

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022



Michael E. Lamb, City Controller
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



CITY OF PITTSBURGH
OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER
Controller Michael E. Lamb

Friday, April 28, 2023

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of City Council, and the Citizens of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

I am pleased to present the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)* of the City of Pittsburgh (City) for the year ended December 31, 2022. The City's charter mandates that only a general-purpose financial statement be issued by May 1. This does not include component units; statements mandated under Governmental Account Standards Board (GASB), Statement 34; footnotes; and the statistical section. This year, we are issuing a full ACFR on April 28, 2023, which meets the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) standards and allows the City to get an unmodified opinion from the City's independent auditors.

We believe that the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and fairly presents both the financial position and operational results of the City's various funds. This statement will enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities. Responsibility for both the accuracy of data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation rests with the management of the City. This report contains all the funds of the City.

Maher Duessel Certified Public Accountants have issued an unmodified (i.e., "clean") opinion on the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. This independent auditor's report is located in front of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A).

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

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The City, incorporated in 1816, is located in the southwestern part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania) occupying 55.37 square miles with a population of 302,971 according to the 2020 Census. Although ranked as the 68th most populous City in the country, the City is still considered more densely populated than five of the top ten populous cities due to its population density of 5,469 people per square mile. This is primarily because the City limits have remained virtually unchanged for nearly a century. (1) The City government is comprised of a strong elected mayor, a nine-member Council elected by district, and an elected Controller. The Mayor is the chief executive of the City who appoints the heads of various departments, and the Council has the legislative authority. (2) The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and the Council members are elected to staggered four-year terms in which the even-numbered districts



are elected in one year and the odd-numbered districts are elected two years later. (3) The Controller audits City government-related expenditures and conducts audits of all City departments and authorities. (4) Like the Mayor, the Controller is elected to a four-year term. The City is empowered to levy a variety of taxes including property taxes on real estate, earned income taxes on residents that live within the boundaries of the City, and other usage taxes charged when using certain facilities within the City. In addition, the City levies taxes on employees that work within the City and on businesses that operate within the City. Please see the revenue section in this letter for a more detailed explanation of the taxes collected.

The City provides a full range of services, including police, fire, and emergency medical services; construction and maintenance of City property and infrastructure; sanitation services; and recreation and cultural activities. The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA), Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), Stadium Authority, and Pittsburgh Parking Authority are component units of the City and are shown as such in the financial statements and the footnotes to the ACFR.

The Council is required to adopt a final operating and capital budget for the next year by the last day of the fiscal year, which is December 31. The annual budget is the basis of the City's financial planning and control. The operating budget is prepared on a departmental basis. The department heads may spend within a budget classification (e.g., salaries, supplies, rentals, miscellaneous) as they see fit. However, any transfers between classifications or departments have to be approved by Council. The Mayor's Office also prepares a five-year plan annually.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Financial Information is broken down into two categories: Internal Control and Budget Control, which are explained in further detail below.

Internal Control: Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting information is compiled to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S.). The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budget Control: Budget control is maintained at the line-item level on a departmental basis. Activities of the General Fund, the Special Revenue Fund (Community Development Fund only), and the Capital Projects Fund are controlled by an annual legally appropriated budget. Capital Projects are also controlled on a multiyear basis.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Located at the confluence of the Ohio, Monongahela, and Allegheny Rivers, the City serves as the seat for Allegheny County and is the largest of the County's 130 municipalities. Downtown Pittsburgh is



commonly known as the Golden Triangle and serves as the regional center for Southwestern Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northern West Virginia.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

While the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic began to morph into an endemic as vaccines and boosters became readily available, the virus's economic impact was still felt in 2022. The City itself was buoyed by the support of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), but the regional economy is likely dealing with the permanent changes as a result of the pandemic, including changes to the workforce and population loss.

Despite a regional economy weakened by COVID-19, City finances in 2022 remained stable. With the help of ARPA, the City exceeded budget projections and collected more than \$700 million into the General Fund. Parking tax revenue continues to slowly recover from the pandemic; in 2022, we brought in \$46 million showing notable improvement over our \$28 million lows in 2020 and 2021. The Amusement tax continues to rebound, too, far exceeding budget projections and bringing in \$16.8 million.

The City received its second \$167 million ARPA deposit in June 2022; ARPA support totaled \$335 million (the first half arrived in 2021). A transfer of \$48 million went to the General Fund along with a \$20 million deposit to the Capital Projects Fund. General Fund monies allowed the City to restore many vacant positions originally slated for elimination, maintain current compensation levels to prevent layoffs, and facilitate worker retention incentives, such as reasonable pay increases. Collectively, these funds ensured the continuation of services provided to City residents. Capital projects funded by ARPA in 2022 included upgrades to our green fleet, demolition of City-owned property, and investments into City sidewalks and steps. Monies were also deposited in two new grant sub-funds. The first was \$250,000 to the Lead Safety Fund to mitigate the exposure to lead hazards by City residents, in particular young children, for lead testing and/or remediation. This was the first transfer to this fund out of a total ARPA allocation of \$2 million. In response to Fern Hollow Bridge Collapse, \$1.8 million was transferred to a newly created Bridge Asset Management Fund to focus directly on the safety, integrity, and funding for the maintenance of the City's bridges.

The City signed a \$17 million cooperative agreement (co-op) with the PWSA for Lead Service Line Replacement. A payment of \$2,209,891 went to the PWSA on December 15, 2022. The City's ARPA funds were also directed to the URA. The City signed six co-op agreements with the URA in 2022 totaling \$28 million and advanced funds of \$8.775 million and reimbursed funds of \$1.1 million for projects like Penn Circle Two-Way Conversion, Casa San José Immigration Court Program, "Streeteries" Grants (Restaurant Outdoor Dining Infrastructure), the Jasmine Nyree Center, and OWNPGH Affordable Homeownership Program. An additional contract, signed with the URA in 2022, is for the Downtown Commercial Real Estate Conversion Project, though funds have not yet transferred. While initial allocations of ARPA funds were made in 2021, City Council and the new Mayor reallocated certain funds in 2022.

The new Bridge Asset Management Fund was created in the wake of the Fern Hollow Bridge Collapse on January 28, 2022 in Frick Park. City and County leaders surveying the scene were joined by President Joe



Biden, who was visiting the City the day of the collapse to promote the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Within weeks, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation announced that \$25.3 million in federal funds would be allocated to replacing the Fern Hollow Bridge as a state project. Construction began in the summer of 2022, and the replacement bridge was opened to traffic in late December.

The bridge collapse highlighted the backlog of critical infrastructure repairs faced by the City. A December 2022 report on the condition of the 147 City-owned bridges found that four were in “Very Good” condition, 12 in “Good” condition, 14 in “Satisfactory” condition, 54 in “Fair” condition, and 32 in “Poor Condition.” In response, the City administration announced the creation of a Bridge Asset Management Program to develop a comprehensive plan to meet those needs. While increases in federal funding have allowed the City to focus on repairs for top-priority bridges, closing the backlog completely will require long-term fiscal commitments and close partnerships with state and federal administrators.

As mentioned in this letter last year, the ARPA funds represent a rare fiscal opportunity for the City. The City has until December 31, 2024 to encumber all \$335 million allocated and until the end of 2026 to spend it. Funds must be directed toward COVID-19 response and the public health impacts thereof; premium pay for essential workers; offsetting revenue loss caused by the pandemic; and necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure. While the City’s Office of Management and Budget maintains responsibility for federal compliance with the U.S. Department of Treasury, the City Controller’s Office has and will continue to audit the American Rescue Plan Trust Fund annually until its depletion along with specific projects using money from this account.

Diversifying revenue streams must be a top priority for the City. As mentioned earlier, parking usage is slowly returning, but it has become increasingly evident that the downtown commuter model, which benefitted the City through the parking tax, is unlikely to return to pre-pandemic levels. The City relies too heavily on revenue derived from its residents, including wage, deed transfer, and real estate taxes, and we must pursue different avenues for revenue.

In 2022, the City Controller’s Office released a joint report with the Allegheny County Controller’s Office analyzing revenues lost by local municipalities to tax-exempt properties owned by the region’s largest nonprofits. The report found that the five largest nonprofits own \$4.3 billion in tax-exempt property in the City alone, reducing their cumulative tax bill by nearly 93%. If not exempt, these institutions would owe \$34.5 million in real estate taxes annually.

While the region has undoubtedly benefitted from a nonprofit model centered on these “eds and meds” the growth of these institutions has also taken an increasing share of properties off the tax rolls, putting strain on City finances. As of 2022, around 20% of all property in the City was owned by nonprofits, 63% of which belonged to the five largest nonprofits.

The report recommended that City leaders reprioritize “payment-in-lieu of taxes” (PILOT) agreements with these institutions as compensation for essential public services used by all organizations in the City, like critical infrastructure and emergency services. Doing so would ensure long-term, stable sources of revenue to help the city offset post-pandemic declines in other revenue sources.



Recently available labor data from 2022 on these “eds and meds” demonstrates that these sectors have not yet fully bounced back from the pandemic. Employment was down 13% in nursing and residential care facilities in late 2022 compared to the same time in 2019. Comparatively, hospital employment was down 11% and the healthcare and social assistance sectors were down 7%.

In the broader labor market at the end of 2022, the area’s unemployment rate was at 4%, which is the lowest it has been since 1976 when the state Department of Labor & Industry began to record the statistic. This 4% matched the unemployment rate across the state in the fall, which was also the lowest recorded. While the economy continued to open up, hiring remained very difficult in western Pennsylvania. This followed the 2021 news that our labor market had shrunk to levels not seen in decades. In 2022, the region was 5% behind the national average of pandemic job loss recovery; the national economy reached a recovery rate of 101%, while Pennsylvania continued to lag at 96%. The region did add 24,000 new jobs in 2022, which outpaced seven of the region’s 15 benchmark cities.

The City’s metropolitan region continued to lose population in 2022. While this drop was lower than that in 2021, it was also the second highest on record, accounting for a regional population decline of over 17,500 people. Notably, this population loss would have been even more severe if not for a rebound in international migration into the region; immigration into the region in 2022 was the fifth highest on record, bringing in 3,393 immigrants.

The City ranks low in lists that measure the percentage of foreign-born residents. In growth-heavy Seattle, 20% of residents were born abroad, as compared to 4.1% in the City. This is also concerning when reflecting on the City’s long history of welcoming immigrants as an engine of economic growth: in 1910, more than 25% of the City residents were foreign-born.

Unfortunately, that rebound in migration was heavily outweighed by a combination of outmigration and deaths exceeding births. These demographic changes reflect broader national migration shifts toward the Southeast and West, as well as an aging population, both of which will continue to hinder efforts to accelerate growth in the city. In the present, maintaining a welcoming environment for immigrants and retaining recent graduates will be key to mitigating and reversing Pittsburgh’s ongoing trend of population loss.

Shifts downtown are also indicating that COVID-19-related changes are here to stay. Forty-four new projects have brought nearly 8,400 new residents downtown over the last decade. While we are seeing telework become more and more permanent among many sectors—which is impacting the downtown commuter population in a real way—our downtown residents are increasing year after year. By 2022, the Pittsburgh Downtown Partnership estimates that more than 20,000 people are living downtown and in neighboring areas, with the downtown resident population estimated to have increased 4% since 2021. Nearly 900 new units were added in the Golden Triangle in 2022 and the occupancy rate has increased from 86.1% in spring 2021 to 91.9% in fall 2022.

The City’s real estate market remains stable. While the market has cooled slightly in 2022, the number of homes available for sale in western Pennsylvania remained low, likely due to scarcity of inventory and homeowners who secured low interest rates in the preceding decade. City homes are taking longer to sell



than suburban homes, but according to the West Penn Multi-List, on average, homes in Allegheny County sold for 95% of their original price listing price in 2022. It is worth noting that at the end of 2022, home loan applications were at their lowest level since 1996 as a result of the Federal Reserve's ongoing rate hikes, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association.

In 2022, the City ascended from 30th to 18th place on the rankings of Best Places to Live in America, per the ranking and review company Niche. Factors used in Niche's rankings include affordability, local housing markets, neighborhood diversity, schools, and walkability. Data is compiled from the U.S. Census, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and millions of resident reviews.

The Port Authority of Allegheny County underwent a name change in 2022 and is now known as Pittsburgh Regional Transit (PRT). Ridership is still down considerably from pre-pandemic levels: average weekday bus ridership was down 41% when comparing May 2022 to May 2019. The federal COVID-19 relief funds have allowed the PRT to maintain current routes in the short-term.

New developments in the City for 2022 include the start of construction of the First National Bank (FNB) Financial Center, located on 1.25 acres of existing parking lots near PPG Paints Arena. The nearly 500,000 square feet, 26-story mixed-use tower is slated to be the City's 16th tallest building overall, and the second tallest building constructed in the City in the 21st century. The anchor tenant will be First National Bank Corp, the parent company of First National Bank, who will use this as their corporate headquarters site. The tower is the first piece of a massive 28-acre, \$350 million redevelopment plan known as the Lower Hill Redevelopment. The tower is expected to generate 1,250 construction jobs, 2,000 permanent jobs, and \$40 million in investments in the Middle and Upper Hill District.

Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT) finished 2022 by servicing 8.1 million passengers, up about 28% from the 6.3 million passengers it saw in 2021, but with only 83% of the volume it had from 2019's passenger totals of 9.8 million people. Cargo operations at PIT, which have declined for several months in a row, finished 2022 down 11.9% with 219.7 million pounds being moved across PIT's runways during the year, compared to the 249.4 million pounds PIT moved in 2021.

Despite industry headwinds, airline executives expressed optimism that the travel industry will prove more resilient than in prior crises, due to demand outstripping supply. To that end, PIT had added, resumed, or increased numerous routes, both domestically and internationally, throughout 2022. It welcomed back its direct, non-stop international flights to and from London's Heathrow Airport on British Airways, in addition to seeing Air Canada resume daily flights to Montreal for the summer. PIT also bolstered its West Coast service by providing additional connectivity of Pittsburgh's tech economy, including the restoration of United's daily flights to San Francisco and Alaska Airlines' additional daily flight to Seattle. PIT also increased its ultra low-cost carrier (ULCC) portfolio with the inclusion of Sun Country Airlines' seasonal service to Minneapolis. Sun Country is one of five ULCCs serving the Pittsburgh market along with Allegiant, Breeze, Frontier, and Spirit.

PIT is undergoing a \$1.5 billion modernization and renovation project including a new terminal and multi-modal complex that is slated to open in 2025. As the terminal takes shape, a new milestone was reached in the fall of 2022 with the installation of 100-ton, locally fabricated steel girders. They are part of the



16,000 tons of steel placed to date which are secured by over 182,000 bolts and 9.5 miles of welds. The 32 million pounds of steel were fabricated locally in Ambridge, and 80% of the contracts awarded have been with local Pittsburgh firms. No tax dollars are being used for PIT construction, and it will instead be funded by parking, concessions, and the airlines. A \$20 million grant from the federal bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act was awarded toward phase one of the new terminal project. In December 2022, the Richard King Mellon Foundation announced an \$2 million grant for the new terminal. The funds will go towards building natural landscaping in the four outdoor terraces. The terraced parks will have walking trails and gardens with native species.

Our three rivers are a defining feature to the City. Today, the region's rivers and streams suffer, due in part to the frequent overflows of raw sewage from the region's wastewater system. Expanding pavement and rooftops from new developments, as well as intense rainfall have continued to place strain on this system.

The Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN) and the municipalities it serves have developed plans that will begin to address the problem of sewage overflows. ALCOSAN settled a water pollution lawsuit filed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by signing a legally binding consent decree in 2008 to address sewage pollution in Allegheny County's waterways.

In 2012, ALCOSAN presented a \$2.5 billion plan to construct miles of underground tunnels designed to capture billions of gallons of combined storm and sewer overflows from municipal lines to the ALCOSAN plant. Although comprehensive and potentially the biggest public works project in the history of the region, the public challenged ALCOSAN to make the plan more affordable for ratepayers, yet flexible enough to take advantage of advances in the field of green stormwater and wastewater management. In order to meet those requests, further negotiations were necessary and continued.

In May 2020, ALCOSAN announced that its Modified Consent Decree (with the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and the Allegheny County Health Department) had been approved.

The Modified Consent Decree allows:

1. ALCOSAN to continue forward with its Clean Water Plan, a blueprint for reducing seven billion gallons of overflows from flowing into local rivers and streams,
2. An extended time frame in which ALCOSAN must implement its Clean Water Plan, and
3. ALCOSAN to propose future amendments to the Clean Water Plan, which might include replacing some proposed control technologies with green infrastructure controls.

Despite the challenging state of the economy and increasing inflation in 2022, the City's technology ecosystem showed continued strength and impressive resilience, as 167 unique Pittsburgh tech companies attracted \$1.029 billion of the \$1.05 billion total investments made across 176 deals. This was a significant increase over the \$894 million invested in the City's technology companies in 2021, as venture capital, being the primary component of the year's investment totals, was up 21% from 2021 with a record number of deals in 2022.



A common metric used to measure total investments in the City's tech economy is a three-year trailing average of investment totals, which in the past decade has grown 241%. In addition, the number of investment rounds in 2022 demonstrates that the City's tech economy continues to attract investment in an increasing number of local companies, with 171 such rounds. Investment activity championed such sectors as life sciences and software. For the first time since 2017, the life sciences and software sectors combined to drive more investment activity than in that of local hardware and robotics sectors. Total investment in the life sciences sector has increased by 193% over the past ten years, and the software sector has grown by 621% in the same period. Such significant sector growth across the varying sectors is a positive indicator that even when historically leading sectors such as robotics and hardware experience a tough year, the rest of the City's tech economy can keep up the momentum.

Over the past few years, several new funds at Pittsburgh-based venture capital firms have emerged. These include 412 Venture Fund, Blue Tree Capital Group, Black Tech Nation Ventures, Magaras Venture Partners, RFK Mellon Social Impact Fund, Reinforced Ventures, The Midwest Fund, and The Fund XX. Several of these funds also announced closings in 2022. Two new funds launched in 2022, including a \$50 million fund by Dick Sporting Goods to support sports technology, and a \$5 billion technology fund raised by local billionaire Thomas Tull, of which \$1.3 billion had already closed in November.

Technology hubs attract world-class investors, and, thus, the City's companies continue to draw the attention of leading venture capital firms, including New Enterprise Associate, Sequoiak Tiger Global, Kleiner Perkins, and Index Ventures. Additionally, the corporate arms of Toyota, Ford, BMW, and Samsung have all invested here. The year 2022 saw a significant increase in uncommitted funds at Pittsburgh-based venture firms, with \$127 million, up from \$74 million in 2021, over 300 unique venture capital firms, angel groups, and strategic investors have made investments in the City's companies in the past five years, including a record 74 firms that made their first investment in the region in 2022.

Nationally, 2022 saw fewer exits and IPOs compared to 2021, yet the City featured 27 exits with disclosed values of over \$1.9 billion. This is an increase from the 20 exits in 2021, albeit 2021's disclosed value total was over \$6.5 billion. Since the specific terms of many deals are never disclosed, the total value of exit proceeds is larger than the disclosed value; thus, the volume of 2022's exits is significant considering the economic headwinds experienced nationwide.

Exits typically occur in the form of an outright purchase, merger, or acquisition of a start-up by a larger company. Each successful exit strengthens the regional tech ecosystem by providing capital back to venture capitalists, business angels, and overall investors as a return on their original investment. With each exit, investors realize a positive return and are more likely to invest in the region again. Other investors learn of these successes and thereby consider the City as a more attractive investment destination. In addition, the founders and employees receive windfall gains and may become angel investors or mentors, along with being financially well-positioned to pursue new ventures themselves. The volume of exits, along with the startups, serves as a metric for the growth and vitality of the local investment environment. Thus, increased deal activity creates an ongoing cycle within the entrepreneurial community.

As global firms acquire local startups, it is often the catalyst for larger firms to establish permanent offices in the City. Amazon, Aptiv, Bosch, Facebook, IBM, Microsoft, NetApp, Philips, Smith & Nephew, and Proofpoint are all examples of large tech firms with a significant and growing local presence as a result of



startup acquisitions. This often further attracts satellite offices of global companies, such as Alphabet, Facebook, Bayer, Affirm, and Berkshire Grey.

Nationally, Pittsburgh continues to compete effectively. In 2022, according to Morningstar's PitchBook Financial Database, the Pittsburgh region (i.e., Pittsburgh, New Castle, Weirton, PA-OH-WV) ranked 24th in population, 14th in deals per million residents, and 21st in the total number of funding rounds in the past 10 years. Additionally, the City ranked 23rd among the 40 most populous metropolitan areas in dollars invested per capita in 2022 and 19th in total dollars invested over the past 10 years.

The year 2022 was another record year for non-dilutive funding (i.e., grants), which fund innovation without diluting investors or founders. Local research universities attracted over \$11 billion in research funding in the past decade, with over \$1.5 billion in 2022, up \$120 million from 2021. Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh consistently rank among the top recipients of National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding, with 2022 being a record year for total research budgets at each. In fact, the University of Pittsburgh's total research budget surpassed \$1 billion, while Carnegie Mellon University's research budget totaled \$465 million across the Software Engineering Institute in addition to the Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing Institute. Overall, the City's non-dilutive research budgets have grown steadily, up 47% over the past decade.

Additionally, in 2022 the region was awarded a \$62.7 million federal Build Back Better grant as part of the \$1 billion allocated by President Biden's Build Back Better challenge. The funding will be divided between five regional projects designed to promote the region's robotic and autonomy industries, which are being led by tech leaders including the Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing Institute, Innovation Works, and InnovatePGH.

The City's local research universities experienced a 104% increase in the number of patents issued in the past ten years. Although the number of patents issued in 2022 decreased from the record level achieved in 2021, the number of licenses, options and other agreements created increased by 24% from 2021. Furthermore, the number of new spinout companies has increased 5%, and the number of investment disclosures, which serves as a leading indicator of patent and license activity, increased by 15%. This ramped up activity at the front end of the commercialization pipeline bodes well for entrepreneurial efforts in the coming years.

Accolades from major players regarding the investment potential of Pittsburgh's technology environment display the confidence investors feel, and include the following:

"Agot is proud to call Pittsburgh home, and we have benefited greatly from the deep and diverse local talent pool as well as a supportive community that values innovation and collaboration. We believe Pittsburgh will continue to grow as a tech hub and are excited to be a part of that journey."

Evan DeSantola
Agot CEO



"Pittsburgh has the three main ingredients required for any successful startup: low cost of living, talent pouring out of the higher education systems and a work ethic that is unlike any other city. We moved ERIN from NYC to Pittsburgh in 2019, a change that allowed us to establish and scale our company in a way that couldn't have been done anywhere else."

Mike Stafiej
CEO ERIN

"With our established industries, growing tech footprint and strong academic ecosystem, Pittsburgh is well positioned to rival major tech and innovation hubs, and we'll continue to tap into the rich talent pool to show folks that we're more than just Steel City."

Joe Cardosi
Founder and Chief Executive Officer
Free Market Health

"Bloomfield leveraged years of research and development at Carnegie Mellon University to start a Pittsburgh technology company that now has customers and investors across the globe. CMU's world-leading reputation in artificial intelligence and robotics was a key factor to Bloomfield's success in completing a Series A financing in 2022."

Bob Delach
Bloomfield Robotis CFO

The City continues to see success with the Pittsburgh Promise program, which provides scholarships of up to \$5,000 per year for qualified students for four years to approved and accredited colleges, universities, or trade and technical schools in Pennsylvania. By the end of 2022, Pittsburgh Promise had administered its 15th class of high school graduates, thus totaling more than 11,289 graduates of the Pittsburgh Public Schools who were funded by the Pittsburgh Promise program. Over \$168.1 million in scholarships had been given to facilitate attendance at 146 post-secondary schools. This investment in education strengthens the City's regional workforce as well, with alumni of the program having added value by their employment at over 650 local companies.

The overall outlook for the City remains stable. The City was well-prepared for the COVID-19-induced economic downturn, and we anticipate continued growth. This rebound would not have been possible without the direct support from the federal government via the ARPA. The investment in the City's recovery is considerable, and we are thankful to have been able to fully offset our financial losses over the last two years. While much will be said in the years to come about the impact of the virus, the efforts to mitigate the fiscal downturn have been notable.

REVENUES

Real Estate Tax: Real estate property in the City is assessed by the Allegheny County Board of Property Assessment, Appeals, and Review at a rate of 100% of its fair market value. The rates for 2022 were 8.06 mils for general purposes and 0.50 mils for parks regarding buildings and land, thus resulting in a total of \$8.56 for every \$1,000 of assessed value. The 2022 total taxable assessed valuation for the City is \$21,372,433,000 compared to the 2021 total of \$21,151,734,000.



Tax Payments: Real estate taxes are payable in three installments, but a 2% discount is granted if paid by February 10. If the payment is not made on time, interest is charged at the rate of 10% per annum and is added to the balance of the tax due for the year.

Earned Income Tax: This tax is levied at the rate of 1% on the wages or net profits earned by residents of the City.

Parking Tax: A tax equal to 37.5% of the consideration paid for each parking transaction is levied on the patrons of nonresidential parking places in the City (i.e., \$13.75 parking fee, \$3.75 tax, or 37.5% of the \$10 underlying parking charge).

Amusement Tax: This tax is levied at a rate of 5% on the admission price paid by patrons of all manners and forms of for-profit amusement within the City. Nonprofits are exempt from the amusement tax.

Deed Transfer Tax: A tax of 3% of the consideration paid for real property transfers is levied upon the transfer of an interest in real property situated in the City.

Institution Service Privilege Tax: Certain revenues of nonprofit, non-charitable organizations conducting or operating a service or service institution in the City are taxed on their gross amount.

Local Services Tax: A tax in the amount of \$52 is levied upon each individual whose principal place of employment is located in the City, regardless of residency. If an employee's income is less than \$12,000, that employee is exempt from paying the tax.

Payroll Preparation Tax: This tax is imposed on all for-profit employers at a rate of 0.55% of the total wages of all employees who work in the City. This tax is paid quarterly based on the payroll of the previous quarter. The installments are due February 28, May 31, August 31, and November 30.

Facility Usage Fee: A tax of 3% is imposed on wages earned by nonresident athletes and performers that work at certain facilities that have been subsidized with public money.

AWARDS

The GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR that conforms to program standards. Such an ACFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last thirty consecutive years (fiscal years ended 1992 – 2021). We believe that our



current ACFR continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report could not be possible without the concerted effort of the entire staff of the Controller's Office. The continued efforts of the Accounting Department are gratefully appreciated. I would like to thank the employees of the various departments and Authorities of the City for their assistance in providing the Controller's staff and the independent auditors with the necessary information to complete this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Lamb".

Michael E. Lamb
City Controller



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania**

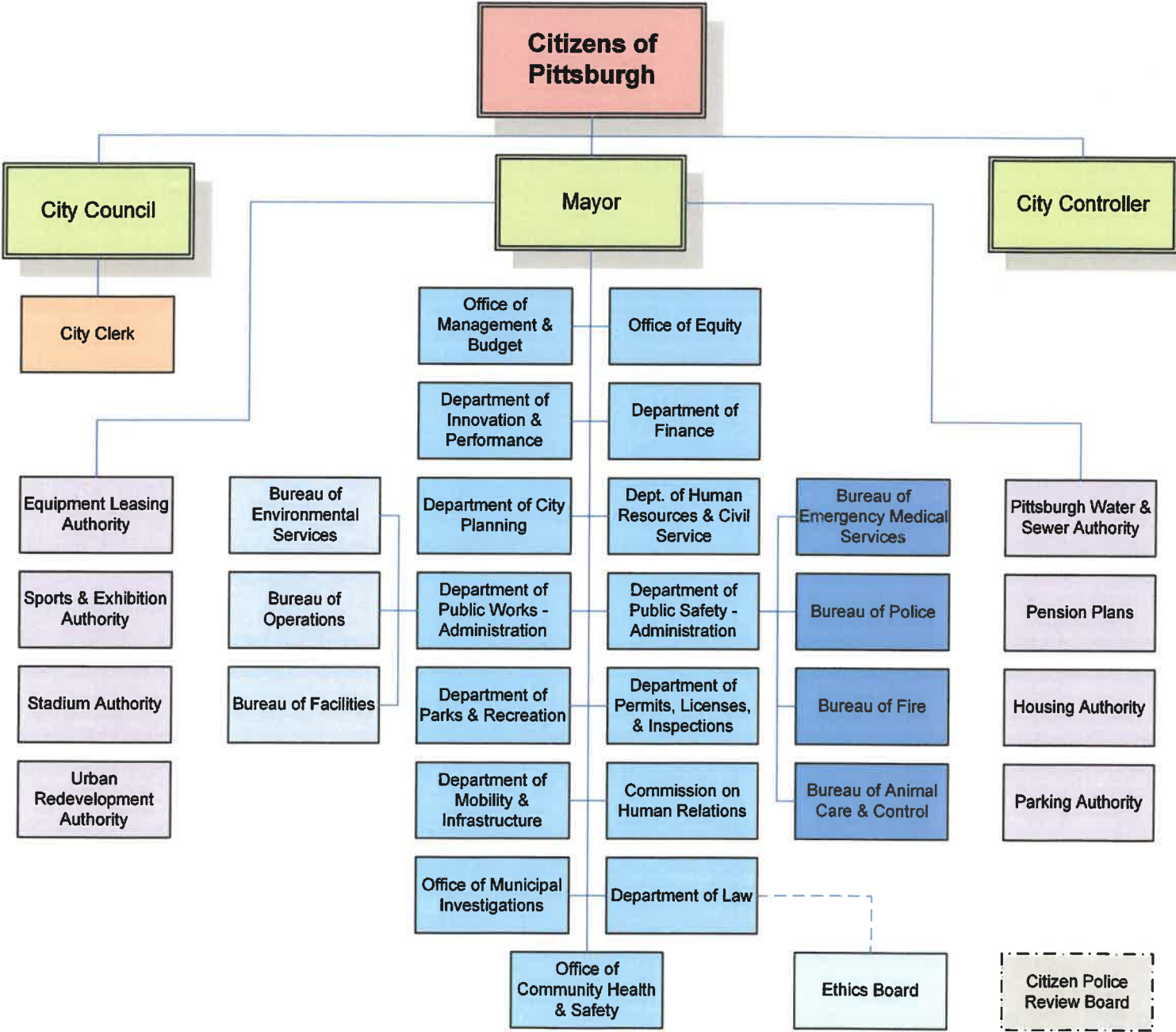
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

City of Pittsburgh Organization Chart



CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS

As of April 28, 2023

MAYOR

Ed Gainey

CONTROLLER

Michael E. Lamb

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Theresa Kail-Smith, President, District 2

R. Daniel Lavelle, Finance and Law Committee, District 6

Bobby Wilson, District 1

Bruce Kraus, District 3

Anthony Coghil, District 4

Barbara Warwick, District 5

Deborah Gross, District 7

Erika Strassburger, District 8

Rev. Ricky Burgess, District 9

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report

**The Honorable Members of Council
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Community Development Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, "Leases," which requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on payment provisions of the contract. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the introductory section, statistical section and other section (collectively "other information") listed in the table of contents. The other information listed in the table of contents does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Mahe Duessel

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
April 28, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Pittsburgh (City), we offer the readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found at the beginning of this report.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide unrestricted net position showed a deficit of \$1.38 billion in 2022. The accumulated deficit results principally from the City's Net Pension Liability of \$924.3 million, Other Postemployment benefits liabilities of \$352.7 million, outstanding general obligation bonds being issued over the years to finance projects that do not result in recording assets; specifically, to fund the payments to the Pension Trust Fund (\$54.0 million outstanding as of December 31, 2022), the City's borrowings to finance economic development efforts (including projects to the City's Authorities, principally the URA), and maintenance expenditures on City infrastructure and equipment needs. The deficiency will have to be funded from resources generated in future years.

- As of the close of the 2022 fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$414.2 million, an increase of \$91.3 million from the previous year. Approximately 40.4% of this total amount or \$167.2 million is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$167.2 million (compared to \$106.8 million in 2021) or 27.4% of total General Fund expenditures and debt service transfers for 2022, up from 18.4% in 2021.
- The City's outstanding general obligation bonds and notes including unamortized premium/discount amounted to \$488.0 million at the end of the fiscal year up from \$472.7 million in 2021.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements.

The financial section of this report consists of three parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements (including notes to the financial statements and detailed budgetary comparison schedules), and combining and individual fund statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements:

The first two statements (pages 1 through 3) are government-wide financial statements that provide short-term and long-term information about the City's overall financial status.

The remaining statements (pages 4 through 20) are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of City government and report operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

The governmental funds statements describe how general government services were financed such as public safety and sanitation.

Fiduciary fund statements provide information about pension, other post-employment benefit plans, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources cannot be used to support City activities.

The financial statements include notes which provide an explanation for certain financial statement line items and also provide more details for this information. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. In addition to these required elements, a section with combining statements provides details about the non-major governmental funds that are presented in single columns in the basic financial statements. The following diagram, labeled A-1, shows how the required components of this comprehensive annual financial report are arranged and relate to one another.

Figure A-1
REQUIRED COMPONENTS OF THE ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

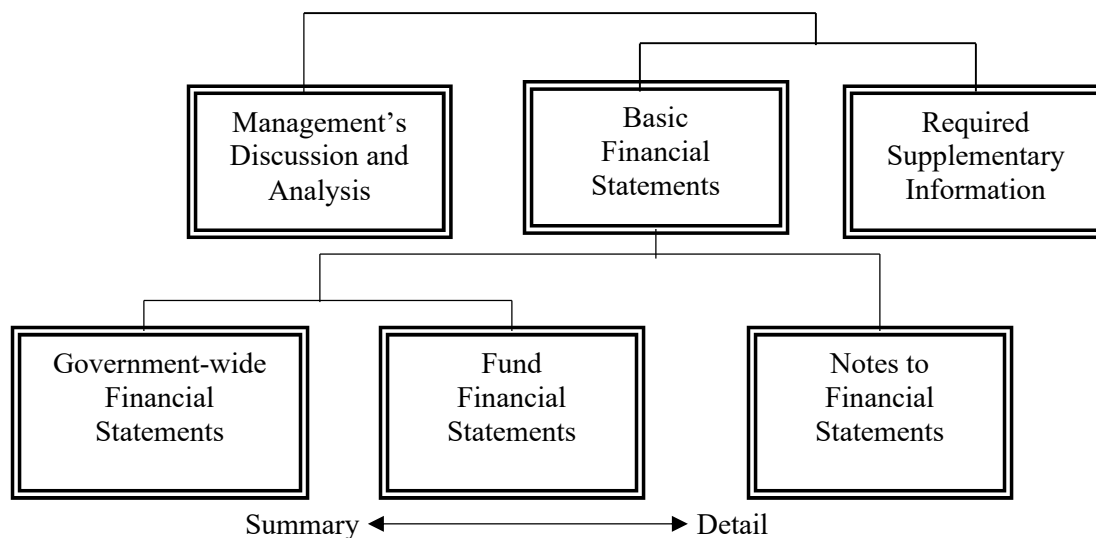


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the City’s financial statements. The remainder of this overview section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

**Figure A-2
Major Features of City’s Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

	Fund Statements		
	Government-wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire City government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the City that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police, fire, and recreation	Instances in which the City is the trustee or agent for someone else’s resources, such as the retirement plans for City employees
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of net position • Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of fiduciary net position • Combined statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the City’s funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid
	Deferred inflows and Outflows recognized	Deferred inflows recognized	

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City’s finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also legally separate Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority, Public Parking Authority, and the Stadium Authority. Financial information for these component units reported separately from the financial information are presented for the primary government itself. The government-wide statements can be found in the financial section of this report.

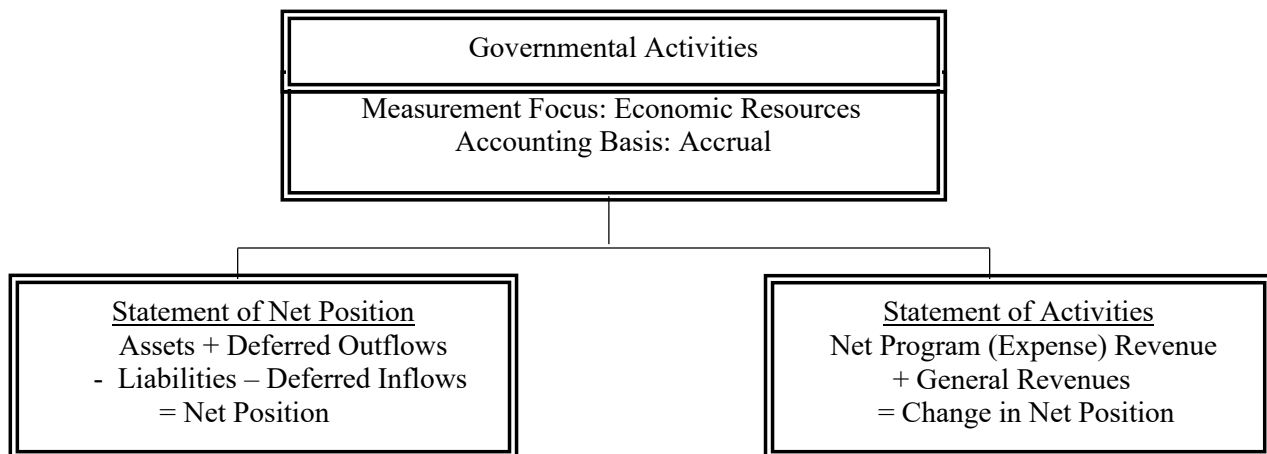
Although there are a number of government-wide financial statements, for the purposes of this report, only two will be highlighted since they are closely related: the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

The statement of net position includes all of the City’s assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, and outflows, except fiduciary funds. Net position - the difference between the City’s assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources - is one way to measure the City’s financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City’s net position 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 most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event gives rise to the change that occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). Additional non-financial factors such as changes in the City’s real property tax base and general economic conditions must be considered to assess the overall position of the City.

The primary features of government-wide financial statements are reflected in Figure A-3.

**Figure A-3
Government-wide Financial Statements**



- *Governmental activities* - Most of the City’s basic services are included here, such as the police, public works, recreation, and general administration. Property and earned income taxes, charges for services, and state grants finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City’s most significant funds, not the City as a whole. A fund is a group of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Funds are used to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. However, not all funds are the result of city policy; some are required by state law. The funds of the City can be divided into two categories, governmental funds and fiduciary funds, and are explained in greater detail below:

- *Governmental Funds* - Most of the City’s basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City’s programs. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The relationship between governmental activities (reported in the statement of

net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that follows the governmental fund financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of government funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, the Community Development Fund, the American Rescue Plan Act Fund, and the Debt Service Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other six governmental funds (non-major funds) are combined into a single, aggregated presentation (other governmental funds).

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Community Development Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 4-15 of this report.

- *Fiduciary Funds - (Pension Trust Funds, OPEB Trust Funds, Private-Purpose Trust Funds and Custodial Funds)* – The Pension Trust Fund accounts for the operations of the City's pension plans for general municipal employees, police, and fire, covering essentially all full-time employees. The OPEB Trust Fund is used to report resources held in trust for post-employment benefits other than pension benefits. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in fiduciary funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate 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.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-17 of this report.

Notes to financial statements - The notes 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 can be found on pages 21-138 of this report.

Required supplementary information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information

concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 139-150 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The City's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$1.20 billion at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Net Pension and Other Postemployment benefits liabilities totaled \$1.27 billion. By far the largest portion of the City's deficit in net position is its unrestricted deficit of \$1.38 billion. This deficit is partially offset by investment in capital assets less any related debt still outstanding used to acquire those assets of \$153.4 million. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending and the assets have been financed with debt in an amount that exceeds the capital assets carrying value.

Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Summary of Condensed Net Position

The following table presents a condensed summary of net position:

City of Pittsburgh's Net Position

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City reported a \$1.2 billion net deficit for the governmental activities due in large part to GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75 reporting requirements of Net Pension Liability and Other Postemployment Benefits as well as the City's debt burden outstanding.

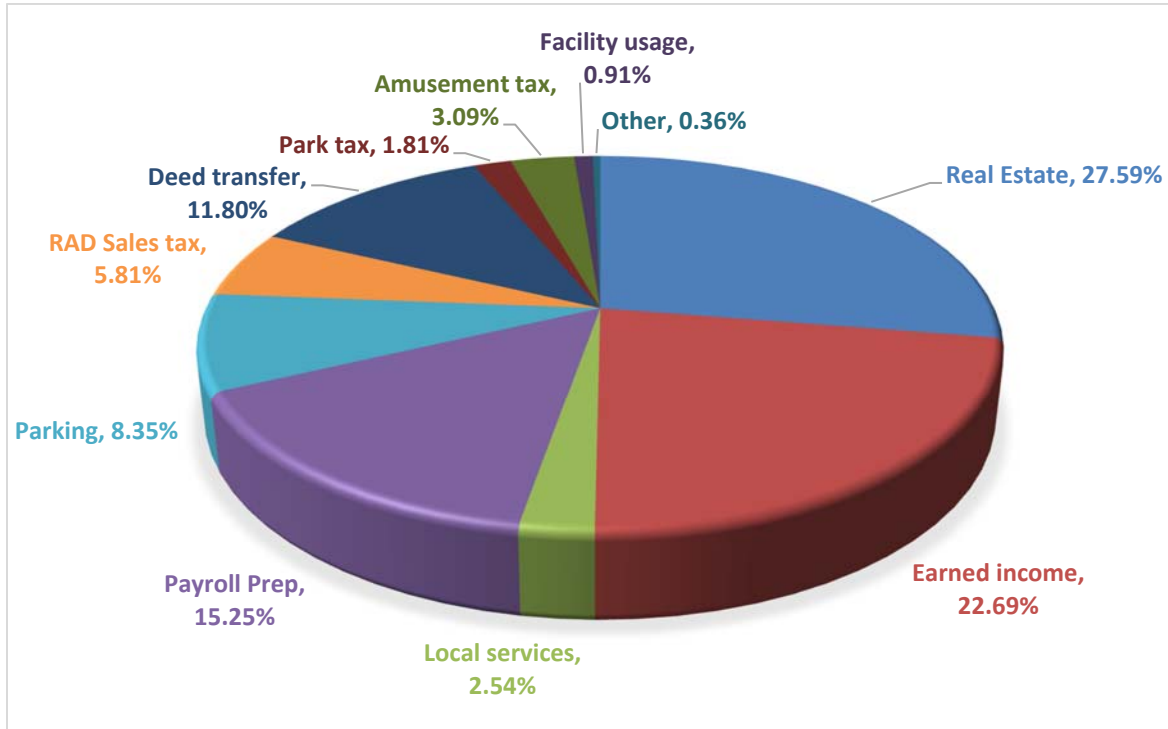
Assets	Governmental Activities (\$ millions)	
	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 741	\$ 536
Non-current assets	8	17
Capital assets	212	196
Total Assets	961	749
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred outflows related to pension	122	98
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	27	22
Deferred change on refunding	8	9
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	157	129
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	384	272
Long-term liabilities, outstanding	1,835	1,761
Total Liabilities	2,219	2,033
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred inflows related to pensions	13	84
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	92	78
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	105	162
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	153	164
Restricted	22	25
Unrestricted	(1,380)	(1,506)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,205)	\$ (1,317)

Governmental activities – Governmental activities increased the City’s net position by \$112.3 million in 2022 as expenses were under revenues. Increases were due to the American Rescue Act and other payroll taxes. The following table shows the revenues and expenses of the primary government:

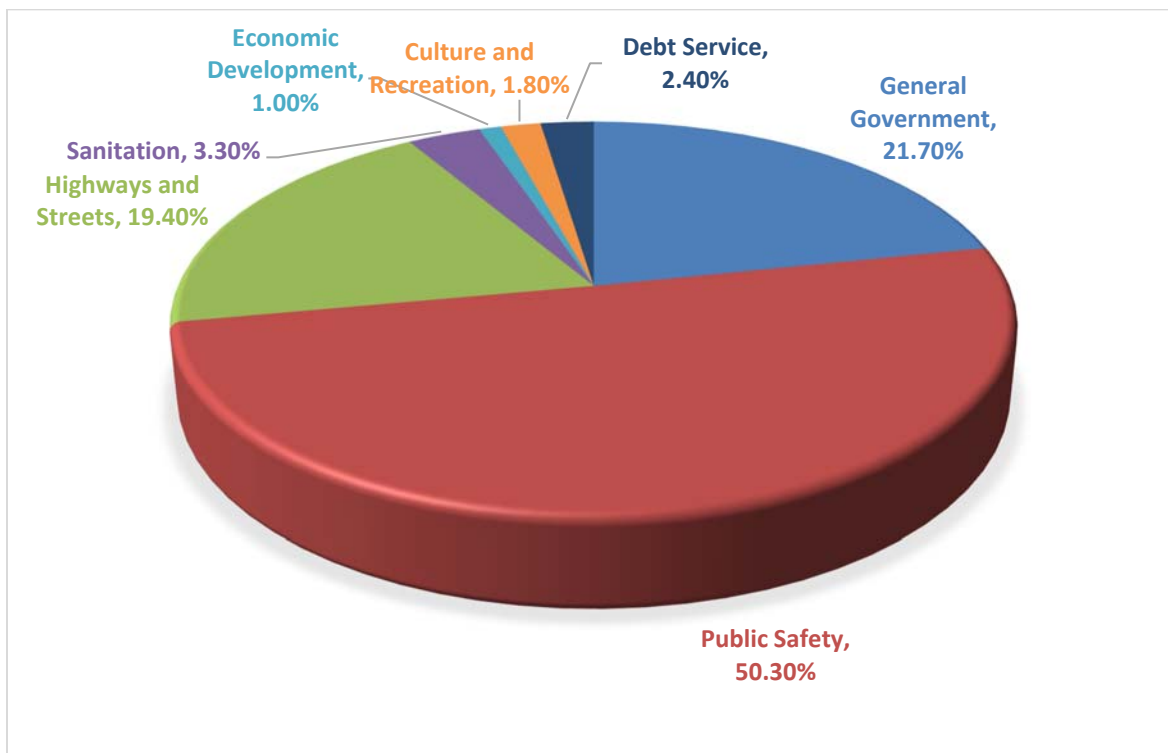
City of Pittsburgh’s Activities

(\$ millions)	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 71	\$ 61
Operating grants and contributions	115	91
Capital grants and contributions	27	49
Total program revenues	213	201
General revenues:		
Real estate property taxes	152	154
Earned income taxes	125	114
Local services taxes	14	14
Payroll preparation taxes	84	60
Parking taxes	46	37
RAD sales taxes	32	33
Deed transfer taxes	65	64
Park tax	10	10
Amusement taxes	17	8
Payment in lieu of taxes	1	1
Facilities usage tax	5	4
Unrestricted investment earnings	8	1
Donations and endowments	3	4
Other	1	1
Total general revenues	563	505
Total revenues	776	706
Expenses:		
General government	144	141
Public safety	334	310
Highways/streets	129	119
Sanitation	22	17
Economic development	7	10
Culture and recreation	12	11
Interest on long-term debt plus amortz. of issuance cost and premium/discounts	16	17
Total expenses	664	625
Change in Net Position	112	81
Net Position:		
Beginning of year	(1,317)	(1,398)
End of year	\$ (1,205)	\$ (1,317)

General revenues by type are presented below:



Expenses of the statement of activities are shown below by functional area:



Governmental Funds

Governmental funds - The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City, with revenues and expenses that are connected to every aspect of the City. Revenues for the General Fund totaled \$646.7 million in 2022, an increase of \$78.4 million or by 14.0% compared to 2021. The pandemic and resulting economic conditions continued to impact revenue to budget fluctuations, not as severely as 2021. The largest variances were the parking tax revenue which fell short of budget by \$10.1 million as many continued to work from home. Also impacted negatively were rentals and charges with a negative variance of \$8.6 million. These losses were offset by an increase in payroll prep tax to \$84 million, which was 19 million over budget, a stronger than expected deed transfer tax of 65 million, 13 million over budget, and higher interest on investments resulting in interest revenue 4.4 million over budget.

In addition to the above General Fund tax revenues, the City collected \$19.2 million in the Community Development Fund, \$7.7 million in Capital Projects, and \$52.0 million in Non-major Governmental Funds, mostly from pass-through of federal and state monies. The City also received \$167 million from the American Rescue Plan Act Fund of which \$52.0 million was recognized as revenue for aiding recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City created and adopted a four-year plan for utilizing the recovery funds in accordance with all regulatory and statutory requirements. This was the second of two allocations which was received in June 2022.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$414.2 million, an increase of \$91.3 million from 2021. Approximately 40.4% of this total fund balance, or \$167.3 million, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance that is restricted for endowments, employee benefits, State and Federal Purpose Grants, and capital projects is \$102.8 million, the amount committed to interfund advance and specific programs is \$40.0 million and the amount assigned for encumbrances and debt service is \$104.2 million.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$167.3 million, while total fund balance for the General Fund was \$202.9 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 26.6% of total General Fund expenditures and operating transfers.

The fund balance of the City's General Fund increased by \$73.0 million during the 2022 fiscal year compared to a increase of \$24.5 million in 2021. This is primarily due to increases in payroll prep and earned income taxes and a transfer of \$48.0 million from the American Rescue Plan Act Fund.

Expenditures and other uses, including debt service payments/transfers from the General Fund in 2022 increased to \$627.8 million, compared to \$581.6 million in 2021 representing an increase of 7.9% or \$46.2 million overall.

Transfers to the Debt Service Fund of \$59.6 million, combined with debt subsidies of \$3.2 million, totaled \$62.8 million, compared to \$59.5 million in 2021. The debt subsidies are for the URA commitments made by the City over the life of their bonds. Debt service and debt subsidies accounted for 8.3% of the total governmental expenditures, illustrating the magnitude of the City's annual debt service. The Debt Service Fund has a total fund balance of \$3.0 million, all of which is assigned for the payment of debt service.

The Community Development Fund had intergovernmental revenues of \$19.2 million and expenditures of \$19.2 million. The Capital Projects Fund had \$7.7 million of revenues, and \$66.4 million in maintenance and non-capital related expenses, \$60 million in new capital debt proceeds and \$10.8 million in net operating transfers. The Capital Projects Funds fund balance increased by \$12.6 million to \$151.9 million in 2022 as compared to \$139.3 million as of December 31, 2021 due to the issuance of a new bond and an increase in transfers from other funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual General Fund revenues were more than the budgeted revenues by \$44.3 million mainly due to an increase of revenue in payroll prep taxes, deed transfer and receipts from the Housing Authority. The final budgeted General Fund expenditures, before transfers were \$367,000 lower than the original budget. Actual General Fund budgetary basis expenditures were \$15.6 million lower than the final budget.

During fiscal year 2022, City Council amended the budget primarily for the following reason:

- To appropriate funds to pay prior year commitments in the form of encumbrances for General Fund purchase orders authorized and issued, but for which goods and services were not received nor paid for by December 31, 2022 totaled \$15.2 million.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental-type activities as of December 31, 2021 amounts to \$211.9 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes building and building improvements, land, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, infrastructure, capital lease, and construction-in-progress.

Major increases in assets included \$14.8 million construction in progress and purchases of \$7.2 million in vehicles.

City of Pittsburgh's Changes in Capital Assets

(\$ millions)	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Land and land improvements	\$ 46	\$ 46
Construction in progress	59	44
Buildings and building improvements	90	90
Right-to-use leased assets	24	15
Infrastructure	235	235
Vehicles	100	94
Furniture and fixtures	5	5
Machinery and equipment	9	9
Total capital assets	568	538
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:		
Buildings	(89)	(89)
Infrastructure	(160)	(155)
Vehicles	(79)	(73)
Furniture and fixtures	(5)	(5)
Leased assets	(16)	(14)
Machinery and equipment	(7)	(6)
Total accumulated depreciation	(356)	(342)
Total capital net assets	\$ 212	\$ 196

More detailed information about capital assets is provided in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding of \$488 million, which comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

City of Pittsburgh's Outstanding Debt

(\$ millions)	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
General obligation bonds:		
Beginning balance at January 1	\$ 473	\$ 459
Debt issued and other	60	55
Refinanced bonds	-	-
Principal payments and other	(45)	(41)
Ending balance at December 31	\$ 488	\$ 473

More detailed information about long-term debt is provided in Note 9 of the financial statements.

Significant Events

Early in 2018, a resolution by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was adopted to allow the City to formally exit Act 47 oversight, thereby ending its designation as a “financially distressed municipality.” During 2022, the City continued efforts to control costs, maximize collections with the pandemic, and maintain solvency. The cash balance available for general operations of the City as of December 31, 2022 was \$171.7 million; this was enough to maintain normal function throughout the City in January 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the City had a General Fund unassigned fund balance of \$167.3 million. The City will continue to focus on strategies to fund long-term obligations, principally net pension obligations, net other post-employment obligations, general obligation debt and reduce its net deficit of \$1.2 billion in December 31, 2022. The City recognizes that the budgetary impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be significant but remains optimistic that steps can be taken to manage city finances going forward, including receipt of significant federal funding.

Pension Funding

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Act 47 of 2009 required the City’s aggregate pension funding level to be at least 50 percent by December 31, 2010 to avoid having the City’s pension funds seized and administered by the Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement System. The City met this requirement by transferring \$45 million to the Comprehensive Trust Fund (Fund) in 2010 and agreeing to dedicate parking tax revenues for the next 31 years per Council legislation. During 2021, Council legislation extended parking tax payments dedicated to pension funding to 2046. The City contributed \$13.4 million of the parking tax revenue to the Fund from 2011-2017 and contributed \$26.8 million from 2018 through 2022. The City will continue to contribute \$26.8 million per year from 2023 through 2046. For 2022, the City contributed \$103.5 million, \$50.3 million more than its actuarially determined contribution of \$53.3 million.

Cash Position

During 2022, the City continued efforts to stabilize and improve the City’s financial condition, and continued adaptations to pandemic conditions.

At the onset of 2023, the City expected cash flows to be sufficient to maintain a positive cash position.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Controller’s Office, First Floor, City County Building, 414 Grant Street Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
PENNSYLVANIA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
PENNSYLVANIA

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Primary Governmental Activities	Component Units
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 505,189,275	\$ 247,136,047
Restricted cash	122,399,409	15,592,034
Real estate taxes receivable (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$14,577,570)	12,124,642	-
Accounts receivable, net	-	35,658,682
Accrued interest receivable	2,279,481	867,844
Due from other governments	8,079,881	7,931,164
Due from primary government	-	218,625
Taxpayer - assessed taxes receivable	53,380,916	-
Inventory	-	2,645,000
Notes receivable	-	16,319
Lease receivables	-	430,832
Other receivables	28,869,362	10,236,652
Due from component unit	395,220	-
Advance to component unit	8,775,000	-
Prepaid expenses	-	1,843,771
Total current assets	741,493,186	322,576,970
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17,129,000
Investments	-	17,994,696
Deposit held for development fund	-	-
Accounts receivable - parking	-	2,269,500
Total restricted assets	-	37,393,196
Due from component unit	7,904,395	-
Investments - unrestricted	-	10,462,247
Capital assets:		
Capital assets not being depreciated:		
Land and land improvement	45,602,091	32,825,568
Construction-in-progress	58,985,532	232,245,243
Capital assets being depreciated:		
Buildings and building improvements	90,391,265	114,766,016
Parking facilities	-	182,163,639
Machinery and equipment	9,163,387	16,130,781
Utility assets	-	1,265,594,000
Non-utility assets	-	16,999,000
Furniture and fixtures	4,845,984	-
Vehicles	100,391,275	-
Infrastructure	234,999,295	2,241,369
Right-to-use leased assets	24,031,572	1,075,922
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(356,476,060)	(544,176,978)
Total net capital assets	211,934,341	1,319,864,560
Leasehold improvements	-	6,460,134
Other assets	-	2,818,280
Loans/notes receivable	-	64,373,568
Net Pension Asset	-	2,486,414
Prepaid bond insurance	-	289,354
Hedging Derivative - interest rate swap	-	20,167,000
Property held for redevelopment	-	17,751,187
Lease receivable	-	37,902,670
Total noncurrent assets	219,838,736	1,519,968,610
Total Assets	961,331,922	1,842,545,580
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	384,000
Deferred outflows related to pension	121,965,603	2,073,163
Deferred outflows related to OPEB - Retiree	20,478,811	-
Deferred outflows related to OPEB - Disabled Firefighters	6,943,068	-
Deferred charge on refunding	8,148,367	78,451,002
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	157,535,849	80,908,165

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

	Primary Governmental Activities	Component Units
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable - wastewater treatment	-	20,135,000
Accounts and retainage payable	3,323,390	8,310,770
Accrued liabilities	34,470,322	42,568,483
Self-funded health insurance	2,957,000	-
Accrued interest payable	5,730,742	11,699,312
Accrued worker's compensation	10,624,937	-
Accrued compensated absences	14,330,083	-
Accrued claims and judgments	3,520,000	-
Unearned revenue	256,121,238	14,339,090
Due to primary government	-	395,220
Due to other governments	1,571,223	-
Due to component unit	218,625	-
Lease liability, current portion	3,350,944	699,411
Bonds and loans payable, current portion	47,699,641	45,556,644
Total current liabilities	383,918,145	143,703,930
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Unearned revenue	-	121,000
Other liabilities	-	3,985,529
Accrued payroll - related obligations	-	609,000
Swap liability	-	384,000
Bonds and loans payable, net of unamortized premiums/discounts	447,301,023	1,236,814,725
Accrued workers' compensation	77,916,203	-
Net OPEB liability - Retiree	331,733,404	-
Net OPEB liability - Disabled Firefighters	20,980,126	-
Accrued compensated absences	10,441,728	-
Accrued claims and judgments	17,886,000	-
Lease liability	4,662,928	3,902,334
Net pension liability	924,293,454	-
Due to primary government	-	7,904,394
Advance from the City of Pittsburgh	-	22,775,168
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,835,214,866	1,276,496,150
Total Liabilities	2,219,133,011	1,420,200,080
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	20,167,000
Deferred inflows related to leases	-	37,555,897
Deferred inflows related to pension	12,596,480	618,023
Deferred inflows related to OPEB - Retiree	73,343,089	45,815
Deferred inflows related to OPEB - Disabled Firefighters	18,910,658	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	104,850,227	58,386,735
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	153,374,503	159,709,015
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	-	14,276,550
Employee benefits	7,343,072	-
Endowment Earnings - expendable	1,832,671	-
State and Federal Purpose Grants	12,606,013	-
Indenture funds	-	27,481,185
Pension	-	3,934,352
Sustainability Initiatives	-	292,987
Operating reserve	-	19,795,000
Urban development	-	43,584,104
Lending programs	-	107,959,898
Housing Program	-	2,722,679
Unrestricted	(1,380,271,726)	65,111,160
Total Net Position	\$ (1,205,115,467)	\$ 444,866,930

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government	
					Governmental Activities	Component Units
Primary government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 143,491,059	\$ 35,247,539	\$ 71,834,265	\$ 22,466,586	\$ (13,942,669)	\$ -
Public safety	333,590,870	30,258,677	28,756,901	-	(274,575,292)	-
Highway and streets	129,466,824	5,218,819	11,611,633	1,808,333	(110,828,039)	-
Sanitation	21,866,099	-	-	-	(21,866,099)	-
Economic development (includes debt subsidies to URA of \$3,246,015)	6,510,148	-	662,458	2,150,931	(3,696,759)	-
Culture and recreation	12,339,670	704,488	1,737,583	163,881	(9,733,718)	-
Interest on long-term debt, leases and amortization of premiums and discounts	16,313,253	-	-	-	(16,313,253)	-
Total primary government	\$ 663,577,923	\$ 71,429,523	\$ 114,602,840	\$ 26,589,731	(450,955,829)	-
Total component units	\$ 352,425,882	\$ 357,020,944	\$ 28,343,904	\$ 10,140,000		43,078,966
General revenues:						
Real estate taxes					151,523,627	-
Earned income taxes					125,293,601	-
Local services tax					13,810,988	-
Payroll preparation tax					83,721,411	-
Parking tax					46,238,277	-
Sales taxes from the Regional Asset District					31,601,966	-
Deed transfer tax					64,857,388	-
Park tax					9,632,423	-
Amusement tax					17,395,988	-
Facilities usage tax					4,886,847	-
Public service privilege					1,564,993	-
Nonprofit payment in lieu of taxes					187,199	-
Investment earnings					8,386,746	319,060
Gain on sale of assets					247,844	-
Miscellaneous					723,577	2,903
Stadium Authority capital transferred from the Sports and Exhibition Authority					-	17,125
Donations and endowments					3,170,301	-
Total general revenues, capital transfer and donations and endowments					563,243,176	339,088
Special Item:						
Private lead line replacement					-	(4,748,000)
Total special item					-	(4,748,000)
Change in Net Position					112,287,347	38,670,054
Net position - beginning, component unit restated					(1,317,402,814)	406,196,876
Net position - ending					\$ (1,205,115,467)	\$ 444,866,930

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
PENNSYLVANIA

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	Debt Service	Special Revenue CDBG	Capital Projects	Special Revenue American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 171,424,200	\$ 2,066,410	\$ 3,929,897	\$ 55,649,955	\$ 202,586,906	\$ 69,531,907	\$ 505,189,275
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	348,605	-	-	122,050,804	-	-	122,399,409
Receivables:							
Real estate taxes (net of allowances for uncollectible accounts of \$14,577,570)	12,124,642	-	-	-	-	-	12,124,642
Taxpayer - assessed taxes receivable	53,380,916	-	-	-	-	-	53,380,916
Other receivables	22,692,002	-	-	-	-	6,177,360	28,869,362
Accrued interest	1,270,637	975,448	-	-	-	33,396	2,279,481
Advance to other fund	-	-	-	1,364,873	-	-	1,364,873
Advance to component unit	-	-	-	-	8,775,000	-	8,775,000
Due from other governments	-	-	2,835,156	5,244,725	-	-	8,079,881
Due from other funds	439,474	-	-	-	-	1,277,677	1,717,151
Total Assets	<u>\$ 261,680,476</u>	<u>\$ 3,041,858</u>	<u>\$ 6,765,053</u>	<u>\$ 184,310,357</u>	<u>\$ 211,361,906</u>	<u>\$ 77,020,340</u>	<u>\$ 744,179,990</u>

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Continued)

	General	Debt Service	Special Revenue CDBG	Capital Projects	Special Revenue American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 2,465,762	\$ -	\$ 122,074	\$ 589,805	\$ -	\$ 145,749	\$ 3,323,390
Accrued liabilities	24,486,310	-	1,740,445	4,571,105	648	3,671,814	34,470,322
Self-funded health insurance	2,957,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,957,000
Advance from other fund	-	-	1,364,873	-	-	-	1,364,873
Due to other funds	261,091	-	851,620	164,966	137,560	301,914	1,717,151
Due to other governments	371,530	-	-	-	-	1,199,693	1,571,223
Due to component unit	-	-	-	218,625	-	-	218,625
Unearned revenue	-	-	2,601,424	26,823,633	211,223,698	15,472,483	256,121,238
Accrued claims and judgments	3,520,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,520,000
Total Liabilities	<u>34,061,693</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,680,436</u>	<u>32,368,134</u>	<u>211,361,906</u>	<u>20,791,653</u>	<u>305,263,822</u>
Unavailable revenue - taxes	<u>24,667,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,667,569</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>24,667,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,667,569</u>
Fund Balance:							
Restricted:							
Capital Projects	-	-	-	81,035,466	-	-	81,035,466
Endowment earnings - expendable	1,832,671	-	-	-	-	-	1,832,671
Employee Benefits	7,343,072	-	-	-	-	-	7,343,072
State and Federal Purpose Grants	-	-	84,617	-	-	12,521,396	12,606,013
Committed:							
Interfund Advance	-	-	-	1,364,873	-	-	1,364,873
Specified Program Services	-	-	-	-	-	38,622,663	38,622,663
Assigned:							
General Government	26,521,122	-	-	-	-	-	26,521,122
Debt Service	-	3,041,858	-	-	-	-	3,041,858
Capital Projects	-	-	-	69,541,884	-	-	69,541,884
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	1,940,440	1,940,440
Community Recreation and Cultural	-	-	-	-	-	3,144,188	3,144,188
Unassigned	167,254,349	-	-	-	-	-	167,254,349
Total Fund Balance	<u>202,951,214</u>	<u>3,041,858</u>	<u>84,617</u>	<u>151,942,223</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,228,687</u>	<u>414,248,599</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 261,680,476</u>	<u>\$ 3,041,858</u>	<u>\$ 6,765,053</u>	<u>\$ 184,310,357</u>	<u>\$ 211,361,906</u>	<u>\$ 77,020,340</u>	<u>\$ 744,179,990</u>

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds \$ 414,248,599

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

Capital assets including construction-in-progress and right-to-use leased assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is \$568,029,819 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$356,095,478. 211,934,341

Property taxes receivable and other revenues will be collected in the future, but are not available to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are treated as deferred inflows in the funds. Receivable amounts are shown net of allowances, but are not deferred inflows in the government-wide financial statements. 24,667,569

Long-term receivables, including due from component unit, are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as receivable in the funds. 8,299,615

The net pension liability, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources for pension are not recorded on the fund financial statements. (814,924,331)

The net OPEB liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources for OPEBs are not recorded on the fund financial statements. (417,545,398)

The deferred outflows related to long-term debt are not reported in the funds. 8,148,367

Long-term liabilities, including notes and bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

Bonds and notes payable, net of unamortized premiums/discounts	\$	(495,000,664)	
Lease liability		(8,013,872)	
Accrued workers' compensation		(88,541,140)	
Accrued compensated absences		(24,771,811)	
Accrued interest payable		(5,730,742)	
Accrued claims and judgments		(17,886,000)	
		(639,944,229)	(639,944,229)

Total Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ (1,205,115,467)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	Debt Service	Special Revenue CDBG	Capital Projects	Special Revenue American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:							
Taxes, including penalties and interest	\$ 530,511,456	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,597	\$ -	\$ 16,168,539	\$ 546,703,592
Payment in lieu of taxes	187,199	-	-	-	-	-	187,199
Interest and dividends	5,818,434	2,238,882	-	-	-	329,432	8,386,748
Fines and forfeits	7,755,930	-	-	-	-	2,467,539	10,223,469
Intergovernmental revenues	52,495,020	-	19,251,411	7,733,539	52,001,419	18,964,414	150,445,803
Charges for user services	48,069,523	-	-	-	-	13,136,532	61,206,055
Other	1,896,323	-	-	3,200	-	1,989,681	3,889,204
Total revenues	<u>646,733,885</u>	<u>2,238,882</u>	<u>19,251,411</u>	<u>7,760,336</u>	<u>52,001,419</u>	<u>53,056,137</u>	<u>781,042,070</u>
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	100,788,346	-	15,652,676	3,626,018	3,476,703	14,765,366	138,309,109
Public safety	353,649,737	-	-	580,081	-	17,247,122	371,476,940
Public works	59,052,147	-	483,310	61,273,767	-	17,987,460	138,796,684
Sanitation	20,817,237	-	-	139,172	-	-	20,956,409
Community, recreational, and cultural	7,203,080	-	850,000	-	-	4,078,200	12,131,280
Economic and physical development	-	-	2,265,425	399,875	-	598,834	3,264,134
Claims and judgments	2,395,626	-	-	-	-	-	2,395,626
Debt service:							
Principal retirement of bonds, finance purchases, and leases	2,715,662	42,610,000	-	-	-	784,622	46,110,284
Interest on bonds, finance purchases and leases	513,062	17,414,245	-	-	-	192,618	18,119,925
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	339,668	-	-	339,668
Urban Redevelopment Authority subsidy	3,246,015	-	-	-	-	-	3,246,015
Total expenditures	<u>550,380,912</u>	<u>60,024,245</u>	<u>19,251,411</u>	<u>66,358,581</u>	<u>3,476,703</u>	<u>55,654,222</u>	<u>755,146,074</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>96,352,973</u>	<u>(57,785,363)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(58,598,245)</u>	<u>48,524,716</u>	<u>(2,598,085)</u>	<u>25,895,996</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Issuance of debt	-	-	-	51,115,000	-	-	51,115,000
Bond premium	-	-	-	9,224,668	-	-	9,224,668
Leases (as lessee)	1,982,191	-	-	-	-	3,131,745	5,113,936
Transfers from other funds	52,046,287	59,599,398	-	16,119,134	-	15,712,507	143,477,326
Transfers to other funds	(77,403,934)	-	-	(5,263,663)	(48,524,716)	(12,285,013)	(143,477,326)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(23,375,456)</u>	<u>59,599,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,195,139</u>	<u>(48,524,716)</u>	<u>6,559,239</u>	<u>65,453,604</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>72,977,517</u>	<u>1,814,035</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,596,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,961,154</u>	<u>91,349,600</u>
Fund Balances:							
Beginning of year	129,973,697	1,227,823	84,617	139,345,329	-	52,267,533	322,898,999
End of year	<u>\$ 202,951,214</u>	<u>\$ 3,041,858</u>	<u>\$ 84,617</u>	<u>\$ 151,942,223</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 56,228,687</u>	<u>\$ 414,248,599</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds \$ 91,349,600

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

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 as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays and net deletions exceeded depreciation/amortization in the current period:

	Capital outlays	\$ 23,927,100	
	Less: net deletions	230,844	
	Less: depreciation/amortization expense	<u>(14,684,269)</u>	9,473,675

Some levied taxes and other revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's year-end, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds. Deferred inflows changed by this amount during the year. 3,823,616

Long-term receivables, including loan receivable due from component unit, are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as receivable in the funds. Long-term receivables changed by this amount during the year. (9,253,232)

Changes in the net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources do not affect current financial resources and, therefore, are not reflected on the fund statements. (7,823,909)

Changes in the net OPEB liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources do not affect current financial resources and, therefore, are not reflected on the fund statements. 34,278,373

The issuance of long-term obligations (e.g., notes, bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term obligations consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, interest, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term obligations and related items. (16,925,435)

In the statement of activities, certain expenses - workers' compensation, compensated absences, and claims and judgments are measured by the amounts incurred during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used. This amount represents the difference between the amount incurred versus the amount used.

	<u>7,364,659</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 112,287,347</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
PENNSYLVANIA

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes, net of refunds and banking fees:				
Real estate	\$ 151,120	\$ 151,120	\$ 152,974	\$ 1,854
Non-profit payment for services	445	445	409	(36)
Payroll preparation	65,799	65,799	84,725	18,926
Amusement	16,985	16,985	16,846	(139)
Earned income	116,849	116,849	123,884	7,035
Deed transfer	51,990	51,990	65,383	13,393
Parking	56,933	56,933	46,876	(10,057)
Local Services Tax	14,641	14,641	15,483	842
Institution and service privilege	604	604	433	(171)
Facility usage fee	4,249	4,249	3,673	(576)
Public service	1,049	1,049	1,106	57
Penalties and interest	1,046	1,046	809	(237)
Act 77 - tax relief	22,914	22,914	25,091	2,177
Total taxes, net of refunds and banking fees	<u>504,624</u>	<u>504,624</u>	<u>537,692</u>	<u>33,068</u>
Interest earnings	140	140	4,549	4,409
Fines and forfeits	8,960	8,960	11,002	2,042
Licenses and fees:				
Liquor and malt beverage	376	376	367	(9)
General government	12,962	12,962	13,512	550
Rentals and charges	40,193	40,193	31,554	(8,639)
Total licenses and fees	<u>53,531</u>	<u>53,531</u>	<u>45,433</u>	<u>(8,098)</u>
Federal and state grants	5,171	5,171	4,123	(1,048)
Reimbursement, CDBG	191	191	213	22
Housing Authority City of Pittsburgh	2,333	2,333	14,056	11,723
PWSA reimbursement	-	-	61	61
Urban Redevelopment Authority	523	523	523	-
State utility tax	420	420	-	(420)
Allegheny County	-	-	62	62
Miscellaneous	89	89	336	247
State aid - pension	24,774	24,774	27,047	2,273
2% Local share of slots revenue	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Operating transfer	48,046	48,046	48,046	-
Total other revenues	<u>91,547</u>	<u>91,547</u>	<u>104,467</u>	<u>12,920</u>
Total budgeted revenues	<u>658,802</u>	<u>658,802</u>	<u>703,143</u>	<u>44,341</u>

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands)
(Continued)

	Original Adopted Budget	Transfers and Prior Year Carryover	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual	Variance
Expenditures:							
Current Operating-General Government							
City Council and City Clerk's Office:							
City Council:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	2,881	-	2,881	2,528	-	2,528	353
Non-salaries	40	-	40	-	-	-	40
Total City Council	2,921	-	2,921	2,528	-	2,528	393
City Clerk's Office:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	1,499	52	1,551	1,378	-	1,378	173
Non-salaries	470	44	514	468	151	619	(105)
Total City Clerk's office	1,969	96	2,065	1,846	151	1,997	68
Total City Council and City Clerk's office	4,890	96	4,986	4,374	151	4,525	461
Mayor's Office:							
Office of the Mayor							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	1,393	(285)	1,108	1,025	-	1,025	83
Non-salaries	45	1	46	26	6	32	14
Total Office of the Mayor	1,438	(284)	1,154	1,051	6	1,057	97
Office of Equity							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	936	-	936	673	-	673	263
Non-salaries	322	10	332	106	-	106	226
Total Office of Equity	1,258	10	1,268	779	-	779	489
Office of Management and Budget							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	2,247	568	2,815	2,540	-	2,540	275
Non-salaries	15,356	352	15,708	15,706	1,134	16,840	(1,132)
Total Office of Management and Budget	17,603	920	18,523	18,246	1,134	19,380	(857)
Office of Community Health & Safety							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
Non-salaries	5,067	-	5,067	82	4,976	5,058	9
Total Office of Community Health & Safety	5,072	-	5,072	82	4,976	5,058	14
Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	170	-	170	135	-	135	35
Non-salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Office of Community Health & Safety	170	-	170	135	-	135	35
Total Mayor's Office	25,541	646	26,187	20,293	6,116	26,409	(222)
Innovation & Performance:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	6,281	-	6,281	5,778	-	5,778	503
Non-salaries	12,474	4,595	17,069	9,630	7,199	16,829	240
Total Innovation & Performance	18,755	4,595	23,350	15,408	7,199	22,607	743
Commission on Human Relations:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	510	-	510	488	-	488	22
Non-salaries	43	19	62	20	15	35	27
Total Human Relations	553	19	572	508	15	523	49
Office of City Controller:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	4,585	-	4,585	4,234	-	4,234	351
Non-salaries	208	66	274	104	88	192	82
Total Office of City Controller	4,793	66	4,859	4,338	88	4,426	433
Department of Finance:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	6,447	-	6,447	6,466	-	6,466	(19)
Non-salaries	4,592	481	5,073	4,368	712	5,080	(7)
Pension	102,087	-	102,087	102,174	-	102,174	(87)
Debt service	60,503	-	60,503	59,599	-	59,599	904
Total Department of Finance	173,629	481	174,110	172,607	712	173,319	791

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands)
(Continued)

	Original Adopted Budget	Transfers and Prior Year Carryover	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual	Variance
Current Operating-General Government, cont:							
Department of Law							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	3,465	-	3,465	3,102	-	3,102	363
Non-salaries	2,819	443	3,262	2,635	621	3,256	6
Total Law	6,284	443	6,727	5,737	621	6,358	369
Department of Law - Ethics Board:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	114	-	114	81	-	81	33
Non-salaries	62	30	92	5	-	5	87
Total Department of Law - Ethics Board	176	30	206	86	-	86	120
Total Department of Law	6,460	473	6,933	5,823	621	6,444	489
Office of Municipal Investigations:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	649	-	649	575	-	575	74
Non-salaries	83	-	83	39	-	39	44
Total - Office of Municipal Investigations	732	-	732	614	-	614	118
Department of Human Resources and Civil Service:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	31,415	117	31,532	29,641	184	29,825	1,707
Non-salaries	3,168	591	3,759	1,035	2,565	3,600	159
Total Department of Human Resources and Civil Service	34,583	708	35,291	30,676	2,749	33,425	1,866
Department of City Planning:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	3,735	-	3,735	3,351	-	3,351	384
Non-salaries	250	257	507	266	118	384	123
Total Department of City Planning	3,985	257	4,242	3,617	118	3,735	507
Department of Permits, Licenses, & Inspection:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	7,315	-	7,315	6,807	-	6,807	508
Non-salaries	745	290	1,035	293	420	713	322
Total Department of Permits, Licenses, & Inspection	8,060	290	8,350	7,100	420	7,520	830
Total General Government	281,249	7,631	288,880	264,744	18,189	282,933	5,947
Public Safety - Department of Public Safety:							
Bureau of Administration:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	6,661	6	6,667	6,301	-	6,301	366
Non-salaries	5,220	671	5,891	3,544	1,906	5,450	441
Total Bureau of Administration	11,881	677	12,558	9,845	1,906	11,751	807
Bureau of Emergency Medical Services:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	25,064	-	25,064	26,037	-	26,037	(973)
Non-salaries	2,583	1,625	4,208	2,268	1,940	4,208	-
Total Bureau of Emergency Medical Services	27,647	1,625	29,272	28,305	1,940	30,245	(973)
Bureau of Police:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	113,846	88	113,934	110,023	-	110,023	3,911
Non-salaries	6,515	670	7,185	6,625	820	7,445	(260)
Total Bureau of Police	120,361	758	121,119	116,648	820	117,468	3,651
Bureau of Fire:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	89,748	-	89,748	92,998	-	92,998	(3,250)
Non-salaries	2,380	250	2,630	2,264	294	2,558	72
Total Bureau of Fire	92,128	250	92,378	95,262	294	95,556	(3,178)
Bureau of Animal Care and Control:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	1,137	-	1,137	1,080	-	1,080	57
Non-salaries	650	172	822	443	151	594	228
Total Bureau of Animal Care and Control	1,787	172	1,959	1,523	151	1,674	285
Total Public Safety - Department of Public Safety	253,804	3,482	257,286	251,583	5,111	256,694	592

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) - GENERAL FUND**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands)
(Continued)

	Original Adopted Budget	Transfers and Prior Year Carryover	Final Budget	Expenditures	Encumbrances	Total Actual	Variance
Department of Public Works:							
Bureau of Administration:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	1,400	-	1,400	1,210	-	1,210	190
Non-salaries	28	-	28	11	1	12	16
Total Bureau of Administration	1,428	-	1,428	1,221	1	1,222	206
Bureau of Operations:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	19,108	-	19,108	17,395	-	17,395	1,713
Non-salaries	3,763	490	4,253	3,593	508	4,101	152
Total Bureau of Operations	22,871	490	23,361	20,988	508	21,496	1,865
Bureau of Environmental Services:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	13,142	-	13,142	13,335	-	13,335	(193)
Non-salaries	4,780	482	5,262	3,865	707	4,572	690
Total Bureau of Environmental Services	17,922	482	18,404	17,200	707	17,907	497
Bureau of Facilities:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	6,758	8	6,766	5,780	-	5,780	986
Non-salaries	14,595	2,874	17,469	11,933	1,674	13,607	3,862
Total Bureau of Facilities	21,353	2,882	24,235	17,713	1,674	19,387	4,848
Mobility & Infrastructure:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	8,389	-	8,389	7,780	-	7,780	609
Non-salaries	914	171	1,085	866	193	1,059	26
Total Mobility & Infrastructure	9,303	171	9,474	8,646	193	8,839	635
Total Department of Public Works and Mobility & Infrastructure	72,877	4,025	76,902	65,768	3,083	68,851	8,051
Community, Recreational, and Cultural - Department of Parks and Recreation:							
Administration:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	4,275	-	4,275	3,863	-	3,863	412
Non-salaries	888	31	919	482	103	585	334
Total Community, Recreational, and Cultural - Department of Parks and Recreation	5,163	31	5,194	4,345	103	4,448	746
Citizens Review Board:							
Salaries/Employee Benefits	632	-	632	517	-	517	115
Non-salaries	164	54	218	162	35	197	21
Total Citizens Review Board	796	54	850	679	35	714	136
Total Expenditures	614,621	15,223	629,844	587,733	26,521	614,254	15,590
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>\$ 44,181</u>		<u>\$ 28,958</u>			<u>\$ 88,889</u>	<u>\$ 59,931</u>
Beginning budget basis fund balance	\$ 90,248					\$ 90,248	
Non-departmental Operating transfer out		2,000	2,000	29,122	-	29,122	(27,122)
Total expenditures and transfers - budgetary basis				<u>\$ 616,855</u>			<u>\$ 32,809</u>
Ending budget basis fund balance	<u>\$ 134,429</u>					<u>\$ 150,015</u>	

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands)
(Continued)

Explanation of Differences Between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures:

Sources/Inflows of Resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) revenues from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - actual and budget.	\$ 703,143
Actual amounts not included on budgetary basis.	1,544
Transfer in	4,000
The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of receivables and revenues, not included in budget.	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black;">(7,925)</div>
Total General Fund revenue and other financing sources on GAAP basis as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">\$ 700,762</div>

Uses/Outflows of Resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total expenditures" and budgeted transfers from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - budget and actual.	\$ 616,855
Actual amounts not included on budgetary basis.	1,243
The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of expenditures and liabilities not included in budget.	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black;">9,687</div>
Total General Fund expenditures and transfers out as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">\$ 627,785</div>

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 46,002,728	\$ 46,002,728	\$ 7,719,863	\$ (38,282,865)
Total revenues	46,002,728	46,002,728	7,719,863	(38,282,865)
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Council and City Clerk's Office	3,384,206	3,384,206	1,712,640	1,671,566
Department of Personnel and Human Relations	983,447	983,447	286,715	696,732
Department of City Planning	964,741	964,741	138,830	825,911
Office of Management and Budget	5,267,393	5,267,393	1,706,861	3,560,532
Permits, Licenses & Inspections	7,897,030	7,897,030	1,088,374	6,808,656
Public works:				
Public works	616,500	616,500	20,716	595,784
Facilities	3,373,490	3,373,490	72,398	3,301,092
Mobility and Infrastructure	1,499,527	1,499,527	559,595	939,932
Community, recreational, and cultural programs	1,013,881	1,013,881	163,881	850,000
Intergovernmental programs	21,002,513	21,002,513	2,546,151	18,456,362
Total expenditures	46,002,728	46,002,728	8,296,161	37,706,567
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (576,298)	\$ (576,298)

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands)
(Continued)

Explanation of Differences Between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures:

Sources/Inflows of Resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) revenues from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - actual and budget.	\$ 7,720
Actual amounts not included on budgetary basis.	9,510
The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of receivables and revenues, not included in budget.	2,021
Total Community Development Fund revenue on GAAP basis as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.	\$ 19,251

Uses/Outflows of Resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - actual and budget.	\$ 8,296
Actual amounts not included on budgetary basis.	9,889
The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of expenditures and liabilities not included in budget.	1,066
Total Community Development Fund expenditures and other financing uses as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.	\$ 19,251

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUND STATEMENTS

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,816,957	\$ 29,128,273	\$ 4,161,451
Investments:			
Common stock	47,672,309	-	-
U.S. government and agency obligations	31,484,047	-	-
Corporate and other obligations	21,732,865	-	-
Mutual funds:			
U.S. equities	220,963,579	-	-
Non-U.S. equities	112,120,120	-	-
Fixed income	70,544,392	-	-
Hedge funds	56,085,854	-	-
Real estate funds	55,418,972	-	-
Alternative strategies	609,528	-	-
Private equity	29,189,958	-	-
Other assets	-	228,622	-
Other receivables	-	-	103,004
Accrued interest and dividend receivables	582,559	-	-
Total Assets	667,221,140	29,356,895	4,264,455
Liabilities			
Benefits and related withholdings payable	2,080,409	-	-
Pool participants	-	13,270,294	-
Accounts payable	-	-	-
Deposits held for others	-	-	852,602
Accrued liabilities and other payables	250,265	-	-
Escrow liability	-	-	3,411,853
Total Liabilities	2,330,674	13,270,294	4,264,455
Net Position			
Restricted for Pension	631,912,825	-	-
Restricted for OPEB	32,977,641	-	-
Restricted for Other Benefits	-	16,086,601	-
Total Net Position	\$ 664,890,466	\$ 16,086,601	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Pension and OPEB Trust Fund	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
Additions:			
<hr/>			
Contributions:			
Employer - pension benefits	\$ 73,742,604	\$ -	\$ -
Employer - other benefits	27,812,669	78,286,677	-
State Aid	26,099,116	-	-
Plan members	15,053,732	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total contributions	<hr/> 142,708,121	<hr/> 78,286,677	<hr/> -
Investment income:			
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(87,971,327)	-	-
Interest and dividends	6,484,339	590,591	-
Total investment income (loss)	<hr/> (81,486,988)	<hr/> 590,591	<hr/> -
Investment expense	(909,645)	-	-
Net investment income (loss)	<hr/> (82,396,633)	<hr/> 590,591	<hr/> -
Other:			
Collection of taxes for other entities	-	-	5,972,393
Other	68,740	3,291,210	1,064,289
Total additions	<hr/> 60,380,228	<hr/> 82,168,478	<hr/> 7,036,682
Deductions:			
<hr/>			
Benefit payments - pension	101,756,903	-	-
Benefit payments - other benefits	27,143,697	80,912,260	-
Refund of employee contributions - pension	2,236,183	-	-
Administrative expense	1,450,898	2,780,079	-
Payment of taxes to other entites	-	-	5,972,393
Other	-	1,714,915	1,064,289
Total deductions	<hr/> 132,587,681	<hr/> 85,407,254	<hr/> 7,036,682
Change in Net Position	<hr/> (72,207,453)	<hr/> (3,238,776)	<hr/> -
Net Position:			
<hr/>			
Beginning of year	737,097,919	19,325,377	-
End of year	<hr/> \$ 664,890,466	<hr/> \$ 16,086,601	<hr/> \$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**COMBINING STATEMENTS OF
DISCRETE COMPONENT UNITS**

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION COMPONENT UNITS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	URA	Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority	Stadium Authority	Public Parking Authority	Total
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,782,703	\$ 83,695,000	\$ 951,221	\$ 449,969	\$ 155,878,893
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	6,193,924	9,398,110	15,592,034
Investments - unrestricted	49,371,695	-	-	18,325,559	67,697,254
Investments - restricted	-	-	-	23,559,900	23,559,900
Accounts receivable, net	-	34,682,000	-	976,682	35,658,682
Due from other governments	7,931,164	-	-	-	7,931,164
Due from primary government	218,625	-	-	-	218,625
Notes receivable	-	-	-	16,319	16,319
Inventory	-	2,645,000	-	-	2,645,000
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	-	-	18,900	848,944	867,844
Lease receivables	-	-	80,911	349,921	430,832
Other receivables	776,777	-	9,459,875	-	10,236,652
Prepays	-	1,804,000	39,771	-	1,843,771
Total current assets	129,080,964	122,826,000	16,744,602	53,925,404	322,576,970
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17,129,000	-	-	17,129,000
Investments	-	9,183,000	-	8,811,696	17,994,696
Deposits held for development fund	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve/loans escrow	-	-	2,269,500	-	2,269,500
Total restricted assets	-	26,312,000	2,269,500	8,811,696	37,393,196
Investments - unrestricted	-	-	-	10,462,247	10,462,247
Capital assets:					
Buildings and building improvements	60,437,028	-	54,328,988	-	114,766,016
Land and land improvements	6,581,726	-	-	26,243,842	32,825,568
Parking facilities	-	-	-	182,163,639	182,163,639
Machinery and equipment	-	-	43,588	16,087,193	16,130,781
Utility assets	-	1,265,594,000	-	-	1,265,594,000
Non-utility assets	-	16,999,000	-	-	16,999,000
Infrastructure	-	-	2,241,369	-	2,241,369
Right-to-use leased assets	-	-	1,075,922	-	1,075,922
Construction-in-progress	17,488,158	212,414,000	-	2,343,085	232,245,243
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization	(24,478,879)	(384,222,000)	(17,116,616)	(118,359,483)	(544,176,978)
Total net capital assets	60,028,033	1,110,785,000	40,573,251	108,478,276	1,319,864,560
Leasehold improvements, net	-	-	-	6,460,134	6,460,134
Other assets	2,818,280	-	-	-	2,818,280
Property held for redevelopment	17,751,187	-	-	-	17,751,187
Hedging derivative - interest rate swap	-	20,167,000	-	-	20,167,000
Loans/notes receivable, net	61,292,492	-	-	3,081,076	64,373,568
Net pension asset	-	-	-	2,486,414	2,486,414
Prepaid bond insurance	-	-	-	289,354	289,354
Lease receivable	35,075,817	-	827,797	1,999,056	37,902,670
Total noncurrent assets	176,965,809	1,157,264,000	43,670,548	142,068,253	1,519,968,610
Total Assets	306,046,773	1,280,090,000	60,415,150	195,993,657	1,842,545,580
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	384,000	-	-	384,000
Deferred outflows related to OPEB plan	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred outflows related to pension plan	-	-	-	2,073,163	2,073,163
Deferred charge on refunding	-	75,822,000	-	2,629,002	78,451,002
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	76,206,000	-	4,702,165	80,908,165

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS

DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Continued)

	URA	Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority	Stadium Authority	Public Parking Authority	Total
Liabilities					
Current liabilities:					
Bonds and loans payable, current portion	1,063,798	39,388,000	1,284,846	3,820,000	45,556,644
Accrued payroll and related obligations	-	1,024,000	-	-	1,024,000
Accounts payable - City of Pittsburgh	-	-	-	8,310,770	8,310,770
Accounts payable - wastewater treatment	-	20,135,000	-	-	20,135,000
Unearned revenue	13,603,252	-	-	735,838	14,339,090
Due to primary government	395,220	-	-	-	395,220
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	12,682,690	25,110,000	843,399	2,908,394	41,544,483
Accrued interest payable	-	11,587,000	778	111,534	11,699,312
Lease liability, current portion	-	681,000	18,411	-	699,411
Total current liabilities	27,744,960	97,925,000	2,147,434	15,886,536	143,703,930
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Unearned revenue	-	121,000	-	-	121,000
Other liabilities	543,156	-	-	3,442,373	3,985,529
Accrued payroll and related obligations	-	609,000	-	-	609,000
Lease liability	-	2,879,000	1,023,334	-	3,902,334
Swap liability	-	384,000	-	-	384,000
Bonds and loans payable, net of current portion	9,032,430	1,169,679,000	21,759,114	36,344,181	1,236,814,725
Due to primary government	7,904,394	-	-	-	7,904,394
Advances from the City of Pittsburgh	-	-	22,775,168	-	22,775,168
Total noncurrent liabilities	17,479,980	1,173,672,000	45,557,616	39,786,554	1,276,496,150
Total Liabilities	45,224,940	1,271,597,000	47,705,050	55,673,090	1,420,200,080
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	20,167,000	-	-	20,167,000
Deferred inflows related to leases	34,697,495	-	852,695	2,005,707	37,555,897
Deferred inflows related to OPEB plan	-	-	-	45,815	45,815
Deferred inflows related to pension plan	-	-	-	618,023	618,023
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	34,697,495	20,167,000	852,695	2,669,545	58,386,735
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	36,838,226	19,200,000	29,252,453	74,418,336	159,709,015
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	-	-	4,333,115	9,943,435	14,276,550
Indenture funds	-	-	-	27,481,185	27,481,185
Pension	-	-	-	3,934,352	3,934,352
Sustainability Initiatives	-	-	-	292,987	292,987
Operating reserve	-	19,795,000	-	-	19,795,000
Urban development	43,584,104	-	-	-	43,584,104
Lending programs	107,959,898	-	-	-	107,959,898
Housing program	2,722,679	-	-	-	2,722,679
Unrestricted	35,019,431	25,537,000	(21,728,163)	26,282,892	65,111,160
Total Net Position	\$ 226,124,338	\$ 64,532,000	\$ 11,857,405	\$ 142,353,187	\$ 444,866,930

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

COMPONENT UNITS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Program Revenues				Urban Redevelopment Authority						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	URA Component Unit	Water and Sewer Authority	Stadium Authority	Public Parking Authority	Total		
Urban Redevelopment Authority:													
Governmental activities:													
Urban development	\$ 27,439,320	\$ 2,518,146	\$ 26,178,300	\$ -	\$ 1,257,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,257,126
General government	13,230,044	5,699,082	1,976,127	-	(5,554,835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,554,835)
Interest on long-term debt	312,684	-	-	-	(312,684)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(312,684)
Total governmental activities	40,982,048	8,217,228	28,154,427	-	(4,610,393)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,610,393)
Business-type activities:													
Lending programs	410,525	1,165,076	-	-	-	754,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	754,551
Property management	2,606,958	2,563,215	-	-	-	(43,743)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,743)
Total business-type activities	3,017,483	3,728,291	-	-	-	710,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	710,808
URA Component Unit	915,294	616,922	189,477	-	-	-	(108,895)	-	-	-	-	-	(108,895)
Total URA	44,914,825	12,562,441	28,343,904	-	(4,610,393)	710,808	(108,895)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,008,480)
Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority	253,902,000	287,166,000	-	10,140,000	-	-	-	43,404,000	-	-	-	-	43,404,000
Stadium Authority	5,696,795	7,500,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,803,315	-	-	-	1,803,315
Public Parking Authority	47,912,262	49,792,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,880,131	-	-	1,880,131
Total Component Units	\$ 352,425,882	\$ 357,020,944	\$ 28,343,904	\$ 10,140,000	(4,610,393)	710,808	(108,895)	43,404,000	1,803,315	1,880,131	-	-	43,078,966
General revenues:													
Investment income, net					222,733	(1,352,404)	-	348,000	85,576	1,015,155	-	-	319,060
Capital transferred from the Sports and Exhibition Authority					-	-	-	-	17,125	-	-	-	17,125
Miscellaneous revenue (expense)					-	-	-	-	-	2,903	-	-	2,903
Transfer in (out)					(7,426,798)	7,426,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total general revenues					(7,204,065)	6,074,394	-	348,000	102,701	1,018,058	-	-	339,088
Special Item:													
Private lead line replacement					-	-	-	(4,748,000)	-	-	-	-	(4,748,000)
Total special item					-	-	-	(4,748,000)	-	-	-	-	(4,748,000)
Change in Net Position					(11,814,458)	6,785,202	(108,895)	39,004,000	1,906,016	2,898,189	-	-	38,670,054
Net position - beginning, Public Parking Authority restated					124,428,718	104,002,197	2,831,574	25,528,000	9,951,389	139,454,998	-	-	406,196,876
Net position - ending					\$ 112,614,260	\$ 110,787,399	\$ 2,722,679	\$ 64,532,000	\$ 11,857,405	\$ 142,353,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 444,866,930

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**NOTES TO
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Primary Government Disclosures:

Description of City

The City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (City or primary government) was incorporated on July 20, 1816 and chartered as a home rule municipality on January 5, 1976. The City operates under a strong mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police, fire, and emergency medical services), highways and streets, sanitation, economic development, cultural and recreational, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The major accounting principles and practices followed by the City are presented below to assist the reader in evaluating the financial statements and the accompanying notes.

(A) The Financial Reporting Entity

The criteria used by the City to evaluate the possible inclusion of related entities (Authorities, Boards, Councils, etc.) outside of the legal City entity within its reporting entity are financial accountability and the nature and significance of the relationship. In determining financial accountability in a given case, the City reviews the applicability of the following criteria:

The City is financially accountable for:

1. Legally separate organizations if City officials appoint a voting majority of the organization's governing body and the City is able to impose its will on the organization or if there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.
 - a. Impose its Will – If the City can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organization.
 - b. Financial Benefit or Burden – Exists if the City (1) is entitled to the organization's resources, (2) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization, or (3) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Legally separate organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City and a financial benefit or burden relationship are present. Fiscal dependency is established if the organization is unable to adopt its budget, levy taxes or set rates or charges or issue bonded debt without approval by the City.

Based on the foregoing criteria, the reporting entity has been defined to include all the legally separate-government entities for which the City is financially accountable or for which there is a significant relationship (component units). Specific information on the nature of the various potential component units and a description of how the aforementioned criteria have been considered in determining whether or not to include or exclude such organizations in the City's financial statements are provided in the following paragraphs. Audited financial statements for all of the component units are available for public inspection in the City Controller's office.

(B) Net Position Deficit and Liquidity

As of December 31, 2022, the City had a general fund unassigned fund balance of \$167.3 million and a general fund cash balance of \$171.4 million. The City will continue to focus on strategies to fund long-term obligations, principally net pension obligations, net other post-employment obligations, general obligation debt and reduce its net position deficit of \$1.21 billion at December 31, 2022.

(C) Individual Component Unit Disclosures

Blended Component Units

Some component units, despite being legally separate from the City government, are so intertwined with the City government, whether through sharing common governing boards with the City or through providing services solely to the City that they are, in substance, the same as the City government and are reported as part of the City government. The blended component units reported in this way are the following:

City of Pittsburgh Equipment Leasing Authority
City Pension Trust

City of Pittsburgh Equipment Leasing Authority (ELA)

The ELA was incorporated in 1980 to serve as a financing vehicle for the acquisition of equipment. The Board consists of the City's Chief Operating and Administrative Officer, the

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Finance and Law Chair of Pittsburgh City Council, an additional member of Pittsburgh City Council, the City's Director of the Department of Public Safety, and the City's Director of the Department of Public Works.

Although it is legally separate from the City, the ELA is reported as if it were part of the City government, because its sole purpose is to finance the City equipment needs. Its operations are included within other government funds. It operates on a December 31 fiscal year.

City Pension Trust

As described in Note 7, the City has a comprehensive pension trust for financial reporting purposes that is comprised of three defined benefit pension plans: the Municipal Pension Plan (Municipal); the Policemen's Relief and Pension Plan (Police); and the Firemen's Relief and Pension Plan (Fire), which together cover substantially all City employees. As required by Pennsylvania Law, a comprehensive Board oversees funding and investing activities. This Board consists of seven members, four of whom are appointed by the Mayor.

Plan benefit matters are administered by separate boards which include, for all plans, the president of the City Council and the City Controller and additionally, in the case of the Municipal and Fire plans, the Mayor.

The pension plans operate on a fiscal year ending December 31. Their operations are included in the Pension Trust Fund, as a fiduciary fund.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are entities that are legally separate from the primary government but the omission of which would cause the primary government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As these component units do not meet the criteria for blended presentation, they are reported separately from the primary government. The component units presented in this manner are the following:

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority
Stadium Authority of the City of Pittsburgh
Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA)

PWSA was incorporated in February 1984 under the Municipality Authorities Act of 1945 to assume responsibility for the operation and improvement of the City's water distribution and wastewater collection systems. In 1984, pursuant to a Lease and Management Agreement, PWSA leased the entire City water supply, distribution, and wastewater collection system (System) from the City and assumed responsibility for establishing and collecting user fees and charges and for maintaining and improving the System. The Lease and Management Agreement provided for the City to operate and maintain the System for PWSA subject to the general supervision of PWSA.

The City and PWSA agreed to terminate the 1984 Lease and Management Agreement in July 1995 and concurrently entered into a Cooperation Agreement and a Capital Lease Agreement (collectively referred to as the Agreements). The effect of these Agreements was to substantially transfer financial and management responsibility for the System to PWSA. The renegotiated Cooperation Agreement is more fully described in Note 4.

PWSA is legally separate from the City and is reported as a component unit. A Board of Directors, appointed by the Mayor of the City, and approved by City Council, governs PWSA. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the City and PWSA. PWSA operates on a fiscal year ending December 31.

Prior to April 1, 2018, the PWSA had the right to establish user fees and charges without being subject to the approval of any department, board, or agency of Pennsylvania or the City. Effective April 1, 2018, the Public Utility Commission (PUC) began oversight of PWSA. PUC oversight requires compliance and conformity with their established regulations regarding administration, finances, operations, reporting, capital expenditures, and customer service for water and wastewater utilities. The PUC now approves all PWSA rates and fees through tariff filings.

Stadium Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (Stadium Authority)

The Stadium Authority was organized on March 9, 1964 to provide increased commerce and prosperity and to promote educational, cultural, physical, civic, social, and moral welfare to the general public.

The Stadium Authority was responsible for the management of the former Three Rivers Stadium (Stadium) located in the City. The Stadium was home to the Pittsburgh Pirates (Pirates) and Pittsburgh Steelers (Steelers) professional sports teams and was also utilized

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

for various concerts and other events until it was razed in February 2001. Subsequent to the razing of the Stadium, the Stadium Authority is responsible for development of the land between Heinz Field and PNC Park.

The Board of Directors (Board) of the Stadium Authority, a five-member group, is appointed by the Mayor of the City. The Board is responsible for all the activities and operations of the Stadium Authority. The City is the guarantor of the Authority's debt. The Stadium Authority operates on a fiscal year ending December 31.

Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh (Parking Authority)

The Parking Authority was created for the purpose of conducting the necessary activity to plan, acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate, and own and lease land and facilities devoted to the parking of vehicles. In addition, the Parking Authority is responsible for the enforcement of city and state parking codes throughout the City, including the responsibility for the operations of parking court. The Parking Authority is administered by a five-member Board, all of whom are appointed by the Mayor. The Parking Authority obtains its revenue from user charges and from street parking meter revenues. As discussed further in Note 13, the City and the Parking Authority are governed by the 2015 Governmental Cooperation Agreement as amended September 1, 2021. Payments made to the City under this agreement during 2022 totaled approximately \$12.3 million. This agreement expires January 31, 2050. Accordingly, the City derives a financial benefit from the Parking Authority. Note 13 describes related transactions between the Parking Authority and the City.

Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA)

The URA was established in 1946 under the Pennsylvania Urban Redevelopment Law. The URA acquires and clears blighted property; initiates rebuilding with the private sector; negotiates with the federal, state, county, and local governments for public funds and facilities; and works to maintain and improve the City's neighborhoods and business districts. Funding for the URA projects and programs is obtained primarily through revenue bonds and intergovernmental grants.

The URA is considered to be a component unit of the City as the Mayor of Pittsburgh appoints the Board of Directors of the URA, and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the City and the URA.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

The reporting entity of the URA includes the accounts of all URA operations as well as two entities that qualify as component units of the URA. The component units of the URA are the Pittsburgh Housing Development Corporation (PHDC) and Pittsburgh Urban Initiatives (PUI).

The URA and its component units operate on a fiscal year ending December 31. Separate financial statements for the component units can be obtained through the Finance Department of the URA.

Administrative Offices

City of Pittsburgh
Equipment Leasing Authority
City-County Building, 5th Floor
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority
Penn Liberty Plaza I
1200 Penn Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

City of Pittsburgh Finance Department
Combined Pension Trust Funds
City-County Building
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh
232 Boulevard of the Allies
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Stadium Authority of the City
of Pittsburgh
171 10th Street, 2nd Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Urban Redevelopment Authority
of Pittsburgh
412 Boulevard of the Allies
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Joint Venture

The Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (formerly the Public Auditorium Authority)

The Public Auditorium Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (Authority) was incorporated on February 3, 1954 pursuant to the Public Auditorium Law Act of July 29, 1953 as a joint authority organized by the City and Allegheny County to provide educational, cultural, physical, civic, and social events for the benefit of the general public. Effective November 1999, the Public Auditorium Authority legally changed its name to the Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (SEA). SEA is currently

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

responsible for the management of the David L. Lawrence Convention Center (Convention Center) and leases the PPG Paints Arena, the Benedum Center and the John Heinz History Center to other entities located in the City. SEA was also responsible for the construction of the Pittsburgh Steelers Sports, Inc. (Pittsburgh Steelers) football stadium (Heinz Field), the Pittsburgh Associates' (Pittsburgh Pirates) baseball park (PNC Park), the Convention Center expansion project, PPG Paints Arena, and various associated infrastructure improvements referred to collectively as the Regional Destination Financing Plan.

The Board of Directors (Board) of SEA, a seven-member group, is appointed by the City and Allegheny County. Each executive appoints three members and the Mayor and County Executive jointly appoint the seventh member. The Board is responsible for the overall activities and operations of SEA. The Board members have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

In 2004, SEA borrowed \$20 million from local banks to be used for both operating and capital needs. These borrowings were refinanced with the 2010 Bank Loans. The following revenues are pledged for repayment of this loan: parking revenues generated at the Convention Center and North Shore parking garages and two North Shore lots, gaming revenues, and residual/discretionary hotel tax receipts. Additionally, as part of the transaction, the City and Allegheny County reaffirmed their responsibilities under a 1978 Cooperation Agreement to finance the Convention Center's operating deficits. The 2010 Bank Loans were refinanced on May 1, 2017, then again on November 30, 2017 with the SEA and Allegheny County Parking System Revenue Bonds, Series of 2017.

SEA has suffered operating deficits and has indicated that it may require funding from the City and Allegheny County in the future. No liability has yet been recorded for any such payments as the City does not anticipate payment during 2023 and no future payments are currently deemed more likely than not.

SEA operates on a fiscal year ending December 31. Complete financial statements for SEA can be obtained from its administrative office at 171 10th Street, 2nd Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Related Organizations

Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP)

HACP was established to acquire and maintain properties for the purpose of providing low-income housing for residents of the City. Rental charges and subsidies from Federal Housing and Urban Development grants are the principal revenue sources.

HACP is administered by a seven-member Board, all of whom are appointed by the Mayor. City Council approves five of the seven appointments. The City does not subsidize the operations of the HACP and does not guarantee its debt service.

HACP operates on a fiscal year ended December 31.

Pittsburgh Land Bank (Land Bank)

The Land Bank is a separate legal entity created for the purpose of acting as a land bank under the Land Bank Act (Pennsylvania Act 153-2012). The Land Bank is administered by a nine-member Board, three appointed by the Mayor, three appointed by the City Councilperson representing the districts with the most distressed and vacant parcels, and three community members elected by the first six. There was minimal operational activity during 2022. There were no land transactions made during the year ended December 31, 2022. The City will not have ownership interest in real property owned by the Land Bank.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN) was organized under the Municipal Authorities Act of 1945 to collect, transport, and treat wastewater for the City and seventy-seven (77) other Allegheny County municipalities. ALCOSAN'S Board has seven members: three are appointed by the City, three are appointed by Allegheny County, and one is appointed jointly by Allegheny County and the City. The City has no direct ongoing financial interest or responsibility for ALCOSAN.

East Liberty Transit Revitalization Investment District Revitalization Authority (ELTRIDRA) is a governmental authority which was formed to manage the East Liberty Revitalization Investment District. ELTRIDRA's five-member Board of Directors includes one representative each from the URA, the City, Pittsburgh Public Schools, Port Authority of Allegheny County, and Allegheny County. The URA provides administrative support to

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ELTRIDRA. ELTRIDRA is considered a related entity of the representative entities. Financial information is available for ELTRIDRA at the URA's offices.

(D) Financial Statement Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements – Financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting for all the government's activities are required. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, and expenses of the primary government and its component units, excluding fiduciary activities.

The effect of City inter-fund activity has been eliminated from these statements. The City does not allocate indirect expenses. The government-wide statements segregate governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, and business-type activities, if any, which rely on user fees and charges for support. Component units, which are legally separate and discretely presented, are also segregated.

Statement of Net Position – presents both governmental and business-type activities, if any, on the full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables; deferred outflows of resources; long-term debt and obligations; and deferred inflows of resources.

Statement of Activities – presents the net cost of each individual function. Program revenues are presented as a reduction of the total cost of providing program services. Program revenues include charges for services, operating grants and contributions and capital grants that are directly associated with a specific function. Taxes and other revenue sources not reported as program revenue are included as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements – The City's accounts are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operation of each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances or net position, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate.

Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped in the basic financial statements in this report into two broad fund categories as follows:

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Governmental Funds account for expendable financial resources. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The major governmental funds are:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It finances the regular day-to-day operations of the City. It is used to account for all financial revenues and expenditures, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Special Revenue Community Development Block Grant Fund – Community Development Block Grant Fund is used to account for the cost of neighborhood development and improvement projects. These programs are financed primarily by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. A substantive portion of the funds received under the program have been allocated to the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh.

Capital Projects Fund – A Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Special Revenue American Rescue Plan Act Fund – American Rescue Plan Act Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for expenditures allowable under the American Rescue Plan Act.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds – These funds include all other non-major governmental funds.

Fiduciary Funds account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals and other governmental units. The fiduciary funds are:

Pension Trust Fund – The Comprehensive Fund accounts for the operations of the City's pension plans as described in Note 7. This is accounted for in the same manner as a proprietary fund type. Measurement focus is upon determination of the change in net position and financial position.

OPEB Trust Fund - Used to report resources held in trust for post-employment benefits other than pension benefit for both the OPEB retiree plan and disabled firefighters plan.

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Private-Purpose Trust Fund - Accounts for assets held in trust for healthcare and worker's compensation benefits.

Custodial Funds – Accounts for assets held for, and due to other governments or individuals for whom it was collected. These funds are custodial in nature for holding tax refunds due to other governments, escrow funds, and funds for a jointly governed entity. Custodial funds use the economic resources measurement focus. Fund names were revised to better reflect activity of each fund for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The basic financial statements also include the statement of net position and statement of activities of the following component units:

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority
Stadium Authority of the City of Pittsburgh
Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh

Budgetary Comparison Statements – The statements are presented to demonstrate whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the government's legally adopted budget for the General Fund and the Community Development Fund. The City revises the original budget over the course of the year for various reasons. Under the current reporting model, budgetary information continues to be provided and includes a comparison of the government's original adopted budget to the current comparison of final budget and actual results. The City's budget is prepared on a non-GAAP basis as described in Note 2.

(E) Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental activities in the government-wide statement are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability has been incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

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Governmental funds are accounted for using the current resource measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. General Fund tax revenues are considered measurable when they have been levied. To be considered available and thus susceptible to accrual, the real estate taxes must be collected within the City's period of availability of sixty (60) days. The portion of uncollected real estate taxes that are deemed to be collectible at the end of this period are reported as deferred inflows of resources. Interest income and intergovernmental receivables (state and federal grants to the extent of allowable expenditures) are considered susceptible to accrual. The City considers all non-real estate taxes and other revenues reported in the governmental fund to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty (60) days. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, including lease payments, and other long-term liabilities, such as workers' compensation, accrued claims and judgments, and both short- and long-term compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the City the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

The City generally uses restricted assets first for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The City may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific situation.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving value in return, include real estate and other taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must be available before it can be recognized.

(F) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments, including trust and restricted assets, with an original maturity of three months or less. Note 3, Deposits and

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Investments, provides a detailed disclosure regarding cash, cash equivalents, and investments held by the City.

(G) Investments

Investments in all funds are carried at fair value or amortized cost, as applicable. Investments consist of a variety of investments including direct obligations of the U.S. government, money market funds, corporate and other obligations, guaranteed investments, money market trust funds, and repurchase agreements. Note 3, Deposits and Investments, provides a detailed disclosure regarding cash, cash equivalents, and investments.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

(H) Due To/From Other Governments

Outstanding balances between the City and other governments are reported as due to/from other governments.

(I) Taxpayer Assessed Taxes Receivable

Local wage taxes, payroll preparation tax, parking tax and other miscellaneous City taxes are recorded in the City's accounts as taxpayer assessed receivables and revenue at the time of the underlying transactions. In the governmental fund statements, taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022 which were levied to finance fiscal year 2022 operations have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources until such time as the taxes become available on a modified accrual basis. Local wage taxes are collected by a third party in accordance with PA Act 32.

(J) Other Receivables

Other City accounts receivable, primarily charges for services, are recorded in the City's accounts as other receivables when earned, less an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

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(K) Capital Assets and Leases

Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired or constructed by the City are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost (except for the intangible right-to-use leased assets, the measurement of which is discussed under Leases below). Capital assets are those assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and estimated useful life in excess of one year. Gifts or contributions are recorded at acquisition value when received. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each capital asset. No depreciation expense is recorded for land and construction-in-progress. The value of the City's art collection is indeterminable and would not be material to capital assets as a whole. The estimated useful lives for capital assets are as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	3-5 years
Building and structures	25-50 years
Equipment	2-10 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years
Vehicles	2-10 years
Right-to-use leased assets	3-7 years

Leases

The City is a lessee for noncancellable leases of property and equipment. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements for each of these leases. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial individual value of \$100,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

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

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

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

(L) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and/or the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets and/or fund balance that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City and component units have four items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- The accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives.
- 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.
- In conjunction with pension accounting requirements, the changes of assumptions and net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension investments are recorded as a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions. These amounts are determined based on the actuarial valuation performed for the plan as described further in Note 7. In addition, the difference between expected and actual experience related to the Municipal and Firemen pension funds are recorded as a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions. This amount is determined based on the actuarial valuation performed for the plan as described further in Note 7.
- In conjunction with OPEB accounting requirements, changes of assumptions and net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments

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are recorded as a deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB. These amounts are determined based on the actuarial valuation performed for the plans as described further in Note 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for *deferred inflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets/fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one type of item, which arises under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, payroll preparation taxes and other taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Under the full accrual basis, the City and component units have items that qualify for reporting in these categories:

- In conjunction with pension accounting requirements, the difference between expected and actual experience for the pension plan related to the Police and Firemen funds as a deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. These amounts are determined based on the actuarial valuation performed for the plan as described further in Note 7.
- In conjunction with OPEB accounting requirements, the difference between expected and actual experience for the OPEB plans, changes in assumptions, and the net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments are recorded as a deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. These amounts are determined based on the actuarial valuation performed for the plans as described further in Note 8.
- Deferred amounts related to leases.

(M) Workers' Compensation and Other Risk Management

The City is self-insured for purposes of workers' compensation benefits. Both short-and-long-term amounts payable are reported within the government-wide financial statements only.

In order to qualify for and maintain self-insurance status, the City must comply with certain Commonwealth requirements. The requirements for 2023 are as follows:

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- Maintain an irrevocable trust fund. The City's contribution to the fund is determined annually in negotiations with the Commonwealth Department of Labor.
- Satisfy the financial responsibility requirements of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- Establish liability reserves based upon expected future payments for all claims outstanding one year or more at the end of any fiscal year.

Presently, the irrevocable trust may be used by the State of Pennsylvania only in the event of default by the City under the self-insurance regulations. No risk financing activity is currently being recorded in this trust fund.

The City is self-insured for purposes of health insurance coverage. An estimate of incurred but not reported liability is reported within the general fund.

Component Unit:

PWSA is also self-insured for general liability coverage and has established a Self-Insured Escrow Fund (general liability) to cover potential liability claims.

(N) Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused compensated absences. For government-wide reporting, a liability is recorded for compensated absences when services are rendered, and employees have earned the right to receive compensation for such services.

Liabilities for compensated absences are not liquidated until leave is actually taken by employees or leave balances are paid upon termination. Accordingly, in the fund financial statements for governmental funds, no expenditure is reported for compensated absences until they are due and payable. Current and non-current portions of compensated absences totaling \$24,771,811 are recorded in the government-wide financial statements and represent a reconciling item between the government-wide and fund presentations.

(O) Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

In the government-wide financial statements, the City recognizes pension and other post-employment expenses in accordance with applicable standards. These expenditures are recognized under the modified accrual basis within governmental funds to the extent of the

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City contributions. Contributions made to the Pension Plan represent 100% of the PA Act 205 minimum municipal obligation plus, starting in 2010, additional contributions to increase the funding level of the Plan. See Note 7 for pension and Note 8 for other post-employment benefits for further disclosures.

(P) Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in governmental activities in the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method or the effective interest method itself. Bond premiums and discounts are recorded as current period costs in the governmental funds.

(Q) Interfund Transactions

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from outstanding balances are classified as "Interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental column of the statement of net position. Flow of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment is reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds.

(R) Encumbrances

The City uses encumbrance accounting for budgetary reporting, wherein purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. Funding for all encumbrances lapses at year-end and re-appropriation is required by the City Council with the exception of capital fund project encumbrances.

(S) Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, leases, and related debt used in the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which

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both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Unrestricted net position is available for use in the current period. The City may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific situation.

(T) Use of Estimates

Management of the City has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows, revenues, expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare their financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results may differ from those estimates, particularly given the ongoing social and economic disruptions and uncertainties, and such differences may be material.

(U) Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance in categories based on the level of restriction placed upon the funds. These levels are as follows:

- Nonspendable – This category represents funds that are not in spendable form.
- Restricted – This category represents funds that are limited in use due to constraints on purpose and circumstances of spending that are legally enforceable by outside parties. This category includes funds that are legally restricted for endowment earnings, employee benefits, state and federal specific grants purposes, and for capital projects.
- Committed – This category represents funds that are limited in use due to constraints on purpose and circumstances of spending imposed by City Council. Such commitment is made via a Council resolution and must be made prior to the end of the fiscal year. Removal of this commitment requires an equal action by Council. Committed funds include funds for specified program services as defined by the creation of the fund and interfund advance.
- Assigned – This category represents intentions of the City to use the funds for specific purposes. This category includes encumbrances and funds remaining for debt service. The City's Charter requires City Council to approve a Resolution to set up encumbrances. The encumbrances are then submitted to individual department Directors for execution.
- Unassigned – This category represents all other funds not otherwise defined for the General Fund. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

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It is the City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

(V) Pending Pronouncements

GASB has issued the following statements that will become effective in future years as shown below. Management has not yet determined the impact of these statements on the City's financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 94, *"Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements,"* is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. This statement addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and provides guidance on accounting and reporting for availability payment arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 96, *"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs),"* is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. This statement provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users.

GASB Statement No. 99, *"Omnibus 2022,"* is effective for various items through fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This statement includes additional guidance related to extension of use of LIBOR, nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenue, leases, SBITAs, financial guarantees, and derivative instruments.

GASB Statement No. 100, *"Accounting Changes and Error Correction),"* is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This statement provides guidance to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections.

GASB Statement No. 101, *"Compensated Absences,"* is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. This statement provides guidance by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences.

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(W) Adoption of Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 87, *“Leases,”* as delayed, is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The provisions of this statement have been adopted and incorporated into these financial statements. As a result of this implementation, right to use lease assets and lease liabilities, have been reflected for the year ended December 31, 2022. As the assets approximated the liability as of January 1, 2022, there was no restatement to net position. The City holds no material leases as a lessor.

The lease standard was also adopted and implemented as appropriate by the component units. The Parking Authority net assets as of December 31, 2021 were restated as part of the adoption of the lease standard.

GASB Statement No. 91, *“Conduit Debt Obligations,”* as delayed, is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. This statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers by clarifying the definition of a conduit debt obligations and improving required note disclosures. This statement had no impact on the City’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 92, *“Omnibus 2020,”* as delayed, is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021, except requirements related to GASB 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3 which are effective upon issuance. This statement includes additional guidance related to intra-entity transfers, GASB Statement 84 and measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with asset retirement obligations in a government acquisition. This statement had no significant impact on the City’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 97, *“Certain Component Unit Criteria and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans,”* is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. This statement provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans and determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit when there is absence of a governing board. This statement had no significant impact on the City’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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Component Unit Disclosures:

Property Held for Redevelopment

Property held for redevelopment relates mainly to land and buildings held by the URA that is available for redevelopment. Depending on the nature of the redevelopment activity, the transfer of this property may consist of many forms: grant, subsidized or below-market sale, or an independent, market-based sale. This property is held at cost or estimated net realizable value, if less than cost. Estimated net realizable value is calculated once plans or disposition agreements are in place to dispose of property at less than cost. When assets are sold, the proceeds are either returned to the program to further its purposes or returned to the grantor agency that funded the original purchase.

Loans Receivable

URA loans receivable are recognized when the loan is established for loans with terms of thirty years or less. Loans with amortization terms greater than thirty years or which are repayable on a contingent basis, such as the sale of the property or completion of development, are treated as grants for accounting purposes and are recorded as expenditures when disbursed or are fully reserved.

It is the URA's policy to provide for future losses on loans based on an evaluation of the current loan portfolio, current economic conditions, and such other factors which, in the URA's judgment, may impact collectability. As of December 31, 2022, the total allowance for uncollectible loans, including those only repayable on a contingent basis and fully reserved at the time of issuance, was \$183 million.

Other Long-term Liabilities

An Agreement of Sale in Lieu of Condemnation (Agreement) was executed on April 14, 2004 between the Public Parking Authority and Greyhound Lines, Inc. (Greyhound). As stipulated in the Agreement, the Public Parking Authority purchased from Greyhound the property located at the corner of Liberty Avenue and 11th street for the purchase price of \$6,242,000, which was immediately remitted to the Public Parking Authority for the construction of the bus terminal. Greyhound leases the bus terminal from the Public Parking Authority for an annual base rent of \$1 for an initial term of 30 years. There are three consecutive 10-year extension terms, each with an annual base rent of \$100,000. The \$6,242,000 is being recognized as revenue over the term of the lease, which commenced on

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October 1, 2008. The balance of unearned rent/revenue at December 31, 2022 is \$3,277,048.

Lease Receivables

The Parking Authority is a lessor for several noncancellable leases of space within their buildings and parking garages, the Stadium Authority is a lessor for a noncancellable lease of retail space and the URA is a lessor for various noncancellable leases of parking garage/lots and land. Each Authority recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position for those lease agreements that extend beyond a 12-month period.

At the commencement of a qualifying lease, each Authority initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term. As of December 31, 2022, the Parking Authority's receivable for lease payments was \$2,348,977 and deferred inflow of resources was \$2,005,707. As of December 31, 2022, the Stadium Authority's receivable for lease payments was \$908,708 and deferred inflow of resources was \$852,695. As of December 31, 2022, the URA's receivable for lease payments was \$35,075,817 and deferred inflow of resources was \$34,697,495.

Subsequent Events

On January 1, 2023, the Stadium Authority and the SEA entered into a cooperation agreement for the Stadium Authority to grant the SEA funds in the amount of approximately \$4.2 million from the 2017 Parking System Bond Trust Indenture's General Fund that belongs to the Stadium Authority.

On May 16, 2023, it is anticipated that the PWSA will close on a \$52.5 million subordinate lien loan through the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) funding program for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs associated with replacing the clearwell at the Water Treatment Plant. The term of the loan will not exceed 35 years after substantial completion of the project and will have an interest rate fixed at the time of closing based upon the State and Local Government Series rate plus 0.01%.

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Special Item

The PWSA has recorded a special item for private line lead replacements. In accordance with GASB No. 34, a special item is defined as an expenditure within control of management and either unusual or infrequent in occurrence. The PWSA has determined that private lead line replacements qualify as a special item. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the PWSA received approximately \$1.2 million in federal grants for private lead line replacement that is recorded net of the special item expense.

2. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

1. General Budget Policies – As required by the Home Rule Charter, the City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statement:

- a. On the second Monday of November preceding the fiscal year, the Mayor presents to City Council a General Fund and Community Development Fund operating budget and a capital budget for the succeeding fiscal year.
- b. Public hearings are conducted to obtain the advice of other officials and citizens as part of the preparation of these budgets.
- c. Before the beginning of the fiscal year, City Council adopts, by resolution, these budgets.
- d. The adoption of the operating and capital budgets constitutes an appropriation or setting apart of funds from general resources of the City for purposes set forth in the budgets.
- e. City Council may amend, by resolution, the operating budget within five weeks after the beginning of the fiscal year, but not thereafter except with the approval of the Mayor. The capital budget may, by resolution, be amended by City Council at any time.
- f. City Council at all times may, by resolution, transfer funds from one account to another if the total operating budget amount is not exceeded. No revision to the budget may be made without City Council approval. The operating budget shall in any event, remain balanced at all times.

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- g. The capital budget is generally based on a proposed six-year capital program, which must be updated each year and submitted to City Council by the Mayor at least 30 days prior to the day the operating budget is submitted. The capital budget also includes appropriations for the Community Development Fund. Budget and actual data for the Community Development Fund is reflected in the Community Development Fund. The remainder of the capital budget is reflected in the Capital Projects Fund.
- h. Formal budgetary integration is employed as management control device for the General, the Community Development, and the Capital Projects Funds. Formal budgetary integration is not employed for the debt service fund since effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through general obligation bond indenture provisions, nor for the other governmental funds since control is prepared on a project basis. For the American Rescue Plan Act Fund, the City has prepared a City Council approved spending plan based on allowable expenditures. The General, Community Development, and Capital Projects Funds have legally adopted annual budgets.
- i. All budgets are prepared and controlled at the department level by subclass. The Budget Office reviewed all budget deficits and monitored budget to actual by subclass during the year. Further refinement of the budget control matters is expected to be addressed in a future year. Due to the voluminous number of projects, separately issued line item capital budget reports are available from the City Controller's Office.
- j. Operating appropriations lapse at year-end. City Council can, however, authorize, by resolution, the carryover of appropriations to the following year. The Community Development and Capital Projects Funds appropriations carry over to subsequent years without formal re-appropriation.
- k. Operation budget figures are amended by City Council with Mayoral approval. These budget amendments represent additional unanticipated federal funding, line item transfers between expenditures accounts and carryover of appropriations from the previous year. The approved original General Fund budget includes revenues of \$658.8 million and expenditures of approximately \$614.6 million in 2022. The budgetary expenditures, as amended, increased for carryover appropriation and other changes approved by City Council during 2022 of \$17.2 million; budgeted revenues were not amended during 2022 and remain as adopted.

2. Budgetary Basis of Accounting - The General Fund budget is adopted on a cash basis. Budgeted encumbrances for purchase commitments are treated as restrictions of available cash and as expenditures. Budgets in Capital Projects Funds are also adopted on a cash

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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basis, except that budgets for each project are adopted on a project basis, which may encompass a period longer than one year. Accordingly, budget figures, as amended, for Community Development and Capital Projects Funds reflect current year appropriations and unexpended prior year's appropriations.

3. Excess Expenditures over Appropriations - The City had negative variances in the salaries and benefits line item for two public safety departments (Emergency Medical Services and Bureau of Fire), Department of Finance, and Environmental Services and negative variances for non-salaries line items for the City Clerk's Office, Office of Management and Budget, Department of Finance, and Bureau of Police in the General Fund where the amount spent exceeded the budget.

The excess expenditures were covered primarily by revenues received in excess of budgeted amounts. For 2022, the City decided to show the variances rather than amend the budget.

3. Deposits and Investments

Both Pennsylvania statutes and City code provide guidelines for investment of governmental funds into certain authorized investment types including U.S. Treasury bills, other short-term U.S. and Pennsylvania government obligations, short term commercial paper issued by a public corporation, banker's acceptances, insured or collateralized time deposits, and certificates of deposit. Both allow the pooling of funds for investment purposes. Neither the statutes, nor City code prescribe regulations related to demand deposits; however, all depositories of City funds must meet qualifying criteria set forth in Section 223 of the City code.

The investment policy of the City compliments state statutes and adheres to prudent business practice. There were no investment transactions during the year that were in violation of either the state statutes or the policy of the City.

(A) Primary Government Funds and Custodial Funds

Cash balances available for investment by most City funds are maintained in pooled bank and investment accounts to improve investment opportunities. Income from investment of pooled cash is recorded in the General Fund. Certain unrestricted and restricted cash and short-term investment balances in the accompanying balance sheet represent the undivided interest of each respective fund in the pooled accounts.

Investment policies permit the City to invest in the following:

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1. U.S. Treasury Securities (bills, notes, bonds).
2. Obligations of specific agencies of the federal government where principal and interest are guaranteed by the U.S. government.
3. Fully insured or collateralized certificates of deposit at commercial banks and savings and loan associations accepted as depository institutions under the Pittsburgh City Code.
4. Money market mutual funds authorized by City Council whose portfolio consists of government securities issued by the U.S. government and that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest.
5. Local government investment pools and or trusts as approved by the state legislature or City Council from time to time.
6. Repurchase agreements collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities and marked to market. In order to participate in the repurchase agreement market, a depository must execute a master repurchase agreement contract with the City.

To ensure adequate liquidity, at least 10% but no more than 40% of the portfolio shall be in overnight repurchase agreements, money market funds, or other secure and liquid forms of acceptable investments. Unless specifically matched to a cash flow, at least 20% of the portfolio shall mature within 91 days with the maximum maturity of any investment to be no longer than one year from the date of purchase unless specifically approved in writing by the Director of Finance.

The City maintains compensating balances with some of its depository banks to offset specific charges for check clearing and other services.

As of December 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents include PLGIT, PA INVEST, and money market funds for presentation on the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet. PLGIT and PA INVEST are reported at amortized cost, which approximates market. The City can withdraw PLGIT and PA INVEST funds without limitations or fees.

Governmental Funds

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank or counterparty failure, the City's funds may not be returned to it. The City policy does not

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specifically address custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, \$631,609,659 of the City's combined bank balances of \$629,109,659 subject to custodial credit risk were exposed to custodial credit risk, which is collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania state legislature, which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution's name.

Interest Rate Risk – The City's investment policy limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates; the City investments must have maturities no greater than ten years within the constraint of meeting cash flow requirements. As of December 31, 2022, the City's exposure to interest rate risk was limited to \$119,662,598, 19% of deposit and investment funds available, with a weighted average maturity period of 100 days.

Credit Risk – The City's investment policy limits its investment choices based on government backed instruments and credit ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds

Custodial Credit Risk – As of December 31, 2022, \$41,690,771 of the City's Private-Purpose and Custodial Funds' combined bank balances of \$42,440,771 were exposed to custodial credit risk, which is collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania state legislature, which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution's name.

Interest Rate Risk – The City's investment policy limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates; the City's investments must have maturities no greater than ten years within the constraint of meeting cash flow requirements. As of December 31, 2022, the City's Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds had no exposure to interest rate risk.

Credit Risk – The City's investment policy limits its investment choices based on government backed instruments and credit ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. \$8,500,000 of the City's Private-Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds cash and cash equivalents are held in U.S. Treasuries and are therefore not exposed to this type of risk.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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(B) Pension Trust

Deposits are maintained by all entities within the Funds. The Comprehensive Municipal Pension Trust Fund (CMPTF) holds all investment vehicles on behalf of the Funds. The CMPTF was established on January 1, 1988 by combining the assets and liabilities of the three prior investment plans representing the City of Pittsburgh Police and Fire Departments and Non-uniformed Municipal workers in order to provide a consolidated investment strategy to support the City of Pittsburgh pension obligation.

The CMPTF is governed by a formal investment policy established by its Board of Directors (Board). The policy dictates that investments must be managed in a manner consistent with the Pennsylvania Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act (Act 205) and the Pennsylvania Fiduciaries Code. The policy covers the two components of the CMPTF: 1) the Operating Fund and 2) the Long-Term Assets. The Operating Fund is a liquidity pool to accept employee, employer and supplemental state contributions and to make benefit disbursements. As such, the Operating Fund investments are restricted to high quality, very short duration fixed income instruments whose average maturity must not exceed six months and whose quality is restricted to investment grade and above securities. The Long-Term Asset component includes restrictions on both fixed income and equity investments as discussed below in further detail in this footnote.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – For a deposit, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the combined deposits of the City’s pension funds may not be returned to it. There are no formal deposit policies specifically addressing custodial credit risk.

As of December 31, 2022, \$771,783 of the City’s pension cash account deposits of the \$3,636,583 combined bank balance was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The remaining bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk, which is collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania state legislature, which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution's name. \$3,360,895 of cash and cash equivalents were held at December 31, 2022 in the separate pension funds.

Investments

Long-term investments are all held by the CMPTF and are stated at fair value. These investments are assigned to professional asset managers that specialize in certain types of

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investments with oversight by an outside investment consultant and the Board in order to achieve an appropriate, diversified and balanced asset class mix to minimize portfolio risk.

The Investment Policy of the CMPTF dictates an allocation of 60% equity, 40% fixed income with a variation of 10% above or below these targets for each classification. At December 31, 2022, the CMPTF had been in compliance with this policy. Within each investment category there are specific policies to further address various types of risk compared to return. The investment advisors monitor compliance with the City's investment policy on a granular level that is different from the table below.

The CMPTF's pension trust fund categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The pension trust funds have the following recurring fair value measurements at December 31, 2022:

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Investments by Fair Value Level	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Money market funds	\$ 17,025,790	\$ 17,025,790	\$ -	\$ -
Debt securities:				
Corporate and other obligations:				
Corporate	20,211,672	-	20,211,672	-
Other	1,521,193	-	1,521,193	-
Total corporate and other obligations	<u>21,732,865</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,732,865</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. government and agency obligations:				
U.S. Treasury Notes	18,162,738	18,162,738	-	-
Agency (GNMA, FNMA, FHLM)	13,321,309	-	13,321,309	-
Total U.S. government and agency obligations	<u>31,484,047</u>	<u>18,162,738</u>	<u>13,321,309</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debt securities	<u>53,216,912</u>	<u>18,162,738</u>	<u>35,054,174</u>	<u>-</u>
Mutual funds:				
U.S. equities - large-cap core	202,831,050	202,831,050	-	-
Non-U.S. equities:				
Large-cap core	91,382,958	91,382,958	-	-
Emerging markets	8,779,013	8,779,013	-	-
Total Non-U.S. equities	<u>100,161,971</u>	<u>100,161,971</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fixed income:				
Core fixed income	22,756,417	22,756,417	-	-
Short-term	35,575,537	35,575,537	-	-
Total Fixed Income	<u>58,331,954</u>	<u>58,331,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total mutual funds	<u>361,324,975</u>	<u>361,324,975</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Common stocks:				
Industrials	11,053,019	11,053,019	-	-
Consumer Discretionary	6,319,518	6,319,518	-	-
Consumer Staples	355,830	355,830	-	-
Energy	1,756,433	1,756,433	-	-
Financials	5,983,842	5,983,842	-	-
Materials	3,974,863	3,974,863	-	-
Information Technology	9,322,111	9,322,111	-	-
Real Estate	852,223	852,223	-	-
Utilities	231,212	231,212	-	-
Health Care	6,360,591	6,360,591	-	-
Telecommunications	1,412,699	1,412,699	-	-
Unclassified	49,968	49,968	-	-
Total common stocks	<u>47,672,309</u>	<u>47,672,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Private equity - partnerships	29,189,958	-	-	29,189,658
Total investments by fair value level	<u>508,429,944</u>	<u>\$ 444,185,812</u>	<u>\$ 35,054,174</u>	<u>\$ 29,189,658</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Hedge funds	68,044,003			
Real estate funds	53,826,098			
	<u>121,870,101</u>			
Total investments measured at fair value	<u>\$ 630,300,045</u>			

Money market funds, mutual funds, U.S. treasury notes, and common stocks are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities and are included in the Level 1 fair

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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value hierarchy. Corporate debt is valued using a matrix pricing model and are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy. The fair values of FNMA, GNMA, and FHLM securities are priced by third party pricing services using observable market data and are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy. As the yields for the risk-free yield curve and the spreads for these securities are observable market inputs, the fair values are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

For Level 3 items, the CMPTF's valuation is determined in good faith from information provided by the General Partner of the limited partnerships. Fair value for the limited partnerships is based on the best information available and is determined using information including, but not limited to, the following: projected sales, net earnings, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, balance sheets, public or private transactions, valuations for publicly-traded comparable companies, and/or other measures, and consideration of any other pertinent information including the types of securities held and restrictions on disposition. Quantitative unobservable inputs of Level 3 items are not developed by the CMPTF for measuring fair value.

Investments Measured Using the Net Asset Value per Share Practical Expedient

The following table summarizes investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient:

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
ABS Emerging Markets	\$ 11,958,149	None	Monthly	45 days
ABS Offshore SPC Global	16,022,385	None	Monthly	45 days
Entrust Three Rivers Partnership	25,579,102	None	Quarterly	90 days
Parametric Defensive Equity Fund	14,484,367	None	Monthly	1 to 2 weeks
RREEF America REIT II	27,412,451	None	Quarterly	45 days
Barings Core Property Fund	<u>26,413,647</u>	None	Quarterly	45 days
Total	<u>\$ 121,870,101</u>			

These investments have the following strategies:

The *ABS Emerging Markets Fund* is an exclusive emerging markets fund of hedge funds.

The *ABS Offshore SPC Global Fund* is a portfolio of several direct hedge fund investments, all in long/short equity strategies.

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Entrust Three Rivers Partnership is a multi-strategy hedge fund of funds.

The *Parametric Defensive Equity Fund* seeks to outperform S&P 500 index, reduce volatility versus the S&P 500 Index, and reduce magnitude of drawdowns and recover faster from stress events.

RREEF America REIT II is a real estate investment trust launched and managed by RREEF America L.L.C. The fund invests in the real estate markets of the United States.

Barings Core Property Fund is a real estate fund that specializes in property investments in United States.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of the future fair values. Furthermore, although the trust fund believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Comprehensive Trust investment guidelines address this risk by requiring diversity and investment percentage limits. With the exception of Federal Government and Agency obligations, no one issue will comprise more than 10% of the aggregate fixed-income portfolio without the Board’s prior approval. In addition, equity investment concentration in any single industry and in any company shall not exceed 25% and 5%, respectively, of the market value of the plan assets. To further reduce risk, diversification will also be achieved by using multiple managers whose styles and strategies are sufficiently distinctive. International managers may be allocated up to 30% of the plan’s equity assets, and up to 50% of this allocation may be allocated to emerging markets investments. As of December 31, 2022, the Comprehensive Trust is in compliance with these limits.

Interest Rate Risk - The Comprehensive Trust has no formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The schedule below details maturity by investment type.

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Cash or Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities from December 31, 2020			
		Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More than 10 Years
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$ 31,484,047	\$ -	\$ 10,367,880	\$ 5,356,055	\$ 15,760,112
Corporate debt	20,211,672	1,535,679	9,769,081	5,723,261	3,183,651
Other	1,521,193	125,772	60,126	383,243	952,052
Total debt securities	\$ 53,216,912	\$ 1,661,451	\$ 20,197,087	\$ 11,462,559	\$ 19,895,815

Credit Risk - The risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations is called credit risk. The policy guidelines of the Comprehensive Trust limit investments to Federal Government and Agency issues and corporate issues having a Moody's rating of Aaa to Baa, with the exception that up to 20% of the fixed income assets may be allocated to high yield fixed-income securities. The Pension Trust Fund's December 31, 2022 investments in fixed income securities have received the following ratings from Moody's; the City's remaining investments were unrated:

Fair Value	Credit Rating	Income Investments
\$ 19,799,364	Aaa	39.94%
391,796	Aa1	0.74%
423,039	Aa2	0.79%
324,884	Aa3	0.61%
1,091,704	A1	2.05%
1,920,003	A2	4.28%
1,755,590	A3	3.30%
10,968,186	Baa1 - Baa3	20.61%
243,134	Ba1 - Ba3	0.46%
16,299,212	Unrated	27.22%
\$ 53,216,912		100.0%

The City's investment in mutual funds and U.S. Government agencies implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government were unrated.

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Private Equity Capital Commitments

The CMPTF has entered into agreements to commit capital into various private equity funds. The callable capital can be requested at any time by the fund. The remaining capital commitments as of December 31, 2022 are estimated as follows:

	Amount Committed	Amount Drawn	Amount Distributed	Remaining Capital Commitment	
Draper Triangle Ventures III	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 180,118	\$ -	*
Crescent Mezz Partners VI	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,998,161	757,498	**
Crescent Mezz Partners VII	10,000,000	9,861,610	5,274,553	1,746,426	**
Siguler Guff Small Buyout IV	15,000,000	10,702,500	1,874,929	4,690,312	**
Siguler Guff Small Buyout V	15,000,000	1,717,500	37,171	13,282,500	**
Crescent Credit Solutions VIIIA	10,000,000	5,649,387	1,297,330	4,350,613	**
Magarac Ventures	3,000,000	180,000	-	2,820,000	**
	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 40,110,997	\$ 21,662,262	\$ 27,647,349	

* The investment period of this fund has ended. As such, no further capital can be called.

** A portion of this fund's distributions can be recalled.

(C) OPEB Trusts

The City's OPEB trust funds (all assets are related to the Retiree and Fire OPEB plans discussed in Note 8) categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. As of December 31, 2022, the OPEB trust funds had the following recurring fair value measurements:

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Investments by Fair Value Level	Total	Fair Value Measurements		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Bond mutual funds	\$ 10,873,850	\$ 10,873,850	\$ -	\$ -
Equity mutual funds	18,132,529	18,132,529	-	-
U.S. Treasury Notes	1,338,588	1,338,588	-	-
Real Estate ETF	1,592,874	1,592,874	-	-
Alternative Fund	609,528	609,528	-	-
Total investments	32,547,369	\$ 32,547,369	\$ -	\$ -
Cash and cash equivalents	430,272			
Total OPEB Trusts	\$ 32,977,641			

Mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Notes, real estate exchange traded funds and money market funds are classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

The following is a description of the OPEB Trust Funds deposit and investment risks:

Credit Risk - The risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations is called credit risk. The OPEB Trust Funds' investment policy dictates that investments shall include Federal Government and Agency issues and corporate issues having a Standard and Poor's rating of BBB to AAA or a Moody's rating of Baa to Aaa with the exception that up to 20% of fixed income assets may be allocated to high yield fixed-income securities. The target S&P credit rating of the aggregate portfolio shall be A or better.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of investments. Through its investment policy, the OPEB Trust Funds manage exposure to interest rate risk by utilizing certain criteria in selecting particular investment funds. U.S. government and agency funds mature in 1-9 years.

The asset allocation policies shall seek to produce a net, inflation adjusted, positive total return. The asset allocation policy shall be consistent with the investment objectives of the plan and based on the capital market assumptions.

The Investment Policy of each OPEB Trust Fund dictates an allocation for the Long-Term Assets of 60% equity, 40% fixed income with a variation of 10% above or below these targets for each classification. At December 31, 2022, the OPEB Trust Funds had been in

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compliance with this policy. Within each investment category there are specific policies to further address various types of risk compared to return.

The OPEB Trust Funds' investment in mutual funds was unrated.

(D) Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA)

PWSA is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. government and government-sponsored agencies and instrumentalities; fully insured or collateralized certificates of deposit; commercial paper of the highest rating; repurchase agreements collateralized by government obligations or securities and highly rated bank promissory notes or investment funds or trusts; and, as to trustee assets, as otherwise permitted by the trust indenture as supplemented and amended in 2020. Throughout the year ended December 31, 2022, PWSA invested its funds in such authorized investments. PWSA has a formal investment policy that addresses custodial credit risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, or concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, PWSA's deposits may not be returned to it. As of December 31, 2022, \$91,683,000 of PWSA's bank balance of \$91,933,000 was exposed to custodial credit risk. \$91,683,000 of these amounts are collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania state legislature which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution's name. These deposits have a carrying amount of \$83,695,000 as of December 31, 2022, all of which is reported as current assets in the statement of net position.

At December 31, 2022, PWSA held the following investment balances (in 000s):

	Carrying value	Maturity in years Less than 1 year
PA INVEST	\$ 9,183	\$ 9,183
Money market	17,129	17,129
Total Investments	<u>\$ 26,312</u>	<u>\$ 26,312</u>

The carrying value of PWSA's investments is the same as their fair value amount.

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PWSA's investments in money markets and PA INVEST (external investment pool) are the same as the value of the pool shares and are reported at amortized cost, which approximates market. All investments in an external investment pool that are not SEC-registered are subject to oversight by the Commonwealth. The PWSA can withdraw funds from INVEST without limitations or fees.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk, the risk that changes in the interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the PWSA's investments. PWSA is not subject to interest rate risk, as all of its investments at December 31, 2022 had maturities of less than one year.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. As of December 31, 2022, PWSA's investments in PA INVEST were rated AAAM by S&P Global Ratings.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentrations of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments in a single issuer. PWSA places limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. PWSA was in compliance with the established limits at December 31, 2022.

(E) The Stadium Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (Stadium Authority)

The Stadium Authority's policy is to maintain all cash deposits in qualified public depositories and is authorized to invest in securities of the United States government, other instruments that are collateralized by United States government securities, repurchase agreements subject to certain restrictions and other debt instruments set forth by the office of the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

Interest Rate Risk – The Stadium Authority limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. All the Stadium Authority's investments have maturities of one year or less.

Credit Risk – The Stadium Authority is subject to credit risk on investments. The maximum amount of loss the Stadium Authority would incur, if any, if the parties failed to perform on their obligation is limited to the amount recorded in the financial statements. The Stadium Authority does not hold any type of collateral on these investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Stadium Authority places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one institution. The Stadium Authority maintains its cash and cash

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equivalent balances at three financial institutions. At December 31, 2022, all of the Stadium Authority's cash and cash equivalent deposits were either insured under federal insurance programs or collateralized.

(F) Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh (Parking Authority)

Cash and Deposits

The Parking Authority's cash deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or were not insured or collateralized in the Parking Authority's name but were collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution's name. At December 31, 2022, the Parking Authority had a bank and book balance of \$9,496,695 and \$9,848,079 (including \$9,398,110 of restricted cash), respectively.

Investments

As of December 31, 2022, the Parking Authority had the following investments, of which \$32,371,596 is restricted as to their use.

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Investment</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>December 31, 2022 Rating</u>	
				<u>Standard & Poor's</u>	<u>Moody's Investors Service</u>
Blackrock Treasury Trust Fund	\$ 28,787,806	47.1%	n/a	AAAm	Aaa-mf
Blackrock FedFund	32,341,888	52.9%	n/a	AAAm	AAA-mf
Morgan Stanley Liquid Trust Fund	29,708	0.0%	n/a	AAAm	Aaa-mf
Total	<u>\$ 61,159,402</u>	<u>100%</u>			

Mutual funds are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk – The Parking Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investments maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk – The Parking Authority has no investment policy that limits its investment choices. The deposit and investment strategy of the Parking Authority adheres to State statutes, related trust indentures, and prudent business practice.

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Concentration of Credit Risk – The Parking Authority places no limit on the amount the Parking Authority may invest in any one issuer.

(G) Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA)

The URA is authorized to make investments of the following types pursuant to the Redevelopment Act which requires investments meet a “reasonable man” standard. Under the URA’s policy, authorized investments include (1) United States Treasury bills, (2) short-term obligations of the United States government or its agencies or instrumentalities, (3) deposits in savings accounts or time deposits or share accounts of institutions which are insured, (4) obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or any political subdivision thereof, and (5) shares of an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, whose shares are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, provided that the investments of that company meet the criteria of (1) through (4) above.

The deposit and investment practices of the URA and its component unit adhere to statutory and contractual requirements and prudent business practice. Deposits of the governmental funds are either maintained in demand deposits or savings accounts, and certificates of deposit. There were no deposit or investment transactions during the year that were in violation of either the state statutes or the trust indentures.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the URA’s deposits may not be returned to it. The URA does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, \$68,065,756 of the URA’s bank balance of \$69,462,738 was exposed to custodial credit risk, which is collateralized in accordance with Act 72 of the Pennsylvania state legislature, which requires the institution to pool collateral for all governmental deposits and have the collateral held by an approved custodian in the institution’s name. As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of the URA’s deposits were \$69,458,515.

As of December 31, 2022, \$51,591 of the component unit’s bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of the component unit’s deposits were \$324,188. The component unit also had restricted cash in the amount of \$1 million at December 31, 2022 related to its Equity Investment Agreement.

In addition to the deposits noted above, included in the investments were the following:

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	Fair market value	Maturity in years				
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years
Money Market Funds	\$ 48,531,948	\$ 48,531,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Freddie Mac	242,477	-	-	-	209,352	33,125
GNMA	541,137	541,137	-	-	-	-
FNMA	56,133	-	8,376	-	47,757	-
Total	\$ 49,371,695	\$ 49,073,085	\$ 8,376	\$ -	\$ 257,109	\$ 33,125

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the URA’s investments. The URA’s policy is to attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to specific cash flow requirements, the URA will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase or in accordance with state and local statutes and ordinances.

Freddie Mac, FNMA, and GNMA investments are comprised of assets securitized in the secondary market from loans issued from the loan programs. The maturities noted in the table above reflect the final maturity of the respective security and does not take into consideration non-routine repayments on principal as it is not possible to forecast these repayments. It is management’s intention to hold these securities until maturity. Interest rates on these investments are fixed and principal and interest repayments from these investments will be used to repay the related debt service.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The URA has an investment policy that limits its investment choices based on credit qualifications by investment type. As of December 31, 2022, the URA’s investments in Money Market Funds were rated AAAM by Standard and Poor’s. The URA’s remaining investments were not rated as of as of December 31, 2022.

Concentration of Credit Risk – There is no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. None of the URA’s investments are more than 5% with the same issuer.

Money Market Funds are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The fair values of Freddie Mac, GNMA, and FNMA securities are priced by third party pricing services using observable market data and are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

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4. Transactions with the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA)

In July 1995, the City entered into a Cooperation Agreement and a Capital Lease Agreement (collectively referred to as the Agreements with PWSA). The Cooperation Agreement was renegotiated by the PWSA Board of Directors and the City Mayor's Office.

(A) Cooperation Agreement

Under the terms of the original Cooperation Agreement, City Water Department employees became employees of the PWSA. As a result, the PWSA assumed various obligations from the City. The City and the PWSA provided various services to each other in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement, and the PWSA reimbursed the City for direct and indirect costs attributed by the City to the operation and maintenance of the System.

Under the original Agreement, PWSA provided up to 600 million gallons of water annually for the City's use without charge. Also, the PWSA assumed the City's obligation for the cost of subsidizing water service to those residents of the City situated beyond PWSA's service area so that those water users pay charges that mirror the rates of PWSA.

On February 4, 2019, PWSA's Board issued a resolution that the existing Cooperation Agreement shall be terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement, 90 days after the approval of the resolution. City and PWSA officials collaborated on a new Cooperation Agreement to further implement efficiencies and improvements, including: permitting PWSA to reimburse the City for pension costs for PWSA employees covered by the City's pension plans, allowing the City to charge the PWSA the usual rates that other utilities pay for permit fees, and charging the City for water, stormwater, wastewater, and ALCOSAN usage, with a five-year phase-in starting in 2020 for water and wastewater charges only. The PWSA board implemented the new Cooperation Agreement as of October 3, 2019. This agreement has been filed with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Commission) according to Title 66, §507 of the Public Utility Code, and can be modified by order of the Commission. On July 23, 2020, Pennsylvania Act 70 (Act 70) was signed into law. Act 70 provides that the Cooperation Agreement shall have the force and effect of law until January 1, 2025, or an earlier termination date to which the City and the PWSA mutually agree.

(B) System Lease

The City and PWSA entered into a Capital Lease Agreement (Capital Lease), effective July 27, 1995, with a term of thirty years, commencing as of July 15, 1995 and ending on September

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1, 2025. The Capital Lease stipulates minimum lease payments of approximately \$101,000,000, including interest, all of which were satisfied during the initial three years of the capital lease. PWSA has the option to purchase the System in 2025 for \$1.

(C) Pension

As of December 31, 2003, the City has retained the pension obligation for PWSA's employees who participate in the City's Municipal Pension Plan. The extent of PWSA's participation in such obligation with respect to these employees whose membership continued upon becoming employees of PWSA, as well as new members, is determined by the Cooperation Agreement.

The City and PWSA determined upon a payment of approximately \$4.4 million for the PWSA's share of the City's current pension costs for the year-ended December 31, 2022. The PWSA's payment was calculated based on the percentage of its covered payroll to the total covered payroll, which approximates 16.4%.

See additional related party transaction disclosures for the URA, Stadium Authority, and Parking Authority in Note 13.

5. Real Estate Taxes

Real Estate Taxes

The City has the power to levy and collect ad valorem taxes on all taxable real estate within its boundaries. Real estate is assessed by Allegheny County Office of Property Assessment pursuant to the terms of the General County Assessment Law and the Second Class County Assessment Law, which require property to be assessed at actual market value. Property is assessed by the Board at 100% of fair market value. The taxable assessed value for 2022 was \$21,372,433,000.

A unified tax levy for land and buildings is made annually on January 1 and collected by the City. Taxes are payable annually or in three installments, at the taxpayers' option, normally due the last day of February, April 30, and July 31. A 2% discount is allowed on either the first installment or the full year tax payment, normally if paid by February 10. If no payment is received by the last day of February, the installment payment privilege is forfeited, and the entire tax for the year is considered delinquent. Penalty and interest are imposed on the property at time of lien.

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Property Tax Reassessments

The City taxes land and buildings at the same unified rate and plans to maintain a unified rate unless land values are reassessed in the future. A court-ordered reassessment for Allegheny County, including the City of Pittsburgh, occurred during 2012. These reassessed values will continue to be used until the next reassessment. No “windfall” to the municipality can occur due to state law.

City and School Real Estate Taxes (property taxes) are based on the assessed value of the property as determined by the Allegheny County Board of Assessors. The assessed value of a property is broken down by land value and building value. For 2022, the City’s tax rate was 8.06 mills for general purposes and 0.50 for parks on the assessed value of the property. The School District of Pittsburgh's tax rate was 10.25 mills on the assessed value. A mill is 1/10 of a cent. For example, on a property assessed at \$1,000, the City Real Estate tax would be \$8.56. The School District of Pittsburgh Real Estate Tax would be \$10.25.

Taxes are billed on a calendar year.

The City has accrued for tax refunds and tax credits within accounts payable on the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet (General Fund) for payments received that are subject to refund.

Tax Abatements

The City’s tax abatements are authorized by City Council ordinance. Recipients are eligible for tax abatement for various reasons such as development costs, property location, or renovations that would otherwise result in increased property assessment. All tax abatements are a set dollar amount and are received as tax credits with the exception of Act 42 abatements which reduce the assessed value. The following are City’s tax abatement programs:

- 3-year Act 42 - available Citywide for residential properties for sale or rental;
- 10-year Act 42 Enhanced - available in 28 defined Targeted Growth zones for residential properties for sale or rental;
- 5-year Commercial LERTA - available Citywide for commercial properties or industrial properties for sale or rental;
- 10-year Residential LERTA - available in 4 defined areas for residential properties rental or hotels;

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- 10-year Residential Enhanced LERTA - available in 4 defined areas for residential properties separately assessed units;
- 5-year Visitability Credit (Disability Access) - available Citywide for residential properties single family, duplex, triplex, adaptive reuse (none at December 31, 2022);
- 10-year Local Economic Stimulus - available citywide for large developments - residential properties, commercial properties or industrial properties.

The City's tax abatement agreements do not contain recapture provisions for non-compliance. There were no amounts received or receivable from other governments in association with the forgone taxes. The City did not make other commitments other than to reduce taxes as part of the tax abatement agreements.

During 2022, real estate tax abatements were as follows:

Act 42	\$	26,961
Act 42 Enhanced		826,296
Commercial LERTA		95,824
Residential LERTA		3,257,622
Residential Enhanced LERTA		491,071
Local Economic Stimulus		<u>1,226,106</u>
Total tax abatements	\$	<u><u>5,923,880</u></u>

Other Tax Arrangements

Other tax arrangements include the following:

- Homestead – Exemption for first \$15,000 of assessed value for residential property that is owner occupied. The Homestead application must be filed at the Allegheny County office of Property Assessment.
- Tax Increment Financing – Real estate tax revenue is diverted to another entity to cover bond payments for debt used for redevelopment and other community improvement projects.
- Act 77 – Senior Tax Relief - The City offers a senior tax relief program for eligible owner occupants. Current qualifications are: (A) at least 60 years of age; (B) must have owned and occupied a home in Allegheny County for ten consecutive years preceding application; (C) total household income cannot

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exceed \$30,000 (using 50% of your social security benefits); (D) owner must be a natural person.

During 2022, other real estate tax arrangements as defined above resulted in the following forgone tax amounts:

Homestead Exemption	\$ 6,212,911
Tax Increment Financing	1,325,743
Act 77 Exemption	<u>1,450,763</u>
Total tax other arrangements	<u>\$ 8,989,417</u>

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6. Capital Assets

	Balance January 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2022
Governmental activities:				
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ 45,602,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,602,091
Construction-in-progress	44,237,113	14,765,419	(17,000)	58,985,532
Total	89,839,204	14,765,419	(17,000)	104,587,623
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings and systems	90,391,265	-	-	90,391,265
Accumulated depreciation	(88,878,880)	(68,819)	-	(88,947,699)
Net	1,512,385	(68,819)	-	1,443,566
Furniture and fixtures	4,845,984	-	-	4,845,984
Accumulated depreciation	(4,845,984)	-	-	(4,845,984)
Net	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	9,163,387	-	-	9,163,387
Accumulated depreciation	(6,403,169)	(1,165,868)	-	(7,569,037)
Net	2,760,218	(1,165,868)	-	1,594,350
Vehicles	94,116,419	7,162,490	(887,634)	100,391,275
Accumulated depreciation	(73,330,381)	(6,627,621)	1,135,478	(78,822,524)
Net	20,786,038	534,869	247,844	21,568,751
Infrastructure	234,982,295	17,000	-	234,999,295
Accumulated depreciation	(155,325,220)	(4,486,406)	-	(159,811,626)
Net	79,657,075	(4,469,406)	-	75,187,669
Right-to-use leased assets	22,049,381	1,982,191	-	24,031,572
Accumulated amortization	(14,143,635)	(2,335,555)	-	(16,479,190)
Net	7,905,746	(353,364)	-	7,552,382
Total depreciable assets	455,548,731	9,161,681	(887,634)	463,822,778
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(342,927,269)	(14,684,269)	1,135,478	(356,476,060)
Net	112,621,462	(5,522,588)	247,844	107,346,718
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	\$ 202,460,666	\$ 9,242,831	\$ 230,844	\$ 211,934,341

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With the implementation of GASB Statement 87 the balances at January 1, 2022 are presented including the right of use assets and related amortization.

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

General government	\$ 2,229,555
Public safety	4,761,069
Highways, streets, and other capital improvements	6,476,551
Sanitation	968,935
Public works	125,796
Culture and recreation	41,387
Mobility and infrastructure	80,976
	\$ 14,684,269

Component unit capital asset activity as presented for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2022	Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance December 31, 2022
Component Units:				
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ 32,825,568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,825,568
Construction-in-progress	162,120,482	137,120,632	66,995,871	232,245,243
Total	194,946,050	137,120,632	66,995,871	265,070,811
Depreciable assets:				
Building and building improvements	114,766,016	-	-	114,766,016
Parking facilities	182,007,933	135,320	(20,386)	182,163,639
Machinery and equipment	15,336,292	1,366,196	571,707	16,130,781
Utility assets	1,200,536,000	65,058,000	-	1,265,594,000
Non-utility assets	17,118,000	-	119,000	16,999,000
Infrastructure	2,241,369	-	-	2,241,369
Right-to-use leased assets	1,075,922	-	-	1,075,922
Total	1,533,081,532	66,559,516	670,321	1,598,970,727
Less: accumulated depreciation	(509,915,618)	(36,851,454)	(2,590,094)	(544,176,978)
Net	\$ 1,218,111,964	\$ 166,828,694	\$ 65,076,098	\$ 1,319,864,560

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With the implementation of GASB Statement 87 the balances at January 1, 2022 are presented including the right of use assets and related amortization.

7. Pension Plans

(A) Organization and Description of Plans

The City is responsible for the funding of retirement benefits for the three pension plans described below. Investments of the plans are held by the Comprehensive Municipal Pension Trust Fund (Comprehensive Trust), in accordance with the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act of 1984 (Act 205) and are administered under the direction of that fund's Board.

In accordance with Act 205 and the Acts under which the Municipal Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh, the Policemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Firemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh were established; a separate accounting for the activities of these three plans is maintained including the employees' contributions, allocation of state aid and the City's annual contribution and a calculation of each Plan's undivided interest in the investments held by the Comprehensive Trust. Additionally, separate actuarial valuations are performed annually for each plan. However, the individual plans do not record the undivided interest in the investments in their individual plans since the assets of the Comprehensive Trust are available for the payments of benefits and expenses of any of the three pension plans without limitations. Therefore, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City is considered to be administering a single plan for financial reporting purposes. The three pension plans plus the Comprehensive Trust constitute the City's Pension Plan.

The retirement plans issue a publicly available combined financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by contacting the following:

City of Pittsburgh
Combined Pension Fund
C/O Department of Finance
City/County Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

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Key provisions of the Municipal Pension Fund, the Policemen's Fund, and the Firemen's Fund are summarized below. The actual plan provisions should be reviewed to capture all the details.

The Municipal Pension Plan

The Municipal Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh (Municipal Plan) was established by Act 259 of May 28, 1915, P.L. 596. Every full-time employee of the City and the PWSA who is not covered by the Policemen's Plan or the Firemen's Plan is required to join the Municipal Plan after serving a 90-day probationary period. Participation in the Municipal Plan is closed to non-union PWSA employees hired after March 1, 2019. The Municipal Plan is a single employer defined benefit plan, and its purpose is to provide retirement, disability, and other benefits to its members. The City and members of the Municipal Plan are required to make contributions to the Municipal Plan for the purpose of paying benefits and administrative expenses. At January 1, 2021, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the Municipal Fund has 3,599 total members, of which 1,826 are active members; 1,685 are inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits; and 88 are inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits.

Effective January 1, 1995, the City terminated employment of the 255 employees of its Water Department. As part of a Cooperation Agreement with PWSA, the 255 terminated employees became employees of PWSA. The PWSA employees' membership in the Municipal Plan continued with no break in service, as provided for by the Municipal Pension Act, because PWSA had no retirement plan. The City considers PWSA a part of the reporting entity and thus the plan continues to be a single employer plan. Contributions are calculated based on the Cooperation Agreement. As of the date of these financial statements, the Plan has not reported or attributed measurements of assets or the net pension liability on the basis of the group of members who are PWSA employees. As of December 31, 2022, the PWSA and the City have not determined the ultimate amount to be paid (the PWSA's proportion of the City's net pension liability) by the PWSA pending completion of an actuarial study. The PWSA is estimating their proportion of the net pension liability to be between \$20 and \$30 million.

As discussed in Note 4, on February 4, 2019, the PWSA's Board issued a resolution that the existing Cooperation Agreement shall be terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement, 90 days after the approval of the resolution. City and PWSA officials have collaborated on a New Cooperation Agreement to further implement efficiencies and improvements, including requiring the PWSA to reimburse the City for pension costs for PWSA employees covered by the City's pension plan, with a five-year-phase-in starting in

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2020. The PWSA Board implemented the new Cooperation Agreement as of October 3, 2019. The City and PWSA determined upon a payment of approximately \$4.4 million for the PWSA's share of the City's pension costs, prior to adjustment for the PWSA's portion of the state aid received by the City for pension costs, for the year-ended December 31, 2022. The PWSA's payment was calculated based on the percentage of its covered payroll to the total covered payroll, which approximates 16.4%.

Retirement benefits are available, for all employees other than Emergency Medical Services, at the employee's option upon the later of attainment of age 60 or completion of 8 years of service, normal retirement. For Emergency Medical Service employees, normal retirement is available at the later of attainment of age 55 or 8 years of service. A plan member is eligible for early retirement upon attainment of age 50 and completion of eight years of service. For early retirees, benefit payments may be deferred until 60 years of age, or paid immediately at reduced amounts, as defined by the Plan. Upon completion of eight years of service and attainment of age 40, an employee may terminate and remain eligible to receive benefits by continuing to make contributions to age 50. An employee who was a member prior to January 1, 1975 may terminate at any age after 15 years of service and be vested by continuing contributions to age 50.

Employees who become permanently disabled during the performance of their duties and who are unable to continue to perform those duties are eligible to receive a disability pension. Employees who become otherwise disabled are eligible for a disability pension if eight years of service have been completed.

Normal monthly retirement benefit is equal to 50% of average compensation (as defined) and service increment, if any. The service increment is an additional monthly benefit of 1 percent of average compensation for each completed year of service in excess of 20 years to a maximum of \$100 per month. The monthly benefit is prorated for service less than 20 years. On a limited basis, reductions could apply for certain plan members related to social security benefits received after reaching 65 years of age and certain other benefit provisions could apply for members hired prior to January 1, 1975.

A survivor benefit is available to the surviving spouse upon the death of an active member eligible for early retirement. The benefit amount is equal to 50% of the member's pension had the member retired at the date of death. A survivor benefit equal to the excess of the member's contributions over the retirement benefits paid is provided to the beneficiary of a member whose death occurs after the retirement date. The member's contributions are returned to the beneficiary of a member whose death occurs prior to eligibility for early retirement.

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Prior to January 1, 2002, upon termination and prior to vesting, a member's contributions were refundable without interest to the member. Beginning January 1, 2002, contributions were refundable with 5% interest for certain classes of employees. Employee contributions to the Plan are 5% of pre-tax pay for employees hired prior to January 1, 1988 and 4% of pre-tax pay for those hired thereafter. Effective January 1, 2022, the Plan was amended to require member contributions of 6% for employees hired on or after January 1, 2022 and to allow members to elect for the computation of benefits without the offset for Social Security benefits.

The Policemen's Relief and Pension Plan

The Policemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh (Policemen Plan) was established by Act 99 of May 25, 1935, P.L. 233. The Policemen Plan is a single employer defined benefit plan and its purpose is to provide retirement, disability, and other benefits to its members. P.L. 233 requires the City and members of the Policemen Plan to make contributions to the Policemen Plan for the purpose of paying benefits and administrative expenses.

All employees of the Bureau of Police, including substitute uniformed employees, are eligible for membership in the Plan. At January 1, 2021, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the Policemen's Fund has 2,418 total members, of which 986 are active members; 1,415 are inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits; and 17 are inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits.

Retirement benefits are available at the employee's option upon completion of the later of 20 years of service or attainment of age 50. Employees who become permanently disabled in the line of duty, and who are unable to perform the duties of their position, are eligible to receive a disability pension. Employees who become permanently disabled other than in the line of duty become eligible to receive a disability pension if they have completed ten years of service.

The normal monthly retirement benefit is equal to 50% of average compensation (as defined) plus service increment, if any.

Service increments of \$20 per month for each year of service between 20 and 25 years and \$25 per month for each year in excess of 25 years are included in the retirement benefit. If so elected, a death benefit is available for the survivors, as defined by the plan, of any member who dies in the performance of his duties. A surviving spouse benefit, which is applicable to deaths not in the line of duty, may also be elected by plan participants.

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An employee, who terminates employment after 20 years of service, and before age 50, may collect the normal retirement benefit based on average compensation at termination, providing the terminated member continues contributions at the rate in effect at termination. The benefit is deferred until age 50. If contributions continue at the same rate in effect at termination and continue to age 50, member may receive monthly benefit based on rate of pay in effect had the officer worked until the age of 50. If a member terminates employment before completing 20 years of service, accumulated employee contributions are refundable.

Employee contributions to the Policemen Fund are 6% of pay plus \$1 per month, until age 65. Those electing the surviving spouse benefit contribute an additional 1/2% of pay.

The Firemen's Relief and Pension Plan

The Firemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh (Firemen Plan) was established by Act of May 25, 1933, P.L. 1050. The Firemen Plan is a single employer defined benefit plan. Its purpose is to provide retirement, disability, and other benefits to its members. P.L. 1050 requires the City and members of the Firemen Plan to make contributions to the Firemen Plan for the purpose of paying benefits and administrative expenses.

Any uniformed employee of City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Fire is eligible for membership in the Firemen Plan. At January 1, 2021, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the Fund has 1,749 total members, of which 670 are active members; 1,079 are inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits; and there are no inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits.

Normal retirement benefits are available at the employee's option upon completion of 20 years of service for any participant employed before January 1, 1976, or for those years employed thereafter, the later of completion of 20 years of service or attainment of age 50. Employees who become permanently disabled in the line of duty and who are unable to perform the duties of their position are eligible to receive a disability pension. Employees who become permanently disabled other than in the line of duty become eligible to receive a disability pension if they have completed 10 years of service.

The regular pension benefit is equal to 50% of the average compensation (as defined). A service increment of \$20 per month for each year of service in excess of 20, excluding years of service after age 65, is also payable for those members hired before January 1, 2005. For those hired on or after January 1, 2005, the service increment is \$10 per month for each

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completed year of service in excess of 20 years, excluding years of service after age 65. The service increment is only payable after age 50. A surviving spouse benefit may also be elected by plan participants. A lump-sum death benefit of \$1,200 is paid to the beneficiary of any deceased member.

Normal vesting occurs upon attainment of 20 years of service. If a retiree is under the age of 50, they must make contributions to the plan until the age of 50 to qualify for a monthly pension at age 50. Upon termination of employment, a member's contributions, without accumulation of interest, are refundable.

Employee contributions to the Firemen Plan are 6.5% of pay plus \$1 per month until age 65. Those electing the surviving spouse benefit contribute an additional 1/2% of pay.

(B) Funding Status and Progress

In accordance with the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act of 1984 (Act 205), the City established the Comprehensive Municipal Pension Trust Fund Board (Comprehensive Trust) in August 1987. The Board's purpose is to oversee the activities of the City's pension plans and to receive and invest the City's pension assets.

The City has three defined benefit pension plans (Municipal, Policemen, and Firemen), which are administered by respective pension boards, the majority of whose members are elected by the employees. The Policemen and Firemen Plans cover all employees of the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Fire, respectively. Each full-time employee not covered under either the Policemen's or Firemen's Plan is required to join the Municipal Plan after serving a 90-day probationary period.

Act 205 contains both mandatory and optional remedies for municipalities to design a program for dealing with unfunded pension liabilities. The mandatory remedies implemented by the City were the development and adoption of an administrative improvement plan for its pension fund, the establishment of lower cost pension plans for new hires, and the aggregation of all the City's pension assets for investment purposes under the guidance of an oversight board (the Comprehensive Municipal Pension Trust Fund Board). The Comprehensive Trust, which is comprised of seven members, four appointed by the Mayor and approved by Council and one elected from each plan, manages the investments of all pension assets and provides funds for each plan's monthly payment of benefits and administrative expenses from plan net position. The optional remedies initially selected by the City were: 40-year amortization of the unfunded liability, level

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percent amortization, and a 15-year phase-in allowing the City to gradually increase its pension contributions.

The Plans are funded by the City on an annual basis pursuant to the provisions of Act 205. Act 205 requires that annual contributions be based upon the calculation of the Minimum Municipal Obligation (MMO). Employees are not required to contribute under Act 205; such contributions are subject to collective bargaining and can be reduced or eliminated each year by Ordinance or Resolution subject to the Plans meeting certain financial conditions. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth) allocates certain funds to assist in pension funding. Any financial requirement established by the MMO which exceeds the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania allocation must be funded by the City. The MMOs for each of the three plans for December 31, 2022 were \$15,226,736 Municipal, \$14,990,492 Policemen, and \$23,069,648 Firemen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Act 44 of 2009 required the City's aggregate pension funding level to be at least 50 percent by December 31, 2010 to avoid having the City's pension funds seized and administered by the Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement System. The City's plan to meet this level of funding included transferring approximately \$45 million to the Comprehensive Trust Fund which was in the Debt Service Reserve Fund in 2010 and dedicating parking tax revenues for the next 31 years per Council legislation. During 2021, Council legislation extended the parking tax payments five more years. The City contributed parking tax revenues of \$13.4 million per year from 2011 through 2017 and \$26.8 million from 2018 through 2021. The City will continue to contribute \$26.8 million per year from 2022 through 2046. While the present value of the dedicated future parking tax revenues for future pension contributions did not meet the criteria for recognition as an asset in the City's financial statements or those of the Comprehensive Trust Fund, it was treated as an actuarial asset for purposes of funding levels under Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Act 44 of 2009 and the City was determined to have met the required funding level to avoid takeover of the City pensions by the Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement System and the parking revenue stream continues to be treated as an actuarial asset for funding purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, on an accrual basis, the City did contribute \$103.5 million to the Pension Trust Fund paid from the General Fund. Contribution funding by the General Fund is consistent with prior years. Contributions made to the Plan represent 100% of the Act 205 MMO of \$53.3 million plus additional contributions of \$50.3 million including \$26.8 million of dedicated parking tax revenue, \$19.8 million in gaming funds, and \$3.7 million related to other benefits.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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Net Pension Liability (NPL)

The components of the net pension liability of the City at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Policemen</u>	<u>Firemen</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total pension liability	\$ 461,199,548	\$ 526,429,275	\$ 568,577,456	\$ 1,556,206,279
Plan fiduciary net position (allocated)	<u>(220,765,508)</u>	<u>(190,626,015)</u>	<u>(220,521,302)</u>	<u>(631,912,825)</u>
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 240,434,040</u>	<u>\$ 335,803,260</u>	<u>\$ 348,056,154</u>	<u>\$ 924,293,454</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>47.87%</u>	<u>36.21%</u>	<u>38.78%</u>	<u>40.61%</u>

The plan fiduciary net position allocations are based on the method provided in Act 205.

Changes in the NPL

As indicated earlier in this footnote, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City is considered to be administering a single plan for financial reporting purposes.

Changes in the net pension liability of the City for the year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

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	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at 12/31/21	\$ 1,521,257,466	\$ 699,241,865	\$ 822,015,601
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	33,674,837	-	33,674,837
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Interest	105,267,062	-	105,267,062
Contributions - employer	-	73,742,604	(73,742,604)
Contributions - member	-	15,053,732	(15,053,732)
Contributions - state aid	-	26,099,116	(26,099,116)
Net investment income (loss)	-	(76,832,915)	76,832,915
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(103,993,086)	(103,993,086)	-
Administrative expense	-	(1,450,454)	1,450,454
Other Changes	-	51,963	(51,963)
Balances at 12/31/22	\$ 1,556,206,279	\$ 631,912,825	\$ 924,293,454

Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation on January 1, 2022 and rolled forward to December 31, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

	Municipal	Policemen	Firemen
Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2022	1/1/2022	1/1/2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	4.50%	4.75%	6.00%
Underlying inflation rate	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%

Actuarial assumptions based on the actuarial experience study for the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2020

General Pub-2010 amount weighted table with generational projection using MP2020 with adjustment to reflect Pension Plan mortality experience as confirmed by experience studies

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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Changes in actuarial assumptions – The actuarial assumptions have been updated for all funds to reflect the changes detailed in the most recent experience study for the period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2020. This includes updates to the assumed rate of return, mortality rates, salary scale, retirement rates, disability rates, termination rates, and asset smoothing method. Retirement rates were adjusted from the experience study to reflect recently changed plan provisions for the Municipal fund. The changes in assumptions resulted in an increase to the total pension liability of approximately \$86 million.

Changes in benefit terms – Newly hired non-represented Municipal employees or those hired after June 29, 2004 who elect to increase their employee contributions will no longer have a Social Security offset applied to their benefit. All eligible members are assumed to elect the removal of the Social Security offset. The change in benefit terms resulted in an increase to the total pension liability of approximately \$9.3 million. There were no changes to benefit terms made in connection with the 1/1/2021 actuarial valuations for the Fire and Police funds.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rate of return on 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 following was the asset allocation policy and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Plans' target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	37.00%	4.5-5.4%
International equity	20.00%	5.0-5.4%
Hedge funds	8.00%	4.8-8.5%
Real assets	8.00%	4.8-8.5%
Private equity	5.00%	4.8-8.5%
Fixed income	22.00%	2.1-2.7%
Cash	0.00%	0.0-1.5%
	100.00%	

Rate of Return – The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on the Plan investments, net of investment expense, was -6.2%.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the Municipal, Policemen, and Firemen funds was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, parking tax revenue will be deposited in accordance with Ordinances 42 and 44 of 2010, and that the City’s contributions will be made equal to the yearly MMO calculation. 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 plan members. 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 (i.e. no depletion is projected to occur).

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the net pension liability of the City calculated using the discount rates described above, as well as what the City’s net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rates:

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	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Municipal	\$ 287,972,098	\$ 240,434,040	\$ 200,013,418
Policemen	394,293,060	335,803,260	286,504,896
Firemen	408,315,362	348,056,154	296,840,195
Total	\$ 1,090,580,520	\$ 924,293,454	\$ 783,358,509

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$107,665,629. At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Municipal	Policemen	Firemen	Total
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Changes of assumptions	\$ 8,655,842	\$ 13,085,461	\$ 30,981,838	\$ 52,723,141
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	17,875,643	15,461,490	18,294,906	51,632,039
Difference between expected and actual experience	5,007,120	-	12,603,303	17,610,423
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 31,538,605	\$ 28,546,951	\$ 61,880,047	\$ 121,965,603
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (10,828,400)	\$ (1,768,079)	\$ (12,596,479)
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ -	\$ (10,828,400)	\$ (1,768,079)	\$ (12,596,479)

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Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Policemen</u>	<u>Firemen</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 5,592,082	\$ (1,582,454)	\$ 13,205,301	\$ 17,214,929
2024	9,123,619	4,895,065	16,585,197	30,603,881
2025	8,010,349	6,282,732	18,823,563	33,116,644
2026	8,812,555	8,123,208	11,497,907	28,433,670
Thereafter	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 31,538,605</u>	<u>\$ 17,718,551</u>	<u>\$ 60,111,968</u>	<u>\$ 109,369,124</u>

Component Units:

Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plan – Parking Authority

General Information. The Parking Authority established the Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh Pension Plan (PPA Plan) effective January 1, 1980. The PPA Plan is a defined benefit plan covering substantially all employees not covered by another plan and is funded by employer and employee contributions.

Changes in Net Pension Asset. Changes in the Parking Authority's net pension asset are as follows:

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	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Balances at 12/31/21	\$ 16,110,231	\$ 22,203,797	\$ (6,093,566)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	421,488	-	421,488
Interest	1,039,575	-	1,039,575
Experience (gain) loss	(604,435)	-	(604,435)
Assumption (gain) loss	-	-	-
Employer contributions	-	100,000	(100,000)
Member contributions	-	174,257	(174,257)
Net investment income	-	(3,022,712)	3,022,712
Benefit payments	(655,042)	(655,042)	-
Other	-	(2,069)	2,069
Balances at 12/31/22	\$ 16,311,817	\$ 18,798,231	\$ (2,486,414)

Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Plan – Parking Authority

The Parking Authority had 37 facility employees in the year ended December 31, 2022, who are participants in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered through the Western Pennsylvania Teamsters and Employers Pension Fund that is not a state or local governmental pension plan; provides defined benefit pensions both to employees of local governments and to employees of employers that are not governmental employers; and the plan has no predominant local governmental employer. The Parking Authority contributed \$223,788 to this plan for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Additional pension information, deemed to be immaterial for City reporting purposes, can be found in the Parking Authority’s separate financial statements.

Urban Redevelopment Authority

Defined Contribution Plan - The URA provides a defined contribution retirement plan, the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh Retirement Savings Plan (Plan), covering all employees who have completed one year of service. The Plan is administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation. All plan provisions were approved by the URA Board of Directors and any significant changes to those provisions will be made via Board approval and Resolution. This plan was amended effective March 14, 2013. The Plan allows for employee contributions and the URA will match up to 5% of employee contributions after the

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employee has one year of service. Employer contributions for the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$187,816 and employee contributions were \$521,789.

Under the defined contribution plan, the participants become vested at 25% per year in the second year of service. Upon termination of employment, the non-vested portion of a participant's account is returned to the URA and credited against current expenses. Upon attainment of age 65, the participants become 100% vested regardless of the number of years of service.

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

During 2019, the PWSA established a 401(a) profit-sharing plan available to all full-time employees (part-time employees with over 1,000 hours of service) who do not participate in the City's Plan. As part of its fiduciary role, the PWSA has an obligation of due care in selecting the third-party administrator. The PWSA does not control the assets of the 401(a) profit-sharing plan and thus the plan is not considered a fiduciary fund of the PWSA.

Benefit terms are established and amended by the PWSA. Employee contributions are made after-tax and the PWSA offers a single match rate up to 5%. Employees become vested after three years. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the PWSA contributed \$333,000 to the 401(a) profit-sharing plan.

8. Other Postemployment Benefits

The City maintains two separate single-employer defined benefit plans that are used to provide postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB): (a) the retiree OPEB plan (retiree plan) and (b) the disabled firefighters plan (fire plan). The plans are described below and are administered in accordance with the terms of their applicable employment contracts. Management of the OPEB plans is vested with City Council.

Net OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The City reported a net OPEB liability at December 31, 2022 composed of the following:

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Retiree plan	\$ 331,733,404
Fire plan	<u>20,980,126</u>
Total net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 352,713,530</u>

The components of the net OPEB liability at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	<u>Retiree Plan</u>	<u>Fire Plan</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 364,592,448	\$ 21,098,723
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>32,859,044</u>	<u>118,597</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 331,733,404</u>	<u>\$ 20,980,126</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>9.01%</u>	<u>0.56%</u>

The net OPEB liabilities were measured as of December 31, 2022 and the total OPEB liabilities used to calculate the net OPEB liabilities were determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, rolled forward to December 31, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense as follows:

Retiree plan	\$ (14,121,989)
Fire plan	<u>3,979,962</u>
Total OPEB expense	<u>\$ (10,142,027)</u>

At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs from the following sources:

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	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in assumptions:		
Retiree plan	\$ 14,207,077	\$ (4,616,527)
Fire plan	6,914,823	(6,762,245)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments:		
Retiree plan	6,271,734	(2,373,498)
Fire plan	28,245	(9,404)
Differences between expected and actual experience:		
Retiree plan	-	(66,353,064)
Fire plan	-	(12,139,009)
Total	\$ 27,421,879	\$ (92,253,747)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in expense as follows:

	Retiree Plan	Fire Plan	Total
2023	\$ (16,292,284)	\$ (817,887)	\$ (17,110,171)
2024	(21,607,225)	(817,885)	(22,425,110)
2025	(8,660,761)	(815,428)	(9,476,189)
2026	(6,304,008)	(813,931)	(7,117,939)
2027	-	(820,993)	(820,993)
Thereafter	-	(7,881,466)	(7,881,466)
	\$ (52,864,278)	\$ (11,967,590)	\$ (64,831,868)

Additional Required Disclosures for the City's Retiree Plan

Plan Description

The City administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan to provide additional postemployment benefits to all eligible retirees not covered by another plan. Benefits are paid on a pay-as-you-go basis. Those hired prior to January 1, 2005 are eligible for this benefit.

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Plan Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits disclosed in Note 7, resolutions of City Council, State statutes, and labor agreements have provided for certain postemployment benefits, other than pension benefits, known as (“OPEB”) to be provided to retirees or their beneficiaries. Such benefits are primarily funded through annual appropriations from the City's General Fund and trusts designated for those purposes. Post-retirement benefits consist of health care benefits, Medicare reimbursements and life insurance for firefighters and police officers and life insurance for certain municipal employees. Benefit provisions for the retiree plan are established and amended through negotiations between the City and the respective unions. Separate financial statements are not available.

Plan Membership

At January 1, 2022, that date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the OPEB retiree plan membership consisted of the following:

	<u>Health Insurance</u>	<u>Life Insurance</u>
Active participants	1,536	1,536
Vested former participants	-	-
Retired participants	<u>1,593</u>	<u>1,911</u>
Total	<u><u>3,129</u></u>	<u><u>3,447</u></u>

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

As indicated earlier in this footnote, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City is considered to be administering a single plan for financial reporting purposes for all eligible retiree groups other than the recently negotiated fire disability plan discussed later in this note.

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Changes in the net OPEB liability for the retiree plan for the year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at 12/31/21	\$ 401,144,244	\$ 37,711,664	\$ 363,432,580
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,621,488	-	2,621,488
Differences between expected and actual experience	(48,150,160)	-	(48,150,160)
Changes in assumptions	8,790,449	-	8,790,449
Interest	23,535,670	-	23,535,670
Contributions - employer	-	24,018,215	(24,018,215)
Contributions - member	-	-	-
Contributions - state aid	-	-	-
Net investment income (loss)	-	(5,503,592)	5,503,592
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(23,349,243)	(23,349,243)	-
Administrative expense	-	(18,000)	18,000
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Other Changes	-	-	-
Balances at 12/31/22	\$ 364,592,448	\$ 32,859,044	\$ 331,733,404

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB retiree plan liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Dollar
Remaining amortization period	25 year closed period
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.00%
Salary increases	2.75%
Inflation rate	2.50%

Mortality tables:

Active: RP-2000 Mortality Tables

Municipal Retirees: RP-2000 Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue collar ratios set forward 1 year for healthy retirees and 6 years for disabled retirees.

Police and Fire Retirees: RP-2000 Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue collar ratios set forward 3 years for disabled retirees.

Healthcare cost trend rates:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Medical/Rx Costs</u>	<u>Medicare Part B Premiums</u>
	<u>Annual Trend Rate</u>	<u>Annual Trend Rate</u>
2022	Actual	Actual
2023-2025	7.00%	5.60%
2026	5.60%	5.60%
2030	5.32%	5.32%
2040	4.89%	4.89%
2050	4.74%	4.74%
2060	4.64%	4.64%
2070	4.30%	4.30%
2075+	4.04%	4.04%

There were no changes to benefits made in connection with the 1/1/22 actuarial valuations.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

Pre-Medicare trends have been increased to 7.0% for 2023-2025 to reflect expectations arising due to recent inflationary pressures. Medicare Part B trends have been aligned with Medicare trends based on the SOA Getzen model. These rates are applied to health costs and premiums.

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Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB retiree 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 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class included in the target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022 are summarized as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Real Rate of Return</u>
Equity	55.00%	8.2%
Fixed income	32.00%	3.2%
Cash	3.00%	1.7%
Real Assets	5.00%	6.5%
Alternative Strategies	5.00%	6.3%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 6.2% percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

The final equivalent single discount rate used to measure the total OPEB retiree plan liability was 6.00% percent for 2022 with the expectation that the City will continue to fund the full pay-go costs plus an additional \$2.5 million in the future. The forward-looking assumption (and current funding policy) is for ongoing costs to be paid out of the General Fund.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Retiree Plan Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB retiree plan liability (asset) of the City, as well as what City's net OPEB retiree plan liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount

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rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (5.00%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (6.00%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.00%)</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Retiree	<u>\$ 379,727,846</u>	<u>\$ 331,733,404</u>	<u>\$ 292,074,384</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Retiree Plan Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB retiree plan liability (asset) of the City, as well as what City's net OPEB retiree plan liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Retiree	<u>\$ 295,424,244</u>	<u>\$ 331,733,404</u>	<u>\$ 375,180,284</u>

Funding Policy

Consistent with prior years, the City's contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements and is funded through the General Fund. For fiscal year 2022, the City contributed \$23,349,243 to the plan directly to pay benefits. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the City contributed approximately \$670,000 into the OPEB retiree plan irrevocable trust above the need for benefits.

Contribution

OPEB retiree plan contribution rates are based on an actuarially determined rate. Employees are not required to make contributions for basic life insurance. Employees contribute to health care costs at a flat rate based on wages and family size.

Investments

Through its investment policy, the OPEB Retiree Plan Trust Fund manages its exposure to risk by utilizing certain criteria in selecting particular investment funds. The asset allocation policies seek to produce a net, inflation adjusted, positive total return. The asset allocation

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

policy is to be consistent with the investment objectives of the plan and based on the capital market assumptions.

Financial Statements

Retiree Plan OPEB Trust Fund Statement of Net Position and Statement of Changes in Net Position for the year-ended December 31, 2022.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Statement of Net Position</u>
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 425,679
Mutual funds:	
U.S. equities	18,058,624
Fixed income	12,178,998
Real estate funds	1,590,449
Alternative strategies	<u>605,294</u>
Total Assets	<u>32,859,044</u>
<u>Net Position Restricted for OPEB</u>	<u>\$ 32,859,044</u>

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	<u>Statement of Changes in Net Position</u>
<u>Additions:</u>	
Contributions - Employer	\$ 24,018,215
Investment income:	
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(6,335,251)
Interest and dividends	831,659
Total investment income (loss)	(5,503,592)
Investment expense	(18,000)
Net investment income (loss)	(5,521,592)
Total additions	18,496,623
<u>Deductions:</u>	
Benefit payments	23,349,243
Transfer out	-
Administrative expenses	-
Total deductions	23,349,243
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(4,852,620)
<u>Net Position:</u>	
Beginning of year	37,711,664
End of year	\$ 32,859,044

Additional Required Disclosures for the City's Fire Plan

Plan Description

The City administers a single-employer defined benefit medical and prescription drug plan to provide additional postemployment benefits to eligible disabled firefighters. Benefits are paid on a pay-as-you-go basis. Eligible disabled firefighters and their dependents may continue health care coverage through the City for life. The plan covers eligible disabled firefighters and their dependents who elect to participate and pay any required contributions.

Plan Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits disclosed in Note 7, resolutions of City Council, State statutes, and labor agreements have provided for certain postemployment benefits, other than pension benefits, known as ("OPEB") to be provided to retirees or their beneficiaries. Such benefits are primarily funded through annual appropriations from the City's General

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Fund and trusts designated for those purposes. Firefighters hired on or after January 1, 2005 who become disabled in the line of duty are eligible for lifetime retiree health benefits. There is no age or service requirement for this benefit. Coverage continues to surviving spouses of disabled retirees upon the member's death. Surviving spouse coverage is non-contributory. Benefit provisions for the plan are established and amended through negotiations between the City and the respective unions. Separate financial statements are not available.

Plan Membership

At January 1, 2022, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the OPEB fire plan membership consisted of the following:

Active members	538
Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	-
Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	<u>8</u>
Total	<u><u>546</u></u>

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Changes in the Net OPEB Fire Plan Liability

Changes in the net OPEB liability for the fire plan for the year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at 12/31/21	\$ 32,076,672	\$ 144,390	\$ 31,932,282
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,067,849	-	4,067,849
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,421,918)	-	(8,421,918)
Changes in assumptions	(7,245,262)	-	(7,245,262)
Interest	739,756	-	739,756
Contributions - employer	-	118,131	(118,131)
Contributions - member	-	-	-
Net investment income (loss)	-	(25,350)	25,350
Benefit payments	(118,374)	(118,374)	-
Administrative expense	-	(200)	200
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Other Changes	-	-	-
Balance at 12/31/22	\$ 21,098,723	\$ 118,597	\$ 20,980,126

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Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB fire plan liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022 and rolled forward to a measurement date of December 31, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Dollar
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return	6.00%
Discount rate	3.72%
Salary increases	2.75%
Inflation rate	2.50%

Mortality table Active: RP-2000 Mortality Tables; Fire Retirees: RP-2000
Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue
collar ratios set forward 3 years for disabled retirees
All mortality tables are projected using
SSA 2015 mortality improvement scale

Healthcare cost trend rates:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Medical/Rx Costs</u>	<u>Medicare Part B Premiums</u>
	<u>Annual Trend Rate</u>	<u>Annual Trend Rate</u>
2022	Actual	Actual
2023-2025	7.00%	7.00%
2026	5.60%	5.60%
2030	5.32%	5.32%
2040	4.89%	4.89%
2050	4.74%	4.74%
2060	4.64%	4.64%
2070	4.30%	4.30%
2075+	4.04%	4.04%

There were no changes to benefits made in connection with the 1/1/22 actuarial valuations.

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Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

Pre-Medicare trends have been increased to 7.0% for 2023-2025 to reflect expectations arising due to recent inflationary pressures. Medicare Part B trends have been aligned with Medicare trends based on the SOA Getzen model. These rates are applied to health costs and premiums.

There was also an increase in the discount rate from 2.12% to 3.72% and This change caused a decrease in liability during the year.

Rate of Return

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 6.4% percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Starting in 2020, long-term expected rate of return on OPEB fire plan investments will be determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class are projected to be included in the target asset allocation are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equity	55.00%	8.2%
Fixed income	32.00%	3.2%
Cash	3.00%	1.7%
Real Assets	5.00%	6.5%
Alternative Strategies	5.00%	6.3%
	100.00%	

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Discount Rate

The final equivalent single discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.72% with the expectation that the City will continue to fund the full pay-go cost plus an additional discretionary contribution in the future.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Fire Plan Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB fire plan liability (asset) of the City, as well as what City's net OPEB fire plan liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (2.72%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (3.72%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.72%)</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Disabled Firefighters	<u>\$ 25,237,478</u>	<u>\$ 20,980,126</u>	<u>\$ 17,592,678</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Fire Plan Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB fire plan liability (asset) of the City, as well as what City's net OPEB fire plan liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Disabled Firefighters	<u>\$ 17,023,812</u>	<u>\$ 20,980,126</u>	<u>\$ 26,370,358</u>

Funding Policy

Consistent with prior years, the City's contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements and is funded through the General Fund. For fiscal year 2022, the City contributed \$118,131 to the plan directly to pay benefits. No additional contributions were made into the OPEB fire plan irrevocable trust during the year ended December 31, 2022.

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Contribution

OPEB fire plan contributions rates are based on an actuarially determined rate.

Investments

Through its investment policy starting in 2020, the Fire Plan OPEB Trust Fund manages its exposure to risk by utilizing certain criteria in selecting particular investment funds. The asset allocation policies seek to produce a net, inflation adjusted, positive total return. The asset allocation policy is consistent with the investment objectives of the plan and based on the capital market assumptions.

Financial Statements

Fire Plan OPEB Trust Fund Statement of Net Position and Statement of Changes in Net Position for the year-ended December 31, 2022.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Statement of Net Position</u>
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 4,593
Mutual funds:	
U.S. equities	73,905
Fixed income	33,440
Real estate funds	2,425
Alternative strategies	4,234
Total Assets	<u>118,597</u>
Net Position Restricted for OPEB	<u>\$ 118,597</u>

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	<u>Statement of Changes in Net Position</u>
<u>Additions:</u>	
Contributions - Employer	\$ 118,131
Investment income:	
Net increase(decrease) in fair value of investments	(28,110)
Interest and dividends	2,761
Total investment income (loss)	(25,349)
Investment expense	-
Net investment income (loss)	(25,349)
Total additions	92,782
<u>Deductions:</u>	
Benefit payments	118,131
Administrative expenses	444
Total deductions	118,575
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(25,793)
<u>Net Position:</u>	
Beginning of year	144,390
End of year	\$ 118,597

Component Unit:

Parking Authority

The Public Parking Authority of Pittsburgh Post-Employment Healthcare Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the Parking Authority. There is no separate audit requirement. The Parking Authority has not accumulated assets for the Plan in a trust. The plan provides medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses. Benefits are provided according to retirees' date of retirement and the benefits allotted as of the plan benefits at that date. The retiree is responsible for any premium cost in excess of the provided benefit. Payments to retirees are made on a reimbursement basis.

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At December 31, 2022, participants in the Plan were as follows:

Active - Medical	1
Active - Life Only	59
Retirees and spouses - pre 95 with medical	1
Retirees - post 95 with medical	5
Retirees - life insurance only	14

Benefits Provided

Retirees as of December 31, 1994 – Continue medical and dental coverage received under prior Plan which includes both pre-Medicare and Medicare coverage for retiree and spouse. Medicare coverage consists of Medicare Part B plus the participant elects either Security 65 Plan B or Security Blue HMO.

Active Participants as of December 31, 1994 – Entitled to the single active premium at retirement date. This amount shall be frozen at retirement date and provided until age 65. Retirees age 65 and over shall receive the 65 Special Premium and Medicare Part B premium at retirement date, such amount also being frozen at date of retirement. No medical coverage shall be provided to a participant who elects a lump sum option under the Pension Plan. The Authority pays up to \$1,750 of the deductible for each retiree entitled to post-retirement medical insurance prior to age 65.

Life Insurance – For all employees of the Authority retiring on or after age 60, the Authority pays for half the cost of a \$6,000 life insurance policy provided the employee pays for the other half.

Total OPEB Liability

The components of the total OPEB liability of the Plan at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$ 354,963
Plan fiduciary net position	-
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 354,963</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	<u>0%</u>

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Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The changes in the total OPEB liability of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$ 442,210	\$ -	\$ 442,210
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	4,426	-	4,426
Interest	7,933	-	7,933
Experience losses (gains)	(8,856)	-	(8,856)
Changes of assumptions	(55,160)	-	(55,160)
Contributions - employer	-	35,590	(35,590)
Benefits paid	(35,590)	(35,590)	-
Net changes	(87,247)	-	(87,247)
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 354,963	\$ -	\$ 354,963

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed on December 31, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

- Actuarial cost method – Entry Age Normal, level percentage of pay;
- Retirement rates – 100% upon attaining retirement eligibility of age 65;
- Plan participation – Life Insurance 20%; Pre 65 Medical Benefit 100%; Post 65 Medical Benefit 100%;
- Mortality – Healthy Annuitant: SOA PubG-2010 Headcount Weighted Healthy Mortality Table with MP-2020 mortality improvement; Contingent Survivor: SOA PubG-2010 Headcount Weighted Contingent Survivor Mortality Table with MP-2020 mortality improvement; Disabled Lives: SOA PubG-2010 Headcount Weighted Disabled Mortality Table with MP-2020 mortality improvement;
- Salary increase – 4.50% per annum;
- Discount rate: 4.31% per annum;

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- Healthcare cost trend rate – Medical: 6.25% in 2023 to 5.20% over two years, and then following the Getzen model thereafter; Dental 5%

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions – The discount rate is 4.31% based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of December 31, 2022, compared to the prior discount rate of 1.93% based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The mortality assumption was updated to the MP-2021 mortality improvement, and trend was updated to health care cost trend rate to be 6.25% in 2023, grading down to 5.20% uniformly over two years, and then following the Getzen model thereafter. The prior trend was the healthcare cost trend rate assumed to be 6.25% in 2020, grading down to 5.75% uniformly over four years, and then following the Getzen model thereafter.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.31%.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following represents the total OPEB liability calculated using the stated discount rate, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease (3.31%)	Current Discount Rate (4.31%)	1% Increase (5.31%)
\$ 386,307	\$ 354,963	\$ 328,029

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the medical trend rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability calculated using the stated medical trend assumption, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a medical trend rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease in Getzen Model	Current Getzen Model	1% Increase Getzen Model
\$ 354,386	\$ 354,963	\$ 355,559

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the recognized OPEB expense is \$5,454. At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported \$0 in deferred outflows of resources and (\$45,815) in deferred inflows of resources in relation to the OPEBs. Amounts reported as

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deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in OPEB expense of approximately \$6,900 each year 2023-2024 and \$10,700 each year 2025-2027.

9. Long-Term Liabilities

The maximum amount payable for future maturities of bond, financed purchases and interest on general long-term debt at December 31, 2022 and changes in principal for the year then ended are summarized below:

	Principal				
	Outstanding at December 31, 2021	Paid or defeased and premiums amortized during 2022	issued during 2022	Outstanding at December 31, 2022	Interest
Council and Public Election General Obligation Bonds and Notes:					
Nine general obligation bond issues, notes, and finance purchases with rates ranging from 0.50% to 6.60%. The bonds and financed purchases are payable from general revenues.					
2022	\$ 43,394,622	\$ 43,394,622	\$ -	\$ -	-
2023	46,208,876	-	1,490,765	47,699,641	16,584,741
2024	48,475,054	-	1,944,364	50,419,418	14,387,761
2025	50,226,520	-	2,151,377	52,377,897	12,645,825
2026	50,742,927	-	2,251,818	52,994,745	11,611,472
2027	16,592,326	-	2,357,794	18,950,120	10,498,458
2028-2032	90,670,000	-	12,434,858	103,104,858	40,276,398
2033-2037	65,545,000	-	13,910,000	79,455,000	20,677,927
2038-2042	32,215,000	-	17,760,000	49,975,000	5,457,175
Subtotal	444,070,325	43,394,622	54,300,976	454,976,679	132,139,757
Adjust for:					
Unamortized bond (discounts)/premiums	33,260,995	2,461,678	9,224,668	40,023,985	-
	\$ 477,331,320	\$ 45,856,300	\$ 63,525,644	\$ 495,000,664	\$ 132,139,757

With the implementation of GASB Statement 87, the table now includes financed purchases as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations of the URA for the year ended December 31, 2022:

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	Balance at December 31, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Balance at December 31, 2022
URA:				
Mortgage Revenue Bond Program	\$ 2,460,000	\$ -	\$ 965,000	\$ 1,495,000
Bank loan	6,510,172	-	253,383	6,256,789
Total proprietary fund debt	8,970,172	-	1,218,383	7,751,789
HUD Section 108 loans	2,153,000	-	375,000	1,778,000
Compensated absences	690,843	-	124,404	566,439
Total debt and other long-term obligations	11,814,015	-	1,717,787	10,096,228
URA Component Units:				
Pittsburgh Housing Development Corporation:				
Loans payable to				
Schenley Heights Collaborative	30,754	-	-	30,754
Bank construction loans	415,977	303,938	207,513	512,402
Total Component Unit Debt	446,731	303,938	207,513	543,156
Total debt and other long-term obligations - reporting entity	\$ 12,260,746	\$ 303,938	\$ 1,925,300	\$ 10,639,384

Parking Authority Debt

Future maturities of bond and note principal on Parking Authority indebtedness at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

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	Principal				Interest
	Outstanding at December 31, 2021	Bonds paid or defeased and discount amortized during 2022	Bonds and notes issued during 2022	Outstanding at December 31, 2022	
Parking Authority Revenue Bonds and Notes:					
Two revenue bond issues with interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%. These bonds are payable from revenue from Parking Authority operations.					
2022	\$ 3,770,000	\$ 3,770,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2023	3,820,000	-	-	3,820,000	1,338,413
2024	3,870,000	-	-	3,870,000	1,147,413
2025	3,925,000	-	-	3,925,000	953,913
2026	3,985,000	-	-	3,985,000	757,663
2027	4,045,000	-	-	4,045,000	558,413
2028-2032	19,445,000	-	-	19,445,000	1,466,316
Subtotal	42,860,000	3,770,000	-	39,090,000	6,222,131
Plus: Bond premium	1,662,354	588,173	-	1,074,181	-
Total	\$ 44,522,354	\$ 4,358,173	\$ -	\$ 40,164,181	\$ 6,222,131

Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority Debt

Future maturities of bond and note principal on PWSA indebtedness at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

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	Principal				Interest
	Outstanding at December 31, 2021	Bonds paid or defeased and discount amortized during 2022	Bonds and notes issued during 2022	Outstanding at December 31, 2022	
Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority					
Bonds, Loans, and Leases Payable:					
Six revenue refunding bonds with interest rates ranging from .700% to 5.300%, twenty-two state loans, financed purchase, revolving line of credit, and three swap borrowings with variable interest rates. The bonds are payable from revenue from Water and Sewer operations.					
2022	\$ 81,933,000	\$ 81,933,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2023	88,877,000	-	82,223,000	171,100,000	36,110,000
2024	39,225,000	-	3,006,000	42,231,000	34,995,000
2025	41,001,000	-	3,784,000	44,785,000	33,333,000
2026	43,827,000	-	3,709,000	47,536,000	31,631,000
2027	24,549,000	-	3,425,000	27,974,000	50,881,000
2028-2032	179,827,000	-	10,471,000	190,298,000	190,243,000
2033-2037	268,868,000	-	8,710,000	277,578,000	89,541,000
2038-2042	199,770,000	-	8,802,000	208,572,000	36,472,000
2043-2047	40,390,000	-	10,190,000	50,580,000	11,890,000
2048-2052	15,206,000	-	13,185,000	28,391,000	3,275,000
Subtotal	1,023,473,000	81,933,000	147,505,000	1,089,045,000	518,371,000
Net bond (discount)/premium	75,489,000	6,334,000	-	69,155,000	-
Accretion on 1998 bonds	47,309,000	-	3,558,000	50,867,000	(50,867,000)
Total	\$ 1,146,271,000	\$ 88,267,000	\$ 151,063,000	\$ 1,209,067,000	\$ 467,504,000

Included in the maturity schedule above is \$317,865,000 of debt issued as direct borrowings.

(A) Council and Public Election General Obligation Bonds and Notes

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2022

On April 5, 2022, the City issued \$51,115,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2022. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate of 5.0% with maturities commencing

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on September 1, 2023 and continuing annually through September 2042. Net proceeds of \$60,000,000 (including a premium of \$9,224,668 and bond issuance costs of \$339,668) will be used to fund the acquisition and/or construction of various capital projects.

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2021

On March 25, 2021, the City issued \$46,010,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2021. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2022 and continuing annually through September 2041. Net proceeds of \$55,000,000 (including a premium of \$9,276,287 and bond issuance costs of \$286,287) will be used to fund the acquisition and/or construction of various capital projects.

General Obligation Refunding Bonds – Series of 2020 A&B

On August 5, 2020, the City issued \$32,580,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020A and \$121,515,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020B. Series A consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2021 and continuing annually through September 2033. Net proceeds of the Series 2020A Bonds of \$38,797,497 (including a premium of \$6,358,604 and bond issuance cost of \$141,107) were used to advance refund the General Obligation Note, Series 2018 that were for the purchase of a building and renovation costs.

Series 2020B consisted of \$121,515,000 in serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 0.5% to 1.9% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2021 and continuing annually through September 2032. The net proceeds of the Series B Bonds of \$121,028,458 (including bond issuance costs of \$486,542) were used to advance refund all of the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012B and advance refund a portion of the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012A and Series 2014.

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2020

On April 13, 2020, the City issued \$43,555,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2021 and continuing annually through September 2040. Net proceeds of \$50,000,000 (including a premium of \$6,749,080 and bond issuance costs of \$304,080) will be used to fund the acquisition and/or construction of various capital projects.

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General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2019

On February 14, 2019, the City issued \$55,420,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2019 with an average interest rate of 4.5%. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.5% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2019 and continuing annually through September 2039. Net proceeds of \$60,000,000 (including a premium of \$4,920,489 and bond issuance costs of \$340,489) will be used to fund the acquisition and/or construction of various capital projects.

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2017

On April 27, 2017, the City issued \$54,635,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017 with an average interest rate of 4.5%. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2018 and continuing annually through September 2036. Net proceeds of \$60,000,000 (including a premium of \$6,603,677, bond issuance costs of \$371,504, and capitalized interest of \$867,173) were used to fund capital projects budgeted in 2017 and 2018.

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2014

On August 28, 2014, the City issued \$44,470,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2014. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 3.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2017 and continuing annually through September 2032. Net proceeds of \$50,000,000 (including a premium of \$5,915,402 and bond issuance costs of \$385,402) were used to fund capital projects budgeted in 2015 and 2016. A portion of Series 2014 was refunded by Series 2020B.

General Obligation Bonds – Series of 2012 A & B

On February 28, 2012, the City issued \$43,220,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012A with an average interest rate of 4.266% and \$71,275,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012B with an average interest rate of 5.0%. These consisted of serial bonds all bearing a fixed rate from 2.0% to 5.0% with maturities commencing on September 1, 2012 and continuing annually through September 2026. Net proceeds of the Series A Bonds of \$47,858,645 (including a premium of \$4,833,135 and bond issuance cost of \$194,490) were used to advance refund the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2002A with a remaining amount due of \$46,455,000, with an average interest rate of 5.3%. A portion of Series 2012A and all of 2012B was refunded by Series 2020B. Series 2012A was paid in full at December 31, 2022.

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The 1998 Series ABC bonds were issued to fund the City's Pension Fund.

Financed Purchases

The City entered into an agreement for nine fire trucks during 2020 and entered into another agreement for five additional fire trucks during 2022. These agreements have interest rates of 1.8% and 3.5%, respectively. \$9.0 million less accumulated amortization of \$1.9 million is included in capital assets within vehicles.

Below is a schedule of the City's General Obligation Bonds, Notes and Financed Purchases as of December 31, 2022:

Serial Bonds	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Amount due within one year
1998A, B, C	6.50% - 6.60%	\$ 53,970,000	\$ 26,095,000
2014	3.00%-5.00%	14,140,000	2,855,000
2017	3.00%-5.00%	46,060,000	2,400,000
2019	3.50%-5.00%	49,990,000	1,975,000
2020	3.00%-5.00%	40,680,000	1,520,000
2020 A	3.00%-5.00%	30,240,000	1,765,000
2020 B	0.50%-1.90%	115,750,000	8,685,000
2021	3.00%-5.00%	46,005,000	5,000
2022	5.00%	51,115,000	1,545,000
Subtotal		447,950,000	46,845,000
Adjust for: Unamortized bond (discounts)/premiums		40,023,985	
<u>Financed Purchases</u>			
2020	1.80%	3,840,700	854,641
2022	3.50%	3,185,979	-
Total general obligation bonds and notes payable		\$ 495,000,664	\$ 47,699,641

The City's Bond Debt ratings are Fitch's AA- and Standard & Poor's AA- as of December 31, 2022.

From 1998 through 2020, the City refunded certain bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. Accordingly, neither the assets held in trust nor the refunded bonds appear in the

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

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accompanying financial statements. The outstanding balance of defeased bonds at December 31, 2022 is \$173,580,000.

Subsequent to year-end, the City expects to issue \$67.68 million in general obligation bonds for various capital projects and to pay the costs and expenses of issuing the bonds.

(B) Stadium Authority

On November 30, 2017, SEA issued the Sports & Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Parking System Revenue Bonds, Series of 2017 (Parking Bonds). The Parking Bonds are payable from, and are secured solely by, net revenues of a "Parking System." The Parking System is made up of specified parking facilities of SEA and specified parking facilities of the Stadium Authority. Pursuant to the Collateral Assignment Agreement, (Collateral Assignment Agreement) and a Joinder Agreement (Joinder Agreement), each dated as of November 1, 2017, and each between the Stadium Authority and Zions Bank, as bond trustee, the Stadium Authority has agreed to pledge the net revenues of its parking facilities and abide by all of the obligations and duties imposed upon the Stadium Authority by the bond trust. The proceeds of the Parking Bonds were used to refund Stadium Authority Bank Notes and SEA Bank Notes, and fund a bond reserve fund and pay costs of issuing the Parking Bonds. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2022 is \$18,345,000. There are deferred issuance premiums associated with this debt as well.

On August 22, 2005, the Stadium Authority entered into an Infrastructure Development Program loan of \$1,250,000. The loan has a term of 20 years with a 2% interest rate. The balance of the loan payable at December 31, 2022 is \$467,034.

Lease

The Stadium Authority also leases certain property near Heinz Field and PNC Park used for public parking. The lease, originally starting March 1989, was last amended in March 2010 for a period through to March 31, 2050. As of December 31, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$1,041,745. The Stadium Authority is required to make annual payments of \$70,080. PennDOT has the ability to adjust the rate every two years on the basis of a fair market rental appraisal. No notification of a rate increase has been received. The lease has an interest rate of 5%. The value of the right-to-use asset as of December 31, 2022 was \$1,075,922 and accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2022 was \$73,567.

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(C) Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

Series 1998

In March 1998, the PWSA issued \$36,440,000 Series B First Lien Revenue Bonds ("1998 Series B Bonds"), the proceeds of which are dedicated to a capital improvements program.

The 1998 Series B Bonds are capital appreciation bonds with an original issuance amount of \$36,440,000. During 2017, \$12,406,000 (par) of the 1998 Series B Bonds with an accreted value of \$34,625,000 were refunded with the Series 2017 A bonds. The remaining 1998 Series B Bonds have maturity values ranging from \$26.93 million to \$14.66 million from 2027 to 2030. The bonds were issued to yield rates from 5.18% to 5.3%. The 1998 Series B Bonds accrue and compound interest on a semi-annual basis and are carried at cost plus accrued interest. Total maturity value of the 1998 Series B Bonds is \$95,450,000. The 1998B Bonds at December 31, 2022 have a carrying amount of \$70,012,000.

Series 2013

During December 2013, the PWSA issued \$130,215,000 Series A First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds ("2013 Series A Bonds"), the proceeds of which were used to defease through current refunding the entire balance of the Series 2003, Series 2007 B-1, and Series 2007 B-2 and pay certain amounts in respect of termination of certain interest rate swap agreement related to the Series 2007 B-1 and B-2 bonds; \$86,695,000 Series B First Lien Revenue Bonds ("2013 Series B Bonds"), the proceeds of which are to fund certain water and sewer system capital improvement projects. The Series 2013 A Bonds have interest rates ranging from 0.75% to 5.00% and mature in 2033; the Series 2013 B Bonds have interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.25% and mature in 2040.

The 2013 Bonds were issued at a bond premium of \$14,828,000, which is being amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the bonds.

During 2017, \$42,340,000 of Series 2013 B bonds outstanding were currently refunded with Series 2017 A bonds. The 2013 Bonds at December 31, 2022 have a carrying amount of \$89,460,000.

Series 2017

During December 2017, the PWSA issued \$165,390,000 First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds composed of Series A (159,795,000) and Series B (taxable) (\$5,595,000). The proceeds of

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the bonds were used to fund the costs of the refunding of all or a portion of the PWSA's outstanding Series of 1998B, 2008A, 2008D-1, and 2013B water and sewer system revenue bonds.

The 2017 A and B Bonds were issued at a bond premium of \$23,374,000, which is being amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the bonds. The Series 2017 A Bonds have interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% and mature in 2032. The 2017 A Bonds at December 31, 2022 have a carrying amount of \$101,600,000. The 2017 B Bonds were paid off during 2018.

During December 2017, the PWSA issued \$218,805,000 Series C First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which were used to fund the costs of refunding the PWSA's outstanding Series 2008 B-1, B-2, and D-2 Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds. The Bonds bear interest at the LIBOR index rate and mature in 2040. As noted below, the 2017 C Bonds were remarketed with the issuance of the 2020 A Bonds to convert the cash flows of the PWSA's outstanding fixed payer swap portfolio from 70% 1-month LIBOR to the Weekly SIFMA Index (plus a third payment leg that includes a fixed rate component of the PWSA paying 0.118%) between the Overlay Swap's effective date of December 1, 2020 and termination date of December 1, 2023. When LIBOR is no longer published, the interest rate will be replaced by the Federal Funds Rate if not renegotiated. The 2017 C Bonds at December 31, 2022 have a carrying amount of \$218,805,000.

Series 2019

During June 2019, the PWSA issued \$109,855,000 Series A First Lien Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which were used to refund interim debt incurred by the PWSA to fund costs of capital projects; and \$104,290,000 Series B Subordinate Revenue Refunding Bonds, the proceeds of which were used to currently refund all of the PWSA's outstanding Series of 2008 C-1 and C-2 bonds, including swap termination payments on interest rate swaps associated with the refunded bonds. The Series 2019 A Bonds have an interest rate of 5.00% and mature in 2044; the Series 2019 B Bonds have interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00% and mature in 2035.

The 2019 A and B Bonds were issued at a bond premium of \$45,090,000, which is being amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the bonds. The 2019 A and B Bonds at December 31, 2022 have carrying amounts of \$102,605,000 and \$104,290,000, respectively.

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Series 2020

During December 2020, the PWSA issued \$890,000 Series A First Lien Revenue Bonds (Federally Taxable), the proceeds of which were used to remarket the 2017 C Bonds; and \$91,520,000 Series B First Lien Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which were used to refinance the capital revolving line of credit described below. The Series 2020 A Bonds had an interest rate of 0.70% and matured in 2022; the Series 2020 B Bonds have interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% and mature in 2050.

The 2020 B Bonds were issued at a bond premium of \$16,665,000, which is being amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the bonds. The 2020 B Bonds have a carrying amount of \$90,725,000 at December 31, 2022.

Series 2022

During November 2022, the PWSA issued \$44,550,000 Series A First Lien Revenue Bonds, the proceeds of which were used to pay down a portion of the outstanding principal amount under the capital revolving line of credit described below. The Series 2022 A Bonds have interest rates ranging from 5.00% to 5.25% and mature in 2052.

The 2022 A Bonds were issued at a bond premium of \$986,000, which is being amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the bonds. The 2022 A Bonds have a carrying amount of \$44,550,000 at December 31, 2022.

Capital Revolving Line of Credit – Direct Borrowing

In June 2020, the PWSA obtained a \$150 million revolving line of credit to finance certain capital projects. The capital revolving line of credit is secured by the receipts and revenues of the PWSA's water and sewer system on a subordinate basis. The PWSA has until June 23, 2023 to request revolving advances on the line of credit, at which time the PWSA has the option to convert the unpaid principal balance to a term loan. The capital revolving line of credit contains a provision that in the event of default, the lender shall be under no further obligation to make loans to the PWSA and the outstanding amount under this line of credit becomes immediately due. Each revolving advance bears interest per annum equal to the sum of 79% of the daily LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin (1.61% to 1.78%). The agreement includes a LIBOR replacement rider for determining an alternative rate of interest in the event LIBOR is no longer available. At December 31, 2022, the interest rate was 4.05%. At December 31, 2022, the PWSA had \$131,712,000 in outstanding revolving advances.

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State Loans – Direct Borrowing

The PWSA has several loans outstanding from PENNVEST for various capital projects and water and sewer improvement projects, with carrying amounts of \$126,197,000 at December 31, 2022. Interest rates vary from 1.00% to 3.25%. The State Loans are secured by the project collateral related to each loan. In an event of default on the State Loans, the entire unpaid principal, plus accrued interest, plus all other amounts due and payable to PENNVEST shall at the option of PENNVEST become due and payable immediately upon request.

Financed Purchase – Direct Borrowing

During 2015, the PWSA entered into a financed purchase agreement for the acquisition of a utility assets valued at \$7,445,000. The utility assets have a ten-year estimated useful life. Depreciation on the utility assets began in 2016, with accumulated depreciation totaling \$5,214,000 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This lease agreement qualifies as a financed purchase for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the value of future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. At December 31, 2022, the outstanding balance of the financed purchase was \$3,982,000.

Swap Borrowing – Direct Borrowing

During December 2017, the PWSA terminated the original 2008 Series B-1, B-2, and D swaps and reissued and restructured the swaps to bear interest based upon 70% of one-month LIBOR. Upon the phase out of LIBOR, the interest rate will be replaced by the Federal Funds Rate if not renegotiated prior to the phase out. At termination, those derivative instruments had an aggregate fair value of (\$70,869,000), which is considered a swap borrowing from the counterparty. The swap borrowing is being amortized over the remaining life of the bond. At December 31, 2022, the unamortized balance is \$55,974,000.

Lease

The PWSA also leases office space. The lease, originally starting August 2007, was last amended in August 2018 for the period September 1, 2018 to July 31, 2027. The general terms of the lease require the lessor to provide for utilities, building repairs, maintenance, and real estate taxes. As of December 31, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$3,560,000. The PWSA is required to make monthly payments of \$70,000. The lease has an interest rate of 5%. The value of the right-to-use asset as of December 31, 2022 is included

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with non-utility assets and was \$6,059,000 and accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2022 was \$2,499,000.

Swap Transactions

Current Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate Paid	Interest Rate Received	Counterparty Credit Rating	Underlying Bonds	12/31/2022 Fair Value *
Hedging derivatives, Cash flow hedges, Receive variable - Pay fixed, Interest rate swaps:							
\$ 72,747,500	12/28/2017	9/1/2039	1.732%	70% 1mo LIBOR	A-	Series 2017 C	\$ 6,544,749 **
72,747,500	12/28/2017	9/1/2039	1.732%	70% 1mo LIBOR	A+	Series 2017 C	6,544,749 **
71,225,000	12/28/2017	9/1/2040	1.735%	70% 1mo LIBOR	A+	Series 2017 C	7,077,058 **
Hedging derivatives, Cash flow hedge, Receive variable - pay variable, Interest rate swap (Overlay Swap):							
			70% 1mo LIBOR				
216,720,000	12/1/2020	12/1/2023	& 0.118%	SIFMA	A-	Series 2017 C	(383,605) **
Total							<u>19,782,951</u>

* - The fair value is an estimated net present value of the expected cash flows calculated using relevant mid-market data inputs and based on the assumption of no unusual market conditions or forced liquidation.

** - Reported as hedging derivative - interest rate swap and swap liability on the Statement of Net Position.

When LIBOR is no longer published, the interest rate will be replaced by the Federal Funds Rate if not renegotiated. One-week and two-month LIBOR ceased being published at the end of 2021, while overnight, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 12-month maturities will continue to be published through June 2023.

Description of 2017 C Swaps

During fiscal year 2017, the PWSA restructured three pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap contracts. The original interest rate swaps were effective June 12, 2008. Beginning December 28, 2017, the PWSA will make semi-annual interest payments on the 1st of each March and September through September 1, 2039 (two swaps); and September 1, 2040 (for one swap), respectively. The Counterparties make monthly interest payments on the 1st of each calendar month, which begin February 2018 through September 1, 2039 for two of the swaps; and September 1, 2040 for one swap.

The intention of the 2017 swaps restructuring is to effectively change the PWSA's variable interest rate on the \$216,720,000, Water and Sewer System First Lien Revenue Refunding

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Bonds Series C of 2017 with notional amounts of \$71,225,000, \$72,747,500, and \$72,747,500 to fixed rates of 3.8255%, 3.770%, and 3.7835%, respectively.

The bonds will accrue interest at a weekly rate that is determined by a remarketing agent on each effective rate date. The interest rate on the bonds may not exceed 12%. Per the interest rate swap agreements, the PWSA will receive 70% of one-month LIBOR.

The interest payments on the interest rate swaps are calculated based on notional amounts, all of which reduce beginning on September 2032, so that the notional amounts approximate the principal outstanding on the respective bonds. The interest rate swaps expire consistent with the final maturity of the respective bonds.

On November 12, 2020, the PWSA entered into a new swap transaction (the "Overlay Swap") associated with the 2017 Series C variable rate bonds (the "Bonds" or the "2017C Bonds"). The Overlay Swap's purpose was to convert the cash flows of the PWSA's outstanding fixed payer swap portfolio from 70% one-month LIBOR to the Weekly SIFMA Index (plus a third payment leg that includes a fixed rate component of the PWSA paying 0.118%) between the Overlay Swap's effective date of December 1, 2020 and termination date of December 1, 2023. The notional amount of the Overlay Swap is \$216,720,000 matching 100% of the aggregate notional amount of the PWSA's outstanding fixed payer swap portfolio. The Overlay Swap was entered into in alignment with the PWSA's successful remarketing of the Bonds on December 1, 2020 from a 70% one-month LIBOR mode into a Weekly SIFMA Index mode.

Accounting and Risk Disclosures

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the PWSA paid \$8,349,000 fixed and received \$1,920,000 variable related to their outstanding swap agreements.

As noted in the tables above, current period changes in fair value for the interest rate swaps that are accounted for as hedges are recorded on the statements of net position as an adjustment to hedging derivative – interest rate swap, deferred outflows or deferred inflows. Additionally, current period changes in fair value for the interest rate swap accounted for as an investment is recorded on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position as a component of investment income. The fair value of the outstanding interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2022 is reported on the statements of net position as a swap asset and swap liability. The swaps are valued using significant other observable inputs (Level 2 inputs).

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The PWSA has the ability to early terminate the interest rate swaps and to cash settle the transaction on any business day by providing at least two business days' written notice to the counterparty. Evidence that the PWSA has sufficient funds available to pay any amount payable to the counterparty must be provided at the time notice is given. At early termination, the PWSA will be required to pay or receive a settlement amount which is comprised of the fair value of the terminated transaction(s) based on market quotations and any amounts accrued under the contract(s).

Through the use of derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, the PWSA is exposed to a variety of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, termination risk, basis risk, and rollover risk.

- Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not fulfill its obligations. The credit ratings by S&P Global Ratings, a nationally recognized statistical rating organization for the respective counterparties are listed in the table above. If a counterparty failed to perform according to the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, there is some risk of loss to the PWSA, up to the fair value of the swaps.

The PWSA currently does not enter into master netting arrangements with its counterparties. As such, each derivative instrument should be evaluated on an individual basis for credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, the Series 2017 C receive variable, pay variable derivative instrument currently has a negative fair value position to the Authority; therefore, the Authority is not exposed to credit risk. However, the Series 2017 C receivable variable, pay fixed derivative instruments were subject to credit risk, as they had a positive fair value.

Concentration of credit risk: The PWSA's outstanding market value as of December 31, 2022 is \$13,622,000 with one counterparty and \$6,161,000 with the second counterparty. Both counterparties operate in the same markets and could be similarly impacted by changes in economic or other conditions.

It is the PWSA's policy to require counterparty collateral posting provisions in its non-exchange traded derivative instruments. Their terms require collateral to be posted if the respective counterparty's credit rating falls below BBB- by S&P Global Ratings and the swap insurer becomes bankrupt. The amount of collateral to be posted is calculated based on derivatives in asset positions to the PWSA. As of year-end, the counterparties had not and were not required to post collateral for these transactions.

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- Termination risk is the risk that a derivative's unscheduled end will affect the PWSA's asset/liability strategy or will present the PWSA with potentially significant unscheduled termination payments to the counterparty. The counterparties to the interest rate swaps do not have the ability to voluntarily terminate the interest rate swap; however, the PWSA is exposed to termination risk in the event that one or more of the counterparties defaults. The PWSA has the ability to voluntarily terminate the swaps with prior written consent of the insurer by providing between 2 and 20 business days notice to the counterparty. The PWSA must demonstrate the ability to pay all amounts due to the counterparty on the termination date.
- Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair values of a government's financial instruments or cash flows. The interest rate swaps are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates; changes in the variable rate will have a material effect on the swap's fair value.
- Basis risk is the risk that arises when variable interest rates on a derivative and an associated bond or other interest-paying financial instrument are based on different indexes. The PWSA is subject to basis risk on the overlay swap to the extent SIFMA differs from 70% of one-month LIBOR or the federal funds rate. Although expected to correlate, the relationships between different indexes vary and that variance could adversely affect the PWSA's calculated payments, and as a result cost savings or synthetic interest rates may not be realized.

The PWSA is further subject to basis risk in the event that the underlying bonds become fixed rate Bank Bonds or that the maturity of the underlying bonds is accelerated.

- Rollover risk is the risk that a derivative associated with the PWSA's debt does not extend to the maturity of that debt. When the derivative terminates, the associated debt will no longer have the benefit of the derivative. The PWSA is not exposed to rollover risk as the swap agreements terminate on the same day the last payment is due on the respective bonds.

Contingencies

All of the PWSA's derivative instruments include provisions that require the PWSA to post collateral in the event that the credit ratings of its credit support provider's senior long term, unsecured debt credit rating falls below BBB- by S&P Global Ratings and FSA, the swap insurer, becomes bankrupt. The collateral is to be posted in the form of cash, U.S. Treasuries or other approved securities. As of year-end, the PWSA was not required to post collateral for these transactions.

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(D) Debt Related to Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) supported by the City

Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) Tax Increment Financing Bonds and Notes – Noncommitment Debt (Debt not recorded in the Separate URA financial statements)

Tax Increment financing bonds are used to finance economic development within the City. The Bond proceeds are used to fund various construction projects within the City. Real estate value is thus increased and will provide increased future tax revenue to the City. Under a Tax Increment Financing Cooperative Agreement (the TIF Agreement) with the City, County, and the School District of Pittsburgh, each entity agrees to assign its respective rights to the incremental taxes derived from the TIF project to the URA for the term of the Bonds. The difference in the amount of real estate taxes attributable to the TIF property prior to and subsequent to the development of the property constitutes the "increment" that is available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

The Bonds are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the City, and as a result of being jointly funded are not recorded in the City's financial statements.

In the event that real estate tax revenues generated under the TIF Agreements are insufficient at any time to pay debt service on the Bonds, the respective parties under the Minimum Payment Agreements have agreed to make payments sufficient to remedy such shortfalls. Amounts payable under the Minimum Payment Agreements correspond to debt service requirements on the respective Bonds. Pursuant to the Tenant Agreement, each tenant has agreed to guarantee the full and punctual payment when due of all obligations. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of TIF Bonds and Notes outstanding was \$23.0 million.

(E) Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) Debt Recorded by URA and not Supported by the City

The URA has various Bonds and Loans, which are the obligation of the URA and are not guaranteed or financed by the City. The proceeds of these Bonds and Loans are used to provide mortgages, loans, or grants to individuals or companies within the City to be used for urban redevelopment. The Bonds and Loans are payable from repayment of mortgages and loans and from other revenue and grants received by the URA. Debt issued for the URA as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

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Mortgage Revenue Bonds

The Mortgage Revenue Bond Program was created to provide below market rate mortgages for the purchase and rehabilitation of residential property within the City. The 2006 C Series bonds, including various serial and term bonds, bear interest at rates from 4.40% to 4.80% and mature through 2028. At December 31, 2022, \$1,495,000 is outstanding. \$420,000 is due on these bonds in 2023.

Bank Loan

During 2014, the URA received a bank loan totaling \$8,005,000. The proceeds of the loan were used to partially consolidate and refinance the debt on the South Side Works garages' loans and to provide financing for the Open-Hearth Garage in the South Side Works. The loan is fixed at an interest rate of 3.83%. At December 31, 2022, \$6,256,789 is outstanding. Final maturity is January 1, 2025. Monthly payments are based on a 10-year amortization with a balloon payment due at maturity. \$268,798 is due on this loan in 2023. In the event of default, outstanding amounts become due immediately. Loans are scheduled to mature between 2023 and 2029.

Annual debt service requirements on outstanding bonds and loans of the URA's enterprise funds are as follows:

Years	Bonds		Bank Loans	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 420,000	\$ 66,120	\$ 268,798	\$ 232,920
2024	370,000	47,160	279,275	222,442
2025	250,000	30,480	5,708,716	18,051
2026	215,000	19,320	-	-
2027	160,000	9,360	-	-
2028	80,000	1,920	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,495,000</u>	<u>\$ 174,360</u>	<u>\$ 6,256,789</u>	<u>\$ 473,413</u>

HUD Section 108 Loans

During 2008, the URA received two HUD Section 108 loans to provide funding for the Pittsburgh Technology Center. The first loan, in the original principal amount of \$3 million is for site improvements and streets and utilities relocation. The loan bears interest at 4.8% with semiannual principal and interest payments due February 1 and August 1. The loan

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matures on August 1, 2026. At December 31, 2022, \$1,067,000 is outstanding. \$241,000 is due in 2023.

The second loan, in the original principal amount of \$2 million is for the construction of a 160-space parking condominium. The loan bears interest at 4.8% with semiannual principal and interest payments due February 1 and August 1. The loan matures on August 1, 2026. At December 31, 2022, \$711,000 is outstanding. \$160,000 is due in 2023.

Annual debt service requirements on outstanding bonds and loans of the URA's governmental funds are as follows:

Years	HUD 108 Loans		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 401,000	\$ 93,776	\$ 494,776
2024	428,000	72,964	500,964
2025	457,000	50,492	507,492
2026	492,000	26,270	518,270
	<u>\$ 1,778,000</u>	<u>\$ 243,502</u>	<u>\$ 2,021,502</u>

In August of 2020, the URA entered into a Non-Revolving Line Note (Note) with The PNC Foundation in the amount of \$10 million. The Note bears interest at 0%. The proceeds of the Note are to be used for the Emergency Recovery Loan Fund, Invest PGH, Inc. and Catapult: Start-up to Storefront Program. Non-repayable Funds in the Note include Administrative, Invest PGH, and Catapult expenses as well as funds invested into projects, programs, and loans where a return on investment is not anticipated or loan repayments are not received. At December 31, 2022, \$6.5 million of Note proceeds were received by the URA and as of December 31, 2022, \$900,000 of this amount is recorded as unearned revenue and approximately \$3.2 million is recorded as accounts payable representing the potentially repayable portion of the proceeds.

During 2021, the URA entered into Equity Equivalent Investment Agreements (Agreements) with local banks whereby the banks agree to advance funds totaling \$3.5 million to be used for community development activities. These advances bear interest at 2%, payable semiannually. The initial term of these agreements ends in 2026 with automatic three-year renewal periods unless either party elects not to renew. Upon non-renewal of the Agreements, the advances are to be repaid by the URA over a five-year period. At December 31, 2022, \$3.5 million is outstanding under these agreements.

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URA Component Unit Debt consists of the following:

PHDC-Bank Construction Loans

The PHDC had outstanding construction loans payable to banks of \$512,402. Interest accrues on the loans at a range of 3.25% to 4.75%. Loans are due on demand.

PHDC Schenley Heights Collaborative Construction Loans

The PHDC had outstanding construction loans payable to Schenley Heights Collaborative of \$30,754. Interest accrues on the loans at 0.00%. Loans are due when units are sold or August 2023, whichever occurs first. The loan is secured by the mortgage on the property.

Future Maturities

Loans receivable to the URA from PHDC are \$1,511,164. The loans are non-interest bearing. The loans are due upon the sale of related project units. The loans are secured by a third lien position on real property and improvements. For reporting purposes, this activity is netted on the Combining Statement of Net Position – Component Units.

PHDC had outstanding construction loans payable to the URA of \$1,511,164. The loans are non-interest bearing. The loans are due upon the sale of related project units but are scheduled to mature in 2023. The loans are secured by a third lien position on real property and improvements.

All interest expense on loans of the URA and its component units is reported as program expense as the borrowings are essential to the programs and the financial statements would be misleading to exclude these charges as direct expenses.

(F) Pittsburgh Parking Authority

2015 Series Bonds

On October 29, 2015, the Parking Authority issued \$67,395,000 in Parking System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series A of 2015.

Proceeds from the Series A of 2015 was used to (1) refund on a current refunding basis a portion of the Parking Authority's outstanding Parking System Revenue Bonds, Series A of 2005, (2) refund on a current refunding basis a portion of the Parking Authority's

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outstanding Parking System Revenue Bonds, Series B of 2005, (3) refund on an advance refunding basis a portion of the 2005B Bonds, (4) refund on a current refunding basis all of the Parking Authority's outstanding Parking System Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series A of 2005 and Parking System Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series B of 2005, (5) fund a Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement relating to the 2015 Refunding Bonds by paying a premium on a Municipal Bond Debt Service Reserve Policy, and (6) pay a portion of costs of issuance of the 2015 Refunding bonds.

2020 Series Bonds

In November 2020, the Parking Authority issued \$23,490,000 in Federally Taxable Parking System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series of 2020. Proceeds from the Series of 2020 were used to (1) advance refund a portion (\$15,735,000) of the outstanding Series A of 2015 Bonds, (2) current refund a portion (\$4,370,000) of the outstanding Series A of 2015 Bonds, (3) fund the Debt Service Reserve Fund requirement relating to the 2020 Bonds, and (4) pay the costs of issuing and insuring the 2020 Bonds. The Authority will make interest only payments on the Series 2020 bonds until 2026. The Series 2020 bonds will fully mature in 2032.

(G) Other Long-term Obligations

The following is a summary of transactions affecting other long-term obligations of the City during 2022:

	Accrued Workers' Compensation	Accrued Compensated Absences	Accrued Claims and Judgments	Lease Obligations
Balance, January 1, 2022	\$ 94,892,686	\$ 31,767,924	\$ 14,758,000	\$ 8,978,010
Additions	3,469,013	29,237,630	8,378,626	1,982,191
Reductions/payments	<u>(9,820,559)</u>	<u>(36,233,743)</u>	<u>(1,730,626)</u>	<u>(2,946,329)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2022	88,541,140	24,771,811	21,406,000	8,013,872
Less amounts accrued within short-term	<u>(10,624,937)</u>	<u>(14,330,083)</u>	<u>(3,520,000)</u>	<u>(3,350,944)</u>
Long-term portion, December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 77,916,203</u>	<u>\$ 10,441,728</u>	<u>\$ 17,886,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,662,928</u>

1. The General Fund is used to liquidate the workers' compensation, compensated absences, claims and judgments. The General Fund and two Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate lease obligations.

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2. The City has entered into a number of noncancelable lease arrangements under which they are the lessee. The City is required to report a right-to-use asset and a liability for lease obligations. All extensions reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the lease liability. As of December 31, 2022, the City is party to nine contracts that require this accounting treatment. Six of these contracts are for the use of space and one contract for equipment. Due to a change in the City's plans for a lease for office space previously presented as a capital lease, with the adoption of GASB 87 for the year-ended December 31, 2022 the arrangement was re-evaluated and is treated as a lease asset and the related lease liability is included here.

The leases for space and equipment have interest rates between 2.0%-5.0%. The value of the right-to-use asset for space and equipment as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$24,031,572 and had accumulated amortization of \$16,479,190.

The future principal and interest payments required by leases are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 3,350,944	\$ 447,804	\$ 3,798,748
2024	2,459,089	158,051	2,617,140
2025	1,105,329	116,923	1,222,252
2026	536,621	85,479	622,100
2027	195,130	68,792	263,922
Thereafter	366,759	714	367,473
Total	<u>\$ 8,013,872</u>	<u>877,763</u>	<u>8,891,635</u>

10. Due From/To Other Governments

(A) Due From Other Governments

The City receives funds from various government agencies as reimbursements for their share of City projects and as grants for City programs. The following amounts, as described below, are due from other governments at December 31, 2022:

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Special Revenue CDBG:	
Housing and Urban Development	\$ 2,835,156
Capital Projects:	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Highway Fund	786,709
Federal Government - Highway Fund	4,458,016
	5,244,725
Total due from other governments - governmental funds	\$ 8,079,881

(B) Due To Other Governments

Funds are collected by the City on behalf of other governments. The following amounts, as described below, are due to other governments at December 31, 2022:

General Fund:	
Carnegie Library	\$ 35,816
Pittsburgh Board of Education	335,714
	371,530
Other Governmental Funds:	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	1,199,693
	1,199,693
Total due to other governments - governmental funds	\$ 1,571,223

11. Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances

	Due From					Total
	General	Capital Projects	Other Governmental	American Rescue	Special Revenue CDBG	
Due To:						
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 301,914	\$ 137,560	\$ -	\$ 439,474
Other Governmental	261,091	164,966	-	-	851,620	1,277,677
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	1,364,873	1,364,873
	\$ 261,091	\$ 164,966	\$ 301,914	\$ 137,560	\$ 2,216,493	\$ 3,082,024

Except as described below, interfund balances represent timing differences resulting from the difference between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or

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reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments are made.

The Capital Projects Fund advanced funds to the CDBG Special Revenue Fund in the amount of \$1.3 million, which is included in the total above.

12. Transfers

Transfers between primary government funds:

	Transfer From			
	General	Capital Projects	American Rescue Plan Act Fund	Other Governmental
Transfer To:				
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,046,287	\$ 4,000,000
Debt Service	59,599,398	-	-	-
Capital Projects	9,000,000	-	-	7,119,134
Other Governmental	8,804,536	5,263,663	478,429	1,165,879
Total	<u>\$ 77,403,934</u>	<u>\$ 5,263,663</u>	<u>\$ 48,524,716</u>	<u>\$ 12,285,013</u>

Transfers are used (1) to move revenues from the funds that are required by statute or budget to collect them to the funds that are required by statute or budget to spend them, (2) to move receipts restricted for debt service from the funds collecting them to the Debt Service Fund as debt service payments become due and (3) to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund, which finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

13. Related Party Transactions

(A) Under the terms of agreements dated July 1, 1965 and amended on various dates through June 17, 1992, the City of Pittsburgh made total grants of \$22,775,168 to the Stadium Authority to cover the excess of the aggregate cost of operation and maintenance of the stadium and debt service on the stadium bonds over the total funds available to the Stadium Authority for those purposes, to be repaid if funds are available. The Stadium Authority has this reflected as a long-term note due to the City. However, the City does not have a corresponding receivable recorded due to the unlikelihood of collection.

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(B) On January 1, 2015, the City and the Parking Authority entered into the 2015 Governmental Cooperation Agreement (Agreement). In September 2021, the Agreement was amended a second time (Second Amended Agreement). Under the terms of the Second Amended Agreement, the Parking Authority will receive the first \$5.6 million of on-street meter revenue, as well as the operating expenses associated with the on-street multi-space parking meters including credit card fees. The City will receive 100% of the net revenues of the Pittsburgh Parking Court (net of all expenses).

Under the terms of the Second Amended Agreement, payment in lieu of taxes payable by the Parking Authority will be abated entirely for ten calendar years, beginning with the 2021 calendar year. Payment in lieu of taxes will be reinstated in full in calendar year 2031. Before the Second Amended Agreement, the payment in lieu of taxes payable by the Parking Authority had previously been \$1.9 million.

The City and the Parking Authority have also agreed, in the event that total amounts of all payments from the Parking Authority to the City (excluding parking tax payments), exceeds \$18.5 million with respect to any fiscal year of the Parking Authority, any such excess amounts will be split equally by the City and the Parking Authority. The City's share of the excess was \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2022. These terms were not modified by the Second Amended Agreement.

(C) During 2018, the City, HACP (a related entity) and the URA (a component unit) agreed to enter into a joint ownership of a new facility. As part of this joint transaction, the City issued \$40 million in notes to fund the purchase and renovation of a building for HACP, the URA, and City departments currently located in the Civic Building. HACP and the URA have each entered into a legally binding agreement with the City to fund their portion of the debt related to the building purchase and renovations. As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding amount due from the URA of \$8.3 million for related proceeds drawn are reflected in the financial statements. The repayment schedules for the amounts receivable coincide with the City's debt payment schedule; however, HACP accelerated their payments and repaid their total balance during 2022. The new building was purchased during 2018 for approximately \$27.5 million and renovations will be ongoing through 2023. The URA's portion of the debt related to the build out approximated \$2.6 million, which is included in the outstanding amount due from the URA. At December 31, 2022, \$218,625 is due to the URA from the City for build out costs to be reimbursed back to the URA. No requests for reimbursement of build out costs have yet been made by the HACP to date.

(D) In December 2017, the City committed \$10 million per year for 12 years to source a Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF). The Mayor appointed a 17-person Advisory Board to

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administer the fund in June 2018 and entered into a cooperation agreement with the URA to hold and manage the fund. The URA's Housing Opportunity Fund Department staffs this initiative. The HOF staff and Advisory Board creates an annual allocation plan and monitors programs and program guidelines. The new HOF programs established are:

- Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance (DPCCAP) provides financing to first-time homebuyers in the City to help make the purchase of a home affordable. This program is designed to help stimulate housing investment in the City by providing financial assistance to potential homebuyers for the purpose of purchasing an existing or newly constructed residential unit.
- Homeowner Assistance Program (HAP) provides financial and technical assistance to eligible homeowners for rehabilitating and improving residential owner-occupied properties citywide.
- Rental Gap Program (RGP) will be used to help fund the creation of new affordable housing and/or preserve existing affordable housing in the City. The HOF RGP provides loans to developers for the creation and/or preservation of affordable units.
- Housing Stabilization Program (HSP) provides one-time or short-term (no more than 12 months) funding to help with emergency housing expenses such as rent and utilities. It is designed to assist participants to stabilize their current housing, or facilitate access to appropriate housing, and prevent homelessness. The program will also allow for legal eviction prevention services, including legal consultation and representation for eviction defense and/or related supportive services.
- For-Sale Development Program (FSDP) provides construction financing to developers with non-profit applicants for the substantial rehabilitation or new construction of for-sale housing.
- The Legal Assistance Program (LAP) provides a variety of free housing legal services to eligible tenants and homeowners who live in the City.
- The Small Landlord Fund (SLF) provides funding to landlords with ten (10) or fewer units for the preservation of existing affordable rental housing and/or the conversion of market/vacant housing to affordable housing in the City.

14. Construction and Commitments

As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following commitments with respect to unfinished capital projects:

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Capital Project	Commitment
CBD Signals and Curb Ramps	\$ 2,919,302
Southside Signals	2,278,036
Highland Park Ped Tunnel	1,778,801
Smallman St Phase 2	1,179,355
Irvine St Sidewalk Gaps	754,944
CBD Signals Phase 3	652,800
Chartiers Playground	496,501
Riverview Park Slide	422,345
Street Run Channel	286,119
Tennis Bubble	277,138
Allegheny Circle Traffic Conversion	252,818
Grandview Platforms	165,292
Moore Pool Roof	162,612
Schenley Ice Rink Electrical	141,430
Olympia Park Shelter	130,998
I-579 Cap	120,317
List St Slide	86,042
Schenley Skating Ring Bldg	79,760
Marshall Manison Roof	56,193
19 other projects	453,021
	\$ 12,693,824

Encumbrances

As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following encumbered amounts:

Fund	Encumbrances
General	\$ 26,521,122
Capital Projects	69,541,884
Public Safety	1,940,440
Community Recreation and Cultural	3,144,188
	\$ 101,147,634

Component Units:

PWSA is proceeding with a capital improvement program which the PWSA's independent engineer has estimated will entail expenditure of the existing construction funds and potential future bond issues.

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The URA had outstanding contract commitments of approximately \$7.0 million at December 31, 2022.

15. Regional Asset District Revenues

In December 1993, the Commonwealth legislature approved Act 77 of 1993 authorizing the creation of RAD by Allegheny County. RAD is a special purpose district whose primary purpose is to provide support and financing for regional community assets that were historically funded by the City, Allegheny County, or local municipalities. The City does not include RAD within its reporting entity since the City is not financially accountable for RAD's operations. These community assets include regional parks of the City and Allegheny County, municipal libraries, the Pittsburgh Zoo, the National Aviary, Phipps Conservatory, the old Three Rivers Stadium debt, PNC Park, Heinz Field, and community cultural facilities.

RAD revenue allocated to the City totaled approximately \$31.6 million in 2022. The City allocated approximately \$1.0 million to park operations.

16. Contingencies

The City has been named as a defendant in a number of lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of its operations against which the City is not insured. In the opinion of the City Solicitor, adequate accrual has been made in the financial statements for such lawsuits.

There are currently a number of real estate appeals in process for which the outcome and possible further reduction in the real estate tax levy cannot be determined at this time. The City has accrued an estimate for tax refunds within accounts payable on the statement of net position and governmental funds (general) balance sheet.

The City receives federal and state grants under a number of programs. The expenditures of the City under such programs are subject to audit and possible disallowance. Historically, such audits have not resulted in significant disallowances of program costs, and City management believes that audits of existing programs will not result in significant liability to the City. Any contingent liability accrual deemed appropriate has been reflected in the financial statements as presented.

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Component Units:

Consent Order - PWSA

The PWSA is subject to federal regulation under the Clean Water Act (1977) and regulations adopted under that Act. Among the specific requirements applicable to the PWSA's system are those imposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Policy (1994). On January 29, 2004, the PWSA and the City executed a Consent Order and Agreement (Order) regarding wet weather sewer overflows within the City. The other signatories to the Order are the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD).

Generally, the Order requires the PWSA and the City to assess the City sewers to develop a plan with ALCOSAN to address wet weather sewer overflows within the City. The Order is part of a sewer assessment program for all municipalities served by ALCOSAN. To date, assessment activities have been completed for all accessible critical sewers and separate sanitary sewers with the exception of any additional sewers discovered through continued research and investigation. Critical sewers were defined in the Order as: trunk sewers that are a final conveyance to the ALCOSAN Sewer System, sewers associated with areas of chronic basement flooding, sewers associated with areas of chronic maintenance, sewers associated with chronic surcharge, sewers downstream of diversion structures, sewers where additional information is necessary for model development, and sewers deemed a priority for inspection by a professional engineer. Ongoing pipe and manhole repairs are being completed to provide CCTV access to remaining inaccessible critical/sanitary sewer pipes. Assessment activities for non-critical sewers are to be completed on a longer schedule. The majority of accessible non-critical manholes have been inspected with ongoing efforts to complete any remaining or newly identified accessible non-critical manholes. The required Wet Weather Feasibility Study (WWFS) was submitted to the DEP and ACHD on time in July of 2013. This long-term control plan outlined system-wide improvements, including Green Infrastructure (GI) that PWSA would implement over the next 20 years.

As this Order with the DEP expired in March 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) became the main regulatory body to which the PWSA is responsible. On January 21, 2016, the USEPA issued a Clean Water Act Section 308 Information Request to the PWSA. The USEPA 308 request required the PWSA to submit detailed information on past Order performance and activities. It also required the PWSA to conduct a source reduction analysis for the entire service area, followed by GI demonstration projects.

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PWSA hired two engineering firms to assess and model the sewer system, responding to the first phase of the USEPA 308 request by the due date March 31, 2016. The second phase of the request was responded to by the submission of a source reduction study by the due date of December 1, 2016 and the submission of project performance evaluations for certain construction GI demonstration projects by the due date of December 1, 2017. An additional 308 request from the USEPA was received in October 2016 seeking more detailed information and further actions regarding the assessment of the PWSA's sewer system. The response to the October 2016 request from the USEPA was delivered in January 2017.

In addition to the assessment, the USEPA 308 request also requires the PWSA and the City to continue implementing the Nine Minimum Controls to reduce combined sewer overflows, and to perform repairs and maintenance of deficiencies revealed by the assessment. The PWSA maintains an expedited response to significant structural failures of the sewer system where imminent structural failures are determined by a professional engineer and prioritized for repair. Ongoing sewer line replacement, point repair, and trenchless rehabilitation projects have been implemented to address structural deficiencies. The USEPA 308 request also requires the submission of information on an ongoing, rolling basis, updating the progress of the evaluations and improvements, as well as water quality impacts. These reports are submitted monthly.

The PWSA has begun negotiations with EPA, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), and DEP over the terms of a consent decree (CD) that will address the control of sanitary and combined sewer overflows within the City. Such a decree will likely set out an enforceable framework for bringing the PWSA's sanitary and combined sewer systems into compliance with applicable requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law.

Given the broad scope of a potential CD, the size of the sewer system in the City, and the various conditions and/or deficiencies that may be discovered by the assessment, it is difficult to predict the total cost of compliance with the CD. Moreover, it is difficult to predict what, if any, largescale and/or regional capital improvements may be required after the completion of the assessment to address wet weather sewer overflows in the City and in the ALCOSAN service area. Costs associated with CD and COA compliance will be reflected in the capital improvement program and funded by proceeds of potential future bond issuances.

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Lead Mitigation - PWSA

The PWSA continued its critical initiatives to comply with the Consent Order and Agreement, and other requirements mandated by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission (PUC). These initiatives include: (1) a water treatment program to mitigate lead corrosion so as to comply with current water quality standards, (2) a lead service line replacement program, and (3) a lead service line identification program to be completed by 2020 for residential service line connections and a 2022 update to include all service line connections. These requirements are stipulated in the PADEP Consent Order and Agreement with the PWSA dated November 2017.

Water Treatment: Chemical treatment testing of orthophosphate application to the PWSA's finished water demonstrated rapid mitigation of lead and copper corrosion to levels well below any current federal drinking water standard. The PWSA fully implemented the introduction of orthophosphate to the drinking water system in April 2019, and since then has had two consecutive 6-month rounds of lead monitoring results below Federal action level of 15.0 parts per billion (ppb), along with three additional rounds of lead monitoring also below 15.0 ppb. [Action levels are the EPA's established standard for water system compliance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule.] The results were 10.0 ppb in the monitoring that ended in December 2019, 5.1 ppb for the monitoring that ended in June 2020, 7.1 ppb for the monitoring that ended in December 2021, 4.42 ppb for the monitoring that ended June 2022 and 5.0 for the monitoring that ended December 2022. The second round of results below the action level removed the mandated requirement to replace lead service lines.

Lead Service Line Replacement: The PWSA was ordered by PADEP to replace 1,341 public owned lead service lines by June 30, 2018 and an additional 7 percent of the public owned lead service lines by December 31, 2018 (a total of about 2,200). By the end of 2018 a total of 2,765 public lead service lines had been replaced. In addition, the PWSA was required to continue to replace 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in the system (revised to 855 based upon PWSA data) until two consecutive 6-month monitoring period sampling events were below the lead action level (where this replacement requirement ended in June 2020 as described above). As of the date of this report, over 10,000 public, along with over 7,000 private lead service lines have been replaced.

In October 2020, the PWSA completed work on the 2019 Neighborhood LSLR project with \$49.1 million in funding through PENNVEST, of which \$35.4 million was a loan and \$13.7 million was a grant. This program replaced over 4,738 public and 3,008 private lead service

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lines (as of March 18, 2022), well above the anticipated amounts of 3,400 public and 2,800 private replacements. In June 2020, the PWSA transitioned into the next phase of the LSLR program by replacing lead service lines in concert with a water main replacement program. In this manner, the PWSA minimizes the overall cost for water main and service line replacements. Most of the remaining lead service lines are connected to the oldest water mains in the system, most subject to breakage and failure. The PWSA will strive to implement this program at the lowest possible cost to the PWSA, while addressing those water mains that have the highest likelihood of failure. The PWSA's investment in water main replacement will continue unabated to ensure that the PWSA can mitigate the amount of annual pipe breaks and minimize the risk of service disruption to its customers. The PWSA's program intends to achieve an average water main life more in line with national standards. In 2022, the PWSA received additional funding from PENNVEST and from the American Recovery Plan Act for continued LSLR projects. In summary, as of March 22, 2023, the PWSA has replaced a total of 10,060 public and 7,000 private lead service lines under all programs involving the removal of lead service lines, including the Lead Service Line Replacement Program (2016 through 2022 Contracts) and Small Diameter Water Main Replacement Program.

Small Diameter Water Main Replacement Program: The ongoing Small Diameter Water Main Replacement (SDWMR) Program consists of a series of annual projects designed to replace aging and undersized water mains in neighborhoods with a high likelihood of having lead service lines.

The 2020 SDWMR projects consisted of three individual construction contracts totaling nearly 15 miles of new water main. These projects were completed in December 2021 and, inclusive of design and construction, cost approximately \$56 million.

The 2021 SDWMR Program, began March 2022 and be completed by June 2023. This work consists of the construction of over 6 miles (33,500 LF) of new water mains and associated work. Contracts for both projects were awarded to a single contractor at a cost of just under \$25 million.

The third phase of SDWMR projects (2022 SDWMR) was recently funded by PENNVEST and construction will commence in July 2023. These three projects are expected to replace about 10 miles of water main and replace about 1,900 public (and connected private lead) service lines at an estimated cost of \$83M.

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The 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027 contracts are currently in the 2023 CIP with a total cumulative value of \$360 million, which equates to approximately 48 miles of small diameter water main to be replaced.

Lead Service Line Identification Program: The lead service line identification program determines the materials of manufacture for each existing water service line in the PWSA's system. The first phase of that program was completed with the digitization of existing records. The second phase, which has evolved since the signing of the consent order, consists of a combination of verification inspections and replacement records of ongoing infrastructure programs, video inspection of accessible residential service lines to evaluate the materials of manufacture, identification of private service lines while replacing meters, the development of a machine-learning predictive model in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh and further records-mining with the PWSA, the City and Allegheny County Plumbing Department. This phase was completed in December 2020 and submitted to the PADEP, in compliance with the Consent Order and Agreement. The third phase includes identifying service line materials for non-residential customers and providing an update for all locations. This effort was submitted to PADEP in December 2022.

The Identification Program will culminate in a complete digital file and mapping of all service lines within the PWSA's service territory. All updated records are made publicly available on the PWSA's website within one month of the data being collected.

Attorney General Criminal Complaint - PWSA

In June 2016 the PWSA exceeded the drinking water lead action level established under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act. As the PWSA attempted to meet federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) service line replacement requirements, the PWSA violated the Safe Water Drinking Act in 2016 and 2017 by failing to provide 45-day advanced notice of partial service lead line replacement to customers at some homes and failing to provide post-construction test kits. In November 2017, the PWSA entered into a Consent Order Agreement with DEP related to these violations that included a civil penalty of \$2.4 million. The portion of the Attorney General misdemeanor counts described in the subsequent paragraph that relate to partial lead line replacements and lack of customer notices are duplicative to the violations that resulted in the aforementioned Consent Order Agreement with the DEP.

On April 17, 2019, the Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General completed a filing in the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, Docket CP-02-CR-0002636-2019, alleging

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

161 third-degree misdemeanor counts under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, which were later reduced to 152 counts. The misdemeanors addressed the PWSA's violations relating to the PWSA's unauthorized changes to its corrosion control treatment and its public water system by substituting corrosion control treatment chemicals without first obtaining the appropriate permit from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Also, the PWSA performed partial lead service line replacements, which can result in an increase in lead contamination for residences, without providing its customers with the advance notice and follow-up sampling required under the state and federal safe drinking water regulations.

A Pre-Disposition Remediation Resolution (PDRR) dated July 15, 2020 was developed between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Attorney General's (AG) Office, and the PWSA related to unauthorized changes in corrosion control treatment and partial lead service line replacements under prior management and dating back to 2014. On March 22, 2023, the AG's office submitted to the court that PWSA satisfied the requirements under the PDRR, the Judge accepted the submission from the AG's office and indicated that the matters under the PDRR are considered resolved and closed.

Environmental Protection Agency - PWSA

PWSA has been cooperating with the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") in an investigation related to the PWSA's Aspinwall Water Treatment Plant for nearly three years. The PWSA and EPA have negotiated a resolution that addresses the violations alleged by EPA. On January 15, 2021, pursuant to a plea agreement, the Court entered the PWSA's plea of guilty to two counts of violations of the Clean Water Act. The terms of the settlement are contained in a plea letter dated December 30, 2020 and executed by the PWSA on January 13, 2021. Sentencing occurred on September 14, 2021 and included seven standard conditions of supervision and reference to the requirements established in the Plea Agreement. A U.S. Probation Officer has been assigned to the PWSA and the PWSA is required to provide monthly updates to the probation officer.

EPA's Suspension and Debarment Division, placed the PWSA on its Suspension and Debarment list upon the PWSA's guilty plea on September 14, 2021. EPA and the PWSA entered into an Administrative Agreement, which allowed the PWSA to be promptly removed from the list on the same day.

A Pre-Disposition Remediation Resolution (PDRR) dated July 15, 2020 was developed between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Attorney General's (AG) Office, and the PWSA related to unauthorized changes in corrosion control treatment and

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

partial lead service line replacements under prior management and dating back to 2014. On March 22, 2023, the AG's office submitted to the court that PWSA satisfied the requirements under the PDRR, the Judge accepted the submission from the AG's office and indicated that the matters under the PDRR are considered resolved and closed.

Arena Land Agreement - URA

On September 11, 2014, the URA entered into a Comprehensive Option Agreement (the "Agreement") with the Sports & Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (the "SEA") and Pittsburgh Arena Real Estate Redevelopment LP (the "Redeveloper") that replaced previous agreements regarding the redevelopment of the approximately 28-acre site comprised of the former Civic Arena and surrounding parking lots. Approximately 9 acres of the site are owned by the URA. On June 20, 2018, the parties to the Agreement executed an amended and restated Option Agreement which amends and replaces the Agreement. Pursuant to the "Amended Agreement", the URA and the SEA have certain joint development Obligations. If those obligations are not met, the URA and SEA have a maximum joint liability of \$6,000,000.

17. Risk Management and Uncertainties

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The risk of loss to which the City is exposed for the above-mentioned items is handled through various insurance coverages. As of December 31, 2022, there were no settlements exceeding coverage for the past three years. The City also covers certain claim settlements and judgments from its General and Capital Projects Fund resources due to the prohibitive cost of carrying certain commercial insurance. The City currently reports all risk management activities out of its General Fund. Claims liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Provisions are recorded within current liabilities for amounts payable within one year. Amounts not payable within one year are reported within long-term liabilities.

Changes in the accrued claims and judgments liability for the past two fiscal periods (calendar year 2022 and 2021) are as follows:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Accrued claims and judgments, January 1	\$ 14,758,000	\$ 14,084,000
Current year claims	8,378,626	2,385,000
Claim payments/Reduction in estimate	<u>(1,730,626)</u>	<u>(1,711,000)</u>
Accrued claims and judgments, December 31	<u>\$ 21,406,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,758,000</u>

These accruals are subject to potential losses in excess of the amount recorded at year-end; it is unlikely that the amount for such potential losses would be material.

Also, the City is fully self-insured for workers' compensation benefits. The City monitors its liability through periodic actuarial studies. A self-insurance reserve fund in the amount of \$348,605 (classified as restricted within the General Fund) is maintained, due to a legal requirement under self-insurance regulations of the State of Pennsylvania, in the General Fund.

Changes in the accrued workers' compensation liability during the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Accrued worker's compensation, January 1	\$ 94,892,686
Current year claims	3,469,013
Claim payments	<u>(9,820,559)</u>
Accrued worker's compensation, December 31	<u>\$ 88,541,140</u>

The City is self-insured for losses and liabilities related to health insurance claims. Losses are accrued based upon the City's estimate of the aggregate liability for claims incurred using certain actuarial assumptions followed in the insurance industry and based on the City's experience. Specific and aggregate stop-loss insurance policies limit the City's exposure to large claims. Incurred but not reported costs are estimated to be \$3.0 million at December 31, 2022.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET
PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

PENSION PLAN

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability:									
Service cost	\$ 33,674,837	\$ 33,674,837	\$ 25,786,609	\$ 25,786,609	\$ 24,416,693	\$ 24,416,693	\$ 22,585,569	\$ 21,696,487	\$ 22,015,630
Interest	105,267,062	102,848,211	96,094,613	94,428,326	94,327,979	92,674,935	90,581,077	88,838,894	87,049,771
Changes of benefit terms	-	9,347,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	17,366,912	-	(22,766,475)	-	(11,650,203)	-	2,283,418	-
Changes of assumptions	-	86,274,492	-	-	-	58,685,088	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(103,993,086)	(100,080,477)	(97,650,178)	(96,890,857)	(95,069,031)	(93,539,764)	(89,489,804)	(86,946,857)	(87,394,443)
Net Changes in Total Pension Liability	34,948,813	149,431,457	24,231,044	557,603	23,675,641	70,586,749	23,676,842	25,871,942	21,670,958
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	1,521,257,466	1,371,826,009	1,347,594,965	1,347,037,362	1,323,361,721	1,252,774,972	1,229,098,130	1,203,226,188	1,181,555,230
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 1,556,206,279	\$ 1,521,257,466	\$ 1,371,826,009	\$ 1,347,594,965	\$ 1,347,037,362	\$ 1,323,361,721	\$ 1,252,774,972	\$ 1,229,098,130	\$ 1,203,226,188
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:									
Contributions - employer	\$ 99,841,720	\$ 98,819,645	\$ 99,099,273	\$ 95,189,427	\$ 86,414,394	\$ 70,487,381	\$ 73,149,762	\$ 63,758,477	\$ 51,914,297
Contributions - member	15,053,732	14,218,587	14,372,925	12,415,212	11,915,736	11,372,391	10,907,326	10,900,701	10,909,251
Net investment income (loss)	(76,832,915)	92,022,236	60,841,066	82,119,356	(21,783,037)	59,629,520	30,739,535	(680,514)	24,302,368
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(103,993,086)	(100,080,477)	(97,650,178)	(96,890,857)	(95,069,031)	(93,539,764)	(89,489,804)	(86,946,857)	(87,394,443)
Administrative expense	(1,450,454)	(1,389,853)	(1,335,891)	(1,404,248)	(1,359,120)	(1,299,205)	(1,287,145)	(1,294,544)	(1,271,604)
Other	51,964	194,203	109,774	-	-	-	-	-	3,263,901
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(67,329,039)	103,784,341	75,436,969	91,428,890	(19,881,058)	46,650,323	24,019,674	(14,262,737)	1,723,770
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	699,241,864	595,457,524	520,020,555	428,591,665	448,472,723	401,822,400	377,802,726	392,065,463	390,341,693
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 631,912,825	\$ 699,241,865	\$ 595,457,524	\$ 520,020,555	\$ 428,591,665	\$ 448,472,723	\$ 401,822,400	\$ 377,802,726	\$ 392,065,463
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a-b)	\$ 924,293,454	\$ 822,015,601	\$ 776,368,485	\$ 827,574,410	\$ 918,445,697	\$ 874,888,998	\$ 850,952,572	\$ 851,295,404	\$ 811,160,725
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	40.61%	45.96%	43.41%	38.59%	31.82%	33.89%	32.07%	30.74%	32.58%
Covered Payroll	\$ 245,056,487	\$ 244,889,900	\$ 207,900,314	\$ 198,814,274	\$ 204,883,102	\$ 184,625,860	\$ 215,018,989	\$ 211,962,778	\$ 202,853,143
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	377.18%	335.67%	373.43%	416.26%	448.28%	473.87%	395.76%	401.62%	399.88%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Schedule of City's Contributions									
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 53,286,876	\$ 52,264,801	\$ 51,519,387	\$ 51,011,799	\$ 49,662,394	\$ 49,202,651	\$ 43,073,288	\$ 42,860,296	\$ 31,438,297
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>99,841,720</u>	<u>98,819,645</u>	<u>99,099,273</u>	<u>95,189,427</u>	<u>86,414,394</u>	<u>70,487,381</u>	<u>73,149,762</u>	<u>63,758,477</u>	<u>51,914,297</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (46,554,844)</u>	<u>\$ (46,554,844)</u>	<u>\$ (47,579,886)</u>	<u>\$ (44,177,628)</u>	<u>\$ (36,752,000)</u>	<u>\$ (21,284,730)</u>	<u>\$ (30,076,474)</u>	<u>\$ (20,898,181)</u>	<u>\$ (20,476,000)</u>
Covered payroll	<u>\$ 245,056,487</u>	<u>\$ 244,889,900</u>	<u>\$ 207,900,314</u>	<u>\$ 198,814,274</u>	<u>\$ 204,883,102</u>	<u>\$ 184,625,860</u>	<u>\$ 215,018,989</u>	<u>\$ 211,962,778</u>	<u>\$ 202,853,143</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	40.74%	40.35%	47.67%	47.88%	42.18%	38.18%	34.02%	30.08%	25.59%
Investment Returns									
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	-6.20%	13.06%	11.70%	19.34%	-5.03%	14.96%	8.43%	0.04%	6.48%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

In accordance with Act 205 and the Acts under which the Municipal Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh, the Policemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Firemen's Relief and Pension Plan of the City of Pittsburgh were established; a separate accounting for the activities of these three plans is maintained including the employees' contributions, allocation of state aid and the City's annual contribution and a calculation of each Plan's undivided interest in the investments held by the Comprehensive Trust. Additionally, separate actuarial valuations are performed annually for each plan. However, the individual plans do not record the undivided interest in the investments in their individual plans since the assets of the Comprehensive Trust are available for the payment of benefits and expenses of any of the three pension plans without limitations. Therefore, in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards, the City is considered to be administering a single plan for financial reporting purposes. The three pension plans plus the Comprehensive Trust constitute the City's Pension Plan.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used in Calculation of Actuarially Determined Contribution

The 2022 contribution and contribution rate information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuations. Additional information as of the January 1, 2021 valuation follows:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Municipal	Policemen	Firemen
Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2021	1/1/2021	1/1/2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Closed
Remaining amortization period	20 years (aggregate)	20 years (aggregate)	20 years (aggregate)
Asset valuation method	Tabular Smoothing	Tabular Smoothing	Tabular Smoothing
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	4.50%	4.75%	6.00%
Underlying inflation rate	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Mortality table	General Pub-2010, With Amount Weighted With Gernerational Projectction Using MP-2020	Public Safety Pub-2010, With Amount Weighted With Gernerational Projectction Using MP-2020	Public Safety Pub-2010, With Amount Weighted With Gernerational Projectction Using MP-2020

The information presented was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation presented is as follows:

For 2021, there was a change with respect to actuarial assumptions from the prior year to reflect revised expectations with respect to the assigned rate of return, mortality rates, salary scale, retirement rates, disability rates, termination rates, and asset smoothing method. Additionally, there were changes to the following actuarial assumptions in the current and prior years:

- From 2019 to 2021, for the Municipal fund, all eligible members are assumed to elect the removal of the Social Security offset.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

- From 2015 to 2017, the investment rate of return was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25% and from 2019 to 2021 from 7.25% to 7.00% for all funds to provide a more conservative assumption for all funds.
- From 2015 to 2017, the projected salary increases lowered from 5.75% to 5.50% per year for the Firemen's Fund and from 2019 to 2021, from 4.00% to 4.50% per year for the Municipal fund, from 4.50% to 4.75% per year for the Policemen, and from 5.50% to 6.00% for the Firemen.
- From 2015 to 2017, the underlying inflation rate decreased from 3.0% to 2.75% for all funds.

The actuarially determined contributions are based on the City's actuarially prepared Minimum Municipal Obligation under PA Act 205, as amended. The contribution excess for each year includes payments originating from (in millions):

	Dedicated parking tax revenue	Gaming revenue
2022	\$26.8	\$19.8
2021	\$26.8	\$19.8
2020	\$26.8	\$20.8
2019	\$26.8	\$16.6
2018	\$26.8	\$10.0
2017	\$13.4	\$7.9
2016	\$13.4	\$11.2
2015	\$13.4	\$2.9

As permitted by GASB Statement No. 82, covered payroll was not restated for prior years as it was not deemed practical due to the complex nature of the City's payroll structure.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET
OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR ITS RETIREE PLAN

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:						
Service cost	\$ 2,621,488	\$ 3,007,655	\$ 3,659,948	\$ 3,326,808	\$ 7,460,587	\$ 7,792,888
Interest	23,535,670	23,943,087	27,363,576	28,154,776	22,449,821	22,199,364
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	1,393,658	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(48,150,160)	(9,894,898)	(51,315,119)	(6,849,751)	(6,789,196)	-
Changes of assumptions	8,790,449	-	(11,541,316)	35,873,590	(103,961,562)	-
Benefit payments	(23,349,243)	(23,567,499)	(25,450,945)	(24,521,263)	(24,481,663)	(23,066,786)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(36,551,796)	(6,511,655)	(57,283,856)	35,984,160	(103,928,355)	6,925,466
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	401,144,244	407,655,899	464,939,755	428,955,595	532,883,950	525,958,484
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 364,592,448</u>	<u>\$ 401,144,244</u>	<u>\$ 407,655,899</u>	<u>\$ 464,939,755</u>	<u>\$ 428,955,595</u>	<u>\$ 532,883,950</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:						
Contributions - employer	\$ 24,018,215	\$ 26,067,149	\$ 26,076,181	\$ 27,049,808	\$ 26,981,663	\$ 25,566,786
Net investment income (loss)	(5,503,592)	3,845,293	3,529,471	3,938,049	(1,017,618)	2,240,768
Benefit payments	(23,349,243)	(23,567,499)	(25,450,945)	(24,521,263)	(24,481,663)	(23,066,786)
Administrative expense	(18,000)	(17,162)	(15,376)	(15,052)	(22,401)	(49,551)
Other	-	-	(29,092)	-	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(4,852,620)	6,327,781	4,110,239	6,451,542	1,459,981	4,691,217
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	37,711,664	31,383,883	27,273,644	20,822,102	19,362,121	14,670,904
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 32,859,044</u>	<u>\$ 37,711,664</u>	<u>\$ 31,383,883</u>	<u>\$ 27,273,644</u>	<u>\$ 20,822,102</u>	<u>\$ 19,362,121</u>
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a-b)	<u>\$ 331,733,404</u>	<u>\$ 363,432,580</u>	<u>\$ 376,272,016</u>	<u>\$ 437,666,111</u>	<u>\$ 408,133,493</u>	<u>\$ 513,521,829</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	<u>9.01%</u>	<u>9.40%</u>	<u>7.70%</u>	<u>5.87%</u>	<u>4.85%</u>	<u>3.63%</u>
Covered Employee Payroll	<u>\$ 115,134,234</u>	<u>\$ 112,794,687</u>	<u>\$ 110,225,944</u>	<u>\$ 100,838,441</u>	<u>\$ 98,139,602</u>	<u>\$ 96,139,602</u>
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	288.13%	322.21%	341.36%	434.03%	415.87%	534.14%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
AND INVESTMENT RETURNS - OPEB
FOR ITS RETIREE PLAN

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Schedule of City's Contributions						
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 30,728,322	\$ 31,670,840	\$ 36,526,177	\$ 35,788,786	\$ 35,106,521	\$ 38,115,212
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>24,018,215</u>	<u>26,067,149</u>	<u>26,076,181</u>	<u>27,049,808</u>	<u>26,981,663</u>	<u>25,566,786</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 6,710,107</u>	<u>\$ 5,603,691</u>	<u>\$ 10,449,996</u>	<u>\$ 8,738,978</u>	<u>\$ 8,124,858</u>	<u>\$ 12,548,426</u>
Covered employee payroll	<u>\$ 115,134,234</u>	<u>\$ 112,794,687</u>	<u>\$ 110,225,944</u>	<u>\$ 100,838,441</u>	<u>\$ 98,139,602</u>	<u>\$ 96,139,602</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	20.86%	23.11%	23.66%	26.82%	27.49%	26.59%
Investment Returns						
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	6.20%	4.83%	2.70%	2.70%	4.87%	14.35%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S NET
OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR ITS DISABLED FIREFIGHTERS PLAN

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 4,067,849	\$ 4,428,921	\$ 3,454,046	\$ 2,476,316
Interest	739,756	658,119	759,564	776,991
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	16,513,129
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,421,918)	-	(4,250,409)	(1,100,128)
Changes of assumptions	(7,245,262)	469,931	2,581,819	5,874,543
Benefit payments	(118,374)	(188,425)	(206,939)	(170,806)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(10,977,949)	5,368,546	2,338,081	24,370,045
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,076,672	26,708,126	24,370,045	-
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 21,098,723	\$ 32,076,672	\$ 26,708,126	\$ 24,370,045
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Contributions - employer	\$ 118,131	\$ 232,359	\$ 250,873	\$ 170,806
Net investment income (loss)	(25,350)	13,964	13,602	-
Benefit payments	(118,374)	(188,425)	(206,939)	(170,806)
Administrative expense	(200)	(136)	-	-
Other	-	-	29,092	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(25,793)	57,762	86,628	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	144,390	86,628	-	-
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 118,597	\$ 144,390	\$ 86,628	\$ -
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a-b)	\$ 20,980,126	\$ 31,932,282	\$ 26,621,498	\$ 24,370,045
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	0.56%	0.45%	0.32%	0.00%
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 48,992,216	\$ 49,112,204	\$ 31,459,781	\$ 25,173,632
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	42.82%	65.02%	84.62%	96.81%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available. There is no activity for this Plan prior to 2019, as it is a new Plan.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS - OPEB FOR ITS DISABLED FIREFIGHTERS PLAN

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
LAST TEN YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Schedule of City's Contributions				
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 2,625,718	\$ 3,422,743	\$ 2,639,562	\$ 2,253,230
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	118,131	232,359	250,873	170,806
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 2,507,587	\$ 3,190,384	\$ 2,388,689	\$ 2,082,424
Covered employee payroll	\$ 48,992,216	\$ 49,112,204	\$ 31,459,781	\$ 25,173,632
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	0.24%	0.47%	0.80%	0.68%
Investment Returns				
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	6.40%	4.83%	2.70%	2.70%

* Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the required information for the plan is presented for as many years as are available. There is no activity for this Plan prior to 2019, as it is a new Plan.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary schedules.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for the Retiree OPEB Plan

The methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the retiree plan are based on the 1/1/2022 valuation and are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Dollar
Remaining amortization period	25 year closed period
Asset valuation method	Market Value of Assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.00%
Inflation rate	2.50%
Salary increases	2.75%

Mortality tables:

Active: RP-2000 Mortality Tables

Municipal Retirees: RP-2000 Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue collar ratios set forward 1 year for healthy retirees and 6 years for disabled retirees.

Police and Fire Retirees: RP-2000 Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue collar ratios set forward 3 years for disabled retirees.

Healthcare cost trend rates:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Medical/Rx Costs Annual Trend Rate</u>	<u>Medicare Part B Premiums Annual Trend Rate</u>
2022	Actual	Actual
2023-2025	7.00%	5.60%
2026	5.60%	5.60%
2030	5.32%	5.32%
2040	4.89%	4.89%
2050	4.74%	4.74%
2060	4.64%	4.64%
2070	4.30%	4.30%
2075+	4.04%	4.04%

There have been no benefit changes made since the 1/1/2022 actuarial valuation.

The information presented was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation presented is as follows:

For 2022, there was a change with respect to actuarial assumptions from the prior year to reflect a change in the discount rate and health care trend rates. Additionally, there were changes to the following actuarial assumptions in the current and prior years:

- From 2020 to 2022, there was a decrease in the discount rate from 2.12% to 3.72% and pre-Medicare trends have been increased to 7.0% for 2023-2025 to reflect expectations

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

arising due to recent inflationary pressures. Medicare Part B trends have been aligned with Medicare trends based on the SOA Getzen model. These rates are applied to health costs and premiums.

- From 2018 to 2020, the health care trend rates were updated and there was a decrease in the discount rate from 2.74% to 2.12%.
- From 2016 to 2018 there were no changes in benefits or in actuarial assumptions.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for the Disabled Firefighter OPEB Plan

The methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the Fire plan are based on the 1/1/2022 valuation and are as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	1/1/2022	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	
Amortization method	Level Dollar	
Asset valuation method	Market Value of Assets	
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	6.00%	
Discount rate	3.72%	
Salary increases	2.75%	
Inflation rate	2.50%	
Mortality table	Active: RP-2000 Mortality Tables; Fire Retirees: RP-2000 Mortality for Healthy Annuitants adjusted by blue collar ratios set forward 3 years for disabled retirees All mortality tables are projected using SSA 2015 mortality improvement scale	

Healthcare cost trend rates:

	<u>Medical/Rx Costs</u> <u>Annual Trend Rate</u>	<u>Medicare Part B Premiums</u> <u>Annual Trend Rate</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>
2022	7.00%	5.60%
2023-2025	5.60%	5.60%
2026	5.32%	5.32%
2030	4.89%	4.89%
2040	4.74%	4.74%
2050	4.64%	4.64%
2060	4.30%	4.30%
2070	4.04%	4.04%
2075+		

The information presented was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation presented is as follows:

For 2022, there was a change with respect to actuarial assumptions from the prior year to reflect a change in the discount rate and health care trend rates. Additionally, there were changes to the following actuarial assumptions in the current and prior years:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

- From 2020 to 2022, there was a decrease in the discount rate from 2.12% to 3.72%; and pre-Medicare trends have been increased to 7.0% for the following three years to reflect expectations arising due to recent inflationary pressures. Medicare Part B trends have been aligned with Medicare trends based on the SOA Getzen model. These rates are applied to health costs and premiums.
- From 2018 to 2020, the health care trend rates were updated and there was a decrease in the discount rate from 2.74% to 2.12%.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL OTHER FUND STATEMENTS
AND SCHEDULES**

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Equipment Leasing Authority	Liquid Fuels Tax	EARN	Public Safety	Civic and Cultural	Grants and Donations	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 639,233	\$ 9,580,823	\$ 5,537,431	\$ 20,631,145	\$ 27,109,796	\$ 6,033,479	\$ 69,531,907
Other receivables	-	31,277	570,628	1,248,528	777,110	3,549,817	6,177,360
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	33,396	33,396
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	1,620	206,093	897,495	172,469	1,277,677
Total Assets	\$ 639,233	\$ 9,612,100	\$ 6,109,679	\$ 22,085,766	\$ 28,784,401	\$ 9,789,161	\$ 77,020,340
Liabilities and Fund Balance							
Liabilities:							
Account payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,156	\$ 8,460	\$ 72,133	\$ -	\$ 145,749
Accrued liabilities	132,985	598,460	443,076	803,340	1,384,398	309,555	3,671,814
Unearned revenue	-	-	5,374,963	-	1,571,571	8,525,949	15,472,483
Due to other funds	-	-	201,914	100,000	-	-	301,914
Due to other governments	-	-	-	1,199,693	-	-	1,199,693
Total Liabilities	132,985	598,460	6,085,109	2,111,493	3,028,102	8,835,504	20,791,653
Fund Balance:							
Restricted - State and Federal Purpose Grants	-	9,013,640	24,570	1,692,322	1,790,864	-	12,521,396
Committed - Specified Program Services	506,248	-	-	16,341,511	20,821,247	953,657	38,622,663
Assigned:							
Public Safety	-	-	-	1,940,440	-	-	1,940,440
Community Recreation and Cultural	-	-	-	-	3,144,188	-	3,144,188
Total Fund Balance	506,248	9,013,640	24,570	19,974,273	25,756,299	953,657	56,228,687
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	\$ 639,233	\$ 9,612,100	\$ 6,109,679	\$ 22,085,766	\$ 28,784,401	\$ 9,789,161	\$ 77,020,340

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Equipment Leasing Authority	Liquid Fuels Tax	EARN	Public Safety	Civic and Cultural	Grants and Donations	Total
Revenues:							
Taxes, including penalties and interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,168,539	\$ -	\$ 16,168,539
Interest and dividends	-	178,137	-	-	-	151,295	329,432
Fines and forfeits	-	-	-	2,467,539	-	-	2,467,539
Intergovernmental revenues	500,000	7,967,627	2,499,369	176,633	1,819,723	6,001,062	18,964,414
Charges for user services	-	-	-	11,019,519	2,034,394	82,619	13,136,532
Other	210,762	-	-	35,574	48,855	1,694,490	1,989,681
Total revenues	710,762	8,145,764	2,499,369	13,699,265	20,071,511	7,929,466	53,056,137
Expenditures:							
General government	10,355,243	-	2,499,369	-	1,284,779	625,975	14,765,366
Public safety	-	-	-	15,940,333	-	1,306,789	17,247,122
Public works	-	5,337,436	-	-	7,172,592	5,477,432	17,987,460
Community, recreational, and cultural	-	-	-	-	4,070,623	7,577	4,078,200
Economic and physical development	-	-	-	-	-	598,834	598,834
Debt service:							
Principal on leases	784,622	-	-	-	-	-	784,622
Interest on leases	192,618	-	-	-	-	-	192,618
Total expenditures	11,332,483	5,337,436	2,499,369	15,940,333	12,527,994	8,016,607	55,654,222
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(10,621,721)	2,808,328	-	(2,241,068)	7,543,517	(87,141)	(2,598,085)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Proceeds from lease	3,131,745	-	-	-	-	-	3,131,745
Transfers in	6,607,095	-	-	7,226,983	1,878,429	-	15,712,507
Transfers out	-	(4,188,000)	-	(571,155)	(7,465,858)	(60,000)	(12,285,013)
Total other financing sources (uses)	9,738,840	(4,188,000)	-	6,655,828	(5,587,429)	(60,000)	6,559,239
Net Change in Fund Balance	(882,881)	(1,379,672)	-	4,414,760	1,956,088	(147,141)	3,961,154
Fund Balance:							
Beginning of year	1,389,129	10,393,312	24,570	15,559,513	23,800,211	1,100,798	52,267,533
End of year	\$ 506,248	\$ 9,013,640	\$ 24,570	\$ 19,974,273	\$ 25,756,299	\$ 953,657	\$ 56,228,687

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PENSION AND OPEB TRUST FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Pension Trust Fund				OPEB Trust Funds			Total	
	Comprehensive Trust	Municipal Fund	Policemen's Fund	Firemen's Fund	Total Pension Trust Fund	Retiree Trust Fund	Firefighter Trust Fund		Total OPEB Trust Funds
Assets									
Cash and short-term investments, at cost, which approximates fair value	\$ 17,025,790	\$ 218,671	\$ 3,098,180	\$ 44,044	\$ 20,386,685	\$ 425,679	\$ 4,593	\$ 430,272	\$ 20,816,957
Investments, at fair value:									
Common stock	47,672,309	-	-	-	47,672,309	-	-	-	47,672,309
U.S. government and agency obligations	31,484,047	-	-	-	31,484,047	-	-	-	31,484,047
Corporate and other obligations	21,732,865	-	-	-	21,732,865	-	-	-	21,732,865
Mutual funds:									
U.S. equities	202,831,050	-	-	-	202,831,050	18,058,624	73,905	18,132,529	220,963,579
Non-U.S. equities	112,120,120	-	-	-	112,120,120	-	-	-	112,120,120
Fixed income	58,331,954	-	-	-	58,331,954	12,178,998	33,440	12,212,438	70,544,392
Hedge funds	56,085,854	-	-	-	56,085,854	-	-	-	56,085,854
Real estate funds	53,826,098	-	-	-	53,826,098	1,590,449	2,425	1,592,874	55,418,972
Alternative strategies	-	-	-	-	-	605,294	4,234	609,528	609,528
Private equity	29,189,958	-	-	-	29,189,958	-	-	-	29,189,958
Due from (to) other fund	(435,783)	-	435,783	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	582,559	-	-	-	582,559	-	-	-	582,559
Total Assets	630,446,821	218,671	3,533,963	44,044	634,243,499	32,859,044	118,597	32,977,641	667,221,140
Liabilities									
Benefits and related withholdings payable	-	-	2,080,409	-	2,080,409	-	-	-	2,080,409
Accrued liabilities and other payables	190,192	28,103	-	-	218,295	-	-	-	218,295
Due to City of Pittsburgh Trust Fund	-	20,911	6,640	4,419	31,970	-	-	-	31,970
Total Liabilities	190,192	49,014	2,087,049	4,419	2,330,674	-	-	-	2,330,674
Net Position									
Restricted for Pension	630,256,629	169,657	1,446,914	39,625	631,912,825	-	-	-	631,912,825
Restricted for OPEB	-	-	-	-	-	32,859,044	118,597	32,977,641	32,977,641
Total Net Pension	\$ 630,256,629	\$ 169,657	\$ 1,446,914	\$ 39,625	\$ 631,912,825	\$ 32,859,044	\$ 118,597	\$ 32,977,641	\$ 664,890,466

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PENSION AND OPEB TRUST FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Pension Trust Fund				OPEB Trust Funds				Total
	Comprehensive Trust	Municipal Fund	Policemen's Fund	Firemen's Fund	Total Pension Trust Fund	Retiree Trust Fund	Firefighters Trust Fund	Total OPEB Trust Funds	
Additions:									
Contributions:									
Employer - pension benefits	\$ 73,742,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$73,742,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$73,742,604
Employer - other benefits	2,332,042	-	1,344,281	-	3,676,323	24,018,215	118,131	24,136,346	27,812,669
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - State Aid	26,099,116	-	-	-	26,099,116	-	-	-	26,099,116
Plan members	15,053,732	-	-	-	15,053,732	-	-	-	15,053,732
Total contributions	117,227,494	-	1,344,281	-	118,571,775	24,018,215	118,131	24,136,346	142,708,121
Investment income (loss):									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(81,607,966)	-	-	-	(81,607,966)	(6,335,251)	(28,110)	(6,363,361)	(87,971,327)
Interest and dividends	5,640,212	-	-	9,707	5,649,919	831,659	2,761	834,420	6,484,339
Total investment income (loss)	(75,967,754)	-	-	9,707	(75,958,047)	(5,503,592)	(25,349)	(5,528,941)	(81,486,988)
Investment expense	(891,645)	-	-	-	(891,645)	(18,000)	-	(18,000)	(909,645)
Net investment income (loss)	(76,859,399)	-	-	9,707	(76,849,692)	(5,521,592)	(25,349)	(5,546,941)	(82,396,633)
Miscellaneous:									
Transfer in	-	32,523,686	36,616,015	37,743,000	106,882,701	-	-	-	106,882,701
Other	16,777	42,326	-	9,637	68,740	-	-	-	68,740
Total additions	40,384,872	32,566,012	37,960,296	37,762,344	148,673,524	18,496,623	92,782	18,589,405	167,262,929
Deductions:									
Benefit payments	-	28,949,729	35,611,426	37,195,748	101,756,903	-	-	-	101,756,903
Benefit payments - other benefits	-	1,919,110	1,647,434	109,779	3,676,323	23,349,243	118,131	23,467,374	27,143,697
Refund of employee contributions	-	1,295,273	858,504	82,406	2,236,183	-	-	-	2,236,183
Transfer out	106,882,701	-	-	-	106,882,701	-	-	-	106,882,701
Administrative expenses	328,136	311,810	443,298	367,210	1,450,454	-	444	444	1,450,898
Total deductions	107,210,837	32,475,922	38,560,662	37,755,143	216,002,564	23,349,243	118,575	23,467,818	239,470,382
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(66,825,965)	90,090	(600,366)	7,201	(67,329,040)	(4,852,620)	(25,793)	(4,878,413)	(72,207,453)
Net Position:									
Beginning of year	697,082,594	79,567	2,047,280	32,424	699,241,865	37,711,664	144,390	37,856,054	737,097,919
End of year	\$ 630,256,629	\$ 169,657	\$ 1,446,914	\$ 39,625	\$ 631,912,825	\$ 32,859,044	\$ 118,597	\$ 32,977,641	\$ 664,890,466

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds		
	Healthcare VEBA	Workers' Compensation VEBA	Total Private-Purpose Trust Fund
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,331,494	\$ 17,796,779	\$ 29,128,273
Other assets	228,622	-	228,622
Total Assets	11,560,116	17,796,779	29,356,895
Liabilities			
Pool participants	273,515	12,996,779	13,270,294
Total Liabilities	273,515	12,996,779	13,270,294
Net Position			
Restricted for Other Benefits	11,286,601	4,800,000	16,086,601
Total Net Pension	\$ 11,286,601	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 16,086,601

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds		
	Healthcare VEBA	Workers' Compensation VEBA	Total Private-Purpose Trust Fund
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Employer - other benefits	\$ 61,159,374	\$ 17,127,303	\$78,286,677
Interest and dividends	393,978	196,613	590,591
Other	3,158,581	132,629	3,291,210
Total additions	64,711,933	17,456,545	82,168,478
Deductions:			
Benefit payments - other benefits	62,837,930	18,074,330	80,912,260
Administrative expenses	-	2,780,079	2,780,079
Payment of taxes to other entities	-	-	-
Other	1,712,779	2,136	1,714,915
Total deductions	64,550,709	20,856,545	85,407,254
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	161,224	(3,400,000)	(3,238,776)
Net Position:			
Beginning of year	11,125,377	8,200,000	19,325,377
End of year	\$ 11,286,601	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 16,086,601

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds		
	Escrows	Property Sales	Total Custodial Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,858,350	\$ 1,303,101	\$ 4,161,451
Other assets	-	-	-
Other receivables	103,004	-	103,004
Total Assets	2,961,354	1,303,101	4,264,455
Liabilities			
Deposits held for others	852,602	-	852,602
Escrow liability	2,108,752	1,303,101	3,411,853
Total Liabilities	2,961,354	1,303,101	4,264,455
Net Position			
Restricted for Other Benefits	-	-	-
Total Net Pension	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds		
	Escrows	Property Sales	Total Custodial Funds
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Employer - other benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest and dividends	-	-	-
Other:			
Collection of taxes for other entities	5,972,393	-	5,972,393
Other	531,623	532,666	1,064,289
Total additions	6,504,016	532,666	7,036,682
Deductions:			
Payment of taxes to other entities	5,972,393	-	5,972,393
Other	531,623	532,666	1,064,289
Total deductions	6,504,016	532,666	7,036,682
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	-	-	-
Net Position:			
Beginning of year	-	-	-
End of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
 COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
 BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 9,536,058	\$ 9,536,058	\$ -
Total revenues	9,536,058	9,536,058	-
Expenditures:			
Capital projects:			
General Government	8,954,375	3,203,598	5,750,777
Public Safety	803,974	643,476	160,498
Public Works:			
Public Works	20,593,154	2,921,458	17,671,696
Public Works-Facilities	79,687,061	12,709,305	66,977,756
Mobility and Infrastructure	151,338,729	45,295,587	106,043,142
Community, Recreation, and Culture:			
Parks and Recreation	10,545	-	10,545
Intergovernmental	24,389,512	5,882,163	18,507,349
Total expenditures	285,777,350	70,655,587	215,121,763
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(276,241,292)	(61,119,529)	215,121,763
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Debt Proceeds	60,000,000	60,000,000	-
Transfers in	36,341,013	36,341,013	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	96,341,013	96,341,013	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (179,900,279)	\$ 35,221,484	\$ 215,121,763

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Explanation of Differences Between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures:

Sources/Inflows of Resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) revenues, debt proceeds and transfers in from the budgetary comparison statement. \$ 105,877

The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of receivables, and revenues not included in budget. (21,658)

Total Capital Projects Fund revenue and other financing sources on GAAP basis as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance. \$ 84,219

Uses/Outflows of Revenues:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) of expenditures from the budgetary comparison statement. \$ 70,656

The adjustments to convert to GAAP basis, recording of expenditures, liabilities, and transfers out not included in budget. 966

Total Capital Projects Fund expenditures and other financing uses as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance. \$ 71,622

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statistical Section

This section of the City of Pittsburgh (City) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says

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These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	161
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These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue sources, the property tax, and the earned income tax.	167
Debt Capacity	
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Township's current levels of outstanding debt and the Township's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	172
Demographic and Economic Information	
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Operating Information	
This schedule contains service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	184

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the relevant year.

Table 1
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN YEARS
ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Primary Governmental Activities:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 153,374,503	\$ 163,765,463	\$ 158,701,570	\$ 164,681,719	\$ 144,771,633	\$ 153,629,477	\$ 102,439,691	\$ 91,521,494	\$ 48,597,817	\$ 40,908,517
Restricted	21,781,756	24,933,254	22,325,663	20,360,698	21,651,925	85,878,821	48,307,064	42,816,766	83,924,440	35,528,918
Unrestricted	<u>(1,380,271,726)</u>	<u>(1,506,101,531)</u>	<u>(1,579,061,072)</u>	<u>(1,608,250,997)</u>	<u>(1,624,397,355)</u>	<u>(1,379,305,726)</u>	<u>(1,365,984,973)</u>	<u>(1,425,259,836)</u>	<u>(554,343,879)</u>	<u>(500,286,687)</u>
<i>Total Primary Government Net Position</i>	<u>\$ (1,205,115,467)</u>	<u>\$ (1,317,402,814)</u>	<u>\$ (1,398,033,839)</u>	<u>\$ (1,423,208,580)</u>	<u>\$ (1,457,973,797)</u>	<u>\$ (1,139,797,428)</u>	<u>\$ (1,215,238,218)</u>	<u>\$ (1,290,921,576)</u>	<u>\$ (421,821,622)</u>	<u>\$ (423,849,252)</u>

Note: 2015 is the first year of GASB No. 68 implementation.

Note: 2018 is the first year of GASB No. 75 implementation.

Table 2

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN YEARS
ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Expenses:										
Governmental Activities:										
General government	\$ 143,491,059	\$ 140,836,243	\$ 110,861,739	\$ 104,814,151	\$ 107,097,053	\$ 79,890,619	\$ 90,146,429	\$ 92,461,452	\$ 74,786,585	\$ 84,139,729
Public safety	333,590,870	309,449,862	301,337,720	342,668,931	303,944,132	310,299,262	317,747,418	307,202,644	300,400,845	283,064,565
Highways and streets	129,466,824	119,265,906	116,992,005	109,108,492	101,336,377	81,409,654	79,833,995	79,548,977	76,957,600	84,122,828
Sanitation	21,866,099	17,391,630	18,258,895	18,633,881	20,981,178	23,206,671	17,484,337	18,213,380	15,237,555	16,179,754
Economic development	6,510,148	10,386,837	9,686,517	11,310,505	15,251,094	14,510,872	13,236,871	12,630,440	23,201,566	25,125,815
Cultural and recreation	12,339,670	11,427,566	8,688,208	10,056,293	12,520,755	9,181,844	11,052,602	11,889,380	16,047,636	14,061,771
Interest on long-term debt and debt subsidies	16,313,253	16,609,375	16,218,984	19,984,134	19,366,707	18,747,955	20,913,636	23,075,567	33,349,335	29,031,125
<i>Total primary government expenses</i>	<u>\$ 663,577,923</u>	<u>\$ 625,367,419</u>	<u>\$ 582,044,068</u>	<u>\$ 616,576,387</u>	<u>\$ 580,497,296</u>	<u>\$ 537,246,877</u>	<u>\$ 550,415,288</u>	<u>\$ 545,021,840</u>	<u>\$ 539,981,122</u>	<u>\$ 535,725,587</u>
Program Revenues:										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 35,247,539	\$ 30,958,194	\$ 28,644,162	\$ 41,656,914	\$ 36,067,403	\$ 40,462,204	\$ 41,875,773	\$ 42,874,193	\$ 19,717,129	\$ 23,756,687
Public safety	30,258,677	23,583,391	17,623,237	25,561,885	22,757,420	22,811,937	19,740,506	13,341,178	27,234,697	21,042,591
Highway and streets	5,218,819	6,179,659	3,946,530	4,179,885	3,892,263	3,694,774	3,817,125	3,194,577	2,743,102	2,943,398
Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	107,400	124,725	96,652	132,200	96,425
Culture and recreation	704,488	718,311	526,572	1,186,695	1,223,382	2,037,664	1,385,204	1,039,706	1,477,166	1,511,920
Operating grants and contributions	114,602,840	91,485,798	65,485,704	61,501,829	58,326,721	56,121,298	73,533,483	48,060,084	53,690,940	59,058,978
Capital grants and contributions	26,589,731	48,743,407	36,568,346	19,391,451	21,713,899	22,904,318	32,621,061	24,605,003	24,519,082	32,275,773
<i>Total primary government program revenues</i>	<u>\$ 212,622,094</u>	<u>\$ 201,668,760</u>	<u>\$ 152,794,551</u>	<u>\$ 153,478,659</u>	<u>\$ 143,981,088</u>	<u>\$ 148,139,595</u>	<u>\$ 173,097,877</u>	<u>\$ 133,211,393</u>	<u>\$ 129,514,316</u>	<u>\$ 140,685,772</u>
Net (Expense) Revenue:										
Governmental activities	<u>\$ (450,955,829)</u>	<u>\$ (423,698,659)</u>	<u>\$ (429,249,517)</u>	<u>\$ (463,097,728)</u>	<u>\$ (436,516,208)</u>	<u>\$ (389,107,282)</u>	<u>\$ (377,317,411)</u>	<u>\$ (411,810,447)</u>	<u>\$ (410,466,806)</u>	<u>\$ (395,039,815)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Real estate	\$ 151,523,627	\$ 153,691,697	\$ 154,017,792	\$ 147,859,058	\$ 147,825,494	\$ 143,161,069	\$ 142,546,732	\$ 137,884,011	\$ 129,918,499	\$ 125,749,849
Earned income	125,293,601	114,451,864	108,303,323	109,821,901	99,881,265	96,635,845	92,272,255	88,904,431	86,925,234	82,711,518
Business privilege	-	-	-	17,601	1,334	4,253	4,517	2,751	17,851	39,539
Local services	13,810,988	13,763,964	13,063,282	13,877,364	15,540,585	14,017,903	14,238,005	13,984,697	14,022,784	13,901,193
Payroll preparation	83,721,411	60,104,180	64,242,014	66,299,547	66,870,167	63,274,223	61,157,691	73,930,205	56,416,555	54,366,168
Parking	46,238,277	36,776,148	31,268,412	60,567,613	60,364,178	58,758,563	58,419,897	55,065,134	53,248,377	51,986,310
Sales tax from Regional Asset District	31,601,966	33,401,478	28,683,859	29,219,572	29,659,664	27,346,010	28,313,592	26,227,370	27,018,069	24,608,395
Deed transfer	64,857,388	64,187,289	43,985,432	36,861,527	37,028,657	29,763,117	27,976,052	22,331,381	20,114,616	20,739,834
Parks tax	9,632,423	9,746,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement	17,395,988	7,514,533	2,504,756	16,173,664	17,392,207	17,341,213	16,656,474	16,168,807	14,348,201	13,716,588
Nonprofit payment for municipal services	187,199	596,913	325,309	738,735	503,416	391,491	433,714	378,932	2,267,059	2,010,873
Other	6,451,840	5,324,959	4,360,012	7,141,922	7,117,527	6,788,191	6,712,484	8,416,329	6,026,456	5,801,064
Investment earnings	8,386,746	277,547	1,669,623	6,195,062	3,892,727	1,795,367	640,854	292,395	182,305	97,006
Donations and endowments	3,170,301	3,801,827	1,681,066	2,161,106	1,445,614	4,745,585	2,443,318	777,080	829,298	1,731,297
Gain(loss) on sale of assets	247,844	148,602	108,032	-	-	(124,887)	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	723,577	542,523	211,346	928,273	1,704,577	650,129	1,185,186	730,099	1,159,132	1,597,830
<i>Total primary government</i>	<u>\$ 563,243,176</u>	<u>\$ 504,329,684</u>	<u>\$ 454,424,258</u>	<u>\$ 497,862,945</u>	<u>\$ 489,227,412</u>	<u>\$ 464,548,072</u>	<u>\$ 453,000,771</u>	<u>\$ 445,093,622</u>	<u>\$ 412,494,436</u>	<u>\$ 399,057,464</u>
Change in Net Position:										
Primary government - governmental activities	<u>\$ 112,287,347</u>	<u>\$ 80,631,025</u>	<u>\$ 25,174,741</u>	<u>\$ 34,765,217</u>	<u>\$ 52,711,204</u>	<u>\$ 75,440,790</u>	<u>\$ 75,683,360</u>	<u>\$ 33,283,175</u>	<u>\$ 2,027,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,017,649</u>

Note: 2015 is the first year of GASB No. 68 implementation.

Note: 2018 is the first year of GASB No. 75 implementation.

Table 3
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
PROGRAM REVENUES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN YEARS
ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Governmental Activities:										
General government	\$ 129,548,390	\$ 101,800,556	\$ 55,105,681	\$ 63,896,303	\$ 50,707,579	\$ 56,529,600	\$ 52,908,014	\$ 73,670,656	\$ 55,325,989	\$ 64,910,815
Public safety	59,015,578	50,671,954	47,837,678	53,939,061	55,574,960	58,558,543	69,917,263	29,014,391	43,029,190	40,131,320
Highways and streets	18,638,785	39,586,288	40,265,508	29,485,339	25,938,432	23,080,841	41,166,791	23,762,756	20,902,347	25,098,423
Sanitation	-	442,009	-	378,679	1,160,005	1,280,753	3,036,512	424,350	983,805	529,956
Economic development	2,813,389	5,579,431	6,407,614	2,086,224	5,977,925	5,239,068	2,408,059	3,704,451	6,350,537	6,556,494
Cultural and recreation	2,605,952	3,588,522	3,178,070	3,693,053	4,622,187	3,450,790	3,661,238	2,634,789	2,922,448	3,458,764
Total primary government	<u>\$ 212,622,094</u>	<u>\$ 201,668,760</u>	<u>\$ 152,794,551</u>	<u>\$ 153,478,659</u>	<u>\$ 143,981,088</u>	<u>\$ 148,139,595</u>	<u>\$ 173,097,877</u>	<u>\$ 133,211,393</u>	<u>\$ 129,514,316</u>	<u>\$ 140,685,772</u>

Table 4
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
 FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 LAST TEN YEARS
 MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General Fund:										
Restricted	\$ 9,175,743	\$ 5,940,181	\$ 8,619,704	\$ 9,312,848	\$ 11,183,194	\$ 13,163,423	\$ 13,059,755	\$ 5,868,149	\$ 5,600,297	\$ 10,022,616
Assigned	26,521,122	14,784,374	11,529,075	13,116,845	9,916,168	8,189,298	2,626,144	2,316,420	3,774,771	3,646,559
Unassigned	167,254,349	109,249,142	85,358,705	133,468,962	114,069,887	110,422,643	98,793,635	69,121,488	53,754,570	82,030,086
<i>Total General Fund</i>	<u>202,951,214</u>	<u>129,973,697</u>	<u>105,507,484</u>	<u>155,898,655</u>	<u>135,169,249</u>	<u>131,775,364</u>	<u>114,479,534</u>	<u>77,306,057</u>	<u>63,129,638</u>	<u>95,699,261</u>
All Other Governmental Funds:										
Restricted	93,641,479	125,598,676	90,369,280	75,129,154	66,771,282	72,715,398	35,247,309	36,948,617	76,637,391	25,506,302
Committed	39,987,536	34,186,460	22,592,447	25,333,593	21,411,913	18,839,789	17,383,882	16,336,309	13,751,375	12,799,191
Assigned	77,668,370	33,140,167	41,491,073	36,355,476	21,280,075	19,288,370	23,756,536	39,805,850	29,454,428	26,317,580
<i>Total All Other Governmental Funds</i>	<u>211,297,385</u>	<u>192,925,303</u>	<u>154,452,800</u>	<u>136,818,223</u>	<u>109,463,270</u>	<u>110,843,557</u>	<u>76,387,727</u>	<u>93,090,776</u>	<u>119,843,194</u>	<u>64,623,073</u>
<i>Total Governmental Funds</i>	<u>\$ 414,248,599</u>	<u>\$ 322,899,000</u>	<u>\$ 259,960,284</u>	<u>\$ 292,716,878</u>	<u>\$ 244,632,519</u>	<u>\$ 242,618,921</u>	<u>\$ 190,867,261</u>	<u>\$ 170,396,833</u>	<u>\$ 182,972,832</u>	<u>\$ 160,322,334</u>

Table 5
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (1)

LAST TEN YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS)

(\$'s in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues:										
Taxes	\$ 546,704	\$ 496,688	\$ 448,910	\$ 487,743	\$ 485,000	\$ 452,752	\$ 451,757	\$ 435,520	\$ 406,059	\$ 397,548
Payment in lieu of taxes	187	597	325	739	504	391	434	379	2,267	2,011
Interest earnings	8,387	278	1,670	6,195	3,893	1,795	641	292	182	97
Fines and forfeits	10,223	7,733	5,403	10,886	9,386	9,177	10,586	12,293	7,646	9,699
Intergovernmental	123,399	118,384	76,940	54,868	58,308	57,109	86,366	54,033	59,946	73,308
Charges for user services	61,206	53,707	45,337	61,699	54,414	59,486	55,655	50,905	41,383	39,652
Pension state aid	27,047	24,129	25,509	26,420	21,905	22,129	20,491	18,255	18,264	18,027
Miscellaneous	3,889	4,344	2,139	3,197	2,237	5,634	3,700	1,719	2,237	1,885
Total revenues	781,042	705,860	606,233	651,747	635,647	608,473	629,630	573,396	537,984	542,227
Expenditures:										
General government	138,309	127,826	123,913	111,979	133,190	87,827	92,108	99,861	79,622	82,485
Public safety	371,477	348,812	353,775	339,290	319,799	300,472	295,499	274,235	270,581	268,116
Public works	138,797	122,640	129,249	115,151	96,916	96,185	90,665	79,841	68,324	77,625
Sanitation	20,956	20,794	20,731	21,307	19,364	18,643	17,247	17,145	16,193	16,014
Community, recreational, and cultural	12,131	10,424	9,184	10,613	15,741	9,376	9,746	11,589	15,499	13,524
Claims and judgments	2,396	589	2,825	2,097	2,991	2,612	1,984	1,381	4,644	2,443
Economic and physical development	3,264	7,141	7,550	6,721	4,628	8,796	7,769	5,596	8,946	11,621
Bond issue costs	340	286	932	340	138	372	99	-	758	-
Debt service/authorities:										
Interest	18,120	17,334	17,506	20,725	21,310	21,662	24,568	27,889	30,296	33,062
Principal	46,110	39,115	27,730	31,190	53,000	66,173	63,835	61,135	56,705	53,805
Debt subsidies to component units	3,246	3,246	2,136	4,590	6,556	5,842	5,738	7,300	14,524	13,776
Total expenditures	755,146	698,207	695,531	664,003	673,633	617,960	609,258	585,972	566,092	572,471
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	25,896	7,653	(89,298)	(12,256)	(37,986)	(9,487)	20,372	(12,576)	(28,108)	(30,244)

(Continued)

Table 5
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (1)

LAST TEN YEARS
 (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS)

(\$'s in Thousands)
 (Continued)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Bond issuance	51,115	46,010	43,555	55,420	40,000	54,635	-	-	44,470	-
Refunding bond issuance		-	154,095	-	-	-	23,723	-	62,920	-
Bond premium	9,225	9,276	13,108	4,920	-	6,604	-	-	12,226	-
Leases	5,114	-	5,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from other funds	143,477	110,111	69,778	79,842	111,391	111,145	108,729	114,740	115,579	110,369
Payments to escrow agents	-	-	(159,826)	-	-	-	(23,624)	-	(68,858)	-
Transfers to other funds	(143,477)	(110,111)	(69,778)	(79,842)	(111,391)	(111,145)	(108,729)	(114,740)	(115,579)	(110,369)
Total other financing sources (uses)	65,454	55,286	56,542	60,340	40,000	61,239	99	-	50,758	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 91,350</u>	<u>\$ 62,939</u>	<u>\$ (32,756)</u>	<u>\$ 48,084</u>	<u>\$ 2,014</u>	<u>\$ 51,752</u>	<u>\$ 20,471</u>	<u>\$ (12,576)</u>	<u>\$ 22,650</u>	<u>\$ (30,244)</u>
Debt service (principal and interest) as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	8.8%	8.3%	6.8%	8.0%	11.3%	15.2%	15.1%	15.8%	15.6%	15.4%

Notes:

(1) Includes General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds.

(Concluded)

Table 6

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TAX REVENUES BY SOURCES

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Real estate tax	\$ 155,413	\$ 151,951	\$ 151,813	\$ 147,340	\$ 147,239	\$ 143,238	\$ 141,102	\$ 137,316	\$ 127,354	\$ 127,606
Mercantile tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Amusement tax	17,341	7,500	2,502	16,125	17,360	17,285	16,624	16,160	14,338	13,714
Payroll preparation tax	75,331	58,779	64,095	65,788	69,459	57,779	65,025	66,130	55,972	54,151
Earned income tax	125,294	114,450	108,300	109,713	99,874	96,627	92,241	88,853	86,860	84,103
Facilities usage fee	4,886	3,803	2,785	5,311	5,396	5,234	5,090	5,893	4,688	4,287
Deed transfer tax	64,857	64,187	43,985	36,862	37,029	29,763	27,976	22,332	20,115	20,740
Parking tax	46,201	36,695	31,258	60,552	60,353	58,663	57,747	55,001	53,233	51,977
Local/Emergency services tax	13,776	13,731	12,994	13,761	15,444	13,912	14,155	13,873	13,907	13,831
Business privilege tax	-	-	-	16	-	2	-	-	3	20
Institution/service tax	433	510	573	643	522	587	559	586	480	494
Parks tax	9,632	9,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penalties and interest	808	941	925	1,238	1,469	1,361	1,924	1,237	1,273	1,023
Public service privilege	1,130	993	996	1,174	1,195	955	1,000	1,911	818	989
Regional Asset District	31,602	33,402	28,684	29,220	29,660	27,346	28,314	26,228	27,018	24,608
Total tax revenues	<u>\$ 546,704</u>	<u>\$ 496,688</u>	<u>\$ 448,910</u>	<u>\$ 487,743</u>	<u>\$ 485,000</u>	<u>\$ 452,752</u>	<u>\$ 451,757</u>	<u>\$ 435,520</u>	<u>\$ 406,059</u>	<u>\$ 397,549</u>

Note: In 2005, the occupation privilege tax was replaced by the local service tax. The business privilege tax was reduced.

Two additional revenues were the payroll preparation tax and the facility usage tax. The mercantile tax was eliminated.

Note: In 2021, the parks tax was implemented.

Table 7

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**ASSESSED VALUATION AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUES OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN YEARS**

(\$'s in Thousands)

Year	Total Assessed Value	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Taxable Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value (1)	Taxable Rate (mills)	Taxable Value
2013	\$ 32,939,892	\$ 12,707,501	\$ 20,232,391	\$ 22,282,369	90.80%	7.560	\$ 152,957
2014	31,120,498	12,457,503	18,662,995	20,285,864	92.00%	7.560	141,092
2015	31,189,789	12,503,501	18,686,288	21,453,832	87.10%	8.060	150,611
2016	31,490,413	12,233,050	19,257,363	22,134,900	87.00%	8.060	155,214
2017	31,056,787	11,480,853	19,575,934	22,316,565	87.72%	8.060	157,782
2018	31,486,950	11,472,414	20,014,536	22,873,755	87.50%	8.060	161,317
2019	32,039,380	11,536,260	20,518,990	23,785,522	86.27%	8.060	165,255
2020	32,389,680	11,485,355	20,904,326	23,890,658	87.50%	8.060	168,489
2021	32,830,398	11,678,664	21,151,734	26,081,049	81.10%	8.560	170,483
2022	32,929,750	11,557,317	21,372,433	26,080,211	81.95%	8.560	172,262

Note: Information by major component of assessed value is not available.

(1) - Pennsylvania State Tax Equilization Board - Common Level Ratio

Table 8
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PROPERTY TAX RATES
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS

LAST TEN YEARS

Fiscal Year	City of Pittsburgh			School district millage	County millage	Total Millage
	Operating millage	Parks millage (1)	Total Direct Rate			
2013	7.560	-	7.560	9.650	4.730	21.940
2014	7.560	-	7.560	9.650	4.730	21.940
2015	8.060	-	8.060	9.840	4.730	22.630
2016	8.060	-	8.060	9.840	4.730	22.630
2017	8.060	-	8.060	9.840	4.730	22.630
2018	8.060	-	8.060	9.840	4.730	22.630
2019	8.060	-	8.060	9.840	4.730	22.630
2020	8.060	-	8.060	9.950	4.730	22.740
2021	8.060	0.500	8.560	9.950	4.730	23.240
2022	8.060	0.500	8.560	10.250	4.730	23.540

Notes:

(1) As of 2021, the City implemented a 0.50 millage park tax.

The basis for the property tax rates is per each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Table 9
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Taxpayer	2022			2013		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
PNC	\$ 428,471,200	1	2.00%	\$ 281,631,500	2	1.39%
Buncher Company	310,145,300	2	1.45%	207,568,000	5	1.03%
500 Grant St. Assoc/Mellon Bank	273,176,400	3	1.28%	371,804,700	1	1.84%
600 GS Prop LP	233,211,300	4	1.09%	233,211,300	4	1.15%
Holdings Acqui Sition Co LP	225,014,800	5	1.05%	248,136,300	3	1.23%
HRLP Fourth Avenue LLC	179,400,000	6	0.84%	179,400,000	6	0.89%
IX Liberty Center Owner LP	120,000,000	7	0.56%	123,500,000	8	0.61%
Pittsburgh CBD LLC	118,000,000	8	0.55%	-		
Hertz Gateway Center LP.	91,750,000	9	0.43%	-		
Liberty Avenue Holdings LLC	79,000,000	10	0.37%	79,000,000	9	0.39%
Oxford Development	-			154,000,000	7	0.76%
North Shore Developers	-			71,209,000	10	0.35%
	<u>\$ 2,058,169,000</u>		<u>9.63%</u>	<u>\$ 1,949,460,800</u>		<u>9.64%</u>
Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	<u>\$ 21,372,433,000</u>			<u>\$ 20,232,390,000</u>		

Note: Information obtained from Real Estate Department assessments.

Table 10
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

ASSESSED VALUE, TAX RATE, LEVY, AND COLLECTIONS

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Taxable Assessed valuation of land and buildings	Land millage	Building millage	Original net levy	Adjusted net levy (1)	Budgeted	Year of original levy			Delinquent taxes			
							(2) Receipts	Percent of original net levy collected	Percent of adjusted net levy collected	Percent of budget collected	Collection		Percent of budget collected
								Budget	Receipts				
2013	7,553,463	7.56	7.56	153,382	123,150	130,578	122,632	80.0	99.6	93.9	3,406	5,144	151.0
2014	18,616,498	7.56	7.56	141,411	121,775	128,770	120,087	84.9	98.6	93.3	4,673	5,114	109.4
2015	18,686,288	8.06	8.06	150,679	131,834	133,355	130,470	86.6	99.0	97.8	4,597	4,714	102.5
2016	19,257,363	8.06	8.06	155,214	136,149	134,126	136,210	87.8	100.0	101.6	3,500	4,424	126.4
2017	19,575,934	8.06	8.06	158,050	137,657	140,082	136,840	86.6	99.4	97.7	3,371	4,694	139.2
2018	20,014,536	8.06	8.06	161,322	139,945	143,845	140,924	87.4	100.7	98.0	3,668	6,162	168.0
2019	20,518,989	8.06	8.06	165,383	143,390	147,533	142,448	86.1	99.3	96.6	5,264	5,021	95.4
2020	20,904,326	8.06	8.06	168,493	149,148	150,080	144,571	85.8	96.9	96.3	4,112	6,246	151.9
2021	21,151,734	8.56	8.56	170,511	150,158	148,757	146,005	85.6	97.2	98.2	4,132	5,600	135.5
2022	21,372,433	8.56	8.56	173,003	153,480	151,374	148,132	85.6	96.5	97.9	4,201	7,482	178.1

Notes:

(1) Represents net levy as of December 31 of the tax year (i.e., net of exonerations, discounts, and additions granted in that year).

(2) Receipts are net of refunds.

Table 11

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT - BY TYPE

LAST TEN YEARS

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (1)	Leases	Financed Purchases	Outstanding Debt	Percentage of Personal Income (2)	Population (3)	Debt per Capita
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>							
2013	\$ 565,180,727	\$ 10,080,874	\$ -	\$ 575,261,601	4.00%	305,704	\$ 1,882
2014	558,081,184	9,338,590	-	567,419,774	3.88%	305,704	1,856
2015	492,843,748	8,550,523	-	501,394,271	3.42%	305,704	1,640
2016	425,637,037	7,713,856	-	433,350,893	2.95%	305,704	1,418
2017	416,627,243	6,825,565	-	423,452,808	2.87%	305,704	1,385
2018	400,277,135	5,882,500	-	406,159,635	2.80%	305,704	1,329
2019	427,597,805	4,881,271	-	432,479,076	2.90%	305,704	1,415
2020	458,594,820	9,428,542	-	468,023,362	1.26%	300,286	1,559
2021	472,710,995	7,422,843	-	480,133,838	1.33%	302,971	1,592
2022	487,973,985	8,013,872 (4)	7,026,679 (4)	503,014,536	1.38%	302,971	1,660

1. Presented net of original issuance discounts and premiums
2. Personal income is disclosed on Table 19
3. United States Census Bureau
4. Implementation of GASB 87

Table 12

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

RATIO OF NET GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Population	Assessed value	General bonded debt	Less debt service funds	Net general bonded debt	Ratio of net general bonded debt to assessed value	Net general bonded debt per capita
2013	306	\$ 20,232,391	\$ 565,181	\$ -	\$ 565,181	2.79%	\$ 1,847
2014	306	18,662,995	558,081	-	558,081	2.99%	1,824
2015	306	18,686,289	492,844	-	492,844	2.64%	1,611
2016	306	19,257,363	425,637	-	425,637	2.21%	1,391
2017	306	19,575,934	416,627	-	416,627	2.13%	1,362
2018	306	20,014,536	400,277	-	400,277	2.00%	1,308
2019	306	20,518,989	427,598	-	427,598	2.08%	1,397
2020	300	20,904,326	458,595	-	458,595	2.19%	1,529
2021	303	21,151,734	472,711	-	472,711	2.23%	1,560
2022	303	21,372,433	487,974	-	487,974	2.28%	1,610

Table 13

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES FOR GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT (1) TO TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest (2)	Total debt service	Total general governmental expenditures	Ratio of debt to general governmental expenditures
2013	\$ 53,805	\$ 33,061	\$ 86,866	\$ 572,471	15.17%
2014	56,705	30,295	87,000	566,092	15.37%
2015	61,135	27,889	89,024	585,972	15.19%
2016	63,835	24,569	88,404	609,258	14.51%
2017	66,173	20,795	86,968	617,960	14.07%
2018	53,000	21,310	74,310	673,633	11.03%
2019	31,190	20,725	51,915	664,003	7.82%
2020	27,730	17,506	45,236	699,642	6.47%
2021	39,115	17,334	56,449	698,207	8.08%
2022	42,610	17,414	60,024	755,146	7.95%

Notes:

- (1) City of Pittsburgh bonds only.
- (2) Excludes bond issuance and other costs.

Table 14

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(\$s in Thousands)

Jurisdiction	Debt outstanding	Percentage applicable to City	Amount applicable to City
Direct debt:			
City of Pittsburgh:			
General obligation	\$ 487,974	100%	\$ 487,974
Financed purchases	7,027 (3)	100%	7,027
Leases	8,014 (3)	100%	8,014
Total direct debt	503,015		503,015
Overlapping debt:			
Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority	1,212,627	0% (1)	-
Parking Authority	40,164	100%	40,164
The School District of Pittsburgh	309,873	100%	309,873
Allegheny County	876,210	25% (2)	219,053
Total overlapping	2,438,874		569,090
Total direct and overlapping debt	\$ 2,941,889		\$ 1,072,105

(1) - Direct obligations of the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority are not considered debt of the City of Pittsburgh.

(2) - Based on percent of population of the City of Pittsburgh compared to Allegheny County

(3) - Implementation of GASB 87 for fiscal year 2022

Table 15

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NET DEBT AND REMAINING DEBT INCURRING MARGIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT NO. 52, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1978

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT DEBT ACT

DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Nonelectoral debt	Lease rental debt
Gross debt (1):		
Principal amount of bonds issued and outstanding:		
General obligation	\$ 447,950,000	\$ -
Finance purchases	-	7,026,679
	447,950,000	7,026,679
Total gross debt	447,950,000	7,026,679
Items deductible from gross debt:		
Cash and legal investments held in sinking fund for payment of bonds and notes	2,066,410	-
Delinquent real estate taxes	9,267,137	-
Self-liquidating and subsidized debt:		
Taxable General Obligation Pension Bonds, 1998ABC	53,970,000	-
	65,303,547	-
Total deductions	65,303,547	-
Net debt	\$ 382,646,453	\$ 7,026,679

(Continued)

- (1) Direct obligations of the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority in the amount of \$1,212,627,000 are not considered debt of the City of Pittsburgh for purposes of this calculation.

Table 15

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

NET DEBT AND REMAINING DEBT INCURRING MARGIN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT NO. 52, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1978

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT DEBT ACT

DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Continued)

Allocation of Total Net Debt	
Net nonelectoral debt	\$ 382,646,453
Net lease rental debt	<u>7,026,679</u>
Net nonelectoral and lease rental debt	<u><u>\$ 389,673,132</u></u>

Debt Incurring Margin			
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Total net revenue of the City	<u>\$ 523,532,618</u>	<u>\$ 562,348,743</u>	<u>\$ 645,040,356</u>
Borrowing base (arithmetic average of total net revenue for said three fiscal years)			<u><u>\$ 576,973,906</u></u>

	<u>Net nonelectoral debt (borrowing base x 250%)</u>	<u>Net nonelectoral and lease rental debt (borrowing base x 350%)</u>
Debt limitations	\$ 1,442,434,764	\$ 2,019,408,670
Less existing net debt	<u>(382,646,453)</u>	<u>(389,673,132)</u>
Remaining debt incurring margin	<u><u>\$ 1,059,788,311</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,629,735,538</u></u>

(Concluded)

Table 16
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
 LAST TEN YEARS
 (dollars in thousands)

	<u>Debt limit</u>	<u>Total Net Debt applicable to limit</u>	<u>Legal debt margin</u>	<u>Legal debt margin %</u>
2022	\$ 1,442,435	\$ (382,646)	\$ 1,059,789	73.47%
2021	1,373,338	(348,202)	1,025,136	74.65%
2020	1,355,090	(318,267)	1,036,823	76.51%
2019	1,350,030	(272,931)	1,077,099	79.78%
2018	1,305,292	(229,387)	1,075,905	82.43%
2017	1,253,251	(229,025)	1,024,226	81.73%
2016	1,200,164	(218,682)	981,482	81.78%
2015	1,152,411	(267,452)	884,959	76.79%
2014	1,121,402	(341,154)	780,248	69.58%
2013	1,108,747	(338,265)	770,482	69.49%

Note: The State of Pennsylvania's Local Government Unit Debt Act determines the calculation of the Legal Debt Margin. See Table 15.

Table 17
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
PITTSBURGH WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Gross revenues	(1) Operating expenses	Net revenue available for debt service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	\$ 142,657	\$ 95,823	\$ 46,834	\$144,184	\$ 33,053	\$ 177,237	0.26
2014	164,255	111,454	52,801	19,249	37,146	56,395	0.94
2015	174,164	116,908	57,256	21,201	36,865	58,066	0.99
2016	180,727	131,936	48,791	22,004	36,966	58,970	0.83
2017	202,996	157,220	45,776	22,481	34,913	57,394	0.80
2018	231,734	153,180	78,554	24,603	34,365	58,968	1.33
2019	249,049	165,230	83,819	23,140	38,740	61,880	1.35
2020	241,997	169,507	72,490	26,842	37,463	64,305	1.13
2021	269,121	179,900	89,221	27,879	39,431	67,310	1.33
2022	287,166	184,743	102,423	33,403	40,687	74,090	1.38

(1) Total operating expenses exclusive of depreciation and amortization.

Table 18
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE
THE STADIUM AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH (1)

LAST TEN YEARS

(\$'s in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Gross revenues (2)	Operating expenses (3)	Net revenue available for debt service	Debt service requirements			Coverage (4)
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 5,490	\$ 1,949	\$ 3,541	\$ 735	\$ 665	\$ 1,400	2.53
2014	6,366	2,237	4,129	757	643	1,400	2.95
2015	6,632	2,285	4,347	780	616	1,396	3.11
2016	7,532	2,407	5,125	3,189	570	3,759	1.36
2017	7,591	2,621	4,970	678	564	1,242	1.36
2018	10,474	3,981	6,493	973	940	1,913	3.39
2019	10,956	4,281	6,675	1,040	875	1,915	3.49
2020	5,317	2,362	2,955	1,695	845	2,540	1.16
2021	6,790	2,764	4,026	846	813	1,659	2.43
2022	7,586	3,243	4,343	883	833	1,716	2.53

(1) Figures presented are for the fiscal year end of March 31 (2013-2017) and fiscal year end December 31 (2018-2022).

(2) Total revenues including interest.

(3) Total operating expenses exclusive of depreciation, interest, baseball lease credit adjustments, and loss on disposal of turf.

(4) The City of Pittsburgh guarantees the payment of Stadium Authority debt service and/or operating losses.

Table 19

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LAST TEN YEARS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>(1) Population</u>	<u>(2) Per capita income</u>	<u>(5) Personal income</u>	<u>(1) Median age</u>	<u>(3) School enrollment</u>	<u>(4) Unemployment rate percentage</u>
2013	305,704	\$ 49,700	\$ 47,063	33.2	24,525	6.7%
2014	305,704	51,798	47,880	33.2	24,103	4.6%
2015	305,704	49,349	47,986	33.4	23,639	4.3%
2016	305,704	50,756	48,092	33.2	23,286	5.2%
2017	305,704	51,187	48,199	33.5	22,362	4.5%
2018	305,704	58,521	48,305	32.9	23,331	3.8%
2019	305,704	58,383	48,411	34	23,152	4.6%
2020	300,286	58,472	48,713	32.9	21,603	4.4%
2021	302,971	58,289	50,536	33.3	20,350	5.3%
2022	302,971	59,975	54,306	33.4	20,080	3.7%

Data Sources:

- (1) Census Bureau
- (2) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- (3) School District of Pittsburgh
- (4) U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- (5) www.opendatane트워크.com

Table 20

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	2022			2013		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Municipal Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Municipal Employment
University of Pittsburgh Medical Center	55,700	1	21.41 %	43,000	1	13.97 %
U.S. Government	18,844	3	7.24	18,328	2	5.96
Highmark Health	17,835	2	6.86	-		
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	15,473	4	5.95	13,298	3	4.32
University of Pittsburgh	13,538	5	5.20	-		
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	11,300	6	4.34	12,116	4	3.94
Giant Eagle	11,226	7	4.32	11,119	5	3.61
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	10,300	8	3.96	6,200	9	2.01
BNY Mellon	7,000	9	2.69	6,728	8	2.19
Allegheny County	6,318	10	2.43	7,600	7	2.47
West Penn Allegheny Health System	-		-	9,998	6	3.25
Westinghouse Electric	-		-	5,600	10	1.82
Total	<u>167,534</u>		<u>64.41 %</u>	<u>133,987</u>		<u>43.54 %</u>
Total Employees	<u>260,100</u>			<u>307,764</u>		

Source: Pittsburgh Business Times

Table 21

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

PROPERTY VALUE, CONSTRUCTION, AND BANK DEPOSITS

LAST TEN YEARS

Fiscal Year	(\$'s in Thousands) Property value (1)	Number of permits issued (2)	Dollar value (3)	(\$'s in Thousands) Bank deposits (4)
2013	\$ 20,232,391	3,044	\$ 593,153	\$ 73,876,193
2014	18,662,995	3,485	567,714	77,659,293
2015	18,686,289	7,046	903,678	115,371,109
2016	19,257,363	12,721	1,398,555	119,405,732
2017	19,575,934	12,645	1,077,385	100,669,655
2018	20,014,536	10,659	1,087,786	102,570,651
2019	20,518,990	10,888	1,292,202	127,346,163
2020	20,904,326	9,306	1,439,361	147,897,908
2021	21,151,734	10,555	1,681,806	171,611,729
2022	21,372,433	10,119	1,773,459	180,367,571

Notes:

(1) Assessed value from Table 7

Data Sources:

(2) Bureau of Permits, Licensing and Inspection (City of Pittsburgh)

(3) Value of Construction Project and Permits from Department of Permits, Licenses, and Inspection

(4) FDIC, Reports and Analysis (As of June 30th)

Table 22

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CITY EMPLOYMENT

LAST TEN YEARS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Regular budgeted positions</u>	<u>Actual subsequent January payroll</u>
2013	3,301	3,077
2014	3,303	3,067
2015	3,250	3,134
2016	3,255	3,106
2017	3,281	3,233
2018	3,309	3,369
2019	3,373	3,298
2020	3,394	3,387
2021	3,390	3,225
2022	3,390	3,287

Table 23

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

LAST TEN YEARS

<u>Function/program</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
General Government:										
City Council-City Clerk	47	41	41	41	40	40	41	41	41	39
Mayor's Office	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	16	16
Innovation & Performance (C.I.S.)	72	78	78	72	66	63	62	62	61	60
Human Relations Commission	8	8	7	7	8	8	5	5	5	8
City Controller	57	57	57	57	54	55	56	56	56	53
Finance Department	51	52	52	52	57	59	75	75	83	99
Finance-Fleet & General Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Law	43	44	43	41	40	39	42	42	42	42
Human Resources & Civil Service	55	57	57	56	56	55	62	62	64	68
City Planning	56	58	58	61	57	57	41	40	52	49
Office of Equality	9	15	15	14	13	12	10	10	10	0
Office of Community Health & Safety	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Management & Budget	24	24	24	24	25	25	23	24	24	0
Permits, Licenses, and Inspections	98	89	89	89	84	79	74	72	0	0
Public Safety:										
Administration	137	65	64	62	60	49	24	23	23	17
Police	973	1062	1063	1065	1057	1056	1070	1073	1091	1092
Emergency Medical Services	213	211	211	206	199	199	180	180	180	180
Fire	670	670	670	670	659	659	664	664	674	674
Bureau of Building Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76
Animal Control	16	16	16	15	15	15	17	17	16	16
Public Works:										
Administration	17	13	13	13	16	13	14	14	14	13
Operations	330	342	341	336	334	419	351	348	346	327
Environmental Services	180	193	193	196	196	198	200	200	201	201
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	62	65	61	61	37
Facilities	90	91	91	93	91	0	0	0	0	39
Mobility and Infrastructure	106	97	97	95	74	4	0	0	0	0
Parks and Recreation	112	87	88	88	88	95	158	159	160	168
Non-Departmental										
Citizens Review Board	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Totals:	<u>3390</u>	<u>3390</u>	<u>3388</u>	<u>3373</u>	<u>3309</u>	<u>3281</u>	<u>3255</u>	<u>3250</u>	<u>3303</u>	<u>3301</u>

Note:

In 2015, Bureau of Building Inspection was moved to General Government and renamed Permits, Licenses, and Inspections.

In 2018, Engineering was moved to Mobility and Infrastructure.

Source:

Payroll Department

Table 24
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

OPERATING INDICATORS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Public Safety										
Police										
Traffic Stops	6,883	10,243	9,912	20,562	23,818	29,196	17,517	19,086	24,396	28,894
Arrests	6,710	7,405	7,833	14,205	12,499	13,517	12,520	12,481	15,672	18,541
Calls for services	196,129	218,881	227,877	247,267	249,913	244,525	230,000	268,403	262,912	230,497
EMS										
Total # of Dispatches	84,917	80,882	66,788	63,096	72,592	73,323	73,415	70,591	67,911	66,755
On-Scene Response	61,785	58,807	51,611	54,079	56,301	57,537	57,688	56,446	50,356	54,828
Transports for all Units	42,041	40,124	28,196	41,719	41,101	42,120	42,405	41,998	41,290	41,401
Average Unit Hour Utilization	0.32	0.29	0.38	0.58	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total Ambulance Billings Receipts	\$ 16,928,733	\$ 13,203,288	\$ 11,284,590	\$ 13,055,377	\$ 11,682,761	\$ 7,528,152	\$ 8,651,606	\$ 11,913,016	\$ 11,801,149	\$ 10,924,412
Fire										
Total # of Incidents	35,660	34,854	33,590	49,660	50,009	50,192	49,475	48,001	46,005	44,901
Total # of Arson Investigations	406	453	401	487	419	413	478	529	514	568
Public Works										
Environmental Services										
Residential Refuse Collection-Tonnage	86,145	94,322	96,640	88,490	86,257	89,218	86,664	86,837	88,940	86,257
Recycling Tonnage	14,888	15,389	13,665	14,401	15,769	16,171	16,047	16,250	16,218	16,078
Recycling Revenue	\$ 216,201	\$ 228,595	\$ 10,612	NA	\$ 8,363	\$ 7,750	\$ 13,777	\$ 10,138	\$ 11,038	\$ 331,292
Parks and Recreation										
Skating Rink-Attendance	17,593	15,793	6,136	NA(1)	NA	14,884	18,741	10,344	18,324	17,120
Public Pools-Attendance	115,124	95,641	7,144	166,496	179,132	183,778	218,010	235,924	181,561	207,394
Recreation-Attendance	138,635	15,143	25,573	107,667	120,821	139,691	152,160	173,161	161,594	166,968
Tennis Fees	\$ 189,267	\$ 360,013	\$ 235,934	\$ 446,130	\$ 440,919	\$ 365,066	\$ 367,720	\$ 388,172	\$ 379,678	\$ 365,512

Source: City Departments

NA - not available for Annual Report issuance

NA(1) - closed for renovation

Table 25

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CAPITAL ASSETS STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Public Safety										
Police Vehicles	290	295	304	299	219	338	329	300	310	308
Fire Trucks	38	38	38	38	37	39	39	39	39	39
Fire Stations	30	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Environmental Services										
Tractors	36	36	35	35	31	38	26	36	36	34
Mowers	31	31	31	31	31	31	21	31	33	31
Recycling Trucks	20	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parks and Recreation										
Recreation Centers	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Senior Community Centers	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tennis Courts	75	75	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Swimming Pools	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Playgrounds	124	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Pickleball Courts	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: City Departments

OTHER SECTION

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SALARIES AND SURETY BONDS OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

<u>Official</u>	<u>Budgeted Annual Salary</u>	<u>Amount of Surety Bond</u>
Mayor	\$ 124,658	\$ 250,000
Director, OMB	124,078	250,000
Director of Finance	100,437	250,000
Controller	82,386	250,000
Members of City Council (9)	76,544	-

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
General Obligation Bonds, 1998 Series ABC	3/01/1998	\$ 255,865,000	\$ 53,970,000	\$26,095,000 in 2023 \$27,875,000 in 2024	6.60 6.60	\$ 2,700,885	\$ 26,095,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2014	08/28/14	44,470,000	14,140,000	\$2,855,000 in 2023 \$2,840,000 in 2024 \$2,410,000 in 2025 \$2,545,000 in 2026 \$3,490,000 in 2027	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	586,300	2,855,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2017	04/27/17	54,635,000	46,060,000	\$2,400,000 in 2023 \$2,520,000 in 2024 \$2,645,000 in 2025 \$2,780,000 in 2026 \$2,915,000 in 2027 \$3,065,000 in 2028 \$3,215,000 in 2029 \$3,315,000 in 2030 \$3,480,000 in 2031 \$3,620,000 in 2032 \$3,765,000 in 2033 \$3,915,000 in 2034 \$4,110,000 in 2035	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 3.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 5.00 5.00	2,130,050	2,400,000
Carry forward			<u>114,170,000</u>			<u>5,417,235</u>	<u>31,350,000</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			114,170,000			5,417,235	31,350,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2019	02/14/19	55,420,000	49,990,000	\$1,975,000 in 2023 \$2,075,000 in 2024 \$2,180,000 in 2025 \$2,285,000 in 2026 \$2,400,000 in 2027 \$2,520,000 in 2028 \$2,645,000 in 2029 \$2,780,000 in 2030 \$2,920,000 in 2031 \$3,065,000 in 2032 \$3,185,000 in 2033 \$3,315,000 in 2034 \$3,445,000 in 2035 \$3,585,000 in 2036 \$3,730,000 in 2037 \$3,875,000 in 2038 \$4,010,000 in 2039	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	2,177,975	1,975,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2020	04/13/20	43,555,000	40,680,000	\$1,520,000 in 2023 \$1,580,000 in 2024 \$1,635,000 in 2025 \$1,705,000 in 2026 \$1,790,000 in 2027 \$1,880,000 in 2028 \$1,970,000 in 2029 \$2,070,000 in 2030 \$2,175,000 in 2031 \$2,280,000 in 2032 \$2,395,000 in 2033 \$2,490,000 in 2034 \$2,590,000 in 2035 \$2,695,000 in 2036 \$2,805,000 in 2037 \$2,915,000 in 2038 \$3,030,000 in 2039 \$3,155,000 in 2040	4.00 4.00 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	1,765,900	1,520,000
Carry forward			204,840,000			9,361,110	34,845,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			204,840,000			9,361,110	34,845,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2020A	08/05/20	32,580,000	30,240,000	\$1,765,000 in 2023 \$2,300,000 in 2024 \$2,420,000 in 2025 \$2,540,000 in 2026 \$2,665,000 in 2027 \$2,800,000 in 2028 \$2,940,000 in 2029 \$3,060,000 in 2030 \$3,180,000 in 2031 \$3,305,000 in 2032 \$3,265,000 in 2033	4.00 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 3.00 3.00	1,248,150	1,765,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2020B	08/05/20	121,515,000	115,750,000	\$8,685,000 in 2023 \$8,355,000 in 2024 \$37,990,000 in 2025 \$38,355,000 in 2026 \$615,000 in 2027 \$4,220,000 in 2028 \$4,285,000 in 2029 \$4,350,000 in 2030 \$4,425,000 in 2031 \$4,470,000 in 2032	0.66 0.84 0.97 1.19 1.36 1.56 1.62 1.68 1.80 1.91	1,333,717	8,685,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2021	03/25/21	46,010,000	46,005,000	\$5,000 in 2023 \$5,000 in 2024 \$5,000 in 2025 \$5,000 in 2026 \$2,180,000 in 2027 \$2,285,000 in 2028 \$2,400,000 in 2029 \$2,520,000 in 2030 \$2,650,000 in 2031 \$2,780,000 in 2032 \$2,920,000 in 2033 \$3,065,000 in 2034 \$3,190,000 in 2035 \$3,315,000 in 2036 \$3,450,000 in 2037 \$3,585,000 in 2038 \$3,730,000 in 2039 \$3,880,000 in 2040 \$4,035,000 in 2041	4.00 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	2,017,650	5,000
Carry forward			396,835,000			13,960,627	45,300,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds Brought Forward	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
			396,835,000			13,960,627	45,300,000
General Obligation Bonds, 2022	04/05/22	51,115,000	51,115,000	\$1,545,000 in 2023 \$1,625,000 in 2024 \$1,705,000 in 2025 \$1,790,000 in 2026 \$1,880,000 in 2027 \$1,970,000 in 2028 \$2,070,000 in 2029 \$2,175,000 in 2030 \$2,285,000 in 2031 \$2,400,000 in 2032 \$2,515,000 in 2033 \$2,645,000 in 2034 \$2,775,000 in 2035 \$2,915,000 in 2036 \$3,060,000 in 2037 \$3,215,000 in 2038 \$3,375,000 in 2039 \$3,545,000 in 2040 \$3,720,000 in 2041 \$3,905,000 in 2042	5.00	2,555,750	1,545,000
Subtotal			447,950,000			16,516,377	46,845,000
Plus: Net bond premiums/discounts			40,023,985				
Financed purchase, 2020		5,610,255	3,840,700	\$854,641 in 2023 \$925,054 in 2024 \$941,520 in 2025 \$527,927 in 2026 \$537,324 in 2027	1.80	68,364	854,641
Financed purchase, 2022		3,131,745	3,185,979	\$0 in 2023 \$319,364 in 2024 \$446,377 in 2025 \$461,818 in 2026 \$477,794 in 2027 \$494,322 in 2028 \$511,422 in 2029 \$529,114 in 2030	3.50	-	-
Total: General obligation bonds payable and notes payable			<u>\$ 495,000,664</u>			<u>\$ 16,584,741</u>	<u>\$ 47,699,641</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2022 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Parking Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 A	10/15/15	\$ 67,395,000	\$ 15,600,000	\$3,820,000 in 2023 \$3,870,000 in 2024 \$3,925,000 in 2025 \$3,985,000 in 2026	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	\$ 780,000	\$ 3,820,000
Parking Authority Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	11/19/20	23,490,000	23,490,000	\$4,045,000 in 2027 \$3,985,000 in 2028 \$3,935,000 in 2029 \$3,890,000 in 2030 \$3,845,000 in 2031 \$3,790,000 in 2032	1.99 2.23 2.33 2.48 2.58 2.68	558,413	-
Subtotal			39,090,000			1,338,413	3,820,000
Plus: Bond premium			1,074,181				
Total Public Parking Authority Bonds and Notes Payable			<u>\$ 40,164,181</u>			<u>\$ 1,338,413</u>	<u>\$ 3,820,000</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
<u>Water and Sewer Authority Bonds</u>							
First Lien Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series B (zero coupon bonds)	3/1/1998	\$ 36,440,070	\$ 70,012,000	\$26,930,000 in 2027	5.31	-	-
				\$26,930,000 in 2028	5.28		
				\$26,930,000 in 2029	5.30		
				\$14,660,000 in 2030	5.23		
First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2013 Series A	12/12/13	130,215,000	50,700,000	\$8,885,000 in 2023	5.00	2,381,000	8,885,000
				\$7,390,000 in 2024	5.00		
				\$7,840,000 in 2025	5.00		
				\$350,000 in 2026	3.88		
				\$375,000 in 2027	4.00		
				\$360,000 in 2028	4.13		
				\$385,000 in 2029	4.25		
				\$9,535,000 in 2030	5.00		
				\$9,765,000 in 2031	5.00		
				\$2,860,000 in 2032	4.50		
				\$2,955,000 in 2033	4.50		
First Lien Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series B	12/12/13	86,695,000	38,760,000	\$4,025,000 in 2033	5.25	2,035,000	-
				\$4,235,000 in 2034	5.25		
				\$4,455,000 in 2035	5.25		
				\$4,690,000 in 2036	5.25		
				\$4,935,000 in 2037	5.25		
				\$5,195,000 in 2038	5.25		
				\$5,470,000 in 2039	5.25		
				\$5,755,000 in 2040	5.25		
Carry forward			159,472,000			4,416,000	8,885,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			159,472,000			4,416,000	8,885,000
First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2017 Series A	12/21/17	159,795,000	101,600,000	\$15,225,000 in 2023 \$17,180,000 in 2024 \$18,540,000 in 2025 \$28,535,000 in 2026 \$3,060,000 in 2027 \$3,210,000 in 2028 \$3,375,000 in 2029 \$3,545,000 in 2030 \$5,105,000 in 2031 \$3,825,000 in 2032	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 3.00 3.00	4,901,000	15,225,000
First Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2017 Series C	12/28/17	218,805,000	218,805,000	\$750,000 in 2032 \$915,000 in 2033 \$4,000,000 in 2034 \$27,400,000 in 2035 \$34,020,000 in 2036 \$35,520,000 in 2037 \$37,085,000 in 2038 \$38,675,000 in 2039 \$40,440,000 in 2040	4.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25	8,272,000	-
Pennvest Revolving Loans	Various	184,414,526	126,197,000	\$7,808,000 in 2023 \$9,364,000 in 2024 \$9,051,000 in 2025 \$8,942,000 in 2026 \$8,699,000 in 2027 \$8,362,000 in 2028 \$8,179,000 in 2029 \$6,900,000 in 2030 \$6,208,000 in 2031 \$5,600,000 in 2032 \$5,658,000 in 2033 \$5,717,000 in 2034 \$5,511,000 in 2035 \$5,277,000 in 2036 \$5,332,000 in 2037 \$5,387,000 in 2038 \$5,363,000 in 2039 \$2,078,000 in 2040 \$1,534,000 in 2041 \$1,550,000 in 2042 \$1,565,000 in 2043 \$1,571,000 in 2044 \$541,000 in 2045	Variable	1,443,000	7,281,000
Carry forward			606,074,000			19,032,000	31,391,000

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			606,074,000			19,032,000	31,391,000
SWAP Borrowing, 2017	12/28/17	70,869,000	55,974,000	\$3,102,000 in 2023 \$3,179,000 in 2024 \$3,258,000 in 2025 \$3,339,000 in 2026 \$3,421,000 in 2027 \$3,506,000 in 2028 \$3,593,000 in 2029 \$3,683,000 in 2030 \$3,774,000 in 2031 \$3,865,000 in 2032 \$3,954,000 in 2033 \$4,012,000 in 2034 \$3,800,000 in 2035 \$3,268,000 in 2036 \$2,634,000 in 2037 \$1,953,000 in 2038 \$1,216,000 in 2039 \$418,000 in 2040	3.80 3.80	1,362,000	3,102,000
Subordinate Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2019 Series B	06/18/19	104,290,000	104,290,000	\$2,990,000 in 2030 \$15,405,000 in 2031 \$25,600,000 in 2032 \$26,635,000 in 2033 \$27,880,000 in 2034 \$5,780,000 in 2035	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00	4,878,000	-
Carry forward			766,338,000			25,272,000	34,493,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			766,338,000			25,272,000	34,493,000
First Lien Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series A	06/18/19	109,855,000	102,605,000	\$2,665,000 in 2023 \$2,800,000 in 2024 \$2,940,000 in 2025 \$3,085,000 in 2026 \$3,240,000 in 2027 \$3,400,000 in 2028 \$3,570,000 in 2029 \$3,750,000 in 2030 \$3,935,000 in 2031 \$4,135,000 in 2032 \$4,340,000 in 2033 \$4,560,000 in 2034 \$4,785,000 in 2035 \$5,025,000 in 2036 \$5,275,000 in 2037 \$5,540,000 in 2038 \$5,815,000 in 2039 \$6,105,000 in 2040 \$6,410,000 in 2041 \$6,735,000 in 2042 \$7,070,000 in 2043 \$7,425,000 in 2044	5.00 5.00	5,130,000	2,665,000
Carry forward			868,943,000			30,402,000	37,158,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
Brought Forward			<u>868,943,000</u>			<u>30,402,000</u>	<u>37,158,000</u>
First Lien Revenue Bonds, 2022 Series A	11/17/22	44,550,000	44,550,000	\$750,000 in 2025 \$790,000 in 2026 \$830,000 in 2027 \$870,000 in 2028 \$915,000 in 2029 \$960,000 in 2030 \$1,005,000 in 2031 \$1,060,000 in 2032 \$1,110,000 in 2033 \$1,165,000 in 2034 \$1,225,000 in 2035 \$1,285,000 in 2036 \$1,350,000 in 2037 \$1,420,000 in 2038 \$1,490,000 in 2039 \$1,565,000 in 2040 \$1,650,000 in 2041 \$1,735,000 in 2042 \$1,825,000 in 2043 \$1,925,000 in 2044 \$2,035,000 in 2045 \$2,145,000 in 2046 \$2,260,000 in 2047 \$2,385,000 in 2048 \$2,505,000 in 2049 \$2,630,000 in 2050 \$2,765,000 in 2051 \$2,900,000 in 2052	5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50	1,810,000	-
Revolving Line of Credit	10/31/18		<u>131,712,000</u>	\$95,792,000 in 2023	LIBOR	-	-
Carry Forward			1,045,205,000			32,212,000	37,158,000

(Continued)

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Continued)

Serial Bonds Brought Forward	Date of Issue	Amount Sold	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Information	Coupon or Ceiling Rate of Interest	2023 Maximum Debt Service Requirements	
						Interest	Principal
			1,045,205,000			32,212,000	37,158,000
First Lien Revenue Bonds, 2020 Series B	11/12/20	91,520,000	90,725,000	\$1,710,000 in 2023 \$1,780,000 in 2024 \$1,850,000 in 2025 \$1,920,000 in 2026 \$2,020,000 in 2027 \$2,120,000 in 2028 \$2,225,000 in 2029 \$2,335,000 in 2030 \$2,455,000 in 2031 \$2,575,000 in 2032 \$2,705,000 in 2033 \$2,840,000 in 2034 \$2,980,000 in 2035 \$3,100,000 in 2036 \$3,225,000 in 2037 \$3,355,000 in 2038 \$3,490,000 in 2039 \$3,595,000 in 2040 \$3,700,000 in 2041 \$3,850,000 in 2042 \$4,005,000 in 2043 \$4,165,000 in 2044 \$4,330,000 in 2045 \$4,505,000 in 2046 \$4,685,000 in 2047 \$4,870,000 in 2048 \$5,065,000 in 2049 \$5,270,000 in 2050	4.00 4.00 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 3.00 3.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	3,770,000	1,710,000
Financed Purchase, 2015	01/01/15	7,445,050	3,982,000	\$519,000 in 2023 \$538,000 in 2024 \$556,000 in 2025 \$575,000 in 2026 \$595,000 in 2027 \$616,000 in 2028 \$583,000 in 2029	3.40 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.40	128,000	520,000
Gross Water and Sewer Authority Revenue Bonds and other borrowings			1,139,912,000			36,110,000	39,388,000
Plus: Net bond premium			69,155,000			-	-
Net Water and Sewer Authority Revenue Bonds and other borrowings			\$ 1,209,067,000			\$ 36,110,000	\$ 39,388,000

(Concluded)