
Capital contributions	-	-	-	13	13
Transfers in	-	-	-	1,332	1,332
Transfers out	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>1,328</u>
Change in net position	<u>1,923</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(95)</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>2,996</u>
Net position - beginning of year, restated	4,230	4,500	118	(15)	8,833
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 6,153</u>	<u>\$ 4,500</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 11,829</u>

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Employee Insurance	Tulsa Public Facilities Authority	Office Services	Equipment Management	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers	\$ 27,033	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,542	\$ 14,185	\$ 44,170
Payments to suppliers	(25,273)	(1,628)	(1,703)	(10,097)	(38,701)
Payments to employees	-	-	-	(4,292)	(4,292)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,760	(218)	(161)	(204)	1,177
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Property taxes received	1,098	-	-	-	1,098
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	1,098	-	-	(17)	1,081
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(126)	-	-	(722)	(848)
Proceeds from disposition of capital assets	-	-	-	4	4
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	1,332	1,332
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(126)	-	-	614	488
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest earned	113	-	2	4	119
Net cash provided by investing activities	113	-	2	4	119
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,845	(218)	(159)	397	2,865
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,790	658	444	1,329	14,221
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 14,635	\$ 440	\$ 285	\$ 1,726	\$ 17,086
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the Statement of Net Position					
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	14,635	-	285	1,726	16,646
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	440	-	-	440
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,635	\$ 440	\$ 285	\$ 1,726	\$ 17,086
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	371	-	(97)	(168)	106
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	6	-	-	352	358
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable and other assets	(104)	1,266	(2)	26	1,186
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows pensions	-	-	-	(507)	(507)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	1,487	(1,484)	(62)	48	(11)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	-	-	-	(342)	(342)
Increase in net pension liability	-	-	-	387	387
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 1,760	\$ (218)	\$ (161)	\$ (204)	\$ 1,177
Non-cash transactions:					
Appreciation of fair value of investments	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5

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Fiduciary Funds



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

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

CITY OF TULSA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Balance June 30, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2015
Municipal Court Bonds				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 256	\$ 284	\$ 250	\$ 290
Total assets	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>
Liabilities:				
Deposits payable	256	284	250	290
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>
Escrow Fund				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,155	9,308	8,983	2,480
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,155</u>	<u>\$ 9,308</u>	<u>\$ 8,983</u>	<u>\$ 2,480</u>
Liabilities:				
Deposits payable	2,155	9,308	8,983	2,480
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 2,155</u>	<u>\$ 9,308</u>	<u>\$ 8,983</u>	<u>\$ 2,480</u>
Police Property Room				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,602	693	734	1,561
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,602</u>	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 1,561</u>
Liabilities:				
Accrued liabilities	1,602	693	734	1,561
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,602</u>	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>\$ 734</u>	<u>\$ 1,561</u>
Payroll Withholding				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	864	318,825	319,389	300
Total assets	<u>\$ 864</u>	<u>\$ 318,825</u>	<u>\$ 319,389</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>
Liabilities:				
Accrued liabilities	864	318,825	319,389	300
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 864</u>	<u>\$ 318,825</u>	<u>\$ 319,389</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>
Unclaimed Property				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	777	-	6	771
Total assets	<u>\$ 777</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 771</u>
Liabilities:				
Accrued liabilities	777	-	6	771
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 777</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 771</u>
PAC Ticket Office Escrow				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,012	17,017	17,435	594
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,012</u>	<u>\$ 17,017</u>	<u>\$ 17,435</u>	<u>\$ 594</u>
Liabilities:				
Deposits payable	1,012	17,017	17,435	594
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,012</u>	<u>\$ 17,017</u>	<u>\$ 17,435</u>	<u>\$ 594</u>
Total Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,666	346,127	346,797	5,996
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,666</u>	<u>\$ 346,127</u>	<u>\$ 346,797</u>	<u>\$ 5,996</u>
Liabilities:				
Accrued liabilities	3,243	319,518	320,129	2,632
Deposits payable	3,423	26,609	26,668	3,364
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 6,666</u>	<u>\$ 346,127</u>	<u>\$ 346,797</u>	<u>\$ 5,996</u>

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Discretely Presented Nonmajor
Component Units



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 Industrial Authority—TIA is a public trust created to provide for the issuance of industrial development bonds upon approval by the City Council, and to lend the proceeds of such issuance to third party organizations.
- Tulsa Parking Authority—TPA is a public trust created by the City to construct and manage various parking facilities within the City.
- Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust—TPACT is a public trust created under the provisions of the Oklahoma Trust Act. The Beneficiary of the Trust is the City. TPACT's purpose is to assist the City in operating and maintaining the Tulsa Performing Arts Center and to sponsor events promoting the use of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center.

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.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

- Statement of Net Position

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Industrial Authority	Tulsa Parking Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Total Nonmajor Component Units
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,949	\$ 1,449	\$ 50	\$ 3,126	\$ 663	\$ 13,237
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	10,688	102	246	1,172	-	12,208
Investments	-	-	1,046	1,001	1,248	3,295
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	1,001	-	1,001
Receivables, net	1,411	446	78	147	20	2,102
Inventories, net	-	674	-	-	-	674
Other current assets - restricted	-	-	-	1,020	-	1,020
Other current assets	3	156	29	506	5	699
	<u>20,051</u>	<u>2,827</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>7,973</u>	<u>1,936</u>	<u>34,236</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	2,104	745	-	110	-	2,959
Investments	-	-	-	-	600	600
Receivables, net - restricted	14,318	-	-	-	-	14,318
Land held for resale, net	589	-	-	-	-	589
Land held for resale, net - restricted	197	-	-	-	-	197
Nondepreciable capital assets	35	2,634	-	7,230	1,486	11,385
Depreciable capital assets, net	297	20,786	12,386	18,615	85	52,169
	<u>17,540</u>	<u>24,165</u>	<u>12,386</u>	<u>25,955</u>	<u>2,171</u>	<u>82,217</u>
Total assets	<u>37,591</u>	<u>26,992</u>	<u>13,835</u>	<u>33,928</u>	<u>4,107</u>	<u>116,453</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES						
Deferred charge on refunding	-	-	-	571	-	571
Pension related items	-	1,442	-	-	-	1,442
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,013</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	73	1,297	59	24	23	1,476
Accounts payable - restricted	79	-	-	340	-	419
Unearned revenue	-	-	309	73	-	382
Current portion of long-term liabilities	8	75	-	1,750	-	1,833
	<u>160</u>	<u>1,372</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>2,187</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4,110</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Advances from primary government	-	326	-	-	-	326
Deposits subject to refund	492	-	-	4	-	496
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	80	-	-	-	-	80
Long-term liabilities, net	62	7,577	-	13,279	-	20,918
	<u>634</u>	<u>7,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,820</u>
Total liabilities	<u>794</u>	<u>9,275</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>15,470</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25,930</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension related items	-	1,844	-	-	-	1,844
Property tax revenue	1,372	-	-	-	-	1,372
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>1,372</u>	<u>1,844</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,216</u>
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	332	23,420	12,386	14,574	1,571	52,283
Restricted for:						
Debt service	-	-	-	2,085	-	2,085
Capital projects	26,847	745	-	-	-	27,592
Other purposes	325	102	-	-	-	427
Unrestricted	<u>7,921</u>	<u>(6,952)</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>2,513</u>	<u>6,933</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 35,425</u>	<u>\$ 17,315</u>	<u>\$ 13,467</u>	<u>\$ 19,029</u>	<u>\$ 4,084</u>	<u>\$ 89,320</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Development Authority	Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority	Tulsa Industrial Authority	Tulsa Parking Authority	Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust	Total Nonmajor Component Units
Operating revenues						
Property rentals	\$ 73	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ 181	\$ -	\$ 346
Parking revenues	-	-	-	6,975	360	7,335
Transit services	-	3,580	-	-	-	3,580
Event revenues	-	-	-	-	23	23
Other income	407	43	37	-	-	487
	480	3,623	129	7,156	383	11,771
Operating expenses						
Salaries and wages	295	10,020	130	-	-	10,445
Materials and supplies	10	3,271	-	-	-	3,281
Other services and charges	637	4,284	158	3,934	536	9,549
Depreciation	15	2,777	339	1,027	10	4,168
	957	20,352	627	4,961	546	27,443
Operating income (loss)	(477)	(16,729)	(498)	2,195	(163)	(15,672)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment income	186	3	10	13	73	285
Interest and amortization expense	-	-	-	(456)	-	(456)
Sales taxes	1,170	-	-	-	-	1,170
Property taxes	1,372	-	-	-	-	1,372
Federal and state operating grant revenues	-	6,138	-	-	41	6,179
Contributions	4	-	-	-	75	79
Payments from primary government	-	7,439	-	-	-	7,439
Payments to primary government	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Payments from component units	-	-	304	-	-	304
Payments to component units	(304)	-	-	-	-	(304)
Other, net	-	315	-	-	-	315
	2,424	13,895	314	(443)	189	16,379
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	1,947	(2,834)	(184)	1,752	26	707
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	780	200	-	-	980
Capital contributions to primary government	(90)	-	(504)	-	-	(594)
Capital contributions from primary government	-	790	-	-	-	790
Change in net position	1,857	(1,264)	(488)	1,752	26	1,883
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	33,568	18,579	13,955	17,277	4,058	87,437
Net position - end of year	\$ 35,425	\$ 17,315	\$ 13,467	\$ 19,029	\$ 4,084	\$ 89,320

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY - COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,026	\$ 56,950	\$ 96,976
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	7,501	16,332	23,833
Receivables, net	14,466	13,081	27,547
Inventories, net	230	1,766	1,996
	<u>62,223</u>	<u>88,129</u>	<u>150,352</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	35,814	17,104	52,918
Investments - restricted	20,280	13,969	34,249
Advances to primary government - restricted	207	-	207
Investment in joint venture	14,583	-	14,583
Receivables, net - restricted	20	6	26
Nondepreciable capital assets	62,590	57,791	120,381
Depreciable capital assets, net	572,763	505,084	1,077,847
	<u>706,257</u>	<u>593,954</u>	<u>1,300,211</u>
Total assets	<u>768,480</u>	<u>682,083</u>	<u>1,450,563</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	78	2,467	2,545
Pension related items	2,915	3,042	5,957
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,993</u>	<u>5,509</u>	<u>8,502</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,818	4,584	8,402
Current portion of long-term liabilities	20,874	12,015	32,889
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - restricted	8,876	4,815	13,691
Deposits subject to refund - restricted	467	9,673	10,140
	<u>34,035</u>	<u>31,087</u>	<u>65,122</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities	283,710	167,054	450,764
Total liabilities	<u>317,745</u>	<u>198,141</u>	<u>515,886</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred gain on refunding	168	-	168
Pension related items	9,037	10,684	19,721
Property tax revenue	3,283	-	3,283
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>12,488</u>	<u>10,684</u>	<u>23,172</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	398,113	442,111	840,224
Restricted for:			
Debt service	7,431	5,328	12,759
Unrestricted	<u>35,696</u>	<u>31,328</u>	<u>67,024</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 441,240</u>	<u>\$ 478,767</u>	<u>\$ 920,007</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, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

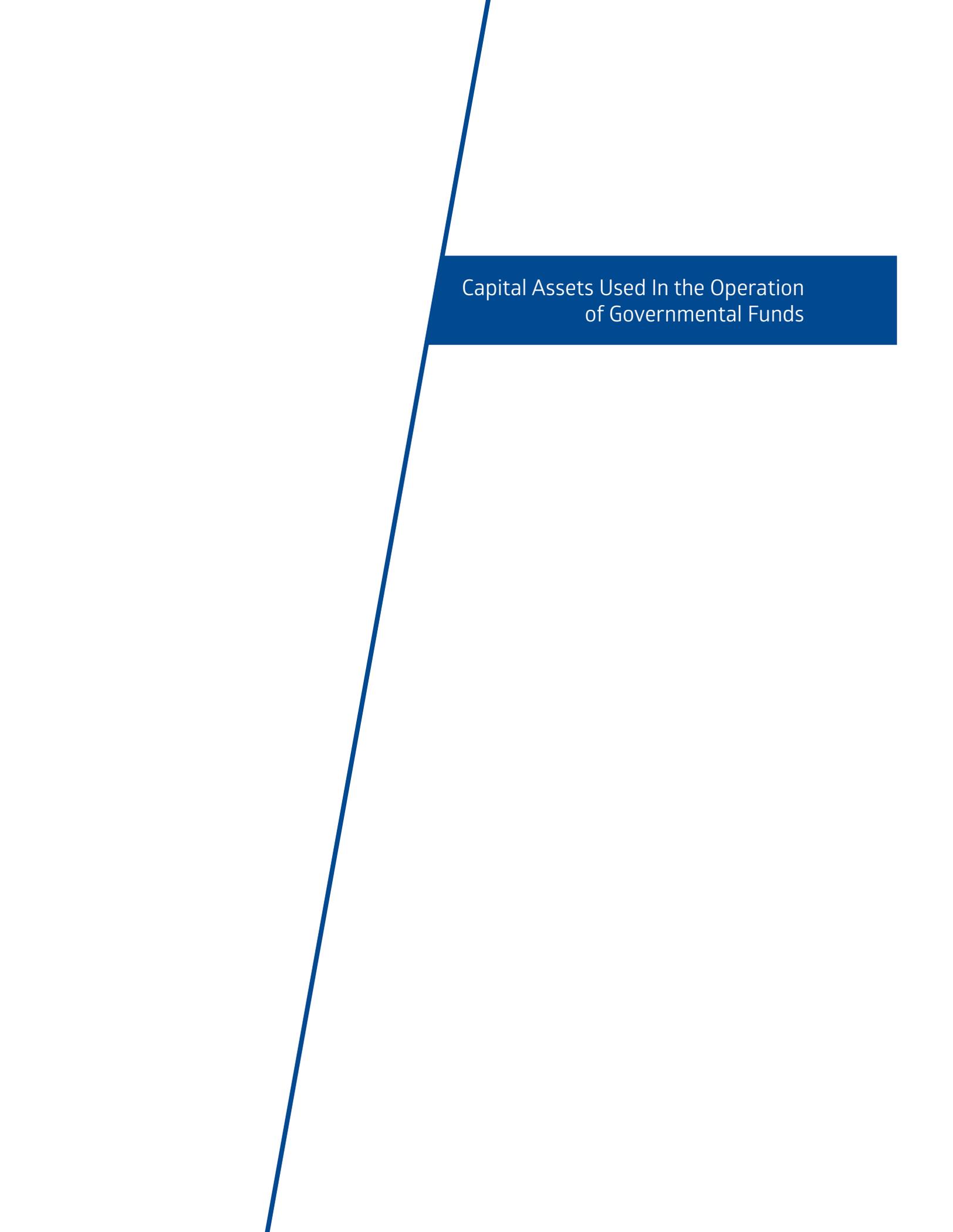
	Sewer Fund	Water Fund	Total
Operating revenues			
Water and sewer services	\$ 88,061	\$ 103,279	\$ 191,340
Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages	19,260	23,228	42,488
Materials and supplies	4,524	8,153	12,677
Other services and charges	16,755	23,303	40,058
Depreciation	18,383	16,795	35,178
	<u>58,922</u>	<u>71,479</u>	<u>130,401</u>
Operating income	<u>29,139</u>	<u>31,800</u>	<u>60,939</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Investment income	287	692	979
Interest and amortization expense	(6,465)	(3,529)	(9,994)
Property taxes	2,989	-	2,989
Payments to primary government	(5,481)	(6,355)	(11,836)
Other, net	161	(72)	89
	<u>(8,509)</u>	<u>(9,264)</u>	<u>(17,773)</u>
Income before capital contributions	20,630	22,536	43,166
Capital contributions	1,880	2,966	4,846
Capital contributions - primary government	2,894	-	2,894
	<u>4,774</u>	<u>2,966</u>	<u>7,740</u>
Change in net position	25,404	25,502	50,906
Net position beginning of year, as restated	<u>415,836</u>	<u>453,265</u>	<u>869,101</u>
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 441,240</u>	<u>\$ 478,767</u>	<u>\$ 920,007</u>

CITY OF TULSA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority	Tulsa Authority for Recovery of Energy	Tulsa Airports	Other Component Units	Total Component Units
Operating revenues					
Water and sewer services	\$ 191,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 191,340
Fuel sales and commissions	-	-	759	-	759
Refuse services	-	26,373	-	-	26,373
Property rentals	-	-	30,064	346	30,410
Parking revenues	-	-	-	7,335	7,335
Transit services	-	-	-	3,580	3,580
Event revenues	-	-	-	23	23
Other income	-	-	-	487	487
	<u>191,340</u>	<u>26,373</u>	<u>30,823</u>	<u>11,771</u>	<u>260,307</u>
Operating expenses					
Salaries and wages	42,488	3,593	8,848	10,445	65,374
Materials and supplies	12,677	-	1,193	3,281	17,151
Other services and charges	40,058	17,081	10,107	9,549	76,795
Depreciation	35,178	1,834	18,192	4,168	59,372
	<u>130,401</u>	<u>22,508</u>	<u>38,340</u>	<u>27,443</u>	<u>218,692</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>60,939</u>	<u>3,865</u>	<u>(7,517)</u>	<u>(15,672)</u>	<u>41,615</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income	979	119	405	285	1,788
Interest and amortization expense	(9,994)	-	(10,483)	(456)	(20,933)
Sales taxes	-	-	-	1,170	1,170
Property taxes	2,989	-	-	1,372	4,361
Federal and state grant revenues	-	-	8,727	6,179	14,906
Contributions	-	-	-	79	79
Payments from primary government	-	-	-	7,439	7,439
Payments to primary government	(11,836)	(1,666)	-	(4)	(13,506)
Payments from component unit	-	-	-	304	304
Payments to component unit	-	-	-	(304)	(304)
Gain (loss) on disposition of capital assets	-	(292)	35	-	(257)
Other, net	89	(124)	(2,332)	315	(2,052)
	<u>(17,773)</u>	<u>(1,963)</u>	<u>(3,648)</u>	<u>16,379</u>	<u>(7,005)</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions and grants	<u>43,166</u>	<u>1,902</u>	<u>(11,165)</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>34,610</u>
Federal and state capital grant revenues	-	-	4,747	980	5,727
Capital contributions	4,846	-	236	-	5,082
Capital contributions to primary government	-	-	-	(594)	(594)
Capital contributions from primary government	2,894	-	-	790	3,684
	<u>7,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,983</u>	<u>1,176</u>	<u>13,899</u>
Change in net position	<u>50,906</u>	<u>1,902</u>	<u>(6,182)</u>	<u>1,883</u>	<u>48,509</u>
Net position - beginning of year as restated	869,101	15,508	278,851	87,437	1,250,897
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 920,007</u>	<u>\$ 17,410</u>	<u>\$ 272,669</u>	<u>\$ 89,320</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,406</u>

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Capital Assets Used In the Operation
of Governmental Funds

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE BY SOURCE
June 30, 2015 and 2014
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Governmental funds capital assets		
Land	\$ 527,650	\$ 527,671
Buildings	174,764	162,051
Improvements other than buildings	76,357	74,432
Machinery and equipment	188,590	178,687
Infrastructure	3,194,744	3,122,415
Construction in progress	152,912	148,915
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 4,315,017</u>	<u>\$ 4,214,171</u>
Investments in governmental funds capital assets by source		
General fund	7,339	-
Special revenue funds	286,686	282,414
Capital projects funds	3,592,327	3,502,963
Donations	428,665	428,794
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 4,315,017</u>	<u>\$ 4,214,171</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Schedule of Changes by Function and Activity
Year ended June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

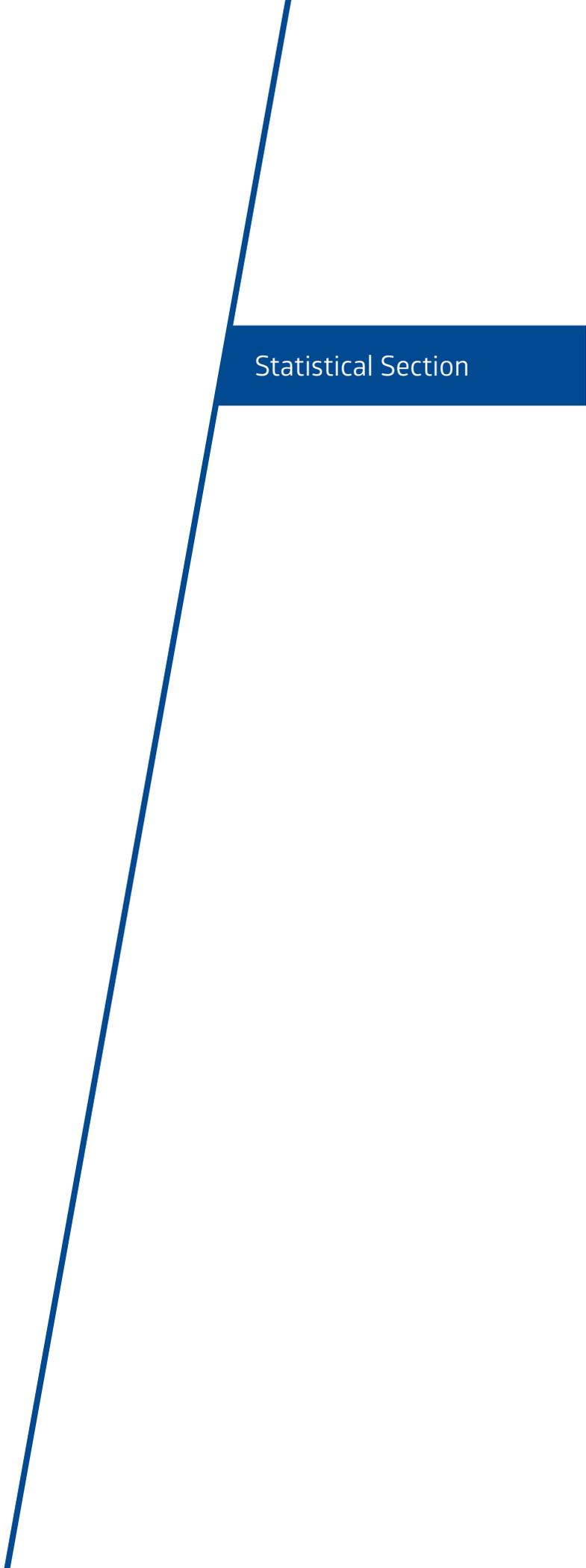
Function and Activity	Governmental Funds Capital Assets July 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Governmental Funds Capital Assets June 30, 2015
<i>General Government</i>				
Mayor	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
Finance	1,156	-	(27)	1,129
Legal	86	-	-	86
Human Resources	387	75	(40)	422
Communications	21	-	-	21
City Council	46	596	-	642
General Government	<u>25,331</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>(2,712)</u>	<u>22,674</u>
	<u>27,033</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>(2,779)</u>	<u>24,980</u>
<i>Public Works & Transportation</i>	3,850,157	178,252	(93,516)	3,934,893
<i>Public Safety & Protection</i>				
Police	73,627	3,618	(1,414)	75,831
Fire	63,047	3,896	(394)	66,549
Municipal Court	121	-	(57)	64
Telecommunications	34,246	7,375	(1,014)	40,607
	<u>171,041</u>	<u>14,889</u>	<u>(2,879)</u>	<u>183,051</u>
<i>Social & Economic Development</i>				
Human Rights	44	-	-	44
WIN	2,938	-	-	2,938
Planning	45	-	-	45
Development Services	1,185	46	(40)	1,191
Economic Development	960	-	-	960
	<u>5,172</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>5,178</u>
<i>Cultural Development & Recreation</i>				
Gilcrease	18,507	1,253	(22)	19,738
Parks	117,100	4,482	(86)	121,496
Public Events and PAC	25,161	572	(52)	25,681
	<u>160,768</u>	<u>6,307</u>	<u>(160)</u>	<u>166,915</u>
Total Governmental funds capital assets	<u>\$ 4,214,171</u>	<u>\$ 200,220</u>	<u>\$ (99,374)</u>	<u>\$ 4,315,017</u>

CITY OF TULSA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY
 June 30, 2015
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Function and Activity	Land	Buildings	Improvements Other than Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Infrastructure	Construction in Progress	Total
General Government							
Mayor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
Finance	150	-	-	978	-	-	1,128
Legal	-	-	-	86	-	-	86
Human Resources	-	-	-	423	-	-	423
Communications	-	7	-	14	-	-	21
City Council	-	12	-	630	-	-	642
General Government	2,500	3,443	16,040	691	-	-	22,674
	2,650	3,462	16,040	2,828	-	-	24,980
Public Works & Transportation							
	500,294	35,748	11,350	39,986	3,194,744	152,771	3,934,893
	500,294	35,748	11,350	39,986	3,194,744	152,771	3,934,893
Public Safety & Protection							
Police	1,500	25,717	82	48,578	-	77	75,954
Fire	1,794	17,239	1,081	46,246	-	65	66,425
Municipal Court	-	-	-	64	-	-	64
Telecommunications	32	11,622	512	28,442	-	-	40,608
	3,326	54,578	1,675	123,330	-	142	183,051
Social & Economic Development							
Human Rights	-	-	-	44	-	-	44
WIN	-	1,746	-	1,192	-	-	2,938
Planning	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
Development Services	27	-	15	1,149	-	-	1,191
Urban Development (EDREM)	439	-	499	22	-	-	960
	466	1,746	514	2,452	-	-	5,178
Cultural Development & Recreation							
Gilcrease	81	11,784	110	7,764	-	-	19,739
Parks	20,237	44,261	46,667	10,331	-	-	121,496
PAC	596	23,185	-	1,899	-	-	25,680
	20,914	79,230	46,777	19,994	-	-	166,915
Total Governmental Funds Capital Assets	\$ 527,650	\$ 174,764	\$ 76,356	\$ 188,590	\$ 3,194,744	\$ 152,913	\$ 4,315,017

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Statistical Section



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
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Governmental activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,235,482	\$ 1,167,495	\$ 1,111,600	\$ 1,104,679	\$ 989,918	\$ 967,462	\$ 951,466	\$ 952,282	\$ 1,032,890	\$ 941,096
Restricted	262,022	263,303	239,504	244,257	160,049	121,161	132,695	148,553	123,475	153,941
Unrestricted	(212,406)	53,045	47,933	59,643	65,532	53,012	38,170	5,168	33,889	29,628
	<u>\$ 1,285,098</u>	<u>\$ 1,483,843</u>	<u>\$ 1,399,037</u>	<u>\$ 1,408,579</u>	<u>\$ 1,215,499</u>	<u>\$ 1,141,635</u>	<u>\$ 1,122,331</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,254</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,665</u>
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	514,764	531,789	528,912	535,424	541,280	516,148	498,405	457,012	257,841	247,242
Restricted	11,939	14,398	16,925	11,875	8,936	11,185	9,482	13,582	9,528	7,806
Unrestricted	22,202	19,289	18,077	16,086	15,183	12,073	14,881	9,033	4,526	4,346
	<u>\$ 548,905</u>	<u>\$ 565,476</u>	<u>\$ 563,914</u>	<u>\$ 563,385</u>	<u>\$ 565,399</u>	<u>\$ 539,406</u>	<u>\$ 522,768</u>	<u>\$ 479,627</u>	<u>\$ 271,895</u>	<u>\$ 259,394</u>
Primary government:										
Net investment in capital assets	1,750,246	1,699,284	1,640,512	1,640,103	1,531,198	1,483,610	1,449,871	1,409,294	1,290,731	1,188,338
Restricted	273,961	277,701	256,429	256,132	168,985	132,346	142,177	162,135	133,003	161,747
Unrestricted	(190,204)	72,334	66,010	75,729	80,715	65,085	53,051	14,201	38,415	33,974
	<u>\$ 1,834,003</u>	<u>\$ 2,049,319</u>	<u>\$ 1,962,951</u>	<u>\$ 1,971,964</u>	<u>\$ 1,780,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,681,041</u>	<u>\$ 1,645,099</u>	<u>\$ 1,585,630</u>	<u>\$ 1,462,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,384,059</u>

Restatements of prior years

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

Prior years were not restated.

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

Prior years were not restated.

2011 - June 30, 2011 governmental activities and business-type activities were restated \$728 and \$1,288 respectively as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 65.

Prior years were not restated.

2009 - June 30, 2009 governmental activities and business-type activities were restated \$43,441 and \$3,011 respectively to correct errors in capital asset depreciation.

CITY OF TULSA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Last Ten Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Expenses:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 46,755	\$ 42,853	\$ 50,697	\$ 46,345	\$ 39,654	\$ 45,311	\$ 42,257	\$ 46,795	\$ 44,407	\$ 43,636
Public safety and protection	186,385	199,749	221,872	204,822	182,971	173,339	183,862	193,293	166,374	163,907
Public works and transportation	69,523	64,381	54,848	56,650	83,295	83,295	87,318	90,855	116,374	84,817
Culture and recreation	22,638	24,629	25,372	20,858	20,419	17,749	21,752	25,460	27,841	24,148
Social and economic	31,409	27,845	31,310	24,089	32,071	24,089	28,325	28,346	25,776	22,023
Interest on long-term debt	12,285	12,250	13,097	12,724	12,624	10,910	12,560	14,134	11,046	8,765
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>368,995</u>	<u>371,707</u>	<u>397,957</u>	<u>365,488</u>	<u>331,591</u>	<u>361,914</u>	<u>376,074</u>	<u>398,883</u>	<u>391,818</u>	<u>347,296</u>
Business-type activities:										
Stormwater	25,877	25,721	26,004	27,729	26,050	24,859	23,743	21,744	19,862	17,575
One Technology Center	10,643	9,927	11,488	10,435	9,884	9,431	9,993	6,527	-	-
Arena & Convention	25,507	23,815	23,993	22,823	22,480	22,182	17,434	6,044	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	3,500	4,028	3,733	3,603	3,768	-	-	-	-	-
Golf Courses	2,917	3,183	3,544	3,696	3,316	3,503	3,615	3,246	2,470	2,599
Total business-type activities	<u>68,444</u>	<u>66,674</u>	<u>68,762</u>	<u>68,286</u>	<u>65,498</u>	<u>59,975</u>	<u>54,785</u>	<u>37,561</u>	<u>22,352</u>	<u>20,174</u>
Total primary government	<u>437,439</u>	<u>438,381</u>	<u>466,719</u>	<u>433,774</u>	<u>397,089</u>	<u>421,889</u>	<u>430,859</u>	<u>436,444</u>	<u>414,150</u>	<u>367,470</u>
Program Revenues:										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services										
General government	9,664	10,279	14,789	14,421	15,416	12,647	12,996	12,346	16,250	18,482
Public safety and protection	25,264	23,918	24,693	21,553	16,815	20,289	22,674	25,090	18,275	8,233
Public works and transportation	13,693	14,045	13,792	12,761	10,421	9,054	14,908	14,235	9,040	8,296
Culture and recreation	5,006	4,754	4,516	4,148	4,887	5,638	3,797	3,903	4,545	4,355
Social and economic	1,626	1,155	2,037	1,850	1,850	530	1,375	2,246	3,001	3,001
Operating grants and contributions	32,364	35,063	35,742	29,629	27,816	32,262	25,944	39,700	33,172	41,077
Capital grants and contributions	4,694	3,784	34,169	36,144	9,924	12,185	11,560	24,891	57,665	25,802
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>92,311</u>	<u>92,998</u>	<u>129,738</u>	<u>120,506</u>	<u>85,822</u>	<u>92,605</u>	<u>93,254</u>	<u>122,411</u>	<u>142,175</u>	<u>109,246</u>
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services										
Stormwater	25,099	23,625	24,101	23,604	23,231	22,007	21,424	19,296	17,742	14,651
One Technology Center	9,183	9,176	10,253	9,401	8,560	6,637	5,787	2,478	-	-
Arena & Convention	16,514	13,953	12,634	12,012	12,300	12,130	10,281	1,128	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	276	334	299	246	163	16,286	-	-	-	-
Golf Courses	2,420	2,700	2,558	2,574	2,024	2,733	2,713	1,683	1,084	1,221
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	3	308	-	79	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	1,291	2,360	1,277	1,072	3,319	10,735	36,839	113,759	11,082	6,211
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>54,783</u>	<u>52,148</u>	<u>51,125</u>	<u>49,217</u>	<u>49,597</u>	<u>70,607</u>	<u>77,044</u>	<u>138,344</u>	<u>29,908</u>	<u>22,083</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 147,094</u>	<u>\$ 145,146</u>	<u>\$ 180,863</u>	<u>\$ 169,723</u>	<u>\$ 135,419</u>	<u>\$ 163,212</u>	<u>\$ 170,298</u>	<u>\$ 260,755</u>	<u>\$ 172,083</u>	<u>\$ 131,329</u>
Governmental activities	(276,684)	(278,709)	(288,219)	(264,051)	(245,769)	(289,309)	(282,820)	(276,472)	(249,643)	(238,050)
Business-type activities	(13,661)	(14,526)	(17,637)	(17,205)	(15,901)	(5,654)	22,259	100,783	7,576	1,909
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (290,345)</u>	<u>\$ (293,235)</u>	<u>\$ (285,856)</u>	<u>\$ (262,343)</u>	<u>\$ (261,670)</u>	<u>\$ (274,963)</u>	<u>\$ (260,561)</u>	<u>\$ (175,689)</u>	<u>\$ (242,067)</u>	<u>\$ (236,141)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:										
Taxes										
Sales tax	231,997	231,108	227,905	219,240	199,384	193,505	207,289	210,633	201,717	192,261
Property tax	64,667	59,659	58,445	58,955	49,315	41,989	39,090	34,475	29,182	22,501
Franchise tax	24,039	24,053	22,588	22,427	22,225	26,144	25,871	23,213	22,213	22,064
Use tax	24,104	24,776	22,393	21,522	17,927	15,622	18,422	18,501	18,346	16,480
Hotel / motel tax	7,552	7,050	6,676	6,120	5,683	5,821	6,327	6,819	6,134	5,508
Unrestricted grants and contributions	6,037	7,894	22,154	23,305	22,698	15,860	21,224	20,396	20,765	20,023
Payments from component units	14,100	14,710	690	690	76	13	1,808	2,008	181	229
Investment earnings	6,469	7,072	(2,343)	2,888	7,513	9,566	19,570	24,151	18,971	4,927
Miscellaneous	2,734	2,253	9,812	4,586	2,490	1,705	3,788	5,246	2,014	1,011
Transfers	(5,644)	(15,060)	(18,092)	(16,814)	(11,950)	(21,612)	(22,248)	(105,851)	(4,292)	(8,103)
Total governmental activities	<u>376,055</u>	<u>363,515</u>	<u>353,820</u>	<u>342,919</u>	<u>320,361</u>	<u>288,613</u>	<u>321,141</u>	<u>239,589</u>	<u>315,231</u>	<u>276,901</u>
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings and other	937	3,193	(1)	316	611	691	1,290	1,209	693	292
Transfers & capital contributions	5,644	15,060	18,092	16,814	11,950	23,619	22,248	105,851	4,292	1,892
Total business-type activities	<u>6,581</u>	<u>18,253</u>	<u>18,091</u>	<u>17,130</u>	<u>12,561</u>	<u>24,310</u>	<u>23,538</u>	<u>107,060</u>	<u>4,925</u>	<u>2,184</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 382,636</u>	<u>\$ 381,768</u>	<u>\$ 371,911</u>	<u>\$ 360,049</u>	<u>\$ 332,922</u>	<u>\$ 312,923</u>	<u>\$ 344,679</u>	<u>\$ 346,649</u>	<u>\$ 320,156</u>	<u>\$ 279,085</u>
Governmental activities	99,371	84,806	85,601	97,937	74,592	19,304	38,321	(36,883)	65,589	38,851
Business-type activities	(7,080)	3,727	454	(1,939)	(3,240)	18,656	45,797	207,843	12,501	4,093
Total primary government	<u>\$ 92,291</u>	<u>\$ 88,533</u>	<u>\$ 86,055</u>	<u>\$ 95,998</u>	<u>\$ 71,252</u>	<u>\$ 37,960</u>	<u>\$ 84,118</u>	<u>\$ 170,960</u>	<u>\$ 78,090</u>	<u>\$ 42,944</u>

CITY OF TULSA
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Franchise Tax	Use Tax	Hotel / Motel Tax	Total
2015	\$ 231,997	\$ 64,667	\$ 24,039	\$ 24,104	\$ 7,552	\$ 352,359
2014	231,108	59,659	24,053	24,776	7,050	346,646
2013	227,905	58,445	22,588	22,393	6,676	338,007
2012	223,988	58,955	21,857	21,522	6,120	332,442
2011	199,384	49,315	27,225	17,927	5,683	299,534
2010	193,505	41,989	26,144	15,622	5,821	283,081
2009	207,289	39,090	25,871	18,422	6,327	296,999
2008	210,633	34,475	23,211	18,501	6,819	293,639
2007	201,717	29,182	22,213	18,346	6,134	277,592
2006	192,261	22,064	22,501	16,480	5,508	258,814

CITY OF TULSA
PROGRAM REVENUE BY FUNCTION / PROGRAM
Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Function/Program:	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 9,664	\$ 10,478	\$ 14,789	\$ 14,421	\$ 15,416	\$ 13,380	\$ 13,240	\$ 12,368	\$ 16,250	\$ 18,482
Public safety and protection	50,824	47,874	47,727	52,384	37,311	37,973	39,454	49,018	37,459	35,254
Public works and transportation	18,387	17,476	46,502	42,822	16,475	20,024	25,397	43,524	64,317	33,105
Culture and recreation	5,006	4,754	4,516	4,148	5,122	5,960	3,801	3,943	4,545	4,355
Social and economic	8,430	12,416	16,204	7,675	11,498	15,268	11,362	13,558	19,604	18,050
Total governmental activities	92,311	92,998	129,738	121,450	85,822	92,605	93,254	122,411	142,175	109,246
Business-type activities:										
Stormwater	26,390	25,806	25,353	24,676	24,824	25,078	33,057	20,657	28,824	20,394
One Technology Center	9,183	9,176	10,253	9,401	8,560	6,637	5,787	2,478	-	-
Arena & Convention	16,514	13,993	12,659	12,012	12,856	19,871	35,487	113,526	-	-
Tulsa Stadium Trust	276	334	302	554	918	16,286	-	-	-	-
Tulsa Golf Courses	2,420	2,839	2,558	2,574	2,439	2,735	2,713	1,683	1,084	1,689
Total business-type activities	54,783	52,148	51,125	49,217	49,597	70,607	77,044	138,344	29,908	22,083
Total primary government	\$ 147,094	\$ 145,146	\$ 180,863	\$ 170,667	\$ 135,419	\$ 163,212	\$ 170,298	\$ 260,755	\$ 172,083	\$ 131,329

Note: With the adoption of GASB No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity, Omnibus*, in the year ending June 30 2010, the Tulsa Stadium Trust is reported as a blended component unit. Prior to 2010, the Tulsa Stadium Trust was reported as a discretely presented component unit of the City.

CITY OF TULSA
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Last Ten Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
General Fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 745	\$ 606	\$ 1,055	\$ 7,730	\$ 8,876	\$ 13,273	\$ 9,668	\$ 8,831
Restricted	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	47,045	41,647	37,759	43,778	38,665
Assigned	8,047	6,889	13,504	20,989	13,807	\$ 54,775	\$ 50,523	\$ 51,032	\$ 53,446	\$ 47,496
Unassigned	54,830	50,264	41,528	49,540	52,255					
	<u>\$ 65,488</u>	<u>\$ 59,764</u>	<u>\$ 57,777</u>	<u>\$ 71,135</u>	<u>\$ 67,117</u>					
Other Governmental Funds:										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	229,880	224,633	221,997	229,496	206,626
Restricted	441,787	403,806	383,576	388,231	325,181					
Committed	3,094	1,698	1,761	1,095	1,135					
Assigned	-	-	718	718	3,977	15,572	9,552	9,412	12,842	10,294
Unassigned	(321)	(456)	(512)	(145)	(261)	12,412	4,014	3,948	3,439	2,733
	<u>\$ 444,560</u>	<u>\$ 405,048</u>	<u>\$ 385,543</u>	<u>\$ 389,899</u>	<u>\$ 330,032</u>	<u>\$ 259,830</u>	<u>\$ 239,891</u>	<u>\$ 236,452</u>	<u>\$ 246,609</u>	<u>\$ 220,011</u>
General Fund:										
Reserved										
Unreserved										
Special revenue funds										
Debt service funds										
Capital projects funds										

Note: GASB Statement No. 54 changed the reporting of fund balances by establishing fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The City adopted GASB Statement No. 54 for the year ending June 30, 2011. Accordingly, information for prior years is unavailable.

CITY OF TULSA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Last Ten Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Revenues										
Sales tax	\$ 231,997	\$ 231,108	\$ 227,905	\$ 223,988	\$ 199,384	\$ 193,505	\$ 207,289	\$ 210,633	\$ 201,716	\$ 192,261
Property tax	63,229	57,478	56,096	54,124	44,690	34,457	33,287	30,838	22,213	19,047
Franchise tax	24,039	24,053	22,588	21,857	27,225	26,144	25,871	23,211	26,322	22,501
Use tax	24,104	24,776	22,393	21,522	17,927	15,622	18,422	18,501	18,346	16,480
Hotel/motel tax	7,552	7,050	6,676	6,120	5,683	5,821	6,327	6,819	6,134	5,508
Special assessment tax	3,412	3,595	3,344	3,164	3,169	3,275	855	910	869	795
Charges for services	30,927	30,412	45,450	45,553	35,918	40,385	42,353	39,554	35,123	33,723
Intergovernmental revenues	43,425	47,794	53,891	39,598	42,261	51,776	50,761	71,134	98,539	65,972
Fines and forfeitures	8,923	9,565	10,567	11,718	10,875	8,257	8,763	12,001	10,350	8,957
Investment income	5,423	7,002	363	5,222	6,140	8,663	12,913	18,911	15,279	6,638
Licenses, permits and fees	8,421	7,801	7,137	6,832	5,922	5,175	6,191	6,745	5,823	5,979
Program income from grants	1,397	1,146	1,962	1,763	440	530	793	1,606	3,228	2,421
Payments from component units	13,506	13,566	701	668	57	13	1,808	2,008	181	229
Miscellaneous	2,659	2,253	9,778	3,033	2,492	2,794	3,787	5,935	2,664	2,080
Total revenues	469,014	467,559	488,851	445,162	402,183	396,417	419,420	448,806	446,787	382,591
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government	36,773	37,857	43,389	27,443	21,638	20,819	20,826	19,781	17,376	16,988
Public safety and protection	194,430	190,069	186,552	187,513	171,552	174,401	188,475	183,595	174,293	169,218
Public works and transportation	24,186	24,983	25,857	29,039	31,557	31,412	32,174	35,064	30,072	26,855
Culture and recreation	20,867	21,584	21,112	14,948	14,385	15,362	19,473	22,753	25,385	23,631
Social and economic development	28,673	28,319	32,986	31,066	20,215	28,991	25,611	26,897	25,259	21,465
Payments to component units	11,123	9,719	11,111	9,562	10,354	16,535	23,480	21,970	31,899	9,675
Capital outlay	104,128	111,597	114,238	96,057	79,680	105,904	102,681	122,328	142,399	93,566
Debt service:										
Principal	52,832	41,953	38,347	31,173	24,581	18,860	17,354	20,481	17,392	16,114
Interest	17,516	16,727	16,150	17,335	15,887	14,433	12,251	10,172	7,436	7,436
Total expenditures	490,528	482,808	489,742	444,136	389,849	426,717	442,325	473,041	471,511	384,948
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(21,514)	(15,649)	(20,891)	1,026	12,334	(30,300)	(22,905)	(24,235)	(24,724)	(2,357)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	4,495	1,706	3,657	2,570	3,941	25,758	12,761	13,590	20,083	17,262
Transfers out	(11,454)	(17,349)	(22,047)	(17,887)	(16,565)	(47,650)	(35,395)	(37,777)	(29,163)	(21,177)
Sale of capital assets	905	1,468	1,173	664	1,691	821	-	-	-	-
Bond issuance	70,000	50,000	45,000	44,927	70,000	70,000	48,453	35,851	65,934	(6,211)
Refunding bond issuance	57,073	-	23,746	-	21,546	23,558	-	-	-	30,183
Premium on bond issuance	2,804	1,316	7,341	647	11,143	12,017	16	-	418	-
Payment to bond escrow agent	(57,073)	-	(23,746)	-	(21,546)	(30,013)	-	-	-	229
Total other financing sources (uses)	66,750	37,141	35,124	30,921	70,210	54,491	25,835	11,664	57,272	20,286
Net changes in fund balances	45,236	21,492	14,233	31,947	82,544	24,191	2,930	(12,571)	32,548	17,929
Fund balance, beginning	464,812	443,320	429,087	429,087	314,605	290,414	287,484	300,055	268,132	250,203
Cumulative effect of change in acctg. principle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(625)	-
Fund balance, ending	\$ 510,048	\$ 464,812	\$ 443,320	\$ 461,034	\$ 397,149	\$ 314,605	\$ 290,414	\$ 287,484	\$ 300,055	\$ 268,132
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	18.05%	15.04%	14.45%	13.92%	12.86%	9.59%	8.72%	8.74%	7.54%	8.08%

CITY OF TULSA
GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE

Last Ten Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Sales Tax	Property Tax	Franchise Tax	Use Tax	Hotel/Motel Tax	Total
2015	\$ 231,997	\$ 63,229	\$ 24,039	\$ 24,104	\$ 7,552	\$ 350,921
2014	231,108	57,478	24,053	24,776	7,050	344,465
2013	227,905	56,096	22,588	22,393	6,676	335,658
2012	223,988	54,124	21,857	21,522	6,120	327,611
2011	199,384	44,690	27,225	17,927	5,683	294,909
2010	193,505	34,457	26,144	15,622	5,821	275,549
2009	207,289	33,287	25,871	18,422	6,327	291,196
2008	208,435	33,287	23,999	18,348	6,807	290,876
2007	201,716	26,322	22,213	18,346	6,134	274,731
2006	192,261	19,047	22,501	16,480	5,508	255,797

CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL SALES TAX REMITTERS
(amounts expressed in thousands)
June 30, 2015

2015

2006

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	\$35,538	\$1,142,307	15.80%	53	General Merchandise Stores	\$32,397	\$1,079,900	16.02%
58	Eating and Drinking Places	29,878	960,266	13.28%	58	Eating and Drinking Places	22,876	762,533	11.31%
59	Miscellaneous Retail	24,197	777,838	10.76%	59	Miscellaneous Retail	22,149	738,300	10.95%
49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17,688	568,510	7.86%	49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17,211	573,700	8.51%
54	Food Stores	17,453	561,203	7.76%	54	Food Stores	16,516	550,533	8.17%
57	Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	17,165	551,704	7.63%	57	Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	13,570	452,333	6.71%
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14,972	481,053	6.65%	52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	12,443	414,767	6.15%
50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	13,879	446,115	6.17%	50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	12,432	414,400	6.15%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	11,238	361,274	5.00%	56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	9,398	313,267	4.65%
48	Communication	9,735	312,944	4.33%	48	Communication	9,216	307,200	4.56%
		<u>\$191,743</u>	<u>\$6,163,214</u>	<u>85.23%</u>			<u>\$168,208</u>	<u>\$5,606,933</u>	<u>83.18%</u>

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

CITY OF TULSA
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING SALES TAX RATES
Last Ten Years

Year	City of Tulsa	Tulsa County	State of Oklahoma
2015	3.100%	0.917%	4.500%
2014	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%
2013	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%
2012	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%
2011	3.167%	0.850%	4.500%
2010	3.000%	1.017%	4.500%
2009	3.000%	1.017%	4.500%
2008	3.000%	1.017%	4.500%
2007	3.000%	1.017%	4.500%
2006	3.000%	1.017%	4.500%

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

CITY OF TULSA
ASSESSED AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
Last Ten Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Real Property			Personal Property			Public Service Property			TOTAL		
	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
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
2014	23,899,110	2,629,165	20.24	3,793,290	379,329	20.24	491,001	156,040	20.24	28,183,401	3,164,534	20.24
2013	23,572,306	2,593,213	20.16	3,673,950	367,395	20.16	622,631	197,872	20.16	27,868,887	3,158,480	20.16
2012	23,257,483	2,558,579	20.01	3,612,420	361,242	20.01	615,592	195,635	20.01	27,485,495	3,115,456	20.01
2011	22,980,865	2,528,148	16.98	3,836,900	383,690	16.98	687,020	218,335	16.98	27,504,785	3,130,173	16.98
2010	22,455,554	2,470,358	14.15	3,991,610	399,161	14.15	658,738	209,347	14.15	27,105,902	3,078,866	14.15
2009	21,699,539	2,387,188	14.08	3,857,010	385,701	14.08	585,925	186,207	14.08	26,142,474	2,959,096	14.08
2008	20,631,446	2,269,686	13.48	3,617,470	361,747	13.48	608,046	193,237	13.48	24,856,962	2,824,670	13.48
2007	19,558,898	2,151,694	12.67	3,504,620	350,462	12.67	679,072	215,809	12.67	23,742,590	2,717,965	12.67
2006	18,733,445	2,060,885	9.97	3,149,020	314,902	9.97	700,230	222,533	9.97	22,582,695	2,598,320	9.97

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

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

Year	Direct		Overlapping					Total
	General Fund	Sinking Fund	Schools	County	County Library	County Health	Total	
2015	\$ -	\$ 21.46	\$ 93.53	\$ 10.33	\$ 5.32	\$ 2.58	\$ 111.76	\$ 133.22
2014	-	20.24	89.45	10.33	5.32	2.58	107.68	127.92
2013	-	20.16	89.19	10.34	5.32	2.58	107.43	127.59
2012	-	20.01	89.33	10.34	5.32	2.58	107.57	127.58
2011	-	16.98	88.44	10.31	5.32	2.58	106.65	123.63
2010	-	14.15	89.49	10.31	5.32	2.58	107.70	121.85
2009	-	14.08	88.31	10.31	5.32	2.58	106.52	120.60
2008	-	13.48	88.31	10.31	5.32	2.58	106.52	120.00
2007	-	12.67	87.47	10.31	5.32	2.58	105.68	118.35
2006	-	9.97	89.16	10.69	5.32	2.58	107.75	117.72

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

CITY OF TULSA
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Last Ten 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
2015	\$ 69,329	\$ 66,943	96.6%	\$ 11,747	16.9%	\$ 1,845	\$ 68,788	99.2%
2014	64,050	62,019	96.8%	11,206	17.5%	1,659	63,678	99.4%
2013	63,687	61,641	96.8%	10,834	17.0%	1,546	63,187	99.2%
2012	62,334	60,219	96.6%	10,334	16.6%	1,736	61,955	99.4%
2011	53,163	50,945	95.8%	9,955	18.7%	1,323	52,268	98.3%
2010	43,557	41,887	96.2%	9,060	20.8%	1,079	42,966	98.6%
2009	41,663	40,014	96.0%	8,469	20.3%	877	40,891	98.1%
2008	38,098	36,305	95.3%	7,697	20.2%	1,766	38,071	99.9%
2007	34,420	33,018	95.9%	7,387	21.5%	275	33,293	96.7%
2006	25,893	24,799	95.8%	6,260	24.2%	760	25,559	98.7%

CITY OF TULSA
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
Last Ten Years
(amounts expressed in thousands, except per capita)

Year	Governmental Activities Debt				Business Type Activities		Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds, Net	Internal Service Funds		Total Governmental Activities	Debt				
		Revenue Bonds, Net	Notes Payable		Revenue Bonds, Net				
2015	\$ 468,293	\$ 7,381	\$ -	\$ 475,674	\$ 98,807	\$ 574,481	2.80%	\$ 1,439	
2014	447,465	8,856	-	456,321	103,316	559,637	2.84%	1,407	
2013	439,032	10,335	-	449,367	107,390	556,757	3.08%	1,429	
2012	426,659	11,821	407	438,887	104,324	543,211	3.07%	1,375	
2011	407,858	14,255	796	422,909	106,402	529,311	3.21%	1,314	
2010	351,105	27,911	1,165	380,181	90,354	470,535	3.10%	1,221	
2009	291,245	41,030	1,519	333,794	92,558	426,352	3.26%	1,139	
2008	255,817	53,270	1,862	310,949	95,081	406,030	2.40%	1,052	
2007	234,224	75,225	2,189	311,638	2,425	314,063	2.19%	803	
2006	180,908	92,284	2,500	275,692	2,780	278,472	2.22%	757	

Notes:

1. Outstanding debt balances are reported net of related discounts and premiums.
2. These amounts agree to the respective category of Note 11, Long-Term Liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported on the financial statements include the debt reported above along with liabilities for compensated absences, pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities, arbitrage, claims and judgments, therefore the total primary government debt included above will not tie directly to the financial statements.
3. Population and personal income data can be found on Schedule of Demographics and Economic Statistics.

CITY OF TULSA
RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO
ASSESSED VALUES AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
LAST TEN YEARS

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Population	Net Assessed Property Value	Net General Bonded Debt			Ratio of Net Bonded Debt To Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita (In dollars)
			General Bonded Debt ⁽¹⁾	Accumulated Resources ⁽²⁾	Net		
2015	399,246	\$ 3,230,606	\$ 468,293	\$ 34,340	\$ 433,953	13.43%	\$ 1,087
2014	397,737	3,164,534	447,465	39,010	408,455	12.91%	1,027
2013	397,139	3,158,480	439,032	31,015	408,017	12.92%	1,027
2012	393,987	3,115,456	426,659	28,505	398,154	12.78%	1,011
2011	392,000	3,130,173	407,858	18,635	389,223	12.43%	993
2010	390,000	3,078,866	351,105	8,120	342,985	11.14%	879
2009	387,000	2,959,096	291,245	11,900	279,345	9.44%	722
2008	386,000	2,824,690	255,817	7,860	247,957	8.78%	642
2007	384,000	2,717,965	234,224	9,160	225,064	8.28%	586
2006	382,000	2,598,320	180,908	7,920	172,988	6.66%	453

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Represents general obligation bonded debt reported by the governmental activities, net of related premiums or discounts.

⁽²⁾ Accumulated resources restricted for the repayment of outstanding debt principal.

Source of Net Assessed Value: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

CITY OF TULSA
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT
June 30, 2015
(amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable to City of Tulsa ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Estimated Share Applicable to City of Tulsa</u>
Debt repaid with property taxes:			
Independent School District:			
No. 1 TPS	\$ 173,840	92.6%	\$ 161,034
No. 3 BA	73,533	10.2%	7,495
No. 4 Bixby	29,460	9.8%	2,874
No. 5 Jenks	70,767	73.7%	52,178
No. 9 Union	67,960	75.9%	51,615
No. 11 Owasso	38,395	0.1%	41
			<u>275,237</u>
City direct debt	\$ 433,953	100.0%	433,953
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u>\$ 709,190</u>

Notes: (1) Net general bonded debt.
(2) Ratio of assessed valuation of property within the overlapping unit to assessed valuation of property within the City of Tulsa.

Sources: Tulsa County Assessor's Office

CITY OF TULSA
COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
Last Ten Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Debt limit ¹⁻²	\$ 323,061	\$ 316,453	\$ 315,848	\$ 311,546	\$ 313,017	\$ 307,877	\$ 295,910	\$ 282,469	\$ 271,797	\$ 259,832
Total net debt subject to limit ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	\$ 323,061	\$ 316,453	\$ 311,546	\$ 311,546	\$ 313,017	\$ 307,877	\$ 295,910	\$ 282,469	\$ 271,797	\$ 259,832
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%

Sources:

- 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
 LAST EIGHT YEARS
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue ^a	Direct Expenses ^b	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2015	\$ 9,853	\$ 6,066	\$ 3,787	\$ 1,340	\$ 3,356	\$ 4,696	0.81
2014	12,065	5,244	6,821	1,280	3,372	4,652	1.47
2013	10,930	5,978	4,952	-	3,645	3,645	1.36
2012	9,466	4,999	4,467	-	3,734	3,734	1.20
2011	9,820	4,354	5,466	-	3,734	3,734	1.46
2010	8,678	4,226	4,452	-	3,734	3,734	1.19
2009	7,005	5,147	1,858	600	3,747	4,347	0.43
2008	7,602	2,589	5,013	-	1,597	1,597	3.14

Note: The bonds were issued in 2008 and repayment is the responsibility of TPFA's One Technology Center fund.

a- Gross revenues includes lease revenues derived from the operation of the OTC facility along with other revenues of the fund including investment income, transfers and gains on capital asset disposition.

b- Direct expenses include all expenses of the OTC fund except for depreciation and interest expense.

CITY OF TULSA
PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
ARENA AND CONVENTION - 2008 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
LAST SEVEN YEARS
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue ^a	Debt Service Requirements		Coverage
		Principal	Interest	
2015	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,000	\$ 713	1.21
2014	2,080	915	769	1.24
2013	2,090	835	820	1.26
2012	2,090	725	852	1.33
2011	2,140	680	881	1.37
2010	2,276	640	905	1.47
2009	1,563	450	867	1.19
			\$ 1,713	
			1,684	
			1,655	
			1,577	
			1,561	
			1,545	
			1,317	

Note: The bonds were issued in 2009 and repayment is the responsibility of the TPFA's Arena and Convention fund.

a- Gross revenue includes revenues derived from the Arena sponsorship and naming.

CITY OF TULSA
 PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
 TULSA STADIUM TRUST - IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT BONDS
 LAST SIX YEARS
 (amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue ^a	Direct Expenses ^b	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service			Debt Service Requirements		Coverage
			Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total		
2015	\$ 2,491	\$ 516	\$ 1,975	\$ 560	\$ 1,028	\$ 1,588	1.24	
2014	2,689	919	1,770	383	1,946	2,329	0.76	
2013	2,439	404	2,035	360	1,253	1,613	1.26	
2012	2,663	427	2,236	339	1,217	1,556	1.44	
2011	3,042	678	2,364	5,319	1,174	6,493	0.36	
2010	18,303	733	17,570	289	141	430	40.86	

Note: Bonds were issued in 2010 and refunded in 2013. Repayment of debt is the responsibility of the Tulsa Stadium Trust.

a- 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.

b- Direct expenses include all expenses of the Tulsa Stadium Trust except for depreciation and interest expense.

CITY OF TULSA
PLEDGED-REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
TPFA - 2012 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
LAST THREE YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Gross Revenue ^a	Direct Expenses ^b	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service		Debt Service Requirements		Coverage
			Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	
2015	\$ 26,492	\$ 22,906	\$ 3,586	\$ 1,320	\$ 305	\$ 1,625	2.21
2014	26,720	22,051	4,669	1,305	345	1,650	2.83
2013	23,792	23,735	57	1,295	372	1,667	0.03

Note: Bonds were issued in 2013 and repayment is the responsibility of TPFA's Financing fund and TARE.

a- Gross revenue includes revenue derived from the operation of TARE along with other revenues of the TPFA Capital Improvements fund including investment income and gains on capital asset disposition.

b- Direct expenses include all expenses of TARE except for depreciation and interest expense.

CITY OF TULSA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Last Ten Years

Year	Population	MSA Current Personal Income (in millions)	MSA Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	Percent of High School Graduates	Unemployment Rate
2015	399,246	\$ 49,814	\$51,303	34.8	86.7%	4.8%
2014	397,737	47,880	49,631	34.8	86.7%	5.3%
2013	397,139	44,796	46,355	34.5	86.7%	5.7%
2012	393,987	42,741	44,755	34.6	86.7%	6.2%
2011	392,000	39,996	42,236	34.7	86.7%	7.1%
2010	390,000	37,162	39,529	34.8	86.8%	7.8%
2009	387,000	35,396	38,067	34.8	86.5%	5.3%
2008	386,000	40,198	43,859	36.9	86.2%	3.6%
2007	384,000	35,773	39,466	36.6	86.0%	4.1%
2006	382,000	34,393	38,470	36.4	85.7%	4.1%

Sources:

- Population: 2000 & 2010 Census
- Forecast (2015): Extrapolation using 14 year Experian series, and 2015 Growth Projection
- Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis June 2012
- Forecast (2014/2015): OSU Center for Applied Economic Research, Tulsa Regional Chamber
- Per Capita Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2011
- Forecast (2014/2015): OSU CAER, Tulsa Regional Chamber
- Median Age: 2000 & 2010 Census
- Forecast (2015): Extrapolation using 14 year Experian series, and 2015 Growth Projection
- Percent of High School Graduates: Tulsa Metro Chamber - as reported by Experian
- Forecast (2015): Extrapolation using 10 year Experian series, and 2015 Growth Projection
- Unemployment Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics (12 month moving average closing June 30, 2015)

**CITY OF TULSA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Employer	2015			2006		
	Employees*	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment	Employees*	Rank	Percentage of Total MSA Employment
Saint Francis Healthcare System	10,000	1	2.25%	4,500	3	1.03%
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	7,500	2	1.69%	-	-	NA**
Tulsa Public Schools	7,500	3	1.69%	6,500	2	1.49%
St. John Health System	7,500	4	1.69%	4,500	5	1.03%
American Airlines	7,500	5	1.69%	8,000	1	1.84%
Hillcrest Healthcare System	5,000	6	1.12%	2,000	10	0.46%
City of Tulsa	3,500	7	0.79%	4,500	4	1.03%
QuikTrip	3,500	8	0.79%	-	-	NA**
Spirit AeroSystems	3,500	9	0.79%	-	-	NA**
Tulsa Community College	3,500	10	0.79%	2,000	8	0.46%
Bank of Oklahoma				3,000	7	0.69%
Tulsa County				2,000	9	0.46%
ONEOK				3,000	6	0.69%
	<u>59,000</u>		<u>13.27%</u>	<u>40,000</u>		<u>9.18%</u>

Data Notes:

Source: Tulsa Metro Chamber and Oklahoma State Department of Commerce
 Chamber Sources: Direct Contact with Companies, D&B Million Dollar Database: Global Reach,
 ReferenceUSA & Tulsa World articles

Employer headcount survey includes regular full-time and part-time employees.
 Total employment for all locations of the company in the Tulsa MSA area.

**Employee counts are not exact; but rather categorized in increments of 500. The value shown for each employer is the peak value of each increment.

CITY OF TULSA
Number of City Employees
Last Ten Years

Departments	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Public Safety and Protection:										
Police	971	997	881	879	874	888	897	898	892	936
911 Public Safety Communications	-	-	97	97	97	108	109	109	109	114
Municipal Courts	41	46	51	51	50	53	58	58	58	63
Fire	694	696	696	699	698	708	714	714	713	721
	<u>1,706</u>	<u>1,739</u>	<u>1,725</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>1,719</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,779</u>	<u>1,772</u>	<u>1,834</u>
Cultural Development and Recreation:										
Park & Recreation	176	195	196	110	180	270	273	274	274	384
Tulsa Performing Arts Center	30	30	30	29	30	36	37	38	38	35
	<u>206</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>419</u>
Social and Economic Development:										
Mayor's Office of Economic Development	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Economic Development	88	115	112	121	118	91	93	93	84	-
Working in Neighborhoods	67	75	77	75	72	87	91	86	83	-
	<u>164</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>-</u>
Public Works and Transportation:										
Engineering Services	146	162	161	153	155	-	-	-	-	-
Streets and Stormwater	357	375	374	434	437	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	648	646	642	657	653	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	1,441	1,453	1,445	1,426	1,608
Airports	-	157	157	157	157	158	172	171	169	174
	<u>1,151</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,334</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>1,402</u>	<u>1,599</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,616</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>1,782</u>
General Government and Support:										
Finance	157	170	171	158	153	89	84	84	78	76
Information Technology	119	143	146	149	249	270	278	277	273	193
Asset Management	111	79	79	79	79	79	83	83	83	83
All Other	176	157	181	177	73	83	96	107	139	107
	<u>563</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>459</u>
	<u>3,790</u>	<u>4,075</u>	<u>4,051</u>	<u>4,025</u>	<u>4,075</u>	<u>4,361</u>	<u>4,438</u>	<u>4,437</u>	<u>4,419</u>	<u>4,494</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
Last Five Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<u>Public Safety & Protection</u>					
Municipal Court					
1 . Percent of adult offenders who successfully complete probation order.	73%	70%	70%	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Percent of juvenile offenders who successfully complete probation order.	73%	70%	70%	New Measure	New Measure
3 . Percent of reduction of outstanding active warrants	5%	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
Police					
1 . Percent reduction in Part One crimes over previous year.	5% decrease	5% decrease	3% decrease	6.75% decrease	5% increase
2 . Percent reduction in fatality/high injury collisions over previous year.	0% decrease	0% decrease	3% decrease	15.4% decrease	8% decrease
3 . Percent reduction in number of backlogged forensic cases over previous year.	37% decrease	37% decrease	10% decrease	9% decrease	43% increase
4 . Percent increase of calls responded to in three minutes or less.	6% increase	6% increase	5% increase	3.37% decrease	6% increase
5 . Percent of PSAP calls answered within 10 seconds.	85%	85%	90%	88%	-
6 . Percent of emergency calls answered within 20 seconds.	89%	89%	95%	92%	-
Fire					
1 . Percent of arrival on scene from receipt of call within six minutes	90%	90%	90%	87%	89%
2 . Percent of reduction of firefighter injuries from previous year.	5%	5%	5%	11%	9% increase
<u>Culture and Recreation</u>					
Parks					
1 . Number of Master Plan Citizen Advisory newsletters created per year.	-	4	4	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Percent of National Accreditation Standards achieved by June 30, 2015.	-	117	128	New Measure	New Measure
3 . Number of specialized wellness programs with a minimum of 15 participants implemented per year.	-	90	85	New Measure	New Measure
Gilcrease Museum					
1 . Number of school-aged children receiving services per year.	20,981	17,000	25,000	17,695	25,000
2 . Number of visitors attracted annually.	53,308	80,000	100,000	113,561	85,700
Performing Arts Center					
1 . Number of performances per year.	510	530	500	524	554
2 . Dollar amount of gross ticket sales.	\$7 million	\$7 million	\$7 million	\$10.8 million	\$7 million
BOK Arena and Convention Center					
1 . Number of paid attendance to event centers per year.	1,012,602	846,176	550,000	894,092	849,052
2 . Gross ticket sales per year	\$23,681,203	\$18,967,548	\$15,000,000	\$19,601,157	\$16,101,011
3 . Number of attended events scheduled and serviced annually.	539	465	476	508	589

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Five Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Continued					
<u>Social & Economic Development</u>					
Mayor's Office of Economic Development					
1 . Percent increase in future hotel room nights.	8%	7%	5%	6.5%	New Measure
Working In Neighborhoods					
1 . Average number of housing rehabilitations per month.	23	23	23	20	20
2 . Average number of housing demolitions per month.	32	32	32	23	21
3 . Number of neighborhoods that have undergone a mapping process per year.	3	3	4	4	8
4 . Number of neighborhoods clean-up initiative per year.	13	13	18	12	New Measure
5 . Average number of voluntary compliance of code violations per month.	1100	1100	1100	882	1258
6 . Percent reduction of animals euthanized at Tulsa Animal Welfare (TAW).	12% reduction	12% reduction	12% reduction	18.6% reduction	New Measure
7 . Percent increase of live exits of animals from TAW.	12% increase	12% increase	12% increase	1.6% increase	-
8 . Percent reduction of animal intake at TAW.	5% reduction	5% reduction	New Measure	8.6% reduction	-
Planning and Economic Development					
1 . Number of small area plans created or updated by 6/30/16.	2	5	3	0	New Measure
2 . Average number of working days for plans review.	9	10	10	10	7
3 . Average number of calendar days to issue permits for commercial projects under \$1 million.	40	30	30	30	34
4 . Number of Historic Preservation Section 106 applications processed annually.	260	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
5 . Number of permits granted for Historic Preservation work under Certificate of Appropriateness processed annually.	60	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Five Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Continued					
Public Works & Transportation					
Engineering Services					
1 . Percent of capital projects designed, right-of-way easements acquired and utilities relocated within scheduled time frames.	82%	82%	80%	62%	83%
2 . Percent of capital projects constructed within scheduled time frames.	97%	97%	90%	93%	96%
3 . Percent of capital projects completed within appropriated budgets.	100%	100%	95%	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.	3.3%	0.3%	7.0%	2.4%	2.0%
5 . Percent of bid advertisements posted and updated in all locations.	95%	95%	95%	96%	98%
Streets and Stormwater					
1 . Average number of hours it takes to respond to emergency street repair requests.	35 minutes	15 minutes	1	New Measure	New Measure
2 . Percent of compliance with City grass height ordinance.	100%	100%	100%	New Measure	New Measure
3 . Percent reduction in travel time in modified and updated traffic signal areas.	20%	20%	10%	New Measure	New Measure
4 . Average number of hours it takes to respond to stormwater emergencies.	32 minutes	28 minutes	1	New Measure	New Measure
5 . Percent of verified missed collections of refuse and recycling services.	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	New Measure	New Measure
Water and Sewer					
1 . Percent of customer service demand for treated water.	100%	100%	98%	100%	New Measure
2 . Average number of instances of noncompliance with Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System for all wastewater treatment plants per quarter.	-	0.75	5	1.25	New Measure
3 . Average number hours for water off per customer during emergency repairs.	5.11	5.11	5	4.91	New Measure
4 . Percent of on-site responses to sanitary sewer stoppage and overflow calls within two hours.	99.2%	99.2%	95%	99.7%	New Measure
Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority					
1 . Number of fixed route complaints per 10k boardings	3.3	3.3	4	2.7	4
2 . Number of lift program complaints per 10k boardings.	18.9	18.9	23	21.8	23
3 . Number of fixed route passengers per hour.	18.3	18.3	17	17.6	15
4 . Number of lift program passengers per hour.	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2

Continued

CITY OF TULSA
Selected Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Five Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Continued					
General Government					
Elected Officials					
1 . Percent of acceptance rate for recommendations.	90%	90%	90%	90%	100%
2 . Percent of implementation rate for recommendations.	88%	88%	90%	88%	86%
3 . Quality ranking on a 1-4 scale.	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	New Measure
Human Rights Department					
1 . Percent of discrimination complaints with recommended resolutions within 60 days.	100%	100%	100%	100%	New Measure
2 . Percent of contracted City of Tulsa projects that meet utilization goals.	-	75%	75%	50%	New Measure
3 . Percent of HUD grants sub-recipients who have received training and/or assistance per year.	0%	75%	80%	40%	New Measure
Legal Department					
1 . Percent of reviews for prosecutions completed within two working days.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 . Percent of contracts completed within ten business days.	90%	90%	90%	98%	91%
Human Resources Department					
1 . Percent of internal non-sworn vacancies filled within 45 days of closing date.	97%	95%	80%	95%	94%
2 . Percent of external non-sworn vacancies filled within 45 days of closing date.	77%	92%	80%	92%	89%
3 . Percent of reported injury claims closed within 90 days of submission.	76%	76%	65%	76%	74%
Finance Department					
1 . Basis points over the treasury bill rate.	90	110	25	108	115
2 . City's Standard and Poor bond rating.	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
3 . City's Moody's Investor Service bond rating.	Aa ¹				
4 . Average percent of General Fund emergency operating reserve.	111.3%	75.0%	6.3%	89.0%	6.0%
5 . Collection rate percent of revenue billed for Utilities Services.	99.4%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.9%
Information Technology					
1 . Annual and quarterly customer service rating (1-5).	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.9
2 . Percent of IT service tickets open past 30 days.	1%	2%	1%	2%	New Measure
3 . First contact resolution rate.	50%	47%	35%	43%	41%
Customer Care					
1 . Percent of calls answered within 45 seconds.	70%	70%	85%	48%	New Measure
2 . Average call abandonment percentage.	11%	11%	<8%	18%	New Measure
3 . Customer service quality score percent for recorded and monitored calls.	94%	94%	90%	N/A	New Measure
Communications Department					
1 . Number of media trainings performed for field supervisors per year.	3	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure
Equipment Management Department					
1 . Percent of designated fleet availability.	93%	93%	93%	95%	86%
2 . Percent of parking meters that are operational per year.	90%	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	95%
3 . Percent of direct labor hours dedicated to parking meter enforcement per year.	95%	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure

Note: Data not available is indicated by a "-".

Source: City of Tulsa

CITY OF TULSA
TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY AUTHORITY
WATER AND SEWER RATES
Last Ten Years
 (Residential - Inside City Limits)

Year	Water		Sewer	
	Monthly Base Rate	Rate per 1,000 Gallons	Monthly Base Rate	Rate per 1,000 Gallons
2015	\$ 5.15	\$ 3.40	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.64
2014	4.81	3.18	4.91	5.14
2013	4.50	2.97	4.50	4.71
2012	4.50	2.75	4.50	4.27
2011	4.50	2.53	4.50	3.92
2010	4.20	2.37	4.50	3.56
2009	4.08	2.31	4.08	3.23
2008	4.00	2.17	4.08	3.05
2007	4.00	2.17	4.04	2.87
2006	3.85	1.98	4.04	2.61

APPENDIX OF ABBREVIATIONS

(Occasionally used throughout this report)

City	..City of Tulsa, Oklahoma
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
TIA	..Tulsa Industrial Authority
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
**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT**

LOCATION:
TULSA, OK

YEAR ENDED:
JUNE 30, 2015

FILM | ART & CULTURE | MUSIC

