

**AUDIT REPORT  
COAL COUNTY  
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

March 26, 2003

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Transmitted herewith is the audit of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001. The audit was conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

A report of this type is critical in nature; however, we do not intend to imply that our audit failed to disclose commendable features in the present accounting and operating procedures of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to our office during the course of our audit.

The Office of the State Auditor and Inspector is committed to serve the public interest by providing independent oversight and to issue reports that serve as a management tool to the state to ensure a government which is accountable to the people of the State of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jeff A. McMahon".

JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

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COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
BOARD MEMBERS  
JUNE 30, 2001

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CHAIRMAN

Gary Wilson

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Jennifer Horton

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Barbara Elkins

MEMBERS

Michael Jackson

Wanda Utterback

ADMINISTRATOR

John A. Blue



STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

**Independent Auditor's Report**

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2001, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Emergency Medical Service. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service, as of June 30, 2001, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 3, 2002, on our consideration of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff A. McMahan".

JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

December 3, 2002

**Combined Financial Statements**

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET  
JUNE 30, 2001**

	Governmental		Total (Memorandum Only)
	Fund Type	Account Group	
	General Fund	General Long-Term Debt      General Fixed Assets	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	\$ 50,364	\$	\$ 50,364
Service runs receivable	1,926		1,926
Account receivable	6,517		6,517
Interest receivable	21		21
Ad valorem taxes receivable	627		627
Amount to be provided for capitalized lease agreement		58,737	58,737
Land, buildings, and office equipment			7,829
Ambulances			141,300
Emergency equipment			23,661
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 59,455</b>	<b>\$ 58,737</b>	<b>\$ 290,982</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY</b>			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 5,338	\$	\$ 5,338
Warrants payable	17,873		17,873
Capitalized lease obligations		58,737	58,737
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>23,211</b>	<b>58,737</b>	<b>81,948</b>
Fund equity:			
Investments in general fixed assets			172,790
Fund balances:			
Unreserved:			
Undesignated	36,244		36,244
<b>Total fund equity</b>	<b>36,244</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209,034</b>
<b>Total liabilities and fund equity</b>	<b>\$ 59,455</b>	<b>\$ 58,737</b>	<b>\$ 290,982</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCES  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

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	Governmental Fund Type
	General Fund
Revenues:	
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 86,835
Charges for services	82,260
Sales tax	22,823
Miscellaneous revenues	456
Total revenues	192,374
Expenditures:	
Current operating:	
Personal services	193,571
Maintenance and operations	87,974
Travel	98
Capital outlay	32,000
Total expenditures	313,643
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(121,269)
Other financing sources (uses):	
Capitalized lease agreements	32,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	32,000
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(89,269)
Beginning fund balance	125,513
Ending fund balance	\$ 36,244

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Beginning fund balance, budgetary basis	\$ 112,650	\$ 112,609	\$ (41)
Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes	79,400	86,605	7,205
Charges for services	85,765	86,360	595
Sales tax	3,674	22,689	19,015
Interest revenue	533	533	
Total revenues, budgetary basis	<u>169,372</u>	<u>196,187</u>	<u>26,815</u>
Expenditures:			
Current operating:			
Personal services	193,571	193,571	
Maintenance and operations	87,974	87,974	
Travel	477	98	379
Total expenditures, budgetary basis	<u>282,022</u>	<u>281,643</u>	<u>379</u>
Excess of revenues and beginning fund balance over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	27,153	<u>\$ 27,153</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance			
Add: Ad valorem tax receivable		627	
Interest receivable		21	
Accounts receivable		6,517	
Service runs		<u>1,926</u>	
Ending fund balance		<u>\$ 36,244</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service (EMS) are required to be presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The EMS is a governmental entity organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, and is not subject to federal or state income taxes. The EMS was created to provide ambulance service to all of the citizens.

The accompanying financial statements include all EMS funds, functions, and activities over which the EMS Board exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on the oversight exercised by the EMS Board. The EMS does not have any component units.

B. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

A governmental entity uses funds and account groups to report financial position and results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregation of transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for all of the EMS's general activities. The general fund is used to account for all activities of the EMS not accounted for in some other fund.

Account Groups

Account groups are not a fund. They are concerned only with the measurement of financial position. They are not involved with the measurement of results of operations.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

General Fixed Assets Account Group (GFAAG)

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the fixed assets of a governmental entity be reported in a general fixed assets account group (GFAAG). This account group is not a fund. It does not have a balance sheet as such, nor does it report operations. Instead, the GFAAG serves as a list of the EMS's fixed assets and is designed to ensure accountability.

General Long-Term Debt Account Group (GLTDAG)

The general long-term debt account group is used to account for the outstanding principal balances of general long-term debt.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting. The general fund is accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be quantified, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The EMS considers property taxes as available if collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when incurred, and the related fund liability is expected to be paid from available spendable resources. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund expenditures when paid or when amounts have been accumulated for payments to be made early in the following year. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, sales tax, and interest revenue. The EMS accrues accounts receivable based on charges for ambulance service. The accrual is based on accounts that have been charged and are receivable at the end of the fiscal year.

D. Budgetary Policies and Procedures

The budget presented for the general fund includes the originally approved budgeted appropriations for expenditures as adjusted for supplemental appropriations and approved transfers between budget categories.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general fund. Any encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. At the end of the year, unencumbered appropriations are lapsed.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data. The “actual” data, as presented in the comparison of budget to actual, will differ from the data as presented in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance because of adopting certain aspects of the modified accrual basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances to their related budget year.

E. Cash

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits with maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the EMS.

State statutes authorize the governmental entity to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certificates of deposit, or savings accounts of banks, savings and loans, and trust companies if secured by acceptable collateral where the collateral has been deposited with a trustee or custodian bank.

F. Fixed Assets

General fixed assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost when historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost when no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable.

G. Risk Management

The EMS 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 EMS continues to carry commercial insurance for these types of risk. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the 2001 fiscal year.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Compensated Absences

The EMS does not accrue any liability for future vacation benefits. Employees earn two weeks of vacation per year and must be taken in the fiscal year it is earned.

The EMS does accumulate sick leave. An employee earns up to 18 days per year and may accumulate up to 18 days; however, accumulated sick leave amounts cannot be carried over to the next year. There is no history of sick leave usage from which to project future usage; hence, no liability for such has been recorded. Such an amount, so recorded, would not be material to the financial statements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

The EMS reports long-term debt of governmental funds at face value in the general long-term debt account group. Certain other governmental fund obligations not expected to be financed with current available financial resources are also reported in the general long-term debt account group.

J. Memorandum Only -- Total Columns

Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "memorandum only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, or results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Interfund transactions have not been eliminated from the total column of each financial statement.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Compliance

On or before June 1 of each year, a budget for each fund, as required by the Board, shall be completed. The budget is approved by fund and object. The EMS Board may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the Excise Board.

3. Detailed Notes on Account Balances

A. Cash

At June 30, 2001, the carrying amount of the EMS's deposits was \$50,364 and the bank balance was \$50,364. Of the bank balance, all funds were covered by federal depository insurance.

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

**B. Receivables**

The property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 of the same year for all real and personal property located in the District, except certain exempt property. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor within the prescribed guidelines established by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and the State Equalization Board. The tax is collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the EMS.

Article X, § 9C of the Oklahoma Constitution authorized the formation of EMS districts and authorized a tax levy for the purpose of providing funds to support, organize, operate, and maintain district ambulance services. County voters approved a levy to support the operations of the EMS. Property taxes are considered currently receivable if collected within 60 days.

The assessed property value as of January 1, 2000, was approximately \$29,113,449 after deducting homestead exemptions of approximately \$1,641,220.

Taxes are due on November 1 following the levy date, although, they may be paid in two equal installments. If the first half is paid prior to January 1, the second half is not delinquent until April 1. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property on October 1 of each year.

Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are published usually in May. If the taxes are not paid within 30 days from publication, they shall be placed on the personal tax lien docket.

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2001, were approximately 98.38 percent of the tax levy.

The EMS accrues accounts receivable based on ambulance charges incurred and billed prior to the end of the fiscal year. Any charges that are in excess of one year old are written off for financial statement purposes.

**C. Fixed Assets**

The following is a summary of changes in the general fixed assets account group during the fiscal year.

	Balance July 1, 2000	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2001
Office equipment and furniture	\$ 6,226	\$ 1,603	\$	\$ 7,829
Emergency vehicles	145,200	35,600	39,500	141,300
Emergency equipment	23,661			23,661
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 175,087</b>	<b>\$ 37,203</b>	<b>\$ 39,500</b>	<b>\$ 172,790</b>

**COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2001**

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

D. Capital Leases

The EMS acquired buildings and equipment through lease-purchase agreements. Interest on these lease-purchases cannot exceed 10% and are competitively bid by the EMS in order to obtain the best possible price and the most competitive interest rate. Oklahoma Statutes prohibit the EMS from entering into contracts of this nature longer than one year. For this reason, these lease-purchase agreements do not qualify for capitalization until the year the lease-purchase agreements are completed and title to the equipment is transferred to the EMS. However, it is the EMS's intent to exercise its right to purchase this property; accordingly, the lease-purchase agreements have been capitalized to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The unpaid portions of these agreements have been reflected as capitalized lease obligations within the general long-term debt account group

Providing all capital leases are renewed each year by resolution of the Board of Directors, minimum lease commitments under capitalized lease-purchase agreements as of June 30, 2000, are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002	\$ 26,788	\$ 4,940	\$ 31,728
2003	29,156	2,572	31,728
2004	2,793		2,793
Total	<u>\$ 58,737</u>	<u>\$ 7,512</u>	<u>\$ 66,249</u>

During the year, the EMS capitalized leases totaling \$32,000 and paid \$12,523 on the outstanding principal balances of lease-purchase agreements.

Changes in Long-Term Debt

During the year ended June 30, 2001, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the general long-term debt account group:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2000</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2001</u>
Capital leases	\$ 39,260	\$ 32,000	\$ 12,523	\$ 58,737
Total	<u>\$ 39,260</u>	<u>\$ 32,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,523</u>	<u>\$ 58,737</u>

**Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial  
Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With  
*Government Auditing Standards***



STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

**Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial  
Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With  
*Government Auditing Standards***

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE COAL COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

We have audited the financial statements of the Coal County Emergency Medical Service, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2001, and have issued our report thereon dated December 3, 2002. 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. We qualified our opinion because the general fixed assets account group was not included in the financial statements.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Coal County Emergency Medical Service's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, 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 that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Coal County Emergency Medical Service's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect Coal County Emergency Medical Service's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. The reportable condition is described below.

Segregation of Duties  
Finding 97-1

The limited number of office personnel within the EMS prevents a proper segregation of accounting functions, which is necessary to assure adequate internal control structure.

We recommend management be aware of this condition and realize the concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desirable from a control point of view. Under these conditions, the most effective controls lie in management's knowledge of EMS operations and a periodic review of the operations.

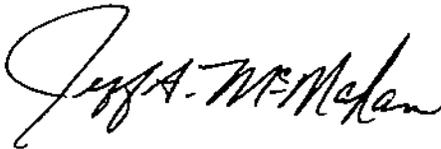
A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the reportable condition described above is a material weakness.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement on Auditing Standards No. 87 requires the inclusion of the following paragraph in this report:

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

However, the Oklahoma Open Records Act states that all records of public bodies and public officials shall be open to any person, except as specifically exempted. The purpose of this Act is to ensure and facilitate the public's right of access to and review of government records so they may efficiently and intelligently exercise their inherent political power. Therefore, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is in no way limited or restricted.

Sincerely,



JEFF A. McMAHAN  
State Auditor and Inspector

December 3, 2002