BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 23, 2013

Board of Directors Seminole County Public Buildings Authority Wewoka, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Seminole County Public Buildings Authority (SCPBA), a component unit of Seminole County, Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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 audits. We conducted our audits 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.

Opinion

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority, a component unit of Seminole County, Oklahoma, and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Seminole County, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2013 and 2012 and the changes in its financial position and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Seminole County Public Buildings Authority October 23, 2013

Opinion (Continued)

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

SCPBA has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires 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 (GASB), 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

CBEW professional Group, Ul

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2013, on our consideration of the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority'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 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 in considering the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CBEW Professional Group, LLP Certified Public Accountants

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2013 and 2012

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Assets:		
Cash and investments:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1) \$		1,520,381
Accounts receivable	214,921	213,259
Restricted assets:	000 040	200 706
Trustee accounts/cash & investments (Note 1)	289,313	290,786
Capital assets:		
Land	26,136	26,136
Buildings, improvements and equipment	8,134,077	8,058,941
Less accumulated depreciation	(541,926)	(269,164)
Other assets:		
Other costs	-	151,227
Utility deposit	670	670
Total assets	9,638,264	9,992,236
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Total deferred outflows	-	-
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	8,888	746
Accrued interest payable	153,825	160,781
Accrued compensated absences	2,203	3,850
Sales tax revenue notes payable (Note 3)	5,860,000	6,125,000
Total liabilities	6,024,916	6,290,377
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Total deferred inflows		-
Net position:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,300,213	1,960,077
Restricted	289,313	290,786
Unrestricted	1,023,822	1,450,996
Total net position	\$3,613,348_\$	3,701,859

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2013 and 2012

		June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Revenues:	Φ.	4.000.770 ¢	4 045 440
Sales tax revenue	\$ <u>_</u>	1,380,772 \$	1,245,112
Total revenues		1,380,772	1,245,112
Expenses:			
Advertising		497	1,634
Bank fees		28	48
Depreciation		272,762	269,164
Food services		61,267	66,655
Legal and professional		6,100	13,230
Medical services and supplies		5,821	66,966
Payroll expenses		602,175	605,934
Repairs and maintenance		14,600	9,110
Supplies		9,682	44,196 591
Travel		402	
Utilties		37,935	47,712 1,125,240
Total expenses	_	1,011,269	1,125,240
Operating income (loss)	_	369,503	119,872
Other income and expense:			
Interest income		4,199	7,347
Interest expense		(311,194)	(324,844)
Miscellaneous income		4,208	10,121
Loan costs		(151,227)	(10,082)
Trustee fees	_	(4,000)	-
Total other income and expense	_	(458,014)	(317,458)
Net income (loss)		(88,511)	(197,586)
Net position - beginning of year	_	3,701,859	3,899,445
Net position - end of year	\$_	3,613,348 \$	3,701,859

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2013 and 2012

		June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Cash received from saics taxes	\$	1,379,110 \$	1,253,277
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and		(732 012)	(875,710)
contractors and other services		(732,012) 647,098	377,567
Net cash provided by operating activities		047,000	071,00.
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Miscellaneous income		4,208	10,121
Net changes in restricted assets		1,473	1,143
Net cash provided (used) for noncapital	-		
financing activities		5,681	11,264
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income		4,199	7,349_
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities		4,199	7,349
Cash flows from financing activities: Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(75,136)	(67,503)
Principal paid on debt		(265,000)	(250,000)
Interest expense		(318,150)	(331,407)
Trustee fees		(4,000)	-
Net cash provided (used) for capital and related financing activities		(662,286)	(648,910)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(5,308)	(252,730)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,520,381	1,773,111
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ _	1,515,073	1,520,381
Reconciliation of operation income to net			
cash provided by operating activities:	\$	369,503 \$	119,872
Operating income (loss)	Ψ_	- σου,σου φ	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income			
to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		272,762	269,164
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		8,142	(21,996)
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensated absences		(1,647)	2,362
(Increase) decrease in utility deposits		- (4.000)	0.405
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	-	(1,662)	8,165 257,695
Total adjustments	-	277,595	207,090
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ _	647,098_	377,567

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Organization and Management

Seminole County Public Buildings Authority (SCPBA) is a public trust created August 13, 2007 under the authority and pursuant to the provisions of Title 60, Oklahoma Statutes 2001, Sections 176-180.4, as amended and supplemented in the Oklahoma Trust Act.

SCPBA by virtue of common control and dependence is a component unit of Seminole County, Oklahoma. SCPBA has a five-member board consisting of resident property owners and registered voters in Seminole County, of which three are appointed by the County Commissioners to serve as Trustees of the Authority. The fourth Trustee is considered the chairman, who is also the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. The fifth Trustee is the Sheriff of Seminole County or the Sheriff's designee. Seminole County maintains beneficial interest in SCPBA. The financial activities of Seminole County and its other component units are not included in the financial statements of SCPBA.

The financial statements present only the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority and do not purport to, and do not, present the financial position of Seminole County, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2013 and 2012.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The accounts of the SCPBA are organized as a proprietary fund that is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of the fund are summarized by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that include its assets, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses. A proprietary fund is used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing facilities is financed through sales taxes. Funds are accounted for on a cost of services or "capital maintenance" measurement focus. This means that all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included in the balance sheet.

Financial activity is accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Oklahoma Statutes authorize SCPBA to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities pledged to secure those funds. In addition, SCPBA can invest in direct debt securities of the United States unless law expressly prohibits such an investment.

For financial statement presentation and for purposes of the statement of cash flows, SCPBA's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be; cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit with a maturity date of three months or less. Debt instruments with a maturity date of more than three months are considered to be investments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2013, SCPBA held unrestricted deposits of approximately \$1,804,386 at financial institutions. SCPBA's cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposit, are entirely covered by Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC) or direct obligation of the U.S. Government insured or collateralized with securities held by SCPBA or by its agent in SCPBA's name.

Investment Interest Rate Risk

SCPBA does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Investment Credit Risk

SCPBA has no policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state law as follows:

a. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and 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 is pledged.

b. Certificates of deposits or savings accounts that are 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.

c. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.

d. County, municipal or school district tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.

e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.

f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs (a.-d.).

The cash and investments held at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Туре	Weighted Average Maturity (Months)	Credit Rating		Market Value	Cost	
Investments Money Market Total investments	N/A	AAAm	<u>\$</u>	289,313 289,313	\$ 289,313 289,313	

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

SCPBA places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. SCPBA has the following of credit risk: 100% in Money Market funds (\$289,313).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

2 Restricted Cash and Investments

The restricted accounts of cash and investments are the result of financial requirements of the sales tax revenue note and consist of funds held in accounts with the Trustee bank. Under the terms and provisions of the Sales Tax Revenue Note Indenture, these special accounts and reserve funds are maintained for the benefit of the holders of the Note and are not subject to lien or attachment by any other creditors. These accounts and reserve funds are to be maintained so long as any notes are outstanding. Monies contained in the accounts and reserve funds held by the Trustee are required to be continuously invested in authorized securities that mature not later than the respective dates when the funds shall be required for the purpose intended by the trust indenture. The County has levied a sales tax in which related revenues are to be applied to the balance of the note.

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

SCPBA's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, accounts receivable, interest receivable, interest payable and accounts payable. SCPBA's estimates of the fair value of all financial instruments do not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying statement of net position. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

4. 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.

5. Inventories

Inventories consist of minimal amounts of expendable supplies held for consumption. The costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

6. Capital Assets

Additions to the buildings and equipment are recorded at cost or, if contributed property, at their estimated fair value at time of contribution. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses; renewals and betterments are capitalized. The sale or disposal of fixed assets is recorded by removing cost and accumulated depreciation from the accounts and charging the resulting gain or loss to income. The Authority maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500.

Depreciation for major movable equipment and building and improvements is computed on the straight-line method over useful lives of 5-20 years for equipment and 30 years for buildings and improvements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

7. Compensated Absences

SCPBA provides for the salaries of County jail employees but for Federal reporting purposes all employee are reported as County employees. It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned by unused vacation and sick time. Full-time employees are granted vacation benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums depending upon tenure with the County. Generally, employees are entitled to accrued vacation leave upon termination. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 1,460 hours but employees are not compensated for unused sick leave upon termination. The expense and related liability for vested vacation benefits and compensatory time is record in these financial statements.

8. Comparative Data

Comparative information for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in SCPBA's financial position and operations. No reclassifications have been made for comparability.

2. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in property and equipment.

		Balance 6/30/12		Additions		Deletions		Balance 6/30/13
Land Construction in process Buildings & Improvements Furniture & Equipment Total Less accumulated depreciation Net	\$ \$	26,136 - 8,026,999 31,943 8,085,078 (269,164) 7,815,914	\$ - \$=	9,487 65,648 75,135 (272,762) (197,627)	\$ 	- - - - - - -	\$	26,136 - 8,036,486 97,591 8,160,213 (541,926) 7,618,287
		Balance 6/30/11		Additions	_	Deletions		Balance 6/30/12
Land Construction in process Buildings & Improvements Furniture & Equipment Total Less accumulated depreciation Net	\$ \$	26,136 7,991,438 - - - 8,017,574 - 8,017,574	\$ - \$ =	35,561 8,026,999 31,943 8,094,503 (269,164) 7,825,339	\$ - \$ = \$	8,026,999 - 8,026,999 - 8,026,999	\$ - \$	26,136 - 8,026,999 31,943 8,085,078 (269,164) 7,815,914

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2013 and 2012

3. LONG-TERM DEBT

SCPBA's Sales Tax Revenue Note Series 2009 was issued to fund construction of the Seminole County jail. The County shall levy a \$0.005 sales tax as of August 13, 2007, which was approved by voters on September 6, 2006. Sales tax funding is to be used for the sole purpose of all related costs for acquiring, constructing, equipping, repairing, renovating, operating and maintaining the County jail facilities for the County of Seminole, Oklahoma.

SCPBA's long-term debt and amounts to be repaid from business-type activities are described below.

\$6,695,000 Series 2009 Sales Tax Revenue Note dated July 30, 2009 due in semi-annual installments of \$90,000 to \$280,000 through July 1, 2027 with interest payable semi-annually at 5.25%.

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of SCPBA:

	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding 6/30/12	Issued		or Defeased During Year	Balance Outstanding 6/30/13	Current Portion
SCPBA Series 2009 Note Total	\$ 6,695,000 \$ 6,695,000 \$	6 6,125,000 \$ 6 6,125,000 \$	<u>-</u> -	_\$_ =\$=	(265,000) \$ (265,000) \$		275,000 275,000

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, for long-term debt are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Principal		Interest		Totals
2014	\$_	275,000	\$	304,106	\$	579,106
2015		295,000		289,406		584,406
2016		305,000		273,787		578,787
2017		325,000		257,512		582,512
2018		345,000		240,187		585,187
2019-2023		2,005,000		907,595		2,912,595
2024-2028		2,310,000		313,688		2,623,688
Total Liability	\$_	5,860,000	\$_	2,586,281	\$_	8,446,281

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

SCPBA is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability and torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for these risks, including general liability, property damage, and public officials' liability.

5. CONCENTRATIONS

Approximately 100% and 100% of the Authority's revenues were derived from sales tax collections for June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Any significant change in sales tax appropriations by Seminole County could have a significant impact on operations.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 23, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that no additional information needs to be added to the financial statements.

REPORT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS
June 30, 2013 and 2012



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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

October 23, 2013

Board of Directors Seminole County Public Buildings Authority Wewoka, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Seminole County Public Buildings Authority (SCPBA), a component unit of Seminole County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise SCPBA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2013. SCPBA did not present the Management's Discussion and Analysis required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered SCPBA'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 SCPBA's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of SCPBA's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or. significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether SCPBA's financial statements are free of 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.

Seminole County Public Buildings Authority October 23, 2013

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.

CHU Professional Group, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Cushing, Oklahoma