TOWN OF WYNONA Wynona, Oklahoma

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT JUNE 30, 2015

TOWN OF WYNONA June 30, 2015

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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 of the Town of Wynona as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015 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. 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 of Town of Wynona as of June 30, 2015, 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.

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 1, 2016 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 1, 2016

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2015

Primary	Government
---------	------------

		Business	_
	Governmental	Туре	
ASSETS	Activities	Activities	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	159,669	20,385	180,054
Land	56,000		56,000
Capital Assets net of depreciation	12,626	256,579	269,205
Total Assets	228,295	276,964	505,259
LIABILITIES			
Meter deposits		11,328	11,328
Total liabilities		11,328	11,328
NET Position			
Invested in capital assets	68,626	256,579	325,204
Unrestricted	159,669	9,057	168,726
Total net Position	228,295	265,636	493,931

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES-MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Program Revenues			Net(expense)	Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
			Operating	Capital		Primary Gov	ernment	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business	Total	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Type Activiti	es	
Primary government								
Governmental Activities								
General government	53,553	-	-	-	(53,553)	-	(53,553)	
Public safety	38,727	-	-	-	(38,727)	-	(38,727)	
Streets and public works	4,006	-	-	-	(4,006)	-	(4,006)	
Capital outlay	10,084	-	-	-	(10,084)	-	(10,084)	
Total governmental activities	106,371	-	-	-	(106,371)	-	(106,371)	
Business type activities:								
Water and sewer	152,317	142,805	-	136,012	_	126,500	126,500	
Total business type activities	152,317	142,805		136,012		126,500	126,500	
Total business type activities	132,317	142,803	-	130,012	-	120,500	120,500	
Total primary government	258,688	142,805	-	136,012	(106,371)	126,500	20,129	
	General Reve	nues						
		Tax			102,928	-	102,928	
		Intergovernmental			3,343	-	3,343	
		Interest Income			1,057	28	1,085	
		Other Revenue			5,761	-	5,761	
		Transfers			4,819	(4,819)	-	
		Franchise Tax			8,547	-	8,547	
		Fines and Forfeiture	es		7,875	-	7,875	
	Total Genera	Revenues & Transfers			134,330	(4,791)	129,539	
	Change in Ne	t Position			27,959	121,709	149,668	
	Net Position,				127,695	143,927	271,622	
		djustment (see note 4)			72,641		72,641	
	Net Position,				228,295	265,636	493,931	

TOWN OF WYNONA BALANCE SHEET-MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

			Capital		Oth	ner	Tot	tal
	Gene	eral	Improvement		Gov	vernmenta	Go	vernmental
	Fund		Fund		Funds		Funds	
Assets:								
Cash and equivalents	\$	24,983	\$	22,229	\$	112,457	\$	159,669
Total assets	\$	24,983	\$	22,229	\$	112,457	\$	159,669
Liabilities and Fund Balance Fund Balances:								
Unrestricted	\$	24,983	\$	22,229	\$	112,457	\$	159,669
Total fund balance	s \$	24,983	\$	22,229	\$	112,457	\$	159,669
Total liab & fund balances	\$	24,983	\$	22,229	\$	112,457	\$	159,669

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

Total Fund Balance 159,669 Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because; Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. Land 56,000 Capital Assets 90,275 Accumulated Depreciation (77,649)68,626 Total Net Position 228,295

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

		Capital	Other	Total
	General	Improvement	Government	a Governmental
_	Fund	Fund	Funds	_ Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	52,617	19,747	30,564	102,928
Intergovernmental	4,819	-	3,343	8,162
Interest Income	197	72	787	1,057
Fines and Court Cost	7,875	-	-	7,875
Franchise Fees	8,547	-	-	8,547
Miscellaneous	5,286	475	-	5,761
TOTAL REVENUES	79,341	20,294	34,694	134,330
_				_
EXPENDITURES				
General government	49,538	-	-	49,538
Public Safety	21,037	-	17,690	38,727
Highways and Streets	-	-	4,006	4,006
Capital Outlay	-	10,084		10,084
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	70,575	10,084	21,697	102,356
_				_
REVENUES OVER (UNDER)				
EXPENDITURES	8,766	10,210	12,998	31,974
				_
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	8,766	10,210	12,998	31,974
FUND BALANCE, beginning of year_	16,217	12,019	99,459	127,695
_	·		·	
FUND BALANCE, end of year	24,983	22,229	112,457	159,669

Reconciliaiton of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.

Net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds 31,974

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

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the combined statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation outlay in the period.

Depreciation expense (4,015)

 Capital outlay
 - (4,015)

 27,959

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS	Activities
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	20,385
Total Current Assets	20,385
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets net of depreciation	256,579
Total non current assets	256,579
TOTAL ASSETS	276,964
LIABILITIES	
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Meter deposits	11,328
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,328
TOTAL LIABILITES	11,328
NET Position	
Invested in capital assets	256,579
Restricted for:	
debtservice	-
Unrestricted	9,057
Total net Position	265,636

TOWN OF WYNONA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION-MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	2015
	Public Works
	Authority
	Enterprise Fund
Operating Revenue	
Charges for Services:	
Water and Sewer	142,805
Other Income	
Total Operating Revenues	142,805
Operating Expenses	
Water and Sewer-Personnel	70,114
Water and Sewer-Maintenance and Operations	74,903
Depreciation	7,300
Total Operating Expenses	152,317
Operating Income (loss)	(9,512)
Non-Operating Revenues (expenses)	
Interest Income	28
Grant Revenue	136,012
Interest Expense	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	136,040
Net Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	126,528
Capital Contributions	-
Transfers in	-
Transfers out	(4,819)
Change in Net Position	121,709
Total Net Position Beginning of Year	143,927
Total Net Position End of Year	265,636

TOWN OF WYNONA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW-MODIFIED CASH BASIS

PROPRIETARY FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Public Works Authority
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipt from customers	142,805
Payment to suppliers	(74,903)
Payment to employees	(70,114)
Receipt of customer utility deposits	1,200
Refund of customer utility deposits	(1,250)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,262)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers to other funds	(4,819)
Transfers from other funds	
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(4,819)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase Capital Assets	(136,012)
Grant Proceeds	136,012
Interest paid on capital debt	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	-
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of investments	-
Liquidation of investments	-
Interest income	28
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	28
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,053)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of Year	27,438
Cash and equivalents at end of Year	20,385
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided	
by (used in) operating activities:	
Operating Income	(9,512)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net	
cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation	7,300
Change in Position and liabilities:	
Increase (decrease) in meter deposits	(50)
Net Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,261)
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 and account groups. 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. The Account Groups are a reporting device to account for certain assets and liabilities of the governmental funds not recorded directly in those funds.

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-14 A	Additions	Retirements	30-Jun-15
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
Less Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	46,700	-	-	46,700
Machinery and equipment	17,934	4,015	-	21,949
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	9,000	-	-	9,000
Less Accumulated depreciation	73,634	4,015	-	77,649
Net Capital Assets	16,641	(4,015)	_	12,626
Business Type Activities				
Buildings	140,000	-	-	140,000
Infrastructure other than buildings	250,000	136,012	-	386,012
Total Capital Assets				
Being Depreciated	390,000	136,012	-	526,012
Less Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	12,133	5,600	-	17,733
Infrastructure other than buildings	250,000	1,700		251,700
Less Accumulated depreciation	262,133	7,300	-	269,433
Net Capital Assets	127,867	128,712	-	256,579
Total Net Capital Assets	144,508	124,697	-	269,204
Capital Assets not being depreciated	F.C. 000			F6 000
Land Total Capital Assets not	56,000	-	-	56,000
Total Capital Assets not being depreciated	56,000			56,000
Sering depreciated	33,000			33,000

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

General Government \$4,015

5. Compensated Absences

It is the town's policy to permit employees earned but unused vacation time. 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, Special Revenue Funds and Proprietary 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 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, 2015 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, 2015.

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	180,054	-		-	180,054	180,054
Investments	-	-		-	-	-
Total	180,054	-		-	180,054	180,054

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.

Prior Period Adjustment

During the year ended June 30, 2015 the Town of Wynona made an adjustment that impacted the beginning net position, at the government wide level. The entry was to record fixed assets and associated depreciation not previously recorded and land. A summary of the adjustment follows:

Adjustment to recorded fixed assets	90,275
Accumulated Depreciation	(73,634)
Net Fixed Assets	16,641
Land	<u>56,000</u>
Total Adjustment	72,641

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 1, 2016 the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Town of Wynona Statement of Revenue and Expenditures General Fund Budget to Actual Year Ended June 30, 2015

igin		Actual

	ongman a rictual		
	Final Budget		Variance
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	34,650	39,495	4,845
Alcoholic beverage tax	9,000	10,816	1,816
Franchise tax	10,000	8,547	(1,453)
Police Fines and Forfeitures	3,000	7,875	4,875
Grants	152,000	136,012	(15,988)
Other	3,000	18,408	15,408
Transfer from Municipal Authority	2,000	4,819	2,819
TOTAL REVENUES	213,650	225,972	12,322
			_
EXPENDITURES			
Managerial	100	44	56
City clerk	11,600	10,980	620
City Tresurer	2,000	1,975	25
City Attorney	1,500	1,500	-
Municipal Court	2,300	1,610	690
Police Department	32,800	33,155	(355)
Fire Department	5,600	5,572	28
General Government	24,500	33,498	(8,998)
Capital Improvement	152,000	136,262	15,738
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	232,400	224,596	7,804

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 of The Town of Wynona as of June, 30, 2015, 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 1, 2016.

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 1, 2016