EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AGH
CPAs & ADVISORS

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Emergency Medical Services Authority

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Emergency Medical Services Authority (Authority) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. 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 the Authority, as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C. aghlc.com ▲ aghemployersolutions.com ● aghuniversity.com ■ 316.267.7231 ■ 301 N. Main, Suite 1700 ■ Wichita, KS 67202-4868

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis listed on the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We 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 inquires 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 audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information
Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary information of operating divisions, listed in the table of contents as supplementary information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information of operating divisions 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information of operating divisions is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we have also issued our report dated September 20, 2021, on our consideration of the 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

September 20, 2021
Wichita, KS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
Year Ended June 30, 2021

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Emergency Medical Services Authority (Authority) provides an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. Please consider this information in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes to basic financial statements that follow this section. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts are in thousands.

Financial Highlights

- Cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits increased in 2021 by $2,734 or 13.72% and increased in 2020 by $14,433 or 321.65%.

- The Authority's net position increased in 2021 by $9,441 or 43.07% and decreased in 2020 by $642 or 3.02%.

- The Authority reported operating losses both in 2021 of $1,672 and 2020 of $11,361. The operating loss in 2021 decreased by $9,689 or 85.28% over the operating loss reported in 2020. The operating loss in 2020 decreased by $2,126 or 15.76% over the operating loss reported in 2019.

- Net nonoperating revenues decreased by $890 or 7.41% in 2021 compared to an increase of $1,016 or 9.25% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Using this Annual Report

The Authority's financial statements consist of three statements - a statement of net position; a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position; and a statement of cash flows. These statements provide information about the activities of the Authority, including resources held by the Authority but restricted for specific purposes by creditors, contributors, grantors or enabling legislation. The Authority is accounted for as a business-type activity and presents its financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Statement of Net Position and Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about any organization's finances is, "Is the organization as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The statement of net position and the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position report information about the Authority's resources and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all restricted and unrestricted assets and all liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. Using the accrual basis of accounting means that all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Authority's net position and changes in them. The Authority's total net position - the difference between assets and liabilities - is one measure of the Authority's financial health whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the Authority's patient base, changes in legislation and regulations, measure of the quantity and quality of services provided to its patients and local economic factors should also be considered to assess the overall financial health of the Authority.

The Statements of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows report cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash resulting from four defined types of activities. They provide answers to such questions as; where did cash come from, what was cash used for, and what was the change in cash during the reporting period.

The Authority's Net Position

The Authority's net position is the difference between its assets and liabilities reported in the statement of net position. The Authority's net position increased by $9,441 or 43.07% in 2021 over 2020 and increased by $642 or 3.02% in 2020 over 2019, as shown on Table 1.

Table 1 - Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

	2021	2020	2019
Assets			
Current and other assets	**$** 43,230	$ 37,288	$ 24,820
Capital assets, net	10,278	11,771	14,405
Total assets	**$** 53,508	$ 49,059	$ 39,225
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	**$** 19,793	$ 24,095	$ 13,830
Noncurrent liabilities	2,356	3,046	4,118
Total liabilities	**$** 22,149	$ 27,141	$ 17,948
Net Position			
Investment in capital assets	**$** 7,231	7,653	9,047
Unrestricted	24,128	14,265	12,230
Total net position	**$** 31,359	$ 21,918	$ 21,277
Total liabilities and net position	**$** 53,508	$ 49,059	$ 39,225

Current and other assets increased in 2021 by $5,942 and increased in 2020 by $12,468. The 2021 and the 2020 increase is due monies withheld related to contract settlement negotiations. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits have increased by $2,734 or 13.72%.

The decrease in noncurrent liabilities in 2021 is reflective of the continued pay down of two long-term debt instruments entered into in 2017. This is further discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The 2021 increase in net position is a result of several factors, all of which are described within the "Operating Results" and "Nonoperating Revenues" sections below.

Operating Results

In 2021, operating revenues increased $7,210 or 11.31%. The increase in gross patient service revenue is due primarily to increases in the transport volume.

In 2021, operating expenses decreased $2,479 or 3.30%, primarily due to a reduction of costs due termination of the contractor in December 2020.

Table 2 – Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	2021	2020	2019
Operating revenues	**$ 70,979**	$ 63,769	$ 59,543
Nonoperating revenues	**11,210**	12,132	11,173
Total revenues	**$ 82,189**	$ 75,901	$ 70,716
Operating expense	**$ 72,651**	$ 75,130	$ 73,030
Nonoperating expense	**97**	129	186
Total expenses	**$ 72,748**	$ 75,259	$ 73,216
(Decrease) Increase in net position	**$ 9,441**	$ 642	$ (2,500)

Nonoperating Revenues
Nonoperating revenues consist primarily of noncapital grants and contributions from various state and federal agencies for specific programs, and appropriations from the City of Tulsa, the City of Oklahoma City, and noncapital subsidies provided by the Eastern and Western Divisions.

Noncapital grants and contributions received decreased in 2021 by $9 or 1.12% and decreased in 2020 by $16 or 1.99%. Grants received in 2021 decreased due to the end of one of the grant programs the authority participated in.

Noncapital subsidies received decreased by $896 or 7.98% in 2021 due to decreases in requests for payments from both beneficiary and non-beneficiary cities in the Eastern and Western Divisions that the Authority serves.

The Authority's Cash Flows
Changes in the Authority's cash flows are consistent with changes in operating losses and nonoperating revenues and expenses for 2021 and 2020 discussed earlier.

Capital Assets
At the end of 2021, the Authority had $10,278 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in Note 5 to the financial statements. In 2021, the Authority purchased new equipment costing $1,282 compared to $996 in 2020.

Long-Term Debt
At the end of 2021, the Authority had $2,356 in long-term debt as detailed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Contacting the Authority's Financial Management
This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, 1417 N. Lansing, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS

	2021	2020
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 21,624,793**	$ 18,894,570
Short-term deposits	**1,038,648**	1,035,264
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance for bad debts and contractual allowances of $70,740,114 and $69,066,949	**17,536,165**	14,755,021
Grant receivables	**243,313**	380,992
Receivables from contractor, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $16,039,896	**381,050**	508,938
Other receivables	**1,415,508**	1,216,477
Prepaid expenses	**960,108**	470,619
Total current assets	**43,199,585**	37,261,881
Capital assets, non depreciable	**661,945**	64,200
Capital assets, net of depreciation	**9,615,654**	11,706,937
Other assets	**31,084**	26,396
Total assets	**$ 53,508,268**	$ 49,059,414

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

	2021	2020
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**$ 19,102,678**	$ 23,023,162
Current maturities of long-term debt	**690,531**	1,071,403
Total current liabilities	**19,793,209**	24,094,565
Long-term debt, less current maturities	**2,355,797**	3,046,328
Total liabilities	**22,149,006**	27,140,893
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	**7,231,271**	7,653,406
Unrestricted	**24,127,991**	14,265,115
Total net position	**31,359,262**	21,918,521
Total liabilities and net position	**$ 53,508,268**	$ 49,059,414

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

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	**$ 70,978,892**	$ 63,768,892
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Contracted professional services	**26,773,769**	59,644,341
Salaries, wages and benefits	**27,987,122**	4,638,149
Lease, maintenance and utilities	**6,384,223**	4,860,630
Medical supplies and other	**7,956,920**	1,573,514
Grant expenditures	**773,318**	810,523
Depreciation	**2,775,915**	3,602,994
Total operating expenses	**72,651,267**	75,130,151
Operating loss	**(1,672,375)**	(11,361,259)
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)		
Investment income	**91,370**	106,151
Interest expense	**(96,855)**	(129,202)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	**--**	2,200
Noncapital grants and contributions	**783,185**	792,082
Capital and noncapital subsidies	**10,335,416**	11,231,801
Total nonoperating revenues	**11,113,116**	12,003,032
Change in net position	**9,440,741**	641,773
Net position, beginning of year	**21,918,521**	21,276,748
Net position, end of year	**$ 31,359,262**	$ 21,918,521

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

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	**$ 68,197,748**	$ 66,204,925
Payments to suppliers and contractors	**(46,383,135)**	(55,663,007)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	**(27,005,672)**	(4,526,064)
Grant expenditures	**(773,318)**	(810,523)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(5,964,377)**	5,205,331
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Noncapital subsidies received	**10,136,385**	10,808,390
Noncapital grants and gifts received	**920,864**	649,661
Net cash flow from noncapital financing activities	**11,057,249**	11,458,051
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	**(1,282,377)**	(996,028)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	**--**	2,200
Payments on long-term debt	**(1,071,403)**	(1,213,160)
Interest paid on term debt	**(96,855)**	(129,202)
Net cash flow from capital and related financing activities	**(2,450,635)**	(2,336,190)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest on deposits	**91,370**	106,151
Purchase/sale or maturity of short-term deposits	**(3,384)**	(26,044)
Net cash flow from investing activities	**87,986**	80,107
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**2,730,223**	14,407,299
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**18,894,570**	4,487,271
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 21,624,793**	$ 18,894,570

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

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(CONTINUED)

Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statement of net position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 21,624,793**	$ 18,894,570
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$ 21,624,793**	$ 18,894,570
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flow from operating activities:		
Operating loss	**$ (1,672,375)**	$ (11,361,259)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash flow from operating activities:		
Depreciation	**2,775,915**	3,602,994
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Patient accounts receivable, net	**(2,781,144)**	2,436,033
Receivables from contractors	**127,888**	(111,145)
Prepaid expenses	**(489,489)**	232,575
Other assets	**(4,688)**	--
Payable to suppliers and contractors	**(4,901,934)**	10,294,048
Payable to employees	**981,450**	112,085
Net cash flow from operating activities	**$ (5,964,377)**	$ 5,205,331

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

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS, REPORTING ENTITY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business - Emergency Medical Services Authority (Authority) was organized as a public trust (Trust) in 1977 to provide emergency medical services and transportation for the residents of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who are the sole beneficiary of the Trust. On March 1, 1990, the Trust indenture was amended and restated to include the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as a beneficiary of the Trust. As a result, certain assets and liabilities of the Oklahoma City Municipal Facilities Authority (OCMFA) were transferred to the Authority. The Authority primarily earns revenues by providing emergency medical services and transportation for the residents of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and to certain nonbeneficiary member jurisdictions surrounding Tulsa and Oklahoma City, referred to as the Eastern Division and Western Division, respectively.

Reporting Entity - The Authority is a joint venture of the City of Tulsa and the City of Oklahoma City. The City of Tulsa, City of Oklahoma City and the surrounding nonbeneficiary member jurisdictions purchase certain capital assets for the Authority's use in its normal course of business and also provide noncapital subsidies to the Authority for use in operations.

In 2005, the Authority created a nonprofit corporation, EMSA Initiatives for Public Health, Inc. (Corporation) to provide free car seats and education to predominately low-income residents of the City of Tulsa, City of Oklahoma City and the surrounding nonbeneficiary member jurisdictions. The Corporation was formed under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Corporation had no activity during the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation - The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange transaction takes place, while those from voluntary nonexchange transactions (principally federal and state grants and city subsidiaries) are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Amounts shown as grant expenditures in the financial statements are primarily funded through noncapital grants and contributions. Operating revenues and expenses include exchange transactions. Voluntary nonexchange transactions (such as noncapital grants, contributions, city appropriations and subsidiaries), investment income and interest expense are included in nonoperating revenues and expenses. The Authority first applies restricted net position when an expense or outlay is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

The financial statements of the Authority are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units.

Accounting Estimates - The preparation of 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 amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS, REPORTING ENTITY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash Equivalents - The Authority considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, cash equivalents consisted primarily of certificates of deposit. The Authority defines cash and cash equivalents used in the statement of cash flows as all cash and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (both restricted and unrestricted).

Short-term Deposits - Short-term deposits consist of certificates of deposit with original maturities greater than three months but less than one year.

Medical Service Program Fees - The City of Tulsa and the City of Oklahoma City each approved an ordinance establishing a Medical Service Program offering Total Care (now EMSACare) program membership to single-family and multi-family residential water customers within the corporate limits of either city unless they affirmatively decline participation in the program. Medical Service Program Fees are assessed monthly on the residents' water bill. Certain eligibility requirements are to be met for the Authority to receive the fees, therefore revenue is recognized when all recognition criteria have been met. The Medical Service Program was effective July 1, 2007 for the City of Tulsa and December 16, 2008 for the City of Oklahoma City. Medical service program fees are included with noncapital subsidies on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and are further described in Note 12.

Risk Management - The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of asset; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters and employee health, dental and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters, except for errors and omissions. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

Patient Accounts Receivable - The Authority reports patient accounts receivable for services rendered at net realizable amounts from third-party payers, patients and others. The Authority provides an allowance for collectible accounts based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection and existing economic conditions.

Capital Assets - Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an initial useful life of one year or greater. Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition or fair value at the date of donation if acquired by contribution. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. Assets under capital lease obligations and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their respective estimated useful lives. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the Authority:

Buildings and leasehold improvements	7 - 12 years
Ambulances and other transportation equipment	4 - 6 years
Communications and data processing equipment	3 - 5 years
Office equipment	3 - 7 years

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS, REPORTING ENTITY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Compensated Absences - The Authority's policies permit most employees to accumulate vacation and sick leave benefits that may be realized as paid time off or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Expense and the related liability are recognized as vacation benefits and are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. Sick leave benefits expected to be realized as paid time off are recognized as an expense when the time off occurs; no liability is accrued for sick leave benefits employees have earned but not yet realized. Compensated absence liabilities are computed using the regular pay and termination pay rates in effect at the statement of net position date plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments such as social security and Medicare taxes computed using rates in effect at the date. The compensated absences liability as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 was $788,110 and $201,788, respectively. The estimated compensated absences liability is expected to be used within one year after the statement of net position date and is included in current liabilities.

Net Position - Net position of the Authority represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the Authority or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. When an expense is incurred for the purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, the Authority first applies restricted resources. Unrestricted net position is remaining assets less remaining liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

Net Patient Service Revenue and Contractual Allowances - The Authority has agreements with third-party payers that provide for payments to the Authority at amounts different from its established rates. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers and others for services rendered and a provision for uncollectible accounts. Included in net patient service revenue are the revenues generated by the Total Care membership program.

Income Taxes - The Authority is exempt from taxation under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law as a political subdivision of the beneficiaries of the trust. However, the Authority is subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income.

Reclassifications - Certain amounts in the 2020 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2021 presentation.

Subsequent Events - These financial statements considered subsequent events through September 20, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. DEPOSITS

As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Authority's deposits consisted of checking accounts and certificates of deposit. The Authority had no investments. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

State law requires collateralization of all deposits with federal depository insurance; bonds and other obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies or instrumentalities or the state of Oklahoma; bonds of any city, county, school district or special road district of the state of Oklahoma; bonds of any state; or a surety bond having an aggregate value at least equal; to the amount of the deposits.

As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, all of the Authority's bank balances and deposits were collateralized or insured and were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

3. BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISKS

The Authority provides emergency medical services for the residents of the City of Tulsa and the City of Oklahoma City and certain cities surrounding the City of Tulsa and the City of Oklahoma City. The Authority provides emergency services to anyone who requests it regardless of the patient's ability or willingness to pay for such services. The Authority does not require collateral or other security in extending credit to patients; however, it routinely obtains assignment of (or is otherwise entitled to receive) patients' benefits payable under their health insurance programs, plans or policies (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, health maintenance organizations and commercial insurance policies). Due to the nature of the services it provides and the demographics of the population it serves, the Authority is subject to significant credit risk and high rates of uncollectible accounts.

Prior to December 1, 2020, the Authority contracted with third-party service provider, American Medical Response Ambulance Service, Inc. (AMRAS) to provide emergency medical services. AMRAS was obligated to provide paramedic services, including labor and materials, to the Authority. The Authority was obligated to use AMRAS for paramedic services for the same period under a set fee schedule based on the number and type of transports. This contractual relationship between the Authority and AMRAS was terminated November 30, 2020, and the Authority assumed direct management of operations, including providing labor and materials. As a result, the Authority's expenses on the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position reflect a significant shift of expense from contracted professional services to other expense categories.

4. PATIENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Authority grants credit without collateral to its patients, many of whom are area residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. Patient accounts receivable as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

4. PATIENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

	2021	2020
Medicare	$ 4,044,110	$ 2,346,432
Medicaid	2,919,289	2,138,121
Other third-party payors	13,621,194	10,740,522
Patients	67,691,686	68,596,895
	88,276,279	83,821,970
Less allowance for bad debts and contractual allowances	70,740,114	69,066,949
	$ 17,536,165	$ 14,755,021

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 was:

	2021				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable, land	$ 64,200	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ 64,200
Nondepreciable, CIP	--	1,282,377	(684,632)	--	597,745
Total nondepreciable assets	64,200	1,282,377	(684,632)	--	661,945
Depreciable:					
Buildings and leasehold improvements	9,661,399	--	--	--	9,661,399
Ambulances and other transportation equipment	28,196,818	--	471,171	--	28,667,989
Communications and data processing equipment	18,788,667	--	213,461	--	19,002,128
Office Equipment	3,991,662	--	--	--	3,991,662
Total depreciable assets	60,638,546	--	684,632	--	61,323,178
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and leasehold improvements	4,636,594	344,093	--	--	4,980,687
Ambulances and other transportation equipment	22,957,738	1,720,571	--	--	24,678,309
Communications and data processing equipment	17,543,899	655,771	--	--	18,199,670
Office Equipment	3,793,378	55,480	--	--	3,848,858
Total accumulated depreciation	48,931,609	2,775,915	--	--	51,707,524
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	11,706,937	(2,775,915)	684,632	--	9,615,654
Capital assets, net	$ 11,771,137	$ (1,493,538)	$ --	$ --	$ 10,277,599

5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	2020				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable, land	$ 64,200	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ 64,200
Nondepreciable, CIP	96,712	--	(96,712)	--	--
Total nondepreciable assets	160,912	--	(96,712)	--	64,200
Depreciable:					
Buildings and leasehold improvements	9,655,489	5,910	--	--	9,661,399
Ambulances and other transportation equipment	27,612,102	777,266	--	(192,550)	28,196,818
Communications and data processing equipment	19,339,221	189,357	(739,911)	--	18,788,667
Office Equipment	3,131,544	23,495	836,623	--	3,991,662
Total depreciable assets	59,738,356	996,028	96,712	(192,550)	60,638,546
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings and leasehold improvements	4,208,331	428,263	--	--	4,636,594
Ambulances and other transportation equipment	21,023,341	2,126,947	--	(192,550)	22,957,738
Communications and data processing equipment	17,362,038	921,772	(739,911)	--	17,543,899
Office Equipment	2,927,455	126,012	739,911	--	3,793,378
Total accumulated depreciation	45,521,165	3,602,994	--	(192,550)	48,931,609
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	14,217,191	(2,606,966)	96,712	--	11,706,937
Capital assets, net	$ 14,378,103	$ (2,606,966)	$ --	$ --	$ 11,771,137

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses included in current liabilities as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

	2021	2020
Payable to suppliers and contractors	$ 17,278,864	$ 22,180,798
Accrued expenses (including payroll taxes and benefits)	1,823,814	842,364
	$ 19,102,678	$ 23,023,162

7. OPERATING LEASES

The Authority leases buildings, office facilities and other equipment under noncancellable operating leases. Total expenses for such leases were $567,300 and $553,197 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The future minimum lease payments for these leases as of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2022	$ 194,317
2023	19,243
2024	5,703

8. LINE OF CREDIT

The Authority has a revolving line of credit with Prosperity Bank in the amount of $2,000,000 which expires October 31, 2021. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, there were no amounts borrowed and outstanding against the line of credit. There were no draws on the line of credit during both years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. The amounts borrowed on the line of credit are collateralized by accounts receivable, excluding Medicare receivables. The line of credit bears a variable interest rate based on The Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, with a floor of 3.25% and 5.50% for June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The full amount was available for borrowing as of June 30, 2021.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2021:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Radio equipment lease	$ 396,403	$ --	$ 396,403	$ --	$ --
Term note for building expansion	3,721,328	--	675,000	3,046,328	690,531
Total long-term debt	$ 4,117,731	$ --	$ 1,071,403	$ 3,046,328	$ 690,531

Long-term debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2020:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Radio equipment lease	$ 775,882	$ --	$ 379,479	$ 396,403	$ 396,403
Medical equipment lease	174,102	--	174,102	--	--
Term note for building expansion	4,380,907	--	659,579	3,721,328	675,000
Total long-term debt	$ 5,330,891	$ --	$ 1,213,160	$ 4,117,731	$ 1,071,403

On May 28, 2015 the Authority entered into an Equipment Lease - Purchase Agreement for purposes of acquiring radio equipment to be used in its operations. The obligation bears interest at 4.462% with principal and interest due on July 1 from 2016 through 2020. The obligation is secured by the equipment purchased. Equipment with a cost of $1,869,091 and associated accumulated depreciation of $1,685,161 and $1,418,099 is included in communications and data processing equipment as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. This obligation was paid in full during 2021.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

On July 1, 2015, the Authority entered into an agreement with Prosperity Bank for a $5,500,000 secured term loan for purposes of financing the construction of a building addition to its headquarters building in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The note bears interest at 2.25% on the outstanding balance. Quarterly principal and interest payments commence on October 15, 2017 and end on July 15, 2025. The loan agreement requires compliance with a financial covenant to maintain in the Eastern Division annual net revenues at least equal to 1.25 times the average annual principal and interest on the loan. Aggregate maturities during the next five years will be as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ending June 30:			
2022	690,531	63,633	754,164
2023	706,418	47,746	754,164
2024	722,603	31,561	754,164
2025	739,298	14,866	754,164
2026	187,478	1,061	188,539
	$ 3,046,328	$ 158,867	$ 3,205,195

10. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Authority instituted The Emergency Medical Services Authority 457(b) Matching Plan (Matching Plan) effective December 1, 2020. The Matching Plan is a contributory defined contribution plan and is available for all employees who have attained the age of 18 and completed at least 1,000 hours of service. The Matching Plan provides for full vesting immediately upon participation in the Matching Plan. Under the provisions of the Matching Plan, the Authority will match up to 6% of total compensation paid. The Authority matches the employees' contribution at the end of the plan year, which is November 30, 2021. The Authority has made $0 contributions as of June 30, 2021. There is currently $544,745 accrued for matching contributions as of June 30, 2021.

The Authority administers and maintains a noncontributory defined contribution plan. The Emergency Medical Services Authority Money Purchase Pension Plan (Plan) was available for all employees who had attained the age of 18 and completed 1,000 hours of service as of the entrance date. Effective November 30, 2020, the Plan was closed to new entrants. The Plan provides for full vesting immediately upon participation in the Plan. Under the provisions of the Plan, the Authority will contribute 10% of total compensation paid. Benefits payable under the Plan are limited to the amount of Plan assets allocable to the account of each participant. Total contributions to the retirement Plan for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were $387,450 and $324,937, respectively. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, $440,632 and $387,450, respectively, were due from the Authority to the Plan for contributions. There were no forfeitures used to pay administrative expenses or to reduce Authority contributions during fiscal years ending June 30, 2021 and 2020.

11. LITIGATION

In the normal course of business, the Authority is, from time to time, subject to allegations that may or do result in litigation. Some of these allegations are in areas not covered by the Authority's commercial insurance; for example, performance of contracts. The Authority evaluates such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Based upon the advice of legal counsel, management records an estimate of the amount of ultimate expected loss, if any, for each. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

On September 9, 2020, the Authority filed suit against its ambulance contractor (AMRAS) to collect monies owed to it under certain provisions of its contract. The Authority has accrued a $16 million receivable related to this arrangement as of June 30. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and the amount to ultimately be collected, the Authority has fully reserved for the receivable as of June 30.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the City of Oklahoma City purchased $4,245,119 of capital assets for the Authority's use. Included in the assets purchased by the City of Oklahoma City is a building located at 6205 S. Sooner Rd., which will be the Authority's new Western Division Headquarters. The purchase price of the building was approximately $3.2 million. The Authority is funding the renovations of the building. As of June 30, 2021, the City of Oklahoma City has purchased capital assets currently in service for the Authority's use at a cumulative cost of $13,990,505. The city holds title to these assets and the Authority is responsible for managing the assets. If the Authority retained ownership of the assets in the Western Division, the accompanying statement of operations for 2021 would reflect additional depreciation expense of $1,499,932 included in these purchases.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the City of Tulsa and the City of Oklahoma City purchased no capital assets for the Authority's use. As of June 30, 2020, the cities of Tulsa and Oklahoma City have purchased capital assets currently in service for the Authority's use at a cumulative cost of $1,739,278 and $9,745,386, respectively. The cities hold title to these assets and the Authority is responsible for managing the assets. If the Authority retained ownership of the assets in the Eastern and Western Divisions, the accompanying statement of operations for 2020 would reflect additional depreciation expense of $3,682 and $1,371,314, respectively.

During the years ended June 30, the Authority also conducted the following transactions with related entities:

	2021	2020
Payments from the City of Tulsa for medical services program fees	$ 4,700,000	$ 4,398,000
Payments from the City of Oklahoma City for medical services program fees	$ 3,919,000	$ 4,606,000

13. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, prompting governmental actions to slow the spread of the disease, including mandates for businesses to close and for people to remain at home. These mandates have contributed to a major contraction of the global economy and substantial job losses. While the Authority does not have widespread concern with its operations at the present time, both its operations and financial performance are at risk of disruption from the continued spread of the virus, which could result in a decrease in operating revenues which will limit the Authority's ability to provide emergency medical services.

14. PENDING GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, improves accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The provisions of this statement were originally effective for the financial statements for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 and now postponed until June 30, 2022 per GASB Statement No. 95.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements,* improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government contracts with an operator to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset, for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs), which is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements,* provides new accounting and financial reporting guidance for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), which have become increasingly common among state and local governments in recent years. Statement 96 is based on the standards established in Statement 87*, Leases*. The new defines a SBITA as a contract that conveys control of the right to use a SBITA vendor's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The guidance requires governments with SBITAs to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset, an intangible asset, and a corresponding subscription liability (with an exception for short-term SBITAs, those with a maximum possible term of 12 months) and

14. PENDING GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

provides guidance related to outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs, and requirements for note disclosures related to a SBITA. The provisions of this statement will be effective for financial statements for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84*, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, will be effective for EMSA's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. EMSA sponsors a 457 deferred compensation plan and contributes an employer match of up to 6% of employee deferrals. Based on the guidance contained in GASB Statement No. 97, the plan should be reported as a fiduciary fund upon implementation of this standard. This will result in both a change in the reporting entity for EMSA and a significant change in the scope of the audit, which will include a full scope audit of the 457 plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Supplementary Information of Operating Divisions

Statement of Net Position Information

June 30, 2021

ASSETS

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,830,516	$ 13,794,277	$ --	$ 21,624,793
Short-term deposits	519,324	519,324	--	1,038,648
Patient accounts receivable, net	7,220,669	10,315,496	--	17,536,165
Grant receivables	243,313	--	--	243,313
Receivables from contractor	381,050	--	--	381,050
Other receivables	1,289,936	125,572	--	1,415,508
Interdivision receivable	3,263,386	--	(3,263,386)	--
Prepaid expenses	471,796	488,312	--	960,108
Total current assets	21,219,990	25,242,981	(3,263,386)	43,199,585
Capital assets, non depreciable	101,952	559,993	--	661,945
Capital assets, net of depreciation	7,735,866	1,879,788	--	9,615,654
Other assets	23,623	7,461	--	31,084
Total assets	$ 29,081,431	$ 27,690,223	$ (3,263,386)	$ 53,508,268

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 9,533,003	$ 9,569,675	$ --	$ 19,102,678
Current maturities of long-term debt	690,531	--	--	690,531
Interdivision payable	--	3,263,386	(3,263,386)	--
Total current liabilities	10,223,534	12,833,061	(3,263,386)	19,793,209
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,355,797	--	--	2,355,797
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	4,791,490	2,439,781	--	7,231,271
Unrestricted	11,710,610	12,417,381	--	24,127,991
Total net position	16,502,100	14,857,162	--	31,359,262
Total liabilities and net position	$ 29,081,431	$ 27,690,223	$ (3,263,386)	$ 53,508,268

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Supplementary Information of Operating Divisions

Statement of Net Position Information

June 30, 2020

ASSETS

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,938,896	$ 10,955,674	$ --	$ 18,894,570
Short-term deposits	517,632	517,632	--	1,035,264
Patient accounts receivable, net	6,304,528	8,450,493	--	14,755,021
Grant receivables	380,992	--	--	380,992
Receivables from contractor	508,938	--	--	508,938
Other receivables	821,610	394,867	--	1,216,477
Interdivision receivable	--	139,325	(139,325)	--
Prepaid expenses	223,753	246,866	--	470,619
Total current assets	16,696,349	20,704,857	(139,325)	37,261,881
Capital assets, non depreciable	64,200	--	--	64,200
Capital assets, net of depreciation	9,203,532	2,503,405	--	11,706,937
Other assets	18,935	7,461	--	26,396
Total assets	$ 25,983,016	$ 23,215,723	$ (139,325)	$ 49,059,414

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 11,030,263	$ 11,992,899	$ --	$ 23,023,162
Current maturities of long-term debt	875,031	196,372	--	1,071,403
Interdivision payable	139,325	--	(139,325)	--
Total current liabilities	12,044,619	12,189,271	(139,325)	24,094,565
Long-term debt, less current maturities	3,046,328	--	--	3,046,328
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	5,346,373	2,307,033	--	7,653,406
Unrestricted	5,545,696	8,719,419	--	14,265,115
Total net position	10,892,069	11,026,452	--	21,918,521
Total liabilities and net position	$ 25,983,016	$ 23,215,723	$ (139,325)	$ 49,059,414

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Supplementary Information of Operating Divisions

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Information

Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	$ 34,281,228	$ 36,697,664	$ --	$ 70,978,892
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Contracted professional services	12,552,772	14,220,997	--	26,773,769
Salaries, wages and benefits	13,449,485	14,537,637	--	27,987,122
Lease, maintenance and utilities	2,701,465	3,682,758	--	6,384,223
Other	3,667,694	4,289,226	--	7,956,920
Grant expenditures	773,318	--	--	773,318
Depreciation	1,774,520	1,001,395	--	2,775,915
Total operating expenses	34,919,254	37,732,013	--	72,651,267
Operating loss	(638,026)	(1,034,349)	--	(1,672,375)
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)				
Investment income	42,565	48,805	--	91,370
Interest expense	(88,089)	(8,766)	--	(96,855)
Noncapital grants and contributions	783,185	--	--	783,185
Capital and noncapital subsidies	5,510,394	4,825,022	--	10,335,416
Total nonoperating revenues	6,248,055	4,865,061	--	11,113,116
Change in net position	5,610,029	3,830,712	--	9,440,741
Net position, beginning of year	10,892,069	11,026,452	--	21,918,521
Net position, end of year	$ 16,502,098	$ 14,857,164	$ --	$ 31,359,262

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Supplementary Information of Operating Divisions

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Information

Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Eliminations	Total
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	$ 31,187,785	$ 32,581,107	$ --	$ 63,768,892
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Contracted professional services	28,447,259	31,197,082	--	59,644,341
Salaries, wages and benefits	2,201,479	2,436,670	--	4,638,149
Lease, maintenance and utilities	1,941,120	2,919,510	--	4,860,630
Other	727,235	846,279	--	1,573,514
Grant expenditures	810,523	--	--	810,523
Depreciation	2,476,722	1,126,272	--	3,602,994
Total operating expenses	36,604,338	38,525,813	--	75,130,151
Operating loss	(5,416,553)	(5,944,706)	--	(11,361,259)
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)				
Investment income	42,807	63,344	--	106,151
Interest expense	(112,052)	(17,150)	--	(129,202)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	2,200	--	--	2,200
Noncapital grants and contributions	792,082	--	--	792,082
Capital and noncapital subsidies	5,729,923	5,501,878	--	11,231,801
Total nonoperating revenues	6,454,960	5,548,072	--	12,003,032
Change in net position	1,038,407	(396,634)	--	641,773
Net position, beginning of year	9,853,662	11,423,086	--	21,276,748
Net position, end of year	$ 10,892,069	$ 11,026,452	$ --	$ 21,918,521

CPAs & ADVISORS

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*

To the Board of Trustees
Emergency Medical Services Authority

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Emergency Medical Service Authority (Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 20, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying *schedule of findings and questioned costs* as items 2021-001 and 2021-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

September 20, 2021
Wichita, Kansas

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Finding 2021-001: Accounting and Financial Reporting (Significant Deficiency):

Criteria: The Authority currently has formal procedures and proper control strategies in place to review the financial reporting close process.

Condition: Several adjustments were made to the original trial balance in the current year.

Cause: As a result of the change in accounting operations, these controls were not being performed timely.

Effect: Not adhering to a timely review of the closing process can lead to errors that are not identified properly and have a can have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Recommendations: The Authority should look to improve the timeliness of this process to ensure that periodic analysis over key accounts and accounting/period-end closing procedures are being performed in a timely manner. We would recommend that the Authority evaluates their current policy and procedures related to internal control to ensure that (1) the controls and process in place are appropriate for the number of transactions being processed, (2) are being performed timely by individuals with the appropriate knowledge and experience, and (3) properly addresses the risk profile for the class of transactions being addressed.

Views of Responsible Officials/Planned Corrective Actions (Unaudited): Management agrees with the recommendation. The Authority experienced a significant increase to the volume of transactions and other financial reporting requirements because of the Authority taking over operations from the contractor. The Authority has implemented a variety of software and system upgrades to assist with absorbing the additional volume of work. Some of the applications weren't fully implemented at the close of the fiscal year. The Authority expects for this situation to be resolved in fiscal year 2022.

Responsible Official: Lora Conger

Finding 2021-002: Segregation of Duties (Significant Deficiency):

Criteria: Individuals within the accounting department have incompatible duties in several financial statement reporting transaction cycles.

Condition: There were two instances of segregation of duties in regards to the accounting manager and CFO having access to post entries into the general ledger.

Context:

1) The accounting manager has access to post entries into the general ledger. This is a segregation of an incompatible functions in relation to the accounting manager because this individual also has the ability to prepare bank reconciliations, initiate purchase orders, accounting manager has access to post entries into the general ledger.

2) The CFO has access to post entries into the general ledger. Segregation of incompatible functions exists within the CFO level because the CFO also has approval rights over entries made by the accounting manager, has the ability to change user access rights within the financial reporting software, has the ability to modify employee payroll records within the payroll software, and is an authorized signer on the Authority's bank accounts.

Cause: This is a segregation of an incompatible functions in relation to the accounting manager because this individual also has the ability to prepare bank reconciliations, initiate purchase orders, approve an invoice for payment, add or modify the listing of approved vendors, and generate payments.

Effect: Not separating the responsibilities may cause the heightened risk to improper financial statement transactions.

Recommendations: To improve the key compensating controls, we recommend the Authority separate these responsibilities to reduce the risk of improper financial statement transactions.

Views of Responsible Officials/Planned Corrective Actions (Unaudited):
The Authority is in the process of implementing an upgrade to the accounting system. When the upgrade is complete, additional system controls will be available and utilized to obtain better segregation of duties. The Authority will also do a workflow review to see if an additional finance resource is needed.

Responsible Official: Lora Conger