CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT JUNE 30, 2010

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CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA JUNE 30, 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of the City Council City of Haileyville, Oklahoma

I was engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Haileyville, Oklahoma as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

City of Haileyville, Oklahoma did not maintain adequate financial records pertaining to revenue of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma or City of Haileyville, Oklahoma Public Works Authority stated in the accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 2010. City of Haileyville, Oklahoma records do not permit the application of other auditing procedures to revenue.

Since the City of Haileyville, Oklahoma did not maintain adequate accounting records for revenue and I am not able to satisfy myself as to revenue amounts, the scope of my work was not sufficient to enable me to express, and I do not express, an opinion on these financial statements.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated September 28, 2011, on my consideration of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting and my 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

Ralph Osborn

Certified Public Accountant

Raph Osboin

Bristow, Oklahoma

September 28, 2011

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2010

| | Primary Government | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|
| | | Business | | | | |
| | Gove | ernmental | | Type | | |
| | Ac | tivities | Act | tivities | Total | |
| ASSETS | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 37,067 | \$ | 47,196 | \$ | 84,263 |
| Investments | | - | | 34,665 | | 34,665 |
| Accounts receivable | | 7,554 | | 73,189 | | 80,743 |
| Due from other funds | | 33,592 | | - | | 33,592 |
| Prepaid insurance | | _ | | _ | | - |
| Capital assets: | | | | | | |
| Land | | _ | | 32,306 | | 32,306 |
| Other capital assets net of | | | | , | | , |
| accumulated depreciation | | 293.388 | 1 | ,359,511 | 1 | ,652,899 |
| accumulated deplectation | | | | | | |
| Total assets | | 371,601 | 1 | ,546,867 | 1 | ,918,468 |
| Total assets | | | | | | |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 9,489 | | 18,238 | | 27,727 |
| Customer deposits | | _ | | 38,829 | | 38,829 |
| Due to other funds | | - | | 33,592 | | 33,592 |
| Long-term liabilities: | | | | | | , |
| Due within one year | | 2,703 | | 23,000 | | 25,703 |
| Due in more than one year | | 5,504 | | 151,289 | | 156,793 |
| Due in more than one year | | 07001 | | 101/200 | | |
| Total liabilities | | 17,696 | | 264,948 | | 282,644 |
| Total Habilities | | 17,000 | | 201/310 | | 202/011 |
| NET ASSETS | | | | | | |
| | | 316,838 | 1 | ,200,058 | 1 | ,516,896 |
| Nonspendable Assigned | | - | _ | 81,861 | _ | 81,861 |
| | | 37,067 | | - | | 37,067 |
| Unassigned | _ | 37,007 | | | | 37,007 |
| Matal not occobe | ė | 353,905 | ¢1 | ,281,919 | \$1 | ,635,824 |
| Total net assets | 3 | 333,905 | <u> 구</u> | 1201,313 | 71 | ,033,024 |

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Primary Government Charges for Capital Governmental Business-Type Services Grants Activities Activities Total Function/Programs Expenses Primary Government: Governmental activities: \$ (118,588) \$(118,588) \$ 118,588 \$ \$ Administration 81,975 (46,046)(46,046) 128,021 Community Services Total governmental 246,609 81,975 (164, 634)(164, 634)activities Business-type activities: 368,826 339,935 54,915 -26,024 26,024 Utilities Total business-type 26,024 26,024 368,826 339,935 54,915 activities Total primary government \$ 615,435 \$ 421,910 \$ 54,915 \$ (164,634) 26,024 \$ (138,610) General revenues Taxes: \$ 52,693 Sales and use taxes 52,693 8,070 8,070 Franchise taxes 700 700 Cigarette Taxes 4,477 4,477 Liquor taxes 2,276 2,276 Gasoline taxes 5,264 5,264 Commercial vehicle taxes 70,639 70,639 Royalty & Rents 837 901 Investment income 64 16,327 16,327 Miscellaneous 160,510 837 161,347 Total general revenue 26,861 (4, 124)22,737 Change in net assets Net assets - beginning 1,255,058 358,029 1,613,087 353,905 \$1,281,919 \$1,635,824 Net assets - ending

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2010

| ASSETS | General Fund | Other Governmental Funds | Total Governmental Funds |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents Receivables: | \$ 37,067 | \$ - | \$ 37,067 |
| Net accounts receivable | 7,554 | _ | 7,554 |
| Due from other funds Prepaid insurance | 33,592 | | 33,592 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 78,213 | \$ - | \$ 78,213 |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES: | | | |
| LIABILITIES: | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 9,489 | \$ - | \$ 9,489 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 9,489 | | 9,489 |
| FUND BALANCES: | | | |
| Nonspendable | 31,657 37,067 | - | 31,657 37,067 |
| Unassigned | 37,067 | | 37,067 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCES | 68,724 | | 68,724 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | \$ 78,213 | \$ - | |
| | | | |
| Amounts reported for governmental acti Statement of Net Assets are different | | ne | |
| Lease Obligation | | | (8,207) |
| Capital assets used in governmental ac are not financial resources and, then are not reported in the fund. | | | 293,388 |
| are not reported in one rand. | | | |
| Net assets of governmental activities | | | \$ 353,905 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

| | G | eneral Fund | Gove | ernmental Funds | Gove | Total ernmental Funds |
|---|------|----------------|------|--------------------|------|--|
| Revenues: | \$ | 73,480 | \$ | | \$ | 73,480 |
| Taxes Fines and court fees | Ą | 81,975 | Ą | _ | Ą | 81,975 |
| Investment income | | 64 | | _ | | 64 |
| Royalties | | 70,639 | | _ | | 70,639 |
| Grants | | - | | _ | | _ |
| Miscellaneous | | 16,327 | | _ | | 16,327 |
| Total revenues | | 242,485 | | - | | 242,485 |
| | | | | | | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | | |
| Administration | | 116,268 | | - | | 116,268 |
| Community Services | | 127,566 | | | | 127,566 |
| Total expenditures | | 243,834 | | | _ | 243,834 |
| Net change in fund balance | | (1,349) | | - | | (1,349) |
| Fund balances, beginning | | 70,073 | | | | |
| Fund balances, ending | \$ | 68,724 | \$ | | | |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities Statement of Activities are different Debt Proceeds Debt Payments Fixed Asset Purchases Depreciation expense | | | | | · | (8,325) 7,967 13,325 (15,742) |
| Change in net assets of governmental act | tivi | ties | | | \$ | (4,124) |

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2010

| | Haileyville Public Works Authority |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ASSETS: | |
| Current assets: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 47,196 |
| Investments | 34,665 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 73,189 |
| Total current assets | 155,050 |
| | |
| Non-current assets: | × |
| Land | 32,306 |
| Capital assets, net of depreciation | 1,359,511 |
| Total non-current assets | 1,391,817 |
| Total assets | 1,546,867 |
| LIABILITIES: | |
| Current liabilities: | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 18,238 |
| Customer deposits | 38,829 |
| Due to other funds | 33,592 |
| Notes payable - current portion | 23,000 |
| Total current liabilities | 113,659 |
| Non-current liabilities: | |
| Notes payable | 151,289 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 151,289 |
| | 064 040 |
| Total liabilities | 264,948 |
| | 4 000 000 |
| Nonspendable | 1,200,058 |
| Unrestricted | 81,861 |
| Total net assets | \$ 1,281,919 |

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

| | Haileyville Public Works Authority |
|--|---|
| OPERATING REVENUES: Water Sewer Sanitation Water & Sewer taps Miscellaneous User Fees Total operating revenues | \$ 224,895 33,251 26,748 950 5,730 48,361 339,935 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: Wages Payroll taxes Insurance Maintenance & Supplies Miscellaneous Office Professional fees Sanitation Utilities Water Purchases Depreciation Total operating expenses | 78,669 6,503 3,463 36,151 1,302 3,581 6,855 61,101 10,518 102,199 51,392 361,734 |
| Operating income (loss) NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES): | (21,799) |
| Interest income Grant income Interest expense Total non-operating revenue (expenses) | 837 54,915 (7,092) 48,660 |
| Change in net assets of business type activities | 26,861 |
| Total net assets, beginning Total net assets, ending | 1,255,058 \$ 1,281,919 |

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

| | Pub | leyville lic Works thority |
|--|-----|---|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Deposit Refunds Payments to employees Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities | \$ | 314,015 (223,636) (1,760) (85,172) 3,447 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Investments Grant income Principal paid on capital debt Fixed asset purchases Interest paid on capital debt Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities | | - 54,915 (22,832) (30,280) (7,092) (5,289) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Added to investments Interest revenue Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities | | (658) 837 179 |
| Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents | | (1,663) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning | | 48,859 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending | \$ | 47,196 |
| Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense Changes in assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable Accounts payable | \$ | (21,799) 51,392 (25,920) 1,534 |
| Customer deposits | - | (1,760) |
| Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities | \$ | 3,447 |

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE

HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - CASH BASIS GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

| | | | | Variance with |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Original | Final | | Final Budget |
| Revenues | Budget | Budget | Actual | Positive (Negative) |
| Sales and Use Tax | \$ 53,684 | \$ 53,684 | \$ 52,693 | \$ (991) |
| Franchise Tax | 17,798 | 17,798 | 8,070 | (9,728) |
| Cigarette Tax | 731 | 731 | 700 | (31) |
| Liquor Tax | 4,839 | 4,839 | 4,477 | (362) |
| Gas Tax | 1,043 | 1,043 | 2,276 | 1,233 |
| Vehicle Reg | 5,257 | 5,257 | 5,264 | 7 |
| Fines | 74,037 | 74,037 | 81,975 | 7,938 |
| Royalties | 21,315 | 21,315 | 40,353 | 19,038 |
| Misc | 27,914 | 27,914 | 16,328 | (11,586) |
| Rent | 900 | 900 | 30,000 | 29,100 |
| Interest | 87 | 87 | 64 | (23) |
| Total Revenues | 207,605 | 207,605 | 242,200 | 34,595 |
| | | | | |
| Expenses | | | | |
| Council General | \$ 1,423 | \$ 1,423 | \$ 1,349 | \$ (74) |
| City Clerk-Personal Services | 12,000 | 12,000 | 17,257 | 5,257 |
| Treasurer-Personal Services | 15,500 | 15,500 | 6,298 | (9,202) |
| City Attorney-M&O | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | _ |
| Municipal Judge-M&O | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,855 | (145) |
| | , | , | | |
| Police-Personal Services | 75,000 | 75,000 | 80,921 | 5,921 |
| Police M&O | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,524 | 524 |
| Police Capital | 10,394 | 10,394 | 6,293 | (4,101) |
| Fire-PS | 657 | 657 | 131 | (526) |
| Fire-M&O | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,490 | 490 |
| | | | | |
| Street Dept-Personal Services | 15,300 | 15,300 | 14,050 | (1,250) |
| Street Dept-M&O | 800 | 800 | 1,701 | 901 |
| • | | | | |
| General Gov-M&O | 75,000 | 75,000 | 74,733 | (267) |
| General Gov-Capital | _ | | _ | |
| Total Expenditures | 234,674 | 234,674 | 232,202 | (2,472) |
| • | | | | |
| Net Income | (27,069) | (27,069) | 9,998 | 37,067 |
| | | | | |
| Beginning Cash Balance | 27,069 | 27,069 | 27,069 | |
| Ending Cash Balance | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 37,067 | \$ (37,067) |
| | | | | |

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except as discussed in Note 1.C., the City complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). These accounting principles (GAAP) include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. For business-type activities and enterprise funds, GASB Statement Nos. 20 and 34 provide the City the option of electing to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The City has elected not to apply those pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the City implemented the new financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments and GASB Statement No. 37, an omnibus amendment to GASB Statements 21 and 34.

1.A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The City's financial reporting entity is comprised of the following:

Primary Government:

City of Haileyville

Blended Component Unit

City of Haileyville Public Works Authority

In determining the financial reporting entity, the City complies with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, and includes all component units of which the City is fiscally accountable.

The component unit is a Public Trust established pursuant to Title 60 of Oklahoma State Law. A public Trust (Authority) has no taxing power. The Authority is generally created to finance City services through issuance of revenue bonds or other non-general obligation debt and to enable the Board of Trustees to delegate certain functions to the governing body (Trustees) of the Authority debt or other Authority generated resources. In addition, in most cases, the City has leased certain existing assets at the creation of the Authority to the Trustees on a long-term basis. The City, as beneficiary of the Public Trust, receives title to any residual assets when a Public Trust is dissolved.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

Blended component units are separate legal entities that meet the GASB 14 component unit criterial and whose governing body is the same or substantially the same as the Board of Trustees or the component unit provides services entirely to the City. The component units' funds are blended into the City's by appropriate fund type to comprise the primary government presentation. The component unit that is blended into the primary government's fund types of the City's report is present below:

| Component Unit | Brief Description/Inclusion Criteria | Included Funds |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Haileyville Public Works Authority (HPWA) | Created to finance, develop and operate the water, sewer, and solid waste activities of the City. Current Board of Trustees serves as entire governing body (Trustees) of the Authority. | HPWA Enterprise Fund |

1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all financial activities of the reporting entity except for fiduciary activities. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between the expenses and program revenues directly associated with the different governmental functions and business-type activities to arrive at the net revenue or expense of the function or activity prior to the use of taxes and other general revenues. Program revenues include (1) fees, fines, and service charges generated by the program or activity, (2) operating grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of the program or activity, and (3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of the program or activity.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. 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 City or meets the following criteria:

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds. The General Fund is reported as a major governmental fund.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

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, which is reported as major fund:

Authority Fund

Brief Description

Haileyville Public Works Accounts for the activities of the public trust in providing water, sewer, and solid waste services to the public.

Measurement Focus

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.

1.C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Government-Wide, Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, and the proprietary and fiduciary fund statements the "economic resources" measurement focus is applied. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent, financial or nonfinancial) associated with their activities are reported.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, a "current financial resources" measurement focus is applied. Under this 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 at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transaction are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available". Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are recorded when due. All proprietary and fiduciary funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting.

1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all demand accounts, savings accounts, money market investment in trust accounts, certificates of deposit and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Investments in open-ended mutual fund shares are also considered cash.

Investments

Investments classified on the balance sheet consist entirely of certificates of deposit whose original maturity term exceeds three months. Investments are carried at cost. Additional cash and investment disclosures are presented in Note 2.B. and Note 3.A.

Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, grants and fines. Business-type activities report utilities and interest earnings as its major receivables.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as sales tax, franchise tax, fines and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Non-exchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Interest and investment earnings are recorded when earned only if paid within 60 days since they would be considered both measurable and available. Proprietary fund material receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Utility accounts receivable and interest earnings comprise the majority of proprietary fund receivables. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that result in amounts being owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transaction are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term inter-fund loans are reported as "inter-fund receivables and payables". Long-term inter-fund loans (non-current portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds."

<u>Inventories</u>

Inventories are valued at average cost. The cost of governmental funds inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. This practice is consistent with previous years and does not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets reported in the fund financial statements include current assets of enterprise funds and similar discretely presented component units that are legally restricted as to their use. The primary restricted assets are related to debt reserves and revenue bond trustee accounts.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and similar discretely presented component unit operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the City changed its basis of accounting from a modified cash basis to generally accepted accounting principles. As a result, estimated capital asset balances. net of estimated accumulated depreciation, are now included, where applicable, in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, property, plant and equipment are accounted for as capital assets. There are no available detail capital asset records for the governmental activities or the business-type activities that contain a complete detail of all property and equipment still in service. Therefore, the capital assets reported in the financial statements represent estimates of cost assets still in service. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The City's governmental activities' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. These assets are not reported on the statement of net assets.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Assets. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation.

The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

| Assets | Li | .fe |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| Buildings | 40 | years |
| Building improvements | 40 | years |
| Vehicles | 5-10 | years |
| Machinery and equipment 1 | 0-20 | years |
| Computer equipment | 3-10 | years |

In the governmental fund financial statements, capital assets acquired are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for as assets and depreciated the same as in the government-wide statements.

Long-Term Debt

Accounting treatment of long-term debt varies depending upon the source of repayment and whether the debt is reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources and business-type and similar discretely presented component unit resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists of notes payable.

Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt 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 improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved. The reservations include reserves for encumbrances. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

1.E. REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES

Sales Tax

The City presently levies a three-cent sales tax on taxable sales within the city. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and remitted to the City in the month following receipt by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Oklahoma Tax Commission receives the sales tax approximately one month after collection by vendors.

Property Tax

At the present time, the City levies no property tax. Under State law, municipalities are limited in their ability to levy a property tax. Such tax may only be levied to repay principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt approved by voters and court-assessed judgments.

Program Revenues

In the Statement of Activities, revenues are derived directly from each activity or from parties outside the City's taxpayers are reported as program revenues. The City has the following program revenues in each activity:

General Government Public Safety Licenses and permits, royalties and rental income. Fine revenue operating and capital grants and

contributions.

Street & Public Works

Commercial vehicle and gasoline excise tax shared by the State.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds and similar discretely presented component unit are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are reported on the accrual basis and are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities. In the fund financial statements, expenditures/expenses are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds - By Character: Current (further classified by activity)

Capital outlay

Debt service

Proprietary funds - By Operating and Non-Operating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

1.F. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

1.G. INTERNAL AND INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

In the process of aggregating the financial information for the government-wide statement of net assets and statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified.

Fund Financial Statements:

Inter-fund activity, if any, within and among the governmental and proprietary fund categories is reported as follows in the fund financial statements:

- 1. <u>Inter-fund loans</u> amounts provided with a requirement for repayment are reported as inter-fund receivables and payables.
- 2. <u>Inter-fund services</u> sales or purchases of goods and services between funds are reported as revenues and expenditures/expenses.
- 3. <u>Inter-fund reimbursements</u> repayments from funds responsible for certain expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not reported as reimbursements but as adjustments to expenditures/expenses in the respective funds.
- 4. <u>Inter-fund transfers</u> flow of assets from one fund to another where repayment is not expected are reported as transfers in and out.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local government unit, the City and its component units are subject to various federal, state and local laws and contractual regulations. An analysis of the City's compliance with significant laws and regulations and demonstration of its stewardship over City resources follows:

2.A. FUND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

The City complies, in all material respects, with all state and local laws and regulations requiring the use of separate funds. The legally required funds used by the City include the following:

Fund Required By
Public Works Authority Loan Agreement

2.B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS LAW AND REGULATION

In accordance with State law, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral valued at the lower of market or par. Acceptable collateral includes certain U.S. Government or Government Agency securities, certain State of Oklahoma or political subdivision debt obligations or surety bonds. As required by 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the City must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee. As reflected in Note 3.A., all deposits were fully insured or collateralized. Investment of a City (excluding Public Trusts) are limited by State Law to the following:

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, 1. its agencies instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State of Oklahoma is pledged.
- 2. Certificates of deposit or savings accounts either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- 3. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime banker's acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- County, municipal or school district tax supported debt obligations, bond 4. or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.
- Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal 5. Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- 6. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs a., b., c. and d.

Public trusts created under O.S. Title 60, are not subject to the above noted investment limitations and are primarily governed by and restrictions in their trust or bond indentures. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the City and its public trusts complied, in all material respects, with these investment restrictions.

2.C. REVENUE RESTRICTIONS

The City has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

> Revenue Source Gasoline Excise Water & Sewer Revenue

Legal Restrictions of Use Street & Alley Purposes Commercial Vehicle Tax Street & Alley Purposes Debt Service & Utility Operations

General Long-Term Debt

Article 10, Sections 26 and 27 of the Oklahoma Constitution limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the municipality for non-utility or non-street purposes to no more than 10% of net assessed valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2010, the City had no general obligation debt outstanding.

Other Long-Term Debt

As required by the Oklahoma State Constitution, the City (excluding Public Trusts) may not incur any indebtedness that would require payment from resources beyond the current fiscal year revenue, without first obtaining voter approval.

Revenue Bond Debt

The loan agreement relating to the revenue from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, loans of the Haileyville Public Works Authority contain a number of restrictions or covenants that are financial related.

Deficit Prohibition

Title 11, Section 17-211 of the Oklahoma Statutes prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund.

2.C. BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

The City prepares its annual operating budget under the provision of the Municipal Budget Act (the "Budget Act"). In accordance with those provisions, the following process is used to adopt the annual budget:

- a. Prior to June 1, a proposed budget is submitting to the Board of Trustee's for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1.
- b. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizens comments. At least one public hearing must be held no later than 15 days prior to July 1.
- c. Subsequent to the public hearings but no later than seven days prior to July 1, the budget is adopted by resolution of the Board of Trustee's.
- d. The adopted budget is filed with the Office of State Auditor and Inspector within 30 days of the start of the year.

The legal level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the department level within a fund.

All transfers of appropriations between departments and supplemental appropriations require Board of Trustee's approval. Supplemental appropriations must also be filed with the Office of State Auditor and Inspector.

NOTE 3. DETAIL NOTES - TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

The following notes present detail information to support the amounts reported in the basic financial statements for its various assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

3.A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Schedule of Deposit and Investments by type as of June 30, 2010:

| Primary Government | | | | Mati | urities in | Years | 3 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|----|--------|------------|-------|--------|
| | | Fair | | On | Less | M | fore |
| Type | | Value | | Demand | Than One | Tha | an One |
| Demand Accounts | \$ | 84,263 | \$ | 86,911 | \$ - | \$ | |
| Subtotal | \$ | 84,263 | \$ | 86,911 | \$ - | \$ | |
| Certificates of Deposit | _ | 34,665 | | | | | |
| Total Investments & Deposits | \$ | 118,928 | | | | | |
| Reconciliation to Statement o | f N | et Assets | s: | | | | |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | \$ | 37,067 | | | | | |
| Investments | | - | | | | | |
| Restricted: | | | | | | | |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | | 47,196 | | | | | |
| Investments | _ | 34,665 | | | | | |
| Total | \$ | 118,928 | | | | | |

Primary Government Deposits

Investment Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City does not have a formal investment policy to manage exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The City discloses its exposure to interest rate risk by disclosing the maturity dates of its various instruments.

Custodial Credit Risk:

Exposure to custodial credit risk related to deposits exists when the City hold deposits that are uninsured and uncollateralized; collateralization with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name, or collateralized without a written agreement or approved collateral agreement. Exposure to custodial credit risk related to investments exists when the City holds investments that are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterpart or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

At June 30, 2010 the City was exposed to custodial credit risk. As required by the Federal 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the City must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee.

Concentration or Investment Credit Risk:

Exposure to concentration of credit risk is considered to exist when investments in any one issuer represents a significant percent or total investments of the City (any over 5% are disclosed). Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this consideration.

At June 30, 2010, the City had no concentration of credit risk as defined above.

3.B. RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable of the business-type activities consist of customer utilities services provided, both billed and unbilled, due at year end, reported net of allowance for uncollectible amounts. The governmental activities receivables include taxes and miscellaneous receivables.

3.C. LONG-TERM DEBT

The City's long-term debt is segregated between the amounts to be repaid from governmental type funds (General Long-Term Debt) and the amounts to be repaid from proprietary type funds (Enterprise Fund Debt).

Governmental type funds

| Current portion of long-term debt | \$ 2,703 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Non-Current portion of long-term debt | 5,504 |
| Total debt | \$ 8,207 |

Enterprise Fund Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2010, the long-term debt payable from business-type activities resources consisted of the following:

Note payable with OERB dated March 15, 1998, original Note of \$419,000 with an annual interest rate of 3.056%, due in semi-annual installments, for twenty years.

\$ 174,289

| Current Portion | \$ 23,535 |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Non-Current Portion | 150,754 |
| Total Notes Payable | \$ 174,289 |

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity:

| | _ | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------|-------|------------------|
| Year Ended June 30 | Principal | | Interest | | Total | |
| 2011 | \$ | 23,535 | \$ | 6,309 | ė | 20 044 |
| 2012 | ¥ | 24,259 | Ą | 5,468 | Ş | 29,844 29,727 |
| 2013 | | 25,006 | | 4,572 | | 29,578 |
| 2014 | | 25,776 | | 3,664 | | 29,440 |
| 2015 | | 26,570 | | 2,344 | | 28,914 |
| 2016-2018 | _ | 49,143 | - | 2,663 | _ | 51,806 |
| Total | ş | <u>174,289</u> 22 - | ş | 25,020 | \$ | 199,309 |
| | _ | // - | | | | |

3.D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets.

The following table provides a summary of changes in capital assets:

| | CAPITAL ASSETS, DEPRECIATED Infrastructure Furniture, | | | | Capital |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | & | Improvements | Machinery | | Assets Not |
| | | Other Than | And | | Depreciated |
| | Buildings | Buildings | Equipment | Totals | Land |
| PRIMARY GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | | | | | |
| Balance, June 30, 2009 | \$ 252,000 | \$ - | \$ 300,360 | \$ 552,360 | \$ - |
| Increases | <u>-</u> | - | 13,325 | 13,325 | _ |
| Decreases | | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Balance, June 30, 2010 | 252,000 | _ | 313,685 | 565,685 | _ |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Balance, June 30, 2009 | 159,040 | - | 97,515 | 256,555 | |
| Increase | 3,360 | - | 12,382 | 15,742 | |
| Decreases | | _ | _ | _ | |
| Balance, June 30, 2010 | 162,400 | _ | 109,897 | 272,297 | |
| Governmental activities | | | | | |
| Capital Assets, Net | \$ 89,600 | \$ - | \$ 203,788 | \$ 293,388 | \$ - |
| Business-type activities | | | | | |
| Balance, June 30, 2009 | \$ 64,000 | \$ 1,925,138 | \$ 36,497 | \$ 2,025,635 | \$ 32,306 |
| Increases | - | 30,280 | _ | 30,280 | - |
| Decreases | | | _ | _ | _ |
| Balance, June 30, 2010 | 64,000 | 1,955,418 | 36,497 | 2,055,915 | 32,306 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | 02/300 |
| Balance, June 30, 2009 | 50,400 | 568,108 | 26,504 | 645,012 | |
| Increase | 1,600 | 48,507 | 1,285 | 51,392 | |
| Decreases | | _ | _ | _ | |
| Balance, June 30, 2010 | 52,000 | 616,615 | 27,789 | 696,404 | |
| Business-type Activities | | | | | |
| Capital Assets, Net | \$ 12,000 | \$ 1,338,803 | \$ 8,708 | \$ 1,359,511 | \$ 32,306 |
| PRIMARY GOVERNMENT | | | | | 1 02/300 |
| Capital Assets, Net | \$ 101,600 | \$ 1,338,803 | \$ 212,496 | \$ 1,652,899 | \$ 32,306 |

DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

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

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

| Administration | \$ 2,320 | Public works | Ś | 51,392 |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---|--------|
| Community Service | 13,422 | | | 0-,00- |

NOTE 4. OTHER NOTES

Contingencies:

Grant Program Involvement

In the normal course of operations, the City participates in various federal or state grant/loan programs from year to year. The grant/loan programs are often subject to additional audits by agents of the granting or loaning agency, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with the specific conditions of the grant or loan. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as a result of these audits cannot be reasonably determined at this time, although it is believed the amount, if any, would not be material.

Litigation

The City and the Public Works Authority are parties to various legal proceedings which normally occur in the course of governmental operations. The financial statements do not include accruals or provision for loss contingencies that may result from these proceedings. State statutes provide for the levy of an ad valorem tax over a three-year period by a City "Sinking Fund" for the payment of any court assessed judgment rendered against the City. This statutory taxing ability is not available to the City's public trusts (Authorities).

While the outcome of the above proceedings cannot be predicted, due to the insurance coverage maintained by the City and the State statute relating to judgments, the City feels that any settlement or judgment not covered by insurance would not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

Pension Obligation

Oklahoma Firefighter's Pension and Retirement System

The City participates in this statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer benefit plan on behalf of firefighters. The system is administered by an agency of the State of Oklahoma and funded by contributions from participants, employers, insurance premium taxes, and state appropriations, as necessary. The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions.

Eligibility to Participate All full-time or voluntary Firefighters of a Participating Municipality hired before age 45

Authority establishing contribution State Statute

Plan members' contribution rate 8% of covered payroll

City's contribution rate

13% of covered payroll/\$60 per volunteer

Period required to vest 10 years

obligations and benefit provisions

JUNE 30, 2010

Benefits and eligibility for distribution full time)

20 years credited service, 2 1/2% of final average salary multiplied by the years of credited service with a maximum of 30 years considered; If vested, at or after age 50, or After 10 but

before 20 years of credited service with reduced benefits $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

Benefits and eligibility for distribution (Volunteer)

20 years credited service equal to \$5.46 per month per year of service with a maximum of 30 years considered

Deferred retirement option

Yes, 20 years credited service with Continued service for 30 or more years

Provisions for:
 Cost of living adjustments
 (normal retirement)
 Death (duty, non-duty,
 post-retirement)
 Disability
 Cost of living allowances

Yes, if vested by 5/83

Yes

Yes

The City is required to contribute \$60 per year per volunteer firefighter. For those years in which the City General Fund revenue falls below a statutory amount, the City is not required to make a contribution.

Contributions required by State Statue:

| Fiscal | | | Requ | uired | Percentage |
|--------|---|----------|------|---------|-------------|
| Year | | <u>c</u> | ontr | ibution | Contributed |
| 2008 | 4 | | \$ | 420 | 100% |
| 2009 | | | \$ | 480 | 100% |
| 2010 | | | \$ | 600 | 100% |

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 City Council City of Haileyville, Oklahoma Haileyville, Oklahoma

I was engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30,2010, which collectively comprise the City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated September 28, 2011 which has a disclaimed opinion. I conducted my 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion of the effectiveness of City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings, I identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that I consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that I consider to be significant deficiencies.

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. I consider the deficiencies described as 2010-4 and 2010-5 in the accompanying schedule of findings to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weaknesses, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. I consider the deficiencies described as 2010-1, 2010-2. And 2010-3 in the accompanying schedule of findings to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Haileyville, Oklahoma's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I 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 my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, City Council, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

Ralph Osborn

Certified Public Accountant

Ralph Oxborn

Bristow, Oklahoma September 28, 2011

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2010

2010-1 Missing Receipt Books

Finding: Receipt books for the periods from July 1, 2009 to September 10, 2009 and March 26, 2010 to May 4, 2010 were missing. Receipt books that were located had receipts such as receipts number 309560 and 301480 removed from the book. I was unable to tie revenue to receipts for the period covered.

Recommendation: The City should require all receipt books be maintained intact without removing any receipts for any reason. There does not appear to be a valid reason to totally remove a receipt from a book.

2010-2 Daily Receipt Logs

Finding: Some receipts were included in daily logs for days other than shown on the receipt. Other receipts were marked as cash where a check was received. Some daily logs had correcting fluid used to cover a name on the log. Others show an ink pen had been used to obliterate the name. When correcting fluid was used another name was written over the one removed.

Recommendation: Accounting clerks should be instructed to prepare daily logs at the end of each day. Only receipts for that day should be included. If an error is made on the log, the line should be drawn through and initialed by the person correcting it. The name and amount entered should remain visible.

2010-3 Revenue Recognition

Finding: Accounting records appear to improperly catagorize revenue by source. Haileyville Public Works Authority records show sanitation revenue as \$26,748. The Authority paid a reported \$82,567 to the sanitation contractor. The Authority increased the user fee from \$10 to \$15 in December 2009. This amounts to a fifty (50) percent increase. The reported user fee income increased from \$46,884 in the year ended June 30, 2009 to \$48,361 in the year ended June 30, 2010. This represents an increase of \$1,477 or three (3) percent.

Recommendation: Accounting records should accurately reflect the source of revenue. These records have to be used to assess the need for increases in fees for various utility services. When accounting records are poorly maintained, the Authority is unable to determine the effect of various increases in fees.

CITY OF HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA HAILEYVILLE, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2010

2010-4 Bank Deposits

Finding: Public Works Authority records show monthly deposits for the months of March 2010 through June 2010 as \$47,697, \$18,518, \$48,651, and \$31,170 respectively. A deposit was made in the bank account on May 11, 2010. The next deposit was made June 1, 2010. Daily logs for the days between deposits show several thousand dollars was received during the period.

Recommendation: The Authority should require deposits be made daily. Oklahoma state statutes require cities to make daily deposits under certain circumstances. The Authority should require this as a means of protecting cash receipts. Keeping large amounts of cash in an unsecured facility increases the risk of loss by theft or misuse. Holding checks without depositing them daily increases the risk the check will be returned insufficient when presented to the bank it is drawn on.

2010-5 Accounts Receivable

Finding: Accounts receivable for the Public Works Authority are reported as \$73,189. The average monthly revenue for the Authority shown in the financial statements is \$28,328. The Authority has 2.58 months revenue in accounts receivable. I examined accounts receivable records of the Authority and noted the Authority has a number of past due accounts, including large accounts receivable owed by current and former city officials through August 15, 2011. One account I looked at subsequent to the balance sheet date had a balance reported owed as of August 15, 2011 of \$4,381. The account was reportedly a person who had moved out of town. However, the audit history for the account shows various amounts of water used during the period from December 14, 2010 through August 12, 2011.

Recommendation: The Authority should adopt and enforce cut-off procedures. The Authority reportedly has these procedures, but it appears the procedures are not followed. Haileyville Public Works Authority purchases the water it sells. Any water lost by leaks or any accounts that are allowed to go unpaid result in revenue from other customers having to cover the charge.

Summary: I recommend the City of Haileyville, Oklahoma consider requesting the Office of the Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector conduct an investigative audit of the financial records.