TOWN OF WYNONA Wynona, Oklahoma

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT JUNE 30, 2017

TOWN OF WYNONA June 30, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Town Council Town of Wynona Wynona, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Wynona as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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 the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note C; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position-modified cash basis of the governmental activities, the business type activities and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Wynona as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position-modified cash basis, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in Note C.

Emphasis of a Matter

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note C of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statement, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operation, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the budgetary comparison information on page 18 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. Management has elected not to present the management discussion and analysis. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 19, 2018 on our consideration of Town of Wynona's internal control over financial reporting and 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 Town of Wynona's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

John Jech, CPA PLLC

Certified Public Accountant

Pawhuska, Ok April 19, 2018

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary (
		Business	
	Governmental	Туре	
ASSETS	Activities	Activities	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	157,539	28,424	185,963
Land	56,000		56,000
Capital Assets net of depreciation	4,596	231,777	236,374
Total Assets	218,135	260,201	478,337
LIABILITIES			
Meter deposits		12,278	12,278
Total liabilities	-	12,278	12,278
NET Position			
Invested in capital assets	60,596	231,777	292,373
Unrestricted	157,539	16,146	173,685
Total net Position	218,135	247,923	466,059

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES-MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Prog	ram Revenues	_	Net(expens	expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
			Operating	Capital				
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business	Total	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Type Activitie	s	
Primary government								
Governmental Activities								
General government	48,800	-	-	-	(48,800)	-	(48,800)	
Public safety	34,836	-	-	-	(34,836)	-	(34,836)	
Streets and public works	36,167	-	-	-	(36,167)	-	(36,167)	
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total governmental activities	119,804	-	-	-	(119,804)	-	(119,804)	
Business type activities:								
Water and sewer	142,735	154,095	-	-	-	11,361	11,361	
Total business type activities	142,735	154,095	-	-	-	11,361	11,361	
Total primary government	262,538	154,095		-	(119,804)	11,361	(108,443)	
	General Rever	nues						
		Tax			69,267	-	69,267	
		Intergovernmental		•	12,153	-	12,153	
		Interest Income			353	72	425	
		Other Revenue			25,097	-	25,097	
		Transfers			17,740	(17,740)	-	
		Franchise Tax			7,849	-	7,849	
		Fines and Forfeiture	es	_	3,658	-	3,658	
	Total General	Revenues & Transfers			136,117	(17,668)	118,448	
	Change in Net	Position			16,313	(6,308)	10,006	
	Net Position, B	Seginning			201,822	254,231	456,053	
	Net Position, E	nding		_	218,135	247,923	466,059	

TOWN OF WYNONA BALANCE SHEET-MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

				Capital		Other		Total	
	General		Improvement	Governmental		Governmental			
_		Fund		Fund		Funds		nds	
Assets:									
Cash and equivalents	\$	16,490	\$	5,711	\$	135,338	\$	157,539	
Total assets	\$	16,490	\$	5,711	\$	135,338	\$	157,539	
Liabilities and Fund Balance									
Fund Balances:									
Unrestricted	\$	16,490	\$	5,711	\$	135,338	\$	157,539	
Total fund balances	\$	16,490	\$	5,711	\$	135,338	\$	157,539	
Total Liabilities									
and Fund Balances	\$	16,490	\$	5,711	\$	135,338	\$	157,539	

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds with the Government Wide Statement of Net Position

Total Fund Balance		157,539		
Amounts reported in the statement of net position are diff	erent			
because;				
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not fina	ncial			
resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the				
governmental funds.				
Land	56,000			
Capital Assets	90,275			
Accumulated Depreciation	(85,679)	60,596		
Total Net Position		218,135		

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		Capital	Other	Total
	General	Improvement	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	42,746	12,898	13,624	69,267
Intergovernmental		7,300	4,853	12,153
Interest Income	319	34	-	353
Fines and Court Cost	3,658			3,658
Franchise Fees	7,849	-	-	7,849
Miscellaneous	16,786	-	8,311	25,097
TOTAL REVENUES	71,357	20,232	26,788	118,377
EXPENDITURES				
General government	44,785	_	_	44,785
Public Safety	21,057	_	13,779	34,836
Highways and Streets	,	_	5,332	5,332
Capital Outlay	_	30,836	-	30,836
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	65,842	30,836	19,111	115,789
REVENUES OVER (UNDER)				
EXPENDITURES	5,515	(10,604)	7,677	2,588
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Operating Transfers In(Out)	-	-	17,740	17,740
REVENUES OVER (UNDER)				
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	5,515	(10,604)	25,417	20,328
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year	10,975	16,315	109,921	137,211
FUND BALANCE, end of year	16,490	5,711	135,338	157,539
Reconciliaiton of the Statement			nges in Fund	
Balance of Governmental Funds				20.220
Net changes in fund balances-to Amounts reported for governme	_			20,328
activities are different because		the statement of		
Capital outlays to purchase or		ets are reported		
in governmental funds as expo	·	•		
governmental activities those				
statement of net position and				
useful lives as annual depreci				
activities. This is the amount				
depreciation outlay in the per		outra y exceeds		
Depreciation expen			(4,015)	
Capital outlay			(4,013)	(4,015)
			-	16,313
See accompanying notes			=	- /

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

ASSETS	Activities
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	28,424
Total Current Assets	28,424
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets net of accumulateddepreciation	231,777
Total non current assets	231,777
TOTAL ASSETS	260,201
LIABILITIES	
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Meter deposits	12,278
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,278
TOTAL LIABILITES	12,278
NET Position	
Invested in capital assets	231,777
Restricted for:	
debt service	-
Unrestricted	16,146
Total net Position	247,923

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Public Works Authority Enterprise Fund
Operating Revenue	
Charges for Services:	
Water and Sewer	154,095
Other Income	
Total Operating Revenues	154,095
Operating Expenses	
Water and Sewer-Personnel	51,779
Water and Sewer-Maintenance and Operations	78,555
Depreciation	12,401
Total Operating Expenses	142,735
Operating Income (loss)	11,361
Non-Operating Revenues (expenses)	
Interest Income	72
Grant Revenue	
Interest Expense	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	72
Net Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	11,432
Capital Contributions	-
Transfers in	-
Transfers out	(17,740)
Change in Net Position	(6,308)
Total Net Position Beginning of Year	254,231
Total Net Position End of Year	247,923

TOWN OF WYNONA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW-MODIFIED CASH BASIS

PROPRIETARY FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

TOR THE TEAR ENDED JONE 30, 2017	
	Public Works
	Authority
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipt from customers	154,095
Payment to suppliers	(78,555)
Payment to employees	(51,779)
Receipt of customer utility deposits	1,725
Refund of customer utility deposits	(725)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	24,761
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers to other funds	(17,740)
Transfers from other funds	
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(17,740)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase Capital Assets	-
Grant Proceeds	-
Interest paid on capital debt	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	-
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of investments	-
Liquidation of investments	-
Interest income	72
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	72
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,093
Cash and equivalents at beginning of Year	21,331
Cash and equivalents at end of Year	28,424
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided	
by (used in) operating activities:	
Operating Income	11,361
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net	
cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation	12,401
Change in Position and liabilities:	,.02
Increase (decrease) in meter deposits	1,000
	<u> </u>
Net Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	24,761
See accompanying notes	

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Town of Wynona, Oklahoma (the Town) conform to the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements and (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in the modified cash basis of accounting and used by the town of Wynona is discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Wynona, Oklahoma was organized under the statues of the State of Oklahoma. The Town provides the following services as authorized by its charter; general government, public safety (fire and police), streets, public works, (utilities, water, sewer, and refuse), judicial, health and social services, culture, parks and recreations, public improvements, and planning and zoning for the geographical area organized as the Town of Wynona, Oklahoma.

These financial statements present the activities of the town and its component units, entities for which the town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the Town's operations and so data from these units are combined with the data of the primary government.

Blended Component Units

The Wynona Municipal Authority (the Authority) was created pursuant to a Trust Indenture, to finance, operate, construct and administer the water distribution system owned by the Town and have been leased to the Authority. The Authority is a public trust and an agency of the State of Oklahoma under title 60, Oklahoma Statutes, and is governed by the board consisting of nine trustees identical with the Town Council. The Authority is exempt from State and Federal Income taxes and is reported as an enterprise fund.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report financial information of the Town as a whole excluding fiduciary activities such as employee pension plans. The primary government and component units are presented separately within the financial statements with the focus on the primary government. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and Town general revenue, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with fees charged to external customers. The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A functional program is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include (1) charges for services which report fees, fines and forfeitures, and other charges to users of the Town's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the

acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets and include fees to developer. These revenues are subject to externally impose restrictions to these program uses. Taxes and other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the Town are provided for governmental and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported in separate columns with composite columns for non-major funds.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, as defined in "basis of accounting" below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus, as applied to the modified cash basis of accounting, is used as appropriate.

- (A) All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- (B) The proprietary fund utilizes an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current, financial, or non-financial) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-like activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenue, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions with a provision for depreciation in the government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other that accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services

received but not yet paid, and accrued expense and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the Town utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the fund financial statements of governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements of proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

The accounts of the town are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

Fund Types and Major Funds

The town has the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u>--is the general operating fund of the Town. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>—account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects).

<u>Proprietary Funds</u>—are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business where the intent of the governing body is that the costs(expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where the governing body has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for capital maintenance, public policy or management accountability.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Oklahoma Statues authorize the Town to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities of the United States unless law expressly prohibits such an investment.

For financial statement presentation and for purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and certificates of

deposit with the maturity date of three months or less. Debt instruments with maturity date of more than three months are considered to be investments. Investments are stated at cost.

Restricted Cash: The restricted cash represents amounts held for customer meter deposits.

2. Fair value of Financial Instruments

The Town's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents and investments. The Town's estimates of the fair value of all financial instruments do not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

3. Inventories

Inventories in both governmental funds and proprietary funds normally consist of minimal amounts of expendable supplies held for consumption. The costs of governmental fund-type and proprietary fund inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

4. Fixed Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market values as of the date donated. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred. Depreciation on capital assets is calculated on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

1.	Buildings	5-50
2.	Machinery and Equipment	3-30
3.	Vehicles	3-7

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets

	Balance			Balance
Primary Government	1-Jul-16 <i>A</i>	Additions	Retirements	30-Jun-17
Governmental Activities				
Buildings	46,700	-	-	46,700
Machinery and equipment	34,575	-	-	34,575
Vehicles	9,000	-		9,000
Total Capital Assets				
Being Depreciated	90,275	-	-	90,275
Landan and Landaha and Alban				
Less Accumulated depreciation	46.700			46.700
Buildings	46,700	-	-	46,700
Machinery and equipment	25,964	4,015	-	29,979
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	9,000	-	-	9,000
Less Accumulated depreciation	81,664	4,015	-	85,679
Net Capital Assets	8,611	(4,015)		4,596
Business Type Activities				
Buildings	140,000	-	-	140,000
Infrastructure other than buildings	386,012	-	-	386,012
Total Capital Assets				
Being Depreciated	526,012	-	-	526,012
Less Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	23,333	5,600	_	28,933
Infrastructure other than buildings	258,501	6,801	_	265,302
Less Accumulated depreciation	281,834	12,401	_	294,235
Net Capital Assets	244,178	(12,401)	_	231,777
- Tet Gapital / B3ets	211,170	(12,101)		231,777
Total Net Capital Assets	252,789	(16,416)	<u>-</u>	236,373
Capital Assets not being depreciated				
Land	56,000	_	_	56,000
Total Capital Assets not	20,000			20,000
being depreciated	56,000	-	-	56,000
=				

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

General Government \$4,015

5. Compensated Absences

Full-time regular employees are granted vacation and sick leave benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums depending on tenure with the Town. The Town has not accrued compensated absences because the amount, if any, would not be material to the financial statements.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a modified cash basis, which is not consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for all governmental funds. The significant difference is that income is not budgeted until received. The enterprise funds adopt budgets on the non-GAAP basis wherein service fees are recognized as revenue, capital expenditures are recognized as expenses, depreciation expense is not budgeted. Annual appropriated budgets are not adopted for the fiduciary funds. Budgetary data for enterprise funds are not presented in these financial statements. The operating budget, for all budgeted funds, includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing. Each fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and class as follows: personnel services, maintenance and operations and capital outlay. This constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures many not exceed appropriations at this level.

Budgetary Accounting and Control

A budget is prepared for the General Fund and approved by the Board of Trustees in accordance with the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act. Once approved, the Board of Trustees may amend the legally adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required in estimated revenues and appropriations. The budget is prepared on the modified cash basis.

The budget and all budget revisions at the legal level are subject to final approval by the Town Council. Revisions to the budget were made during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Oklahoma Statues. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end. The Town does not utilize encumbrance accounting. Encumbrances (accounts payable) are shown as expenditures and liabilities in the current year and are paid in the subsequent year.

3. DETAILED NOTES CONCERNING THE FUNDS

Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial Credit Risk on deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2017 the Town's deposits were covered by federal deposit insurance.

Credit Risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk. However, the Town did not have fixed income securities at June 30, 2017.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town Council monitors the investment performance on an ongoing basis to limit the Town's interest rate risk.

The Town's cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposits, are maintained in financial institutions. Those deposits are classified as to credit risk by the following three categories:

<u>Category A.</u> Insured by Federal Deposit Insurance or direct obligation of the U.S. Government insured or collateralized with securities held by the Town or by its agent in the Town's name.

<u>Category B.</u> Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Town's name.

Category C. Uncollateralized

	Category			Bank	Carrying		
_	Α	В	С	Balance	Amount		
Cash	185,963	-		-	185,963	185,963	
Investments	-	-		-	-	-	
Total	185,963	-		-	185,963	185,963	

4. OTHER INFORMATION

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town purchases commercial insurance to cover these and other risks, including general and auto liability, property damage, and public official's liability. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Town is a member of the Oklahoma Municipal Assurance Group Workers' Compensation Plan (the Plan), an organization formed for the purpose of providing workers; compensation coverage through the State Insurance Fund to participating municipalities in the State of Oklahoma. In that capacity, the plan is responsible for providing loss control services and certain fiscal activities, including obtaining contract

arrangements for the underwriting, excess insurance agreements, claims processing, and legal defense for all claims submitted to it during the plan year.

As a member of the plan, the Town is required to pay fees set by the Plan according to an established payment schedule. A Loss Fund has been established from the proceeds of these fees for each participant in the Plan. The State Insurance Fund provides overage in excess of the Loss Fund so that town's liability for claim loss is limited to the balance in that fund.

In addition to the Loss Fund, the Town maintains two additional funds with the Plan. The Rate Stabilization Reserve (RSR), which can be applied against future premium increases and an Escrow Fund made up of the past refunds left on the deposit with the Plan. Escrow funds earn interest and are readily available for us by the governing board. In accordance with GASB No. 10, the Town reports the required contribution to the pool, net of refunds, as insurance expense.

Contingent Liabilities

The Town is not aware of any pending or threatened legal actions against it. However, any such actions would probably be covered by insurance.

Amounts received or receivable from grant 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 applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pension Fund

The Town of Wynona does not participate in a pension fund.

Subsequent Events

The Organization has evaluated subsequent events through April 19, 2018 the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required Supplemental Information Town of Wynona

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures General Fund Budget to Actual-Modified Cash Basis Year Ended June 30, 2017

Original & Actual

	_		
	Final Budget	Variance	
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	48,000	53,023	5,023
Alcoholic beverage tax	10,000	11,319	1,319
Franchise tax	7,500	7,849	349
Police Fines and Forfeitures	25,000	3,658	(21,342)
Grants	7,300	7,300	-
Other	3,000	9,769	6,769
TOTAL REVENUES	100,800	92,918	(7,882)
EXPENDITURES			
Managerial	100	46	54
City clerk	11,600	10,982	618
City Tresurer	2,000	1,975	25
City Attorney	1,500	1,500	-
Municipal Court	2,300	1,500	800
Police Department	45,000	32,363	12,637
Fire Department	4,000	2,584	1,416
General Government	18,000	28,671	(10,671)
Capital Improvement	7,300	7,300	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	91,800	86,921	4,879

John Jech, CPA PLLC
Certified Public Accountant

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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

Town Council
Town of Wynona

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 and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of The Town of Wynona as of June, 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Wynona's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 19, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Town of Wynona'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Wynona's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control 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 Town of Wynona'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 organization'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 organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

John Jech CPA, PLLC

Certified Public Accountant

Pawhuska, OK April 19, 2018