

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Financial Statements
and
Internal Control and Compliance Reports

June 30, 2014 and 2013

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Health
Tulsa City-County Health Department

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Tulsa City-County Health Department (the Department), a component unit of Tulsa County, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Department's 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 audits. We conducted our audits 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 respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Department as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 6 through 9 and page 31 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 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note H to the financial statements, the Department has changed its reporting of its capital lease with related party.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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 January 22, 2015 on our consideration of the Department'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 the Department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Tulsa, Oklahoma
January 22, 2015

Stanfield & O'Sell P.C.

**Management's Discussion
And Analysis**

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Tulsa City-County Health Department's (the Department) discussion and analysis is designed to present a narrative overview of the financial activities and an analysis of the Department's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the Department's basic financial statements following this section.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Department's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Therefore, the statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. In this way, all assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short and long-term, are reported. All revenues and expenses applicable to the year are reported, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on the Department's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Department is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position* presents information showing how net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Fund Financial Statements present the Department's financial activities in a traditional fund format. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Department, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate finance-related legal compliance. The fund financial statements are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. See Note B, section 2 at the end of the Financial Statements to learn more about the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental funds financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Department's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental 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 in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Department's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds Balance Sheet and the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. They are an integral part of the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them. The notes can be found at the end of the Financial Statements.

Financial Analysis of the Health Department as a Whole

Our discussion and analysis of the Department's performance provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Prior period information is provided to facilitate comparative analysis between fiscal periods.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position

The Department reported total assets and deferred outflows of resources of \$29,126,240, \$28,285,787 and \$28,872,141 for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 respectively. Of that total, \$15,640,864, \$15,739,719 and \$15,408,904, respectively, or approximately 53.7 percent, 55.6 percent and 53.7 percent, respectively, is in the form of capital assets, comprised primarily of the agency's investment in its three regional health centers. Investment in capital assets, net of related debt, represented 32.7 percent, 34.6 percent and 32.1 percent, respectively, of net position, while 66.3 percent, 66.7 percent and 64.1 percent, respectively, was unrestricted. As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Department, assets exceeded liabilities at the close for each of the fiscal years listed below.

Statements of Net Position - Condensed Comparative Information

	6/30/14	6/30/13	6/30/12
Cash	\$ 8,871,477	\$ 7,567,473	\$ 6,880,193
Other current assets	4,448,282	4,434,949	4,193,229
Capital assets - net	15,640,864	15,739,719	15,408,904
Other non-current assets	165,617	543,646	2,389,815
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	29,126,240	28,285,787	28,872,141
Current liabilities	620,246	847,100	1,299,544
Current portion - non-current liabilities	412,520	393,301	324,625
Compensated absences - long-term portion	1,133,767	1,136,102	872,809
Capital lease - long-term portion	9,835,539	10,041,318	10,658,081
Total liabilities	12,002,072	12,417,821	13,155,059
Total net position	\$ 17,124,168	\$ 15,867,966	\$ 15,717,082

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The Department reported total revenue of \$29,823,089 which represents a 0.6 and 2.1 percent increase over fiscal year 2013 and 2012, respectively. There were no significant changes in revenue categories between 2014 and 2013. There were slight increases in all revenue categories except contribution and donation between 2013 and 2012. It is important to note that intergovernmental revenue can only be billed after the expenditures have been incurred and paid. The \$28,566,887 expenditures reported in 2014 were \$915,331 less than fiscal year 2013 and while expenditures for 2013 were \$1,928,342 more than fiscal year 2012.

Financial Analysis of the Department's Funds

The Department's government functions are reported in the general and capital project funds. The general fund, the chief operating fund of the Department, reported a balance of \$10,415,628, which was \$495,563 and \$1,356,634 more than fiscal year 2013 and 2012, respectively. Savings obtained from a decline in the 2014 expenditures will allow the Department to replace antiquated equipment and to provide much needed maintenance within its two oldest health centers. On February 25, 2010, the balance of the proceeds received from the issuance of Health Facilities Revenue bonds was set-up in a capital projects fund. This money has been restricted for the construction of the new North Regional Health Department that was completed in 2013. The project fund had a restricted balance of \$165,617 at the end of fiscal year June 30, 2014 to be used toward the capital lease liability.

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position -
Condensed Comparative Information**

	2014	2013	2012
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 13,360,290	\$ 13,313,970	\$ 12,912,301
Ad Valorem taxes	12,979,442	12,834,408	12,602,148
Contributions and donations	484,433	528,111	851,172
Other revenues	2,998,924	2,956,613	2,852,008
Total revenues	<u>29,823,089</u>	<u>29,633,102</u>	<u>29,217,629</u>
General government expenditures	27,140,470	28,071,832	26,294,750
Other expenditures	1,426,417	1,410,386	1,259,126
Total expenditures	<u>28,566,887</u>	<u>29,482,218</u>	<u>27,553,876</u>
Increase in net position	1,256,202	150,884	1,663,753
Net position - beginning of year	<u>15,867,966</u>	<u>15,717,082</u>	<u>14,053,329</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 17,124,168</u>	<u>\$ 15,867,966</u>	<u>\$ 15,717,082</u>

Health Levy Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were no revisions to the original fiscal year 2013-2014 Health Levy Fund Budget for revenues or expenditures. As can be seen in the above table, the growth rate of the ad valorem tax revenue continued to increase. Between the fiscal years 2014 and 2013, the tax levy fund increased 1.1 percent in comparison to the 1.8 percent for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2014, the Department's net investment in capital assets for its governmental activities was \$5,599,546. This investment in capital assets includes infrastructure, land and improvements, buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment and construction in progress. The primary reason for the \$548,832 increase in the Department's investment in capital assets for the current period was due to the completion of the North Regional Health Center and for an upgrade of data processing equipment. Fund financial statements record capital asset purchases as expenditures.

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2014, the Department had total liabilities of \$12,002,072 with \$10,969,309 of it being long-term debt, compared to the long-term debt of \$11,177,420 in the prior fiscal year. The change resulted primarily from a \$202,324 decrease in the capital leases payable.

Economic Factors and the Impact on Next Year's Budget

The Tulsa Health Department (the Department) has a fundamental and complex role and responsibility in the community to improve or maintain the quality of life for Tulsa County Residents. The Department provides core public health services such as adult and childhood immunizations; communicable disease control; community outreach and education; epidemiology and surveillance; environmental health regulation such as food safety services and restaurant inspections; and tuberculosis testing. Occupations include nurses, public health professionals, physicians, environmental health specialists, nutritionists, health educators, epidemiologists, and emergency preparedness responders.

Resources for some traditional services have been shrinking at the same time that challenges and demands have been increasing. Almost 20% of Tulsa County residents lack health insurance and are looking to "safety net" providers for health care. Rapidly growing immigrant communities are creating a need for new services, stretching capacity of current services, or to increase effectiveness, requiring the Department to provide traditional services in a different way. With these challenges and changing circumstances, there is increasing urgency for an assessment of how new public health professionals are educated and how the current workforce can be trained for new skills.

The past few years have been a period of significant challenges and transitions for the Tulsa Health Department. We will carefully monitor the local, state, and federal economic climate to ensure the Department will not suffer potential budget decreases as a result of poor economic activity. Our local public health system is under severe and increasing pressure as the Tulsa Health Department has been expected to take on more responsibilities with fewer resources and regardless of the popular mantra of you must do more with less, all you do with less is less. The local economy has shown signs of improving but the public health system continues to feel the strain of increased demand and need among at-risk populations in our community. Changing funding streams from local, state and federal government sources continue to be dynamic, which impacts our ability to forecast when projecting future budgets or Department capacity.

In 2015, we will have a different political party in control of Congress and 21 new legislators in the Oklahoma House and Senate. It is too early to determine what the impact of new leadership might be but if reduction in services are implemented at the State or Federal levels, those cuts are historically felt by our most vulnerable populations first. In the current climate, there is a real concern that pressures to reduce the federal deficit will affect federal budgeting as well. Other factors that could impact the future budgets of the Department could be state legislature decisions to not increase guilt taxes (beverage, tobacco, alcohol, etc.) as a mechanism to increase revenue and what decisions that Congress might make that affects the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Additionally, it is difficult to assess how our state will respond to potential opportunity to improve health status through the ACA. Multiple studies show improved health outcomes with increased insurance coverage; if Oklahoma chooses not to expand Medicaid costs increase as health status decreases and those costs will be absorbed by agencies like the Tulsa Health Department.

As state leaders make this decision, they are considering a number of financial and non-financial factors that could impact Tulsa Health Department, including the benefit cost in state dollars to adopt the Medicaid expansion, changes in state administrative costs attributable to the expansion, savings to the state from decreasing the number of uninsured residents, the economic impact on the state economy of increased federal Medicaid contributions, and a variety of non-financial impacts of the Medicaid expansion, including its projected impact on health status and work force factors. As with most state decisions, the impact eventually trickles down to the local level and the Tulsa Health Department.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to give the reader a general overview of the Department's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional information should be addressed to the Office of the Controller at James O. Goodwin Health Center, 5051 South 129th East Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74134.

Financial Statements

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Statements of Net Position

June 30,

	Governmental Activities	
	2014	2013
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 8,871,477	\$ 7,567,473
Accounts receivable - net	232,514	143,320
Intergovernmental receivable	2,674,322	2,623,560
Ad Valorem taxes receivable	638,335	669,458
Inventory	903,111	998,611
Total current assets	13,319,759	12,002,422
Non-current assets		
Restricted cash	165,617	543,646
Capital assets - net	13,795,925	13,894,780
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,844,939	1,844,939
	15,806,481	16,283,365
Total assets	\$ 29,126,240	\$ 28,285,787
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 550,220	\$ 731,446
Accrued liabilities	19,267	33,858
Deferred revenue	34,210	64,614
Payable to Tulsa County	16,549	17,182
Current portion - non-current liabilities	412,520	393,301
Total current liabilities	1,032,766	1,240,401
Non-current liabilities		
Compensated absences, less current portion	1,133,767	1,136,102
Capital lease, less current portion	9,835,539	10,041,318
Total liabilities	12,002,072	12,417,821
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	5,599,546	5,050,714
Restricted	165,617	543,646
Unrestricted	11,359,005	10,273,606
	17,124,168	15,867,966
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 29,126,240	\$ 28,285,787

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Functions/Programs - Primary government				
General government	\$ 27,140,470	\$ 2,732,744	\$ 13,844,723	\$ (10,563,003)
Depreciation and amortization	688,486	-	-	(688,486)
Interest on long-term debt	487,931	-	-	(487,931)
Payment to Tulsa County	250,000	-	-	(250,000)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 28,566,887</u>	<u>\$ 2,732,744</u>	<u>\$ 13,844,723</u>	(11,989,420)
General revenues:				
Ad Valorem taxes				12,979,442
Interest earnings				12,526
Miscellaneous				<u>253,654</u>
Change in net position				1,256,202
Net position - beginning of year				<u>15,867,966</u>
Net position - end of year				<u>\$ 17,124,168</u>

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Functions/Programs - Primary government				
General government	\$ 28,071,832	\$ 2,650,769	\$ 13,842,081	\$ (11,578,982)
Depreciation and amortization	723,208	-	-	(723,208)
Interest on long-term debt	497,178	-	-	(497,178)
Payment to Tulsa County	190,000	-	-	(190,000)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 29,482,218</u>	<u>\$ 2,650,769</u>	<u>\$ 13,842,081</u>	(12,989,368)
General revenues:				
Ad Valorem taxes				12,834,408
Interest earnings				16,187
Miscellaneous				<u>289,657</u>
Change in net position				150,884
Net position - beginning of year - restated note H				<u>15,717,082</u>
Net position - end of year				<u>\$ 15,867,966</u>

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2014

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash	\$ 8,871,477	\$ -	\$ 8,871,477
Accounts receivable - net	146,449	-	146,449
Intergovernmental receivables	1,011,003	-	1,011,003
Ad Valorem taxes receivable	103,834	-	103,834
Inventory	903,111	-	903,111
Restricted cash	-	165,617	165,617
	<hr/>		
Total assets	\$ 11,035,874	\$ 165,617	\$ 11,201,491
<hr/>			
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Accounts payable	\$ 550,220	\$ -	\$ 550,220
Accrued liabilities	19,267	-	19,267
Deferred revenue	34,210	-	34,210
Payable to Tulsa County	16,549	-	16,549
Total liabilities	620,246	-	620,246
<hr/>			
Fund balance			
Non-spendable	903,111	-	903,111
Restricted	-	165,617	165,617
Unassigned	9,512,517	-	9,512,517
Total fund balance	10,415,628	165,617	10,581,245
<hr/>			
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 11,035,874	\$ 165,617	\$ 11,201,491
<hr/>			
Reconciliation			
Total fund balance - governmental fund			\$ 10,581,245
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:			
Long-term tax and grant revenues receivable not collected within sixty days of year-end are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			2,283,885
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			15,640,864
Other assets are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			-
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund.			(11,381,826)
			<hr/>
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 17,124,168
			<hr/>

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2013

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash	\$ 7,567,473	\$ -	\$ 7,567,473
Accounts receivable - net	143,320	-	143,320
Intergovernmental receivables	1,947,081	-	1,947,081
Ad Valorem taxes receivable	110,680	-	110,680
Inventory	998,611	-	998,611
Restricted cash	-	543,646	543,646
Total assets	<u>\$ 10,767,165</u>	<u>\$ 543,646</u>	<u>\$ 11,310,811</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Accounts payable	\$ 731,446	\$ -	\$ 731,446
Accrued liabilities	33,858	-	33,858
Deferred revenue	64,614	-	64,614
Payable to Tulsa County	17,182	-	17,182
Total liabilities	<u>847,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>847,100</u>
Fund balance			
Non-spendable	998,611	-	998,611
Restricted	-	543,646	543,646
Unassigned	8,921,454	-	8,921,454
Total fund balance	<u>9,920,065</u>	<u>543,646</u>	<u>10,463,711</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 10,767,165</u>	<u>\$ 543,646</u>	<u>\$ 11,310,811</u>
Reconciliation			
Total fund balance - governmental fund			\$ 10,463,711
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Long-term tax and grant revenues receivable not collected within sixty days of year-end are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			1,235,257
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			15,739,719
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the current period.			<u>(11,570,721)</u>
Net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 15,867,966</u>

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2014

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 13,003,718	\$ -	\$ 13,003,718
Licenses and permits	842,573	-	842,573
Intergovernmental revenue	12,249,052	-	12,249,052
Charge for services (fees)	1,890,023	-	1,890,023
Contributions and donations	483,843	590	484,433
Miscellaneous	285,015	-	285,015
Total revenue	<u>28,754,224</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>28,754,814</u>
Expenditures:			
Health and welfare:			
Salaries and wages	13,507,101	-	13,507,101
Employee benefits	5,754,047	-	5,754,047
Travel	544,643	-	544,643
Operating expenses	6,491,744	15,131	6,506,875
Other charges	811,004	-	811,004
Capital outlay:	576,825	-	576,825
Debt service:			
Principal	-	198,854	198,854
Interest	-	487,931	487,931
Total expenditures	<u>27,685,364</u>	<u>701,916</u>	<u>28,387,280</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,068,860	(701,326)	367,534
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in (out)	(323,297)	323,297	-
Payments to Tulsa County	(250,000)	-	(250,000)
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	<u>495,563</u>	<u>(378,029)</u>	<u>117,534</u>
Fund balance at June 30, 2013	<u>9,920,065</u>	<u>543,646</u>	<u>10,463,711</u>
Fund balance at June 30, 2014	<u>\$ 10,415,628</u>	<u>\$ 165,617</u>	<u>\$ 10,581,245</u>
Net change in fund balances - total government funds			\$ 117,534
Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because:			
Long-term tax revenues not collected within sixty days of year-end are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			(24,277)
Grant revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			1,111,239
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 exceeded capital outlays in 2014.			(111,661)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			198,854
Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(35,487)
Changes in net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 1,256,202</u>

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

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2013

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 12,821,548	\$ -	\$ 12,821,548
Licenses and permits	877,623	-	877,623
Intergovernmental revenue	13,675,262	-	13,675,262
Charge for services (fees)	1,773,066	-	1,773,066
Contributions and donations	383,668	144,444	528,112
Miscellaneous	267,358	-	267,358
Total revenue	<u>29,798,525</u>	<u>144,444</u>	<u>29,942,969</u>
Expenditures:			
Health and welfare:			
Salaries and wages	13,724,591	-	13,724,591
Employee benefits	5,556,107	-	5,556,107
Travel	520,967	-	520,967
Operating expenses	6,883,195	111,450	6,994,645
Other charges	557,569	-	557,569
Capital outlay:	1,085,700	321,240	1,406,940
Debt service:			
Principal	-	198,854	198,854
Interest	-	497,178	497,178
Total expenditures	<u>28,328,129</u>	<u>1,128,722</u>	<u>29,456,851</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,470,396	(984,278)	486,118
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in (out)	(419,325)	419,325	-
Payments to Tulsa County	(190,000)	-	(190,000)
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	<u>861,071</u>	<u>(564,953)</u>	<u>296,118</u>
Fund balance at June 30, 2012 as restated	<u>9,058,994</u>	<u>1,108,599</u>	<u>10,167,593</u>
Fund balance at June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 9,920,065</u>	<u>\$ 543,646</u>	<u>\$ 10,463,711</u>
Net change in fund balances - total government funds			\$ 296,118
Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because:			
Long-term tax revenues not collected within sixty days of year-end are not financial resources and are not reported in the fund.			12,860
Grant revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.			(361,352)
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 capital outlays exceeded depreciation in 2013.			472,335
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.			198,854
Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(467,931)
Changes in net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 150,884</u>

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

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note A – Financial Reporting Entity

The Tulsa City-County Health Department (the “Department” or “TCCHD”) is an agency of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, (the County) and was created in 1950 by a joint resolution between the City of Tulsa and the Board of County Commissioners. A nine (9) member board oversees the day-to-day operations of the Department. The City of Tulsa appoints five (5) members. The remaining four (4) members that are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners are only required to be registered voters. The Department, in association with the Oklahoma State Department of Health, is responsible for meeting a variety of health-related needs of the County, including code enforcement of health service regulations; family planning services; dental and health clinics and referrals; maternal and child health services, immunizations for infants; and certain psychological services for adolescents. The Department has approximately 350 employees, including resident doctors, nurses and clinicians.

The Department obtains funding through a variety of sources, including an annual Ad Valorem millage levy collected on all real property located in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, and funds appropriated to the Department from the Oklahoma State Department of Health. The Department is a component unit of Tulsa County due to the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government. They are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading and incomplete. Furthermore, Tulsa County sets the budget for the Department yearly and manages the Department’s accounting records.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Department (the primary government) and its blended component unit, the Community Health Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation). The Foundation is a legally separate, tax-exempt organization. It acts primarily as a fund-raising organization that receives gifts and support for Department programs and capital projects. Although the Department does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the Foundation’s restricted resources can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the Department. Consequently, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the Department and is included in the Capital Projects Fund.

Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basic Financial Statements – GASB Statement #34 - The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements – The government-wide financial statements include the Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Activities. These statements report financial information for the Department, and is represented by a primary government.

Statements of Net Position – The Statements of Net Position report all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the Department. These assets and liabilities are presented in order of their relative liquidity. An asset’s liquidity is determined by how readily it converts to cash and whether restrictions limit the Department’s ability to use the resources. A liability’s liquidity is based on its maturity, or when cash is used to liquidate it. The difference between the Department’s assets and its liabilities is its net position. Net Position is displayed in three components – net investment in capital assets, unrestricted and restricted.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position report the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and includes the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges to users of the Department’s services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions of these program uses. Other revenue sources and Ad Valorem taxes not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

General Fund – This fund type is used to account for all financial resources, except those required by law or administrative action, to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is always reported as a major fund in the governmental fund statements.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund accounts for financial resources earmarked or segregated for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and other project-oriented activities.

2. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation – The financial statements of the Department are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Department’s reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

The Government-Wide Statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. *Measurable* defines the amount of the transactions and *available* means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Department considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Major revenue sources susceptible to accrual include: intergovernmental revenues, patient services, investment income and Ad Valorem taxes.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

3. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

Cash – State law requires that all cash belonging to the County be placed in the custody of the County Treasurer. A “pooled cash” concept is used in maintaining the cash and investment records. Under this concept, all cash is pooled together for investment purposes. Interest income is credited to the appropriate funds or departments.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable include amounts due from patient fees incurred as of year-end, and amounts due from private insurance carriers and state insurance programs, (i.e., Medicaid and private carriers). These amounts are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances. Outstanding fees greater than 15 months are written-off.

Intergovernmental Receivables – Balance represents amounts earned but not received under federal and state grants.

Inventories – Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, determined by the first-in, first-out method of accounting. Inventories are comprised of vaccines, most of which are donated by the Oklahoma Department of Health. During 2014 and 2013, approximately \$2,315,000 and \$2,520,000, respectively, in vaccines were received from the State.

Capital Assets and Depreciation – The Department’s property, plant and equipment with useful lives of more than one year are stated at historical cost and comprehensively reported in the government-wide financial statements. Donated assets are stated at fair value on the date donated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset value or materially extend useful lives are not capitalized. Capital assets in excess of \$500 are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations. Estimated useful lives for depreciable assets are 40 – 50 years for buildings and leasehold improvements and 8 – 18 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Deferred Revenue – The Department’s deferred revenue represents funds not used from donations and contracts from other organizations. The donations stipulate that funds are required to be returned if not expended for the designated purpose; therefore, revenue is earned upon use of funds for designated purposes.

Compensated Absences – It is the Department’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused annual vacation leave benefits. Employees earn annual leave based on years of service. Unused annual leave may be carried forward each year up to a maximum level, based on years of service. All accrued annual leave that has been earned is payable to the employee upon layoff, resignation, retirement or death. Each full-time employee also earns personal (sick) leave at a rate of 10 hours per calendar month or 15 days per calendar year of service. An employee may accrue a maximum of 40 days (320 hours) of sick leave. Accrued sick leave is not paid to an employee upon separation and, therefore, no

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

3. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position - Continued

accrual has been recorded. The governmental fund financial statements record expenditures when employees are paid for annual leave. The government-wide financial statements present the cost of accumulated vacation leaves as a liability. The Department's compensated absence for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,340,509 and \$1,327,079, respectively. The current portion of the compensated absences is \$206,742 as of June 30, 2014.

Net Position – The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation that is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets was intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. Restricted net position is held for capital outlay. Unrestricted net position represents unrestricted liquid assets.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Department's policy to use restricted assets first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

4. Revenues, Expenses and Expenditures

Property Tax Revenue – The Department receives an apportionment of Ad Valorem tax collected by the County, which acts as a collecting agent for many other governmental entities. The County is responsible for assessing, billing, collecting and distributing the Ad Valorem tax to the Department. In fiscal years 2014 and 2013, the County levied 2.5 mills of protested taxes for the Department's operations. Tax collections are recorded as revenue in the year received. In addition, the Department may also receive miscellaneous revenues collected by the County.

Grant Revenue – Revenues from State and Federal grants are recognized when expenditures are made.

5. Subsequent Events

The Department has evaluated subsequent events through January 22, 2015, the date the financial statements were issued.

Note C – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Under Oklahoma law, the Department may not obligate funds for periods extending beyond the current fiscal year, except for the issuance of general obligation bonds. All lease and lease-purchase agreements, whether or not they are capitalized, must be re-approved at the beginning of each fiscal year. Federal and State grant revenues and expenditures are accounted for in accordance with applicable contract provisions.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note C – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability - Continued

Budget Law and Practice – Guidelines for the County Budget Act are documented in Title 19, Section 1410 of the Oklahoma Statutes. At least thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the County Budget Board shall complete a budget for each fund, including the TCCHD, of the county for which a budget is required. Each budget shall provide a complete financial plan for the budget year. The budget format shall be as prescribed by the State Auditor and Inspector. The format shall contain at least the following in tabular form for each fund, itemized by department and account within each fund:

1. Actual revenues and expenditures for the immediate prior fiscal year;
2. Estimated actual revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year; and
3. Estimated revenues and proposed expenditures for the budget year.

The Budget Board of Tulsa County complies with the purpose of the Budget Act, which is to:

1. Establish uniform and sound fiscal procedures for the preparation, adoption, execution and control of budgets;
2. Enable counties to make financial plans for both current and capital expenditures and to ensure that their executive staffs administer their respective functions in accordance with adopted budget;
3. Make available to public and investors sufficient information as to the financial conditions, requirements and expectations of the county government;
4. Assist county governments to improve and implement generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental accounting, auditing and financial reporting and standards of governmental finance management.

The legal level of control is that expenditures budgeted in each fund may not exceed the budgeted revenues, including fund balance, for the fund. Once approved, the County Budget Board may amend the legally adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required in estimated revenues and appropriations.

Budgets are submitted annually in accordance with the budget act. The budgets are prepared on the cash and expenditures/encumbrances basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected, and expenditures, which include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the applicable purchase orders are expected to be issued. The budget and actual financial statements are reported on this basis. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at fiscal year-end. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with State legal requirements. A reconciliation from the budgetary basis to generally accepted accounting principles is presented in the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note C – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability - Continued

Budgetary Control – TCCHD’s appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and character (health and welfare and capital outlay) that constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at this level. All budget revisions at this level are subject to authorization by the Department Head and approval by the Budget Board. All budget revisions are subject to final review by the County Budget Board. No budget revisions were made during the year ended June 30, 2014.

Encumbrances – Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Under the governmental reporting model, encumbrances include purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditure of resources. The encumbrance reserves the applicable appropriated revenue source. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as part of unassigned fund balance in the general fund balance in the amount of \$693,019 at June 30, 2014, and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitment will be honored during the subsequent year.

Budget Variance – Budget variance is the difference between the revised appropriation and the actual amount received or expended and encumbered during the current year.

Note D – Fund Equity

Beginning with fiscal year 2010, the Department implemented GASB Statement No. 54, “Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.” This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government’s fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Non-spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as inventory).

Restricted – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Department itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., Board of Health). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Department takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned – Amounts that are designated by the Department for a specific purpose but are not spendable until a budget ordinance is passed by the Board of Health.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note D – Fund Equity - Continued

The General Fund has an Unassigned Fund Balance of \$9,512,517 at June 30, 2014. The Unassigned Fund Balance includes \$327,856 designated for capital improvements and \$150,069 for self-insurance. Inventory of \$903,111 is considered Non-spendable Fund Balance.

The Capital Projects Fund has Restricted Funds of \$165,617 at June 30, 2014, which are restricted to capital outlays.

Note E – Cash

All cash is maintained by the treasurer of Tulsa County and is subject to the depository collateral risk of all the pooled funds of Tulsa County.

Note F – Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is comprised of the following at June 30:

	2014	2013
Private pay	\$ 215,359	\$ 204,655
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(68,910)	(61,335)
	<u>\$ 146,449</u>	<u>\$ 143,320</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note G – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2013	Acquisitions	Sales or Disposals	Balance June 30, 2014
Primary government				
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land and improvements	\$ 1,844,939	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,844,939
Total capital assets, not depreciated	1,844,939	-	-	1,844,939
Capital assets, depreciated				
Building	15,478,286	37,796	-	15,516,082
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,931,301	360,687	(131,719)	4,160,269
Infrastructure	131,148	197,990	-	329,138
Total capital assets, depreciated	19,540,735	596,473	(131,719)	20,005,489
Capital assets	21,385,674	596,473	(131,719)	21,850,428
Accumulated depreciation				
Building	3,454,136	352,056	-	3,806,192
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,170,895	330,967	(124,877)	2,376,985
Infrastructure	20,924	5,463	-	26,387
Total accumulated depreciation	5,645,955	688,486	(124,877)	6,209,564
Depreciable assets, net	13,894,780	(92,013)	(6,842)	13,795,925
Governmental capital assets, net	\$ 15,739,719	\$ (92,013)	\$ (6,842)	\$ 15,640,864

Depreciation expense of \$688,486 was charged to general government for the year ended June 30, 2014.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note G – Capital Assets - Continued

	Balance June 30, 2012	Acquisitions	Sales or Disposals	Balance June 30, 2013
Primary government				
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land and improvements	\$ 1,969,939	\$ -	\$ (125,000)	\$ 1,844,939
Construction in progress	6,947,100	336,853	(7,283,953)	-
Total capital assets, not depreciated	8,917,039	336,853	(7,408,953)	1,844,939
Capital assets, depreciated				
Building	10,014,200	7,521,085	(2,056,999)	15,478,286
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,632,940	631,592	(333,231)	3,931,301
Infrastructure	131,148	-	-	131,148
Total capital assets, depreciated	13,778,288	8,152,677	(2,390,230)	19,540,735
Capital assets	22,695,327	8,489,530	(9,799,183)	21,385,674
Accumulated depreciation				
Building	5,145,402	352,734	(2,044,000)	3,454,136
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,122,660	369,464	(321,229)	2,170,895
Infrastructure	18,361	2,563	-	20,924
Total accumulated depreciation	7,286,423	724,761	(2,365,229)	5,645,955
Depreciable assets, net	6,491,865	7,427,916	(25,001)	13,894,780
Governmental capital assets, net	\$ 15,408,904	\$ 7,764,769	\$ (7,433,954)	\$ 15,739,719

Depreciation expense of \$724,761 was charged to general government for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Note H – Capital Lease

On February 25, 2010, Tulsa County Industrial Authority (TCIA), a related party, issued \$11,350,000 of Health Facilities Revenue Bonds. Repayment of these bonds is secured by a capital lease with the Department. Under the terms of the lease, quarterly payments are made to the bond trustee for retirement of the applicable bonds and the related interest. The lease matures in January 2040 and is secured by certain property.

Prior to 2014, TCIA had considered the Health Facilities Revenue Bonds to be conduit debt. TCIA has determined the bonds are their debt and has recognized a lease receivable from the Department. The Department previously recognized the substance of the transaction and recorded the various components of the bonds. Since TCIA and the Department are part of the same reporting entity, the Department has restated its 2013 financial statements to reflect the change made by TCIA.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note H – Capital Lease - Continued

The effect of the change on net position at June 30, 2012 of the governmental activities and the capital projects fund was a decrease of \$114,485 and \$332,428, respectively.

The Department leases certain land, buildings, improvements and equipment under an agreement classified as a capital lease. The cost of these assets represents approximately \$8,112,000 and accumulated amortization at June 30, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$2,736,000 and \$2,576,000, respectively. Capital leases are capitalized using interest rates appropriate at the inception of the lease. Amortization of these assets is included in depreciation expense.

Minimum lease commitments under the capital lease are as follows:

Year ended June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 205,778	\$ 478,228	\$ 684,006
2016	214,632	468,249	682,881
2017	225,786	457,715	683,501
2018	236,628	446,710	683,338
2019	249,670	435,115	684,785
2020- 2024	1,449,000	1,979,833	3,428,833
2025 - 2029	1,833,101	1,590,106	3,423,207
2030 - 2034	2,333,414	1,095,286	3,428,700
2035 - 2039	2,956,490	467,356	3,423,846
2040	336,819	6,074	342,893
	<u>\$ 10,041,318</u>	<u>\$ 7,424,672</u>	<u>\$ 17,465,990</u>

Changes in all types of long-term liabilities as reflected in the statements of net position are as follows:

	Balance 07/01/13	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/14	Due Within One Year
Capital lease - Building	\$ 10,240,172	\$ -	\$ 198,854	\$ 10,041,318	\$ 205,778
Capital leases - Copiers	3,470	-	3,470	-	-
Compensated absences	1,327,079	220,124	206,695	1,340,508	206,742
	<u>\$ 11,570,721</u>	<u>\$ 220,124</u>	<u>\$ 409,019</u>	<u>\$ 11,381,826</u>	<u>\$ 412,520</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note I – Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases – The Department normally enters into leases for facility rental. Oklahoma law prohibits the Department from obligating funds for periods exceeding one year. The governing board on a yearly basis must approve all operating lease agreements. As a result, future payments for operating leases are not disclosed.

Federal and State Grants – Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the operating fund. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Department expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Litigation – The Department is routinely involved in various legal matters. Management is of the opinion that these matters will not have a material adverse impact on the Department’s financial statements.

Note J – Retirement/Benefit Plans

As provided by Title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the County maintains a single-employer, defined benefit contributory pension plan designated the *Tulsa County Employees’ Retirement System (TCERS)* which covers participants with retirement, death and disability benefits. Membership in the TCERS is mandatory for all eligible employees. As stipulated by State law, contribution rates are set by the TCERS’ board. During the year ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Department contributed 14 percent (the legal maximum is 16.5 percent) of the employee’s base salary or \$1,726,054 and \$1,692,734, respectively. Each employee contributed \$2.50 per \$1,000 of their salary. The TCERS has a separately issued pension plan report and can be obtained by contacting Tulsa County.

The Department also sponsors a defined contribution retirement plan (a 401(a) plan) for employees who choose to participate. During the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Department made contributions of approximately \$132,000 and \$135,000, respectively. The Department also sponsors a post-retirement defined benefit plan covering retired employees. Contributions of approximately \$228,000 and \$208,140 were made during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014 and 2013

Note K – Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Note L – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June, 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which improves accounting and financial reporting of public employee pensions by state and local governments. Statement No. 68 requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. The provisions in Statement No. 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. However, early application is encouraged. The Department is currently evaluating the effects that Statement No. 68 will have on their financial statements.

Required Supplemental Information

Tulsa City-County Health Department

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)**

Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Total Actual	Variance
Revenues			
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 12,890,000	\$ 13,010,565	\$ 120,565
Licenses and permits	797,670	839,315	41,645
Intergovernmental revenue	11,403,271	9,970,928	(1,432,343)
Charge for services (fees)	1,917,340	1,887,727	(29,613)
Miscellaneous	656,568	693,042	36,474
Total revenues	<u>27,664,849</u>	<u>26,401,577</u>	<u>(1,263,272)</u>
Expenditures and Encumbrances			
Health and welfare:			
Salaries and wages	14,239,510	13,517,362	(722,148)
Employee benefits	5,762,944	5,720,413	(42,531)
Travel	765,094	492,995	(272,099)
Operating expenses	4,935,027	4,407,220	(527,807)
Other charges	799,652	942,473	142,821
Capital outlay	475,937	260,264	(215,673)
Total expenditures and encumbrances	<u>26,978,164</u>	<u>25,340,727</u>	<u>(1,637,437)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures and encumbrances	686,685	1,060,850	374,165
Other Financing Uses			
Transfer to other funds	-	(188,714)	(188,714)
Excess of revenues over expenditures, encumbrances and other uses	<u>\$ 686,685</u>	872,136	<u>\$ 185,451</u>
Fund balance, beginning (Non-GAAP budgetary basis)		<u>9,981,945</u>	
Fund balance, ending (Non-GAAP budgetary basis)		10,854,081	
Adjustments to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles			
Revenue and expense accruals		(376,572)	
Net adjustments to restate beginning of year balances		<u>(61,881)</u>	
Fund balance, ending (GAAP basis)		<u>\$ 10,415,628</u>	



**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***

The Board of Health
Tulsa City-County Health Department

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 the governmental activities and each major fund of the Tulsa City-County Health Department (the Department), a component unit of Tulsa County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Department'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 the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department'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 the Department'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.

Tulsa, Oklahoma
January 22, 2015

Stanfield & O'Dell P.C.



**Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance
with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program
and on Internal Control over Compliance in
Accordance with OMB Circular A-133**

The Board of Health
Tulsa City-County Health Department

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Tulsa City-County Health Department's (the Department), a component unit of Tulsa County, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Department's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014. The Department's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Department's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Department's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Department's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Department complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Department is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Department's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program as a basis for designing auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance 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 compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Tulsa, Oklahoma
February 23, 2015

Stanfield & O'Dell P.C.

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Schedule of Expenditures and Federal Awards

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Healthy Start Initiatives Grant	93.926	5H49MC00087-14-00 5H49MC00087-14-00	\$ 1,071,078
<i>Passed through the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse:</i>			
Resource Prevention Coordinator Alcohol & Substance Abuse	93.959		283,091
SPF State Incentive Alcohol & Substance Abuse	93.243		100,203
<i>Passed through the Oklahoma State Department of Health:</i>			
Family Planning Services	93.217		660,169
Public Health Emergency Preparedness - Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Preparedness (PHEP)	93.069		998,376
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to States	93.994		221,387
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		170,222
Immunization Grants	93.268		425,862
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	93.092		323,502
Community Based Child Abuse Prevention Grant	93.590		268,530
Prevention and Public Health Fund Affordable Care Act - Immunization Program	93.539		10,448
Affordable Care Act - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Formula, Expansion, and Development Grants to States	93.505		213,946
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			4,746,814
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
<i>Passed through the Oklahoma State Department of Health:</i>			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program of Women, Infants and Children	10.557		2,002,357
Total Federal Awards Expended			\$ 6,749,171

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Note A – Basis of Presentation

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of the Tulsa City-County Health Department (the Department) and is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards has been prepared on the basis of accounting as defined by OMB Circular A-133. Under this basis, expenditures are recognized when the activity related to the award occurs.

Note B – Risk-Based Audit Approach

The dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs is \$300,000. The Department qualifies as a low-risk auditee.

Note C – Subrecipients

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</u>
Healthy Start Initiatives	93.926	\$439,900

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors report issued:	Unqualified	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified	___ Yes	<u> X </u> No
Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	___ Yes	<u> X </u> None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	___ Yes	<u> X </u> No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes	<u> X </u> None reported
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	___ Yes	<u> X </u> No
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unqualified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of Circular A-133?	___ Yes	<u> X </u> No

Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Numbers</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
93.069	Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)
10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program of Women, Infants and Children

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	\$300,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee	Yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings - None

Section III – Federal Awards Findings - None

Tulsa City-County Health Department

Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Section II--Findings Required to be Reported in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*:

None to report for the June 30, 2014 period.

Section III--Finding Required to be Reported in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133:

None to report for the June 30, 2014 period.