Town of Ninnekah, Oklahoma

Financial Statements and Report of Independent Accountants

As of and For the Year Ending June 30, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees
Town of Ninnekah, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Ninnekah, 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 1. 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 opinions 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash-basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Ninnekah, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in modified cash-basis financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our 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 November 17, 2015, on our consideration of the Town of Ninnekah's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Town of Ninnekah's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements that 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 the respect to this matter.

Russell + William CPA's, P.C.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
November 17, 2015

Town of Ninnekah
Statement of Net Position
Modified Cash Basis
June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Bank - Unrestricted	82,480.40	70,994.62	153,475.02
Total Current Assets	82,480.40	70,994.62	153,475.02
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Capital Assets, net	144,711.63	835,524.54	980,236.17
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 227,192.03	$ 906,519.16	$ 1,133,711.19
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current Portion of Long Term Debt	-	19,880.81	19,880.81
Total Current liabilities	-	19,880.81	19,880.81
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Notes and Leases Payable	-	138,633.03	138,633.03
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	158,513.84	158,513.84
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	144,711.63	677,010.70	821,722.33
Restricted for Other Purpose	21,226.59	-	21,226.59
Unrestricted	61,253.81	70,994.62	132,248.43
TOTAL NET POSITION	227,192.03	748,005.32	975,197.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	$ 227,192.03	$ 906,519.16	$ 1,133,711.19

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

Town of Ninnekah
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ending June 30, 2015

		Program Revenues		Net (expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	299,651.72	23,844.45	-	(275,807.27)	-	(275,807.27)
Court Fund	104.22	100,891.17	-	100,786.95	-	100,786.95
Total Governmental Activities	$ 299,755.94	$ 124,735.62	$ -	$(175,020.32)	$ -	$ (175,020.32)
Business-Type Activities:						
Economic Development Authority	7,028.55	-	3,600.00	-	(3,428.55)	(3,428.55)
Public Works Authority	43,463.02	-	2,174.09	-	(41,288.93)	(41,288.93)
Total Business-Type Activities	50,491.57	-	5,774.09	-	(44,717.48)	(44,717.48)
Total Primary Government	$ 350,247.51	$ 124,735.62	$ 5,774.09	$(175,020.32)	$ (44,717.48)	$ (219,737.80)
General Revenues						
Taxes:						
Sales Taxes				208,462.17	-	208,462.17
Franchise Taxes				39,625.45	-	39,625.45
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes				8,688.55	-	8,688.55
Cigar Tax				2,459.69	-	2,459.69
City Use Tax				45,324.09	-	45,324.09
Motor Vehicle and Gasoline Tax				9,703.37	-	9,703.37
Transfers In/Out				(85,159.07)	85,159.07	-
Interest Income				75.13	-	75.13
Total General Revenues				229,179.38	85,159.07	314,338.45
Change in Net Assets				54,159.06	40,441.59	94,600.65
Net Position Beginning				173,032.97	707,563.73	880,596.70
Net Position Ending				$ 227,192.03	$ 748,005.32	$ 975,197.35

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

Town of Ninnekah
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis
June 30, 2015

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash in Bank - Unrestricted	$ 82,480.40
Total Assets	$ 82,480.40
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	-
Total Liabilities	-
Fund Balance	
Restricted - Fund Balance	21,226.59
Unassigned - Fund Balance	61,253.81
Total Fund Balance	82,480.40
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 82,480.40

Reconcilation of Fund Financial Statements to Governmental Wide Financial Statements

Total Fund Balances	$ 82,480.40
Fixed assets included in the government wide finanical statements but excluded in the individual fund financial statements	144,711.63
Debt Services included in the government wide financial statements but excluded in the individual fund financial statements.	-
Net position per the government wide financial statements	$ 227,192.03

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

Town of Ninnekah
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets
Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ending June 30, 2015

Revenues		
Taxes	$	314,263.32
Court Fines		100,891.17
Charges for Services		75.00
Grants		-
Interest		75.13
Licenses & Permits		20,775.00
Other Revenues		2,994.45
Total Revenues		439,074.07
Expenditures		
Current Operations:		
Personal Services		194,386.99
Maintenance and Operations		85,013.06
Capital Outlay		28,227.00
Total Expenses		307,627.05
Excess Revenues over (under) Expenditures		131,447.02
Other Financing Sources and (Uses)		
Capital Financing		(8,227.00)
Debt Service		(678.46)
Transfers In/Out		(85,159.07)
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)		(94,064.53)
Net Change in Fund Balance		37,382.49
Fund Balance - Beginning		45,097.91
Fund Balance - Ending	$	82,480.40

Reconcilation of Fund Financial Statements to Governmental Wide Financial Statements

Net Change in fund balances-total governmental funds		37,382.49
Depreciation expense recorded in governmental-wide financial statements but not in individual fund financial.		(20,355.89)
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. Capital Outlays in government wide financial statements are recorded as assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.		28,227.00
Monies received as capital financiang that increase debt on the governmnet wide financial statements but recorded as revenue on the fund financial statements.		8,227.00
Monies expended for debt service that reduce debt on the government wide financial statements but recorded as an expense on the fund financial statements.		678.46
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	54,159.06

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

Town of Ninnekah
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
June 30, 2015

	Public Works Authority	Economic Development	Totals
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in Bank - Unrestricted	$ 59,989.41	$ 11,005.21	$ 70,994.62
Total Current Assets	59,989.41	11,005.21	70,994.62
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Capital Assets, net	710,795.54	124,729.00	835,524.54
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 770,784.95	$ 135,734.21	$ 906,519.16
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current Portion of Long Term Debt	$ -	$ 19,880.81	$ 19,880.81
Total Current Liabilities	-	19,880.81	19,880.81
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Notes Payable	-	138,633.03	138,633.03
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	158,513.84	158,513.84
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	710,795.54	(33,784.84)	677,010.70
Unrestricted	59,989.41	11,005.21	70,994.62
TOTAL NET POSITION	770,784.95	(22,779.63)	748,005.32
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	$ 770,784.95	$ 135,734.21	$ 906,519.16

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

Town of Ninnekah
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ending June 30, 2015

	Public Works Authority	Economic Development	Totals
Revenues			
Grant Income	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other Revenues	2,174.09	3,600.00	5,774.09
Total Revenues	2,174.09	3,600.00	5,774.09
Expenditures			
Personal Services	3,538.28	-	3,538.28
Maintenance and Operations	17,072.08	-	17,072.08
Depreciation	22,852.66	-	22,852.66
Interest	-	7,028.55	7,028.55
Total Expenses	43,463.02	7,028.55	50,491.57
Excess Revenues over (under) Expenses	(41,288.93)	(3,428.55)	(44,717.48)
Transfers In/Out	59,856.15	25,302.92	85,159.07
Excess Revenues over (under) Expenses after transfers	18,567.22	21,874.37	40,441.59
Net Position at beginning of year	752,217.73	(44,654.00)	707,563.73
Net Position at end of year	$ 770,784.95	$ (22,779.63)	$ 748,005.32

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

Town of Ninnekah
Proprietary Fund
Statement of Cash Flows - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Public Works Authority	Economic Development	Totals
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Other Revenues	$ 2,174.09	$ 3,600.00	$ 5,774.09
Grant Income	-	-	-
Cash payments for Personal Services	(3,538.28)	-	(3,538.28)
Cash provided by General Fund	59,856.15	25,302.92	85,159.07
Maintenance and Operations	(17,072.08)	-	(17,072.08)
Interest Expese	-	(7,028.55)	(7,028.55)
Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities	41,419.88	21,874.37	63,294.25
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Fixed Asset Purchases	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	-	-	-
			-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Notes Payable Repayments	-	(18,274.37)	(18,274.37)
Proceeds from Loan	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	-	(18,274.37)	(18,274.37)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	41,419.88	3,600.00	45,019.88
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	18,569.53	7,405.21	25,974.74
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$ 59,989.41	$ 11,005.21	$ 70,994.62
Change in Net Position	$ 18,567.22	$ 21,874.37	$ 40,441.59
Depreciation	22,852.66	-	22,852.66
Net cash provided by operating activites	$ 41,419.88	$ 21,874.37	$ 63,294.25

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

Town of Ninnekah, Oklahoma
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 1.C, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). These modified cash-basis financial statements generally meet the presentation and disclosure requirements applicable to GAAP, in substance, but are limited to the elements presented in the financial statements and the constraints of the measurement and recognition criteria of the modified cash basis of accounting.

1.A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Town of Ninnekah, Oklahoma is a statutory Town Government under Oklahoma Statutes. The Town provides the following services: public safety, streets and highways, sanitation, public improvements, utilities and general administrative services.

The criteria used to determine which accounting entities, agencies, commissions, boards and authorities are part of the Town's operations include how the budget is adopted, whether debt is secured by general obligation of the Town, the Town's duty to cover any deficits that may occur, and supervision over the accounting functions. Any separate accounting entities would be considered component units. There are no agencies, organizations or activities meeting any of the above criteria that are excluded from the Town's reporting entity. As of June 30, 2015, the Town has two component units, the Ninnekah Public Works Authority and the Ninnekah Industrial Authority.

1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities.

Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed, in whole or part, by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitutes its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, net position or fund balance, revenues, and expenditures or expenses. The Town's funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. The Town presently has no fiduciary funds. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

a. Total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures or expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type.

b. Total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues, or expenditures or expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described subsequently:

Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of the specific revenue sources that are either restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The reporting entity includes the following special revenue funds, all of which are reported as nonmajor funds: Street & Alley Fund.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Fund

Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges, and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. The reporting entity includes the following enterprise fund that is reported as a major fund: Ninnekah PWA.

1.C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

MEASUREMENT FOCUS

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

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 within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. 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 within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), net financial position, and cash flows. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows (whether current or noncurrent or financial or nonfinancial) associated with their activities are generally reported within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than GAAP as established by GASB. This basis of accounting involves modifications to the cash basis of accounting to report in the statements of net position or balance sheets cash transactions or events that provide a benefit or result in an obligation that covers a period greater than the period in which the cash transaction or event occurred. Such reported balances include investments, interfund receivables and payables, capital assets and related depreciation, and short-term and long-term liabilities arising from cash transactions or events.

This modified cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected and other accrued revenue and receivables) and certain liabilities and their related expenses or expenditures (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid and other accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. In addition, other economic assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows that do not arise from a cash transaction or event are not reported, and the measurement of reported assets and liabilities does not involve adjustment to fair value.

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

1.D. FINANCIAL POSITION

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of financial reporting, cash and cash equivalents includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Trust account investments in open-ended mutual fund shares are also considered cash equivalents.

INVESTMENTS

Investments classified in the financial statements consist entirely of certificates of deposit acquired with cash whose original maturity term exceeds three months. Investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Town's modified cash basis of accounting reports capital assets resulting from cash transactions or events and reports depreciation, when appropriate. The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund and similar discretely presented component unit operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions or events are accounted for as assets in the Statement of Net Position. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets arising from cash transactions or events is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. A capitalization threshold of $500 is used to report capital assets. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	40-50 years
Improvements other than buildings	10-25 years
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	3-20 years
Utility property and improvements	10-50 years
Infrastructure	25-50 years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions or events acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

All long-term bonds, notes, and other debt arising from cash transactions or events to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements.

Long-term debt arising from cash transactions or events of governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, and payment of principal and interest is reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary funds is the same in the fund financial statements as the treatment in the government-wide statements.

NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

Government-Wide Statements

Net Position is classified and displayed in three components:

1. *Net investment in capital assets*. Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or

improvements of those assets and adjusted for any deferred inflows and outflows of resources attributable to capital assets and related debt.

2. *Restricted.* Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows or resources related to those assets, with restriction constraints placed on the use either by external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. *Unrestricted.* Net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

It is the Town's policy to first use restricted net resources prior to the use of unrestricted net resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net resources are available.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Funds

The difference among assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of governmental funds is reported as fund balance and classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based on the respective level of constraint. These constraints are defined as follows:

Nonspendable. Amounts that cannot be spent because they either are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted. Amounts constrained regarding use from restrictions externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or by restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed. Amounts constrained regarding use for specific purposes pursuant to requirements imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. (In the case of the Town of Example, commitments are evidenced by adoption of an ordinance by the Town Council.)

Assigned. Amounts constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but that are neither restricted nor committed. (In the case of the Town of Example, assignments are evidenced either by resolution of the Town Council or by the Town Manager in written form as approved by vote of the Town Council pursuant to Town policy.)

Unassigned. The residual classification of the General Fund for spendable amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

It is the Town's policy to first use restricted fund balances prior to the use of unrestricted fund balances when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. It is also Town policy to use committed fund balances before assigned fund balances and assigned fund balances before unassigned amounts when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in those classifications are available to be used.

The Town has no formal minimum fund balance policies or any formal stabilization arrangements in place.

Proprietary Funds

The difference among assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of proprietary funds is reported as net position and classified in the same manner as the government-wide financial statements, as previously described.

1.E. REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXPENSES

PROGRAM REVENUES

In the Statement of Activities, modified cash-basis revenues that are derived directly from each activity or from parties outside the Town's taxpayers are reported as program revenues. The Town has the following program revenues in each activity: General Government, Streets, and Public Works.

All other governmental revenues are reported as general revenues. All taxes are classified as general revenue even if restricted for a specific purpose.

OPERATING REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds and the similar discretely presented component unit result from providing services and producing and delivering goods or services. They also include all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

GASB 34 IMPLEMENTATION

The Town has implemented the new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments, as of June 30, 2004.

1.G. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting used by the Town requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures (such as estimated useful lives in determining depreciation expense); accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local government unit, the Town and its component units are subject to various federal, state, and local laws and contractual regulations. The following instances of noncompliance are considered material to the financial statements.

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The accounts of the Town are required by state law to be secured by collateral pledged by the financial institution and/or FDIC insurance. The Town of Ninnekah is considered a separate entity from the Ninnekah Public Works Authority for FDIC deposit insurance.

In accordance with GASB No. 3, deposits are to be classified into the following three categories:

1. Insured or collateralized with securities held by the entity or by its agent or in the entity's name (Referred to as category 1)
2. Collateralized with securities held by pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the entity's name. (Referred to as category 2)
3. Uncollateralized, including any bank balance that is collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution, or by its trust department or agent but not in the entity's name. (Referred to as category 3)

All of the Town of Ninnekah's government and enterprise fund cash and investment accounts would be considered as category 1 up to its FDIC limits of $250,000 for the governmental funds and $250,000 for the Ninnekah Public Works Authority. The remaining funds would be category 3.

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital Asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

Governmental Funds

	Beginning	Increases	Decreases	Ending
Land	$ 19,360	-	-	$ 19,360
City Hall	124,065	-	-	124,065
Police Department	179,675	28,227	-	207,902
Street & Alley	93,654	-	-	93,654
Total	416,754	28,227	-	444,981
Accumulated Depreciation	(279,913)	(20,356)	-	(300,269)
Net Assets	$ 136,841			$ 144,712

As of June 30, 2015, the governmental funds had no capitalized assets that were not being depreciated or had not been depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method of depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Assets are recorded at cost or their estimated fair market value for those assets where recorded were not available. Depreciation of $20,356 for the governmental funds was recorded as follows: $2,522– Town Hall, $16,985 – Police Department, and $848 – Street and Alley.

Proprietary Funds

	Beginning	Increases	Decreases	Ending
Land	$ 124,729	-	-	$ 124,729
Sewer	775,938	-	-	775,938
Total	900,667	-	-	900,667
Accumulated Depreciation	(42,290)	(22,853)	-	(65,143)
Net Assets	$ 858,377			$ 835,524

As of June 30, 2015, the proprietary funds capital assets consisted of land and a sewer treatment plant.

NOTE 5. LONG TERM DEBT

The Town's Public Works Authority and the Economic Development Authority refinanced its prior loans into one loan during the course of the year. All of these loans were to help finance the construction of the sewer plant. The loan was retained at an interest rate of 3.29% with monthly payments in the amount of $2,064. The balance due on this loan at the end of the year was $158,514. The remaining principal and interest payments until maturity are as follows:

	Principal	Interest
2015/2016	19,881	4,885
2016/2017	20,545	4,221
2017/2018	21,231	3,535
2018/2019	21,940	2,826
2019/2020	22,673	2,093
2020/2023	52,244	1,899
Total	$ 158,514	$ 19,460

Balance, beginning of year	176,788
Principal paid during year	(18,274)
Balance, end of year	$ 158,514

NOTE 6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 17, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

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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

To the Board of Trustees
Town of Ninnekah

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 accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Ninnekah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Ninnekah's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2015.

The report was a special report on the Town's use of a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Town of Ninnekah's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Ninnekah's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Ninnekah'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. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies. 2015-1.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Ninnekah's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Russell + William CPA's, P.C.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
November 17, 2015

Schedule of Findings and Responses

2015-1 Ticket Revenue (Lack of Segregation of Duties) (Repeat Finding)

CONDITION: The court clerk collects the payments from customers and also maintains the ticket ledgers. The court clerk also accepts cash payments but no reconciliation of cash payments have been made. The court clerk also maintains a daily payment ledger. The daily collections are reviewed by the Town Clerk/Treasurer but the Town Clerk/Treasurer is also the court clerk.

CRITERIA: There should be more separation of duties for record keeping and ticket collections.

CAUSE OF CONDITION: Limited Staff and inadequate internal controls.

EFFECT OF CONDITION: The Town is vulnerable to having ticket receipts lost or stolen.

RECOMMENDATION: The Town should implement a policy of not accepting cash payments at Town hall. The Clerk has established a good policy of writing receipts for all payments received regardless of form and also recording all payments into the computer system. They have developed a good audit trail to document all tickets and transactions including custody of unused tickets books. While these procedures help reduce the risk of misstatement or fraud, as long as cash is being accepted and only one person is responsible for performing all tasks a risk will always be inherent.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE: Due to the size of the Town of Ninnekah it is not economically feasible to hire additional personnel to insure adequate separation of duties.