

**Tulsa County Home Finance Authority**

Financial Statements and  
Independent Auditor's Reports

**December 31, 2019 and 2018**

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

The Governing Body  
Tulsa County Home Finance Authority

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority, a component unit of Tulsa County, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Other Matters**

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

## **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2020 on our consideration of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Stanfield + O'Dell, P.C.*

Tulsa, Oklahoma  
June 29, 2020

Tulsa County Home Finance Authority

**Statements of Net Position**

December 31,

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	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes A and B)	\$ 4,122,400	\$ 3,584,668
Cash designated for DPA program operations	463,401	454,678
Reimbursable advances	-	2,955
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 4,585,801	\$ 4,042,301
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Liabilities and net position</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Total current liabilities	\$ -	\$ -
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net position:		
Unrestricted	4,585,801	4,042,301
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 4,585,801	\$ 4,042,301
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tulsa County Home Finance Authority

**Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position**

Years Ended December 31,

	2019	2018
<b>Operating revenues:</b>		
Issuer and authority fees	\$ 9,826	\$ 21,922
Program fees	349	914
Dividend and interest income	66,480	40,385
Total operating revenues	<u>76,655</u>	<u>63,221</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Program expenses	1,700	2,500
Professional fees, legal and accounting	22,850	22,250
Total operating expenses	<u>24,550</u>	<u>24,750</u>
<b>Operating income before non-operating income</b>	52,105	38,471
<b>Non-operating income</b>		
Gain from redemption and defeasance of bonds	491,395	-
Proceeds from settlement	-	1,850
<b>Change in net position</b>	543,500	40,321
<b>Net position</b>		
Beginning of year	<u>4,042,301</u>	<u>4,001,980</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 4,585,801</u>	<u>\$ 4,042,301</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Tulsa County Home Finance Authority

**Statements of Cash Flows**

Years Ended December 31,

	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash received from sources	\$ 10,175	\$ 24,686
Cash paid to suppliers and conduit debt financing	(24,550)	(24,750)
Interest and dividend income	66,480	40,385
	<u>52,105</u>	<u>40,321</u>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from redemption and defeasance of bonds	491,395	-
	<u>491,395</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Down payment assistance payments	(5,104)	(2,955)
Reimbursements of down payment assistance	8,059	8,302
	<u>2,955</u>	<u>5,347</u>
<b>Increase in cash</b>	546,455	45,668
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	4,039,346	3,993,678
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 4,585,801</u>	<u>\$ 4,039,346</u>
<b>Reconciliation of change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>		
Change in net position	\$ 543,500	\$ 40,321
Gain from redemption and defeasance of bonds	(491,395)	-
	<u>\$ 52,105</u>	<u>\$ 40,321</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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### Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### *1. Origins of the Authority*

The Tulsa County Home Finance Authority (the Authority) is a public trust created under the laws of the State of Oklahoma. The Authority is operated for public purposes which functions by the terms of a trust indenture dated October 16, 1978.

The Authority was created for the primary purpose of providing mortgage funds for residential loans to qualified home buyers and for certain multi-family housing projects in the County of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Authority achieved its purpose in prior years through the issuance of revenue bonds. The bonds are not general obligations of the County of Tulsa, State of Oklahoma, Tulsa County Home Finance Authority, or any other political corporation, subdivision or agency thereof, but are special and limited conduit debt obligations payable by the Authority solely and only from payments received from the mortgage loans services by the lenders, the specific revenues, funds and assets pledged by the Authority, and the revenues and funds derived from GNMA/FNMA securities, of the respective bond issue(s).

In 2014, the Authority initiated a new program to provide down payment assistance to qualified home buyers. Banks and lending institutions provide mortgage loans to qualified buyers who receive down payment assistance from the Authority. These mortgage loans are subsequently pooled and sold to an investor. The fees paid by the investor in connection with this program are used to reimburse the Authority for advances made to home buyers. Amounts received in excess of advances are reported as program fees.

The net proceeds of the bond issues are invested in the following:

GNMA/FNMA certificates whereby various third parties make loans to borrowers, pool the loans, exchange the loan pools for participation certificates issued by GNMA/FNMA and sell the GNMA/FNMA certificates to the Authority.

The ultimate beneficiary of the Authority is the County of Tulsa, Oklahoma, which is entitled solely to the benefits of the Authority as administered by the Trustees, and at the termination of the Authority, shall receive the residue of the trust estate.

#### *2. Financial Reporting Entity*

The Authority complies with GASB Statements No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statements 34, 39 and 61. These Statements establish standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. They define component units as legally separate organizations for which the officials of the primary government are financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.



**Notes to Financial Statements**

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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**Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

*2. Financial Reporting Entity - Continued*

In reviewing the operating environment of the Authority, it was determined that Tulsa County does not approve the Authority's budget, is not liable for any operating deficits, does not provide any funding to the Authority, and is not legally responsible for the Authority's debt obligations. Tulsa County is the beneficiary of the Authority. However, it does not have the ability to access the economic resources received or held by the Authority without the Authority's approval. During 2014, Tulsa County reevaluated its consideration of the status of the Tulsa County Home Finance Authority and determined the Authority is a component unit of Tulsa County for financial reporting purposes.

*3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation*

The basic financial statements provide information about the Authority's business-type activities. These financial statements are also often referred to as enterprise fund financial statements.

"Measurement Focus" is an accounting term used to describe *which* transactions and types of balances are recorded within the various financial statements. The expression, "Basis of Accounting" refers to *when* transactions or events are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Because of the "businesslike" characteristics of the Authority's operations, the accompanying financial statements report using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. The accounting objectives of the "economic resources" measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net assets.

Under full accrual accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred or economic asset used, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

The Authority utilizes an enterprise fund to record its financial operating activities. In governmental accounting, the enterprise fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the Board of Trustees has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability.

The enterprise fund used by the Authority distinguishes operation *revenues* from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from investing and bond issue services in connection with the Authority's ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are charges to bond issuer fees and the investment income from those fees. Operating expenses include the cost of bond issues and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources as they are needed. The Authority had no restricted resources at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

**Notes to Financial Statements**

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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**Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

*4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments*

For purposes of the statements of net position and statements of cash flows, the Authority considers all U.S. Treasury money market accounts to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid depository accounts with initial maturities of three months or less when purchased. For purposes of financial statement disclosures, they are considered to be investments.

*5. Reimbursable Advances*

Reimbursable advances represent down payment assistance provided to the home buyer that are reimbursable from investors. All advances are considered fully collectible.

*6. Property and Equipment*

The Authority did not own any property and equipment at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Authority's capitalization policy is to capitalize individual fixed assets with an acquisition cost of \$500 or greater.

*7. Income Tax*

The Authority, by statute, is exempt from Federal and State income taxes.

*8. Use of Estimates*

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

*9. Advertising Costs*

The Authority's policy is to expense all advertising costs in the period in which they are incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority did not incur any advertising expenses.

**Note B – Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid depository accounts held through a bank trust department. Bond indenture agreements and the Authority's trust instrument govern the investment of funds of the Authority. Allowable investments include money market fund accounts and other direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies whose debt instruments are guaranteed by the U.S. government. The Authority's deposits of cash are invested in short-term U.S. Treasury money market accounts which are reported at market value.

## Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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### Note B – Cash and Cash Equivalents - Continued

While the Authority has a large amount of funds that are considered uninsured deposits, these funds are invested in a U.S. Treasury security money market fund, the underlying investments of which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

#### *1. Custodial Credit Risk*

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its deposits or investments that are in the possession of an outside party. As of December 31, 2019, no investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### *2. Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. As mentioned previously, the Authority's investment policies are dictated by their trust instrument. As such, the Authority only invests in U.S. Treasury money market accounts whose underlying securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Authority believes that they have mitigated credit risk to the highest degree possible.

#### *3. Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Authority holds excess cash in a U.S. Treasury money market mutual fund that consists of short-term U.S. Treasury obligations, so changes in interest rates do not have a material impact on the value of the account.

#### *4. Concentration of Credit Risk*

Concentration of credit risk is required to be disclosed by GASB Statement 40. GASB Statement 40 requires disclosure when the percent is five percent or more in any one issuer. External investment pools and obligations of the U.S. government are exempt from concentration risk disclosures.

### Note C – Conduit Debt Obligations

Conduit debt obligations are certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued.

The bonds issued by the Authority are conduit debt and are not the legal obligation of the Authority, county, state nor any political subdivision and are payable solely from the pledged revenues. Accordingly, the Authority has elected to exclude both the conduit debt as a liability and the related assets from their statements of net position.

**Notes to Financial Statements**

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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**Note C – Conduit Debt Obligations - Continued**

The net proceeds of the various conduit debt obligation bond issues were used to provide financing for qualifying residences through the purchase of mortgage-backed certificates or eligible residential mortgage loans, or to provide interim and permanent financing for multi-family construction projects, and to establish debt service reserves as required by the various trust indentures.

The bond indentures provide that principal and interest are collateralized by pledges of all loans acquired, all revenues and collections with respect to such loans, all funds established by the indentures and by such other guarantees including bond insurance for a portion of the outstanding principal balance as may be required under each specific indenture.

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co. is trustee for the following series of mortgage revenue bond issues/conduit debt obligations: 1994 Series A.

Bank of Oklahoma is the trustee for the following series of mortgage revenue bond issues/conduit debt obligations: 2003 Series B and 2006 Series C.

Any excess amounts remaining in any fund or account after full payment of the bond liability, fees, trustee expenses and other charges, shall be paid to the Authority for single family bonds and paid to the project owner for multi-family bonds.

*Defeasance of outstanding bonds:* On July 22, 2019, on the advice of the Authorities’ financial advisors, the board of trustees for Authority passed a resolution to approve the sale of the mortgage backed securities being held as security on the 2003-series and 2006-series bonds. On August 19, 2019, the securities securing the 2003-series bonds were sold to BOK Financial Securities for \$2,820,031. The proceeds were set aside by the trustee of bonds to pay principal and interest. The bonds were redeemed in full at December 31, 2019. On September 20, 2019, the securities securing the 2006-series bonds were sold to BOK Financial Securities for \$3,822,471. The proceeds were set aside by the trustee of bonds to pay principal and interest through December 1, 2021, the planned date to redeem the bonds in whole. The outstanding balance of the 2006-series bonds was \$2,795,248 at December 31, 2019. These transactions have met the criteria for an in-substance defeasance, thus the outstanding bonds are no longer deemed to be outstanding conduit debt.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, conduit debt consists of the following:

	2019	2018
<b>Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds:</b>		
1994-Series A, due 2023, interest at 6.67%	\$ -	\$ 31,931
2003-Series B, due 2036, interest at variable rates	-	3,039,948
2006-Series C, due 2038, interest at 5.25%	-	3,927,625
Total conduit debt obligations	\$ -	\$ 6,999,504

**Notes to Financial Statements**

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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**Note C – Conduit Debt Obligations – Continued**

*Gain from redemption and defeasance of bonds:* Under GASB Statement No. 86, amounts received beyond the net carrying amount of the related debt are to be recognized as gain in the year of the defeasance. The Authority was entitled to any excess funds remaining after the redemption or defeasance of the related bonds. Gain from these activities during 2019 are as follows:

Excess proceeds from defeasance of 2003-series bonds	\$ 212,859
Excess proceeds from defeasance of 2006-series bonds	226,913
Remaining funds from redemption of 1994-series bonds	<u>51,623</u>
Gain from redemption and defeasance of bonds	<u>\$ 491,395</u>

**Note D – Contracts for Service**

The Authority has entered into “origination and servicing agreements” with various banks, savings and loan associations, mortgage companies and similar financial institutions to originate and service the mortgage loans being funded by the Authority from the various conduit debt obligation bond issues. The agreements provide that the loans must meet certain criteria relating to maximum loan amount, interest rates, income requirements and insurance requirements.

**Note E – Subsequent Events and Date of Management’s Review**

Subsequent events were evaluated through June 29, 2020, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.



**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance  
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance  
with *Government Auditing Standards***

Governing Body  
Tulsa County Home Finance Authority

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 29, 2020.

**Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Tulsa County Home Finance Authority's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

**Compliance and Other Matters**

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

**Purpose of this Report**

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

*Stanfield + O'Dell, P.C.*

Tulsa, Oklahoma  
June 29, 2020