Craig County, Oklahoma Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

Craig County, Oklahoma

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## TOWN OF WELCH Craig County, Oklahoma

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Town Council Town of Welch, Craig County, Oklahoma

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009 which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2009 and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2012, on our consideration of the Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma'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 and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary

information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis 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.

WINGARD, RAGSDALE & LANGLEY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PLLC

Mingand, Ragsolde Langly, CPA's PLLC

**JUNE 28, 2012** 

## Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

The basic financial statements include integrated sets of financial statements as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The sets of statement include:

- 1. Government-wide financial statements
- 2. Fund Financial Statements
  - a) Governmental funds
  - b) Proprietary funds

In addition, the notes to the financial statement are included to provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

## Statement of Net Assets - Government Wide June 30, 2009

	Primary G		
	Governmental	<b>Business-type</b>	
<u>ASSETS</u>	Activities	Activities	Total
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents (Note 3.A.)	\$ 43,713	10,667	54,380
Investments (Note 3.A.)	47,911	2,500	50,411
Receivables	8,650	9,226	17,876
Other receivables	· -	130	130
Restricted assets: (Note 3.C.)			
Cash and equivalents	_	73,324	73,324
Investments	-	56,119	56,119
Total current assets	100,274	151,966	252,240
Non-current assets:			
Capital assets: (Note 3.D.)			
Non-depreciable	44,993	211,165	256,158
Depreciable, net of depreciation	315,345	1,128,863	1,444,208
Total non-current assets	360,338	1,340,028	1,700,366
Total assets	\$ 460,612	1,491,994	1,952,606
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 6,610	8,098	14,708
Meter deposits (Note 3.G.)	-	13,602	13,602
Total current liabilities	6,610	21,700	28,310
Long-term liabilities: (Note 3.F.)			
Due within one year	3,337	44,576	47,913
Due in more than one year	9,734	543,885	553,619
Total non-current liabilities	13,071	588,461	601,532
Total liabilities	19,681	610,161	629,842
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for:	347,267	751,567	1,098,834
Debt Service	_	115,841	115,841
Reserved for meter deposits	-	13,602	13,602
Unrestricted	93,664	823	94,487
Total net assets	\$ 440,931	881,833	1,322,764

## Statement of Activities - Government Wide June 30, 2009

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Primary Government

			Program Revenue				rimary Government	
Functions/Programs	Ex	kpenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General Government	\$	86,346	375	-	-	(85,971)		(85,971)
Public Safety		79,803	53,492	12,434	-	(13,877)		(13,877)
Public Works		422	-	-	-	(422)		(422)
Interest on long-term debt		819		_		(819)		(819)
Total governmental activities		167,390	53,867	12,434		(101,089)		(101,089)
Business-type ctivities:								
Water System		322,122	216,840	-	248,281		142,999	142,999
Total business-type activities		322,122	216,840		248,281		142,999	142,999
Total primary government	\$	489,512	270,707	12,434	248,281	(101,089)	142,999	41,910
	Gener	ral revenues:						
	Tax							
		ranchise taxes	3		:	\$ 22,042	-	22,042
		ublic service				76,608	_	76,608
			stment earnings			1,747	2,663	4,410
		cellaneous	· ·			4,120	559	4,679
	Transf	fers				(21,844)	21,844	, -
	Te	otal general r	evenues and transfe	ers		82,673	25,066	107,739
	Chang	ge in net asset	S			(18,416)	168,065	149,649
	Net as	ssets - beginni	ing			459,347	713,768	1,173,115
	Net as	ssets - ending			:	\$ 440,931	881,833	1,322,764

## Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government Wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2009

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$	93,664
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Assets		360,338
Some liabilities, (such as Notes Payable, Capital Leases Contract Payable, Long-term Compensated Absences, Claims Payable and Bonds Payable), are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net		
Assets.	_	(13,071)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Assets	\$_	440,931

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government Wide Statement of Activities

June 30, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:

\$ (3,542)

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

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

(19,704)

The principal outlays of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while payment of the principal debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. The transaction, however, has no effect on net assets. The governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in treatment of long-term debt and related items.

4,830

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ (18,416)

## Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

	-	Major		Nonmajor	
			Fire	Cemetery	Total
		General	Department	Association	Governmental
	_	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>	\$	_		_	
Cash and cash equivalents		16,090	27,623	-	43,713
Investments		7,448	3,077	37,386	47,911
Receivable from other governments		7,736	-	-	7,736
Other receivables	_	914			914
Total assets	\$	32,188	30,700	37,386	100,274
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	E <u>S</u>				
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	4,987	1,623		6,610
Total liabilities	-	4,987	1,623		6,610
Fund balances:					
Reserved for:					
Encumbrances		4,987	1,623	-	6,610
Unreserved	_	22,214	27,454	37,386	87,054
Total fund balances		27,201	29,077	37,386	93,664
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	32,188	30,700	37,386	100,274

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

	Major		Nonmajor		
	_	General Fund	Fire Departmen t Fund	Cemetery Association Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	\$	76,608	-	-	76,608
Franchise taxes		22,042	-	-	22,042
Intergovernmental		3,959	17,625	-	21,584
Charges for services		-	12,409	375	12,784
Traffic court		31,933	-	-	31,933
Interest income		596	106	1,045	1,747
Miscellaneous		3,472	628	20	4,120
Total revenues	_	138,610	30,768	1,440	170,818
EXPENDITURES					
General Government		65,182	-	5,425	70,607
Public Safety		42,960	19,012	-	61,972
Public Works		422	-	-	422
Debt Service:					
Principal		-	4,830	-	4,830
Interest		-	819	-	819
Capital outlay		11,825	2,039	-	13,864
Total expenditures		120,389	26,700	5,425	152,514
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	_	18,221	4,068	(3,985)	18,304
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in		3,302	6,283	5,425	15,010
Transfers out		(33,554)	(2,083)	(1,219)	(36,856)
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(30,252)	4,200	4,206	(21,846)
Net change in fund balances		(12,031)	8,268	221	(3,542)
Fund balances - beginning	_	39,232	20,809	37,165	97,206
Fund balances - ending	\$	27,201	29,077	37,386	93,664

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009

<u>ASSETS</u>	v	Welch Public Vorks Authority
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,667
Investments		2,500
Accounts receivable, net		9,226
Other receivables		130
Restricted assets: (Note 3.C.)		
Cash and equivalents		73,324
Investments		56,119
Total current assets		151,966
Non-current assets:		
Capital Assets:		
Land and improvements		211,165
Infrastructure		2,655,027
Buildings		6,946
Vehicles		5,800
Equipment and furniture		24,655
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,563,565)
Total non-current assets		1,340,028
Total assets	\$	1,491,994
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	6,312
Payroll liabilities		555
Meter deposits		13,602
Accrued interest		1,231
Bonds, notes and loans payable		44,576
Total current liabilities		66,276
Non-current liabilities:		
Bonds, notes and loans payable		543,885
Total noncurrent liabilties		543,885
Total liablilities		610,161
<u>NET ASSETS</u>		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		751,567
Restricted for debt service		115,841
Restricted for meter deposits		13,602
Restricted for encumbrances		6,312
Unrestricted	_	(5,489)
Total net assets	\$	881,833

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009

		Welch Public Works Authority
REVENUES:	-	
Charges for services	\$	216,840
Total operating revenues	-	216,840
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Personal services		55,871
Contractual services		66,263
Repairs & maintenance		19,592
Utilities		17,452
Depreciation		101,139
Other supplies and expenses	_	36,235
Total operating expenses	-	296,552
Operating income (loss)	-	(79,712)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Interest and investment income		2,663
Miscellaneous revenue		559
Capital grants and contributions		248,281
Interest expense	_	(25,571)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	_	225,932
Income before transfers	_	146,220
Transfers in		24,735
Transfers out	-	(2,890)
Change in net assets		168,065
Total net assets, beginning	-	713,768
Total net assets, ending	\$	881,833

## Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$	216,571
Payments to suppliers		(140,159)
Payments to employees		(55,871)
Net cash provided by operating activities		20,541
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Grant revenue for capital assets		248,281
Miscellaneous Income		559
Net Interfund Transfers		21,845
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	_	270,685
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Purchases of capital assets		(275,270)
Principal paid on capital debt		(32,486)
Interest paid on capital debt		(25,571)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	_	(333,327)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Investment income		2,663
Sale of investments		4,401
Net cash provided by investing activities		7,064
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(35,037)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	119,028
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	83,991
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,667
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	_	73,324
	\$	83,991

## Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009 (continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net	
Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating (loss)	\$ (79,712)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	101,139
Increase in accounts receivables, net	(1,503)
Increase in accounts payable	3,211
Decrease in payroll liabilities	(638)
Decrease in meter deposits	 (1,956)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 20,541
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:	
Interest paid (cash basis)	\$ 25,161
Interest incurred (accrual basis)	\$ 25,571

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009

#### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### 1.A. Introduction

The financial statements of the Town of Welch are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Town's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In accordance with GASB Statement Nos. 20 and 34, for its governmental and business-type activities, the Town has elected to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. The following represent the more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices of the Town.

#### 1.B. Financial Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Town, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the Town and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the Town and is generally available to its patrons. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion and exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Town is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. The Town of Welch and component units consist of all fund accounts of the oversight unit, the Town of Welch, referred to as "the Town", and the Welch Public Works Authority, referred to as "the Authority", a blended component unit.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.C. 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. Individual funds are not displayed in these statements. Instead, 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. For the purposes of the statement of activities, all inter-fund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

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 a separate accounting entity. 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. Separate financial statements are presented for the two major fund categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis of the fund financial statements is placed on major governmental and enterprise funds. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **1.C. Basis of Presentation** (continued)

Fund Financial Statements: (continued)

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least ten percent (10%) of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least five percent (5%) of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.
- c. A fund not meeting the criteria of (a) and (b), except that management has elected to report the fund as a major fund due to its significance to users of the financial statements.

All remaining governmental and enterprise funds not meeting the above criteria are aggregated and reported as non-major funds. The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

#### **Governmental Funds**

The Town's major governmental funds are the General Fund, which accounts for all governmental activity not required to be accounted for in another fund, and the Fire Department Fund, which accounts for activity of the local volunteer Fire Department.

The Town's non-major governmental fund is the Cemetery Fund, which accounts for investments and maintenance of the local cemetery.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The Town's only proprietary fund is the Welch Public Works Authority, which accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Town's water and sewer services.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe *how* transactions are recorded within the financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to *when* transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

#### Measurement Focus

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, and the proprietary 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.

#### Government Fund Financial Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, a "current financial resources" measurement is applied. Under this focus, only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheets. 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.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, and the proprietary fund financial statements, the accrual basis of accounting is applied. 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 transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

#### **Basis of Accounting** (continued)

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, the modified accrual basis of accounting is applied. Under the 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. The Town has defined "available" as collected within 30 days after year end. Sales, cigarette, motor vehicle, alcohol beverage and franchise taxes and interest are considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general long-term debt principal and interest which are recorded as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financial sources.

#### 1.E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include all demand accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months of less.

#### **Investments**

Investments consist of certificates of deposit with maturities greater than three months when purchased. All investments are recorded at cost, which approximates market value.

The Town Clerk has the responsibility for daily cash management activities and determines the amount of funds to be invested and length of time. The Board of Trustees, by investment resolution, grants final approval for investment of all Town funds. Additional cash and investment disclosures are presented in Note 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

#### **Receivables**

Material receivables in governmental funds types and governmental activities include revenue accruals such as sales tax, cigarette tax, alcoholic beverage tax, auto tax and gasoline tax and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measureable and available. These are reported as *Due from Other Governments*.

Material receivables in proprietary type funds and business-type activities consist of revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Billed utility accounts receivable comprise these receivables.

#### **Inventories and Prepaids**

The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2009 is not material to the financial statements. Acquisitions are considered expenditures at the time of purchase and are not recorded as assets for financial statement purposes. Prepaids use the consumption method of reporting.

#### **Restricted Assets**

Restricted assets include current assets of enterprise funds and business-type activities that are legally restricted as to their use. The primary restricted assets are related to promissory note trustee accounts restricted for debt service and deposits held for refund.

#### **Capital Assets and Depreciation**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

#### **Capital Assets and Depreciation** (continued)

In the government-wide financial statements, property, plant and equipment are accounted for as capital assets. 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.

Prior to July 1, 2003, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized and the Town is not required to account for infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003. Governmental fund infrastructure assets have been recorded beginning July 1, 2003. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs to these assets that do not add materially to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' useful lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an operating expense in proprietary fund financial statements and an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net 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:

Buildings	40 years
Other improvements	5-50 years
Machinery and equipment	7-10 years
Office machinery and equipment	2-7 years
Vehicles	5 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

#### **Long-term Debt**

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

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental activities and business-type activities, and proprietary fund resources are reported as liabilities as incurred. The long-term debt consists primarily of notes payable.

Long-term debt of governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing resources and payment of principal and interest are reported as expenditures.

#### **Equity Classification**

Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements:

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

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Unrestricted net assets all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

#### **Equity Classification** (continued)

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

#### Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved. The reservations include 1) fund balances not available for appropriation, such as reserves for encumbrances, and 2) fund balances legally restricted to specific purposes, such as debt service.

#### 1.F. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursement to a fund or expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other inter-fund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other inter-fund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

#### 1.G. Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

#### Sales Tax

The Town levies a two cent sales tax on taxable sales. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and remitted to the Town in the month following receipt by the Tax Commission.

Sales tax resulting from sales occurring prior to year end and received by the Town after year end have been accrued and are included under the caption *Due from Other Governments* because they represent taxes on sales occurring during the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **1.G.** Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses (continued)

#### **Expenditures and Expenses**

In the government-wide statement of activities, expenses, including depreciation of capital assets, are reported by function and activity. In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by class as current (further reported by function), capital outlay and debt service. In proprietary fund financial statements, expenses are reported by object or activity.

#### 1.H. 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.

#### Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

By its nature as a local government unit, the Town is subject to various federal, state and local laws and contractual regulations.

#### 2.A. Deficit Fund Balances or Net Assets

Title 11, Section 17-211 of the Oklahoma Statutes prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund of the Town (excluding public trusts). At June 30, 2009, the Town reported no individual fund deficits.

#### 2.B. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft, damage and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; and accidental death benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

#### 2.C. Workers' Compensation Plan

The Town is a participant in the CompSource Oklahoma Plan. The Town pays fees set by the Plan, which are retained as loss funds set aside for claims. Therefore, the Town's liability for claim losses is limited to the fees it pays into the Plan.

#### 2.D. Deposits and Investments Requirements

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, surety bonds or certain letters of credit. As required by 12 U.S.C.A. Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the Town must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee.

Investments of a Town (excluding Public Trusts) are limited by State Law to the following:

- 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 of Oklahoma is pledged.
- b. 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.
- c. 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 and bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

#### **2.D.** Deposits and Investments Requirements (continued)

- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator, debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator and obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC that include investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs a, b, c and d.

Public trusts are not subject to the above noted investment limitations and are primarily governed by any restrictions in their trust or bond indentures.

#### 2.E. Debt Restrictions and Covenants

#### **General Long-term Debt**

As required by the Oklahoma State Constitution, the Town (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. As of June 30, 2009, the Town had no general obligation debt.

#### **Notes Payable**

The loan agreements with United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development relating to construction note payables of the Welch Public Works Authority contain a number of financial restrictions and covenants. These include covenants requiring reserve account balances. The Welch Public Works Authority complied with the requirements of the loan agreements in all material respects for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### **Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts**

#### 3.A. Deposits and Investments

The following is a table of deposits and investments for the Town at June 30, 2009 by type.

					Maturity	in Years
	Credit Rating		Carrying Value	On Demand	Less Than One	1-5
Type Deposits:						
Demand deposits	N/A	\$	127,705	127,705		
Time deposits	N/A		106,529		32,000	74,529
Total deposits		\$	234,234			
Reconciliation to Statement of	Net Asset	s:				
Cash and equivalents		\$	54,380			
Investments			50,411			
Restricted cash and equivalen	nts		73,324			
Restricted investments			56,119			
Total		\$	234,234			

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits in financial institutions, reported as components of cash, cash equivalents and investments were fully insured by depository insurance at June 30, 2009.

Investment Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Town's investment policy limits the Town's investment portfolio to maturities of not more than two years. The Town discloses its exposure to interest rate risk by disclosing the maturity date ranges of its various investments.

*Investment Credit Risk* - The Town's investment policy limits investments to those allowed by state law applicable to municipalities. These investment limitations are described in Note 2.D. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### 3.B. Receivables

#### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable of the governmental activities is net of allowance for uncollectible accounts on the statement of net assets. Accounts receivable of the business-type activities consist of customers' utilities services provided prior to, due at, year end. It is the Town's policy to write off uncollectible accounts throughout the year in the business-type activities and not to record an allowance for uncollectible accounts on the statement of net assets.

The governmental activities receivables include sales tax, franchise taxes and other taxes receivables as follows:

Governmental Activities:			Franchise	Other	
		Sales Tax	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts receivable	\$	6,785	914	951	8,650
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>	_	Water	Trash	Sewer	Total
Accounts receivable	\$	4,549	2,434	2,243	9,226

#### 3.C. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets consist of the following:

	_	Cash	Certificates of Deposit
Utility deposit	\$	_	12,775
Debt reserve - water system		25,082	-
Debt reserve - sewer system		-	11,344
Debt reserve - bond account		34,881	-
Debt reserve - sinking fund		-	26,000
Debt reserve - contingency		-	6,000
Debt reserve - sinking fund	_	13,361	
Total	\$	73,324	56,119

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### 3.D. Capital Assets

#### <u>Capital Asset Activity – Governmental Activities</u>

Capital asset activity for governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2009, were as follows:

	Balance 6/30/08	Additions	<b>Dispositions</b>	Balance 6/30/09
Buildings	\$ 68,317		-	68,317
Equipment	99,176	-	-	99,176
Vehicles	100,585	6,500	-	107,085
Infrastructure	274,939	5,325	-	280,264
Land	3,500	-	-	3,500
Construction in progress	79,278	2,039		81,317
Total	625,795	13,864	-	639,659
Accumulated depreciation	(245,752)	(33,569)		(279,321)
Total	\$ 380,043	(19,705)		360,338

#### <u>Capital Asset Activity – Business-type Activities</u>

Capital asset activity for the business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2009, were as follows:

		<b>Balance</b> 6/30/08	Additions	Dispositions	Transfers	<b>Balance</b> 6/30/09
Land	\$	206,415	4,750		-	211,165
Buildings		6,946	-	-	-	6,946
Water and sewer system		2,316,839	-	-	338,188	2,655,027
Equipment		27,523	-	(2,868)	-	24,655
Vehicles		5,800	-	-	-	5,800
Construction in progress		67,668	270,520		(338,188)	
Total		2,631,191	275,270	(2,868)	-	2,903,593
Accumulated depreciation	ì	(1,465,294)	(101,139)	2,868		(1,563,565)
Net book value	\$	1,165,897	174,131			1,340,028

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### **3.D.** Capital Assets (continued)

#### **Depreciation Charges**

Depreciation expense by functional category for the governmental activities were as follows:

<b>Functional Category</b>	_	Amount
General government	\$	15,979
Public safety	_	17,590
Total	\$	33,569

#### 3.F. Long-term Debt

The reporting entity's long-term debt is segregated by the amounts involving governmental activities and business-type activities.

#### **Governmental Activities Long-term Debt**

The Town's long-term debt at June 30, 2009 consisted of a loan with Welch State Bank. Loan #41594 was issued February 11, 2008 in the amount of \$17,290 for the equipping of a fire truck. The note bears an interest rate of 5.0% per annum, with monthly installments of \$326, including interest, until February 2013. The balance at June 30, 2009 was \$13,071 and interest paid for the current fiscal year was \$748. The note is secured by the truck.

The Town's maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	. <u>-</u>	Principal Reductions	Interest Requirements
2010	\$	3,337	578
2011		3,508	407
2012		3,688	228
2013		2,538	47
Total	\$	13,071	1,260

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### **3.F.** Long-term Debt (continued)

#### **Business-type Activities Long-term Debt**

As of June 30, 2009, the long-term debt payable from enterprise fund resources consisted of the following:

The Authority issued a promissory note dated July 21, 1995, for the purpose of construction, installation and enlargement of the water distribution system. The note bears an interest rate of 4.5% per annum with monthly installments of \$1,881, including interest, until July 2035. The balance at June 30, 2009 was \$335,959. The note is secured by the water distribution system.

The Authority issued a promissory note dated July 23, 1986, for the purpose of construction, installation and enlargement of the sewer system. The note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum with monthly installments of \$876, including interest, until July 2026. The balance at June 30, 2009 was \$115,612. The note is secured by the water distribution system.

The Authority issued a promissory note in the amount of \$126,400, dated June 25, 2007, for the purpose of purchasing the land for the sewer system. The note bears an interest rate of 5.75% per annum with monthly installments of \$1,050, including interest, until June 25, 2022. The balance at June 30, 2009 was \$110,892. The note is secured by the land. Total notes payable to be repaid by the Authority at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

Long-term debt	\$	588,461
Less current portion	_	(44,576)
Total long-term debt, less current portion	\$	543,885

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### **3.F.** Long-term Debt (continued)

#### **Business-type Activities Long-term Debt** (continued)

The Authority's maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

<b>Year Ended</b>	Principal		Interest	
June 30		Reductions	Requirements	Total
2010	\$	44,576	28,408	72,984
2011		19,525	26,159	45,684
2012		20,524	25,161	45,685
2013		21,574	24,110	45,684
2014		22,679	23,006	45,685
2015-2019		132,082	96,339	228,421
2020-2024		132,951	61,397	194,348
2025-2029		92,431	34,803	127,234
2030-2034		98,345	14,515	112,860
2035	_	3,774	170_	3,944
Total	\$	588,461	334,068	922,529

#### Changes in Long-term Debt - Governmental & Business-type Activities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2009:

	Balance lly 1, 2008	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2009	Amount due in one year
Governmental activities:					
Note payable	\$ 17,901		(4,830)	13,071	3,337
<b>Business-type acitivities:</b>					
Notes payable	\$ 620,947		(32,486)	588,461	44,576

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### 3.G. Meter Deposits

The Public Works Authority maintains a time deposit account for obligations associated with meter deposits. At June 30, 2009, The Public Works Authority meets the required obligations to reserve adequate assets to refund these deposits, as required by state statute as follows:

Restricted Investments	\$ 12,775
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalent	827
·	
Total Available Funds	13,602

#### Note 4 - Loan Covenant

The loan covenant with Rural Development requires the Authority to impose and collect such rates and charges that will provide an amount sufficient for the payment of the operation and maintenance of the system, the annual installment payments on the note, and maintenance of the various funds. Computation of compliance with this covenant is as follows:

Income (loss) from operations	\$	(62,647)
Depreciation		101,139
Other revenue (expense)		225,932
Annual installment payments on notes	_	(33,084)
Available funds over loan covenant requirements	\$	231,340

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 4 - Loan Covenant (continued)

Terms of the water distribution system and sewer system loans require establishment of a debt reserve fund. Monthly deposits of 10% of the regular installments of principal and interest are to be made until the balance of such fund equals one year of principal and interest payments. Compliance with loan covenants is as follows:

Water Debt Service Reserve Fund:		
Cash	\$	25,082
Total available funds		25,082
Loan resolution requirements	_	(22,572)
Available funds over requirements	\$	2,510
Sewer Debt Service Reserve Fund:		
Certificate of deposit	\$	11,344
Total available funds		11,344
Loan resolution requirements		(10,512)
Available funds over requirements	\$	832

#### **Note 5 - Interfund Transfers**

Inter-fund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2009 were as follows:

Transfer from	Amount	Nature of Interfund Balance	
Fire Fund	\$ 2,083	To subsidize operations of the general fund	
Cemetery Fund	1,219	To subsidize operations of the general fund	
General Fund	8,817	To subsidize operations of the fire fund	
General Fund	24,735	To subsidize operations of the enterprise fund	
	\$ 36,854		

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2009 (continued)

#### Note 5 - Interfund Transfers (continued)

#### **Reconcilation to fund financial statements:**

Governmental Funds	\$ (36,855)	15,010	(21,845)
Enterpirse Funds	(2,890)	24,735	21,845
Totals	\$ (39,745)	39,745	

#### Note 6 - Town Officials

The Board of Trustees of the *Town of Welch*, Oklahoma as of June 30, 2009, were as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Official</u>		
Mayor	Winston McKeon		
Trustee	John Dorsey		
Trustee	Rusty Satterwhite		
Clerk-Treasurer	Barry Oliver		

#### Note 7 - Budget Policy

The Town prepares its annual budget under the provisions of the Oklahoma Municipal Budget Act of 1979 (the "Budget Act"). In accordance with those provisions, a budget is legally adopted by the Board of Trustees for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds that include revenues and expenditures. The Budget is prepared using the cash basis and budget laws of the State of Oklahoma.

#### **Note 8 - Subsequent Events**

Management has evaluated and disclosed subsequent events up to and including June 28, 2012, which is the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual (with Variances) General and Fire Fund June 30, 2009

	Budgeted A	<b>A</b> mounts		
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Fund balance, beginning	33,548	33,548	33,548	
REVENUES				
Sales tax \$	75,000	63,650	65,588	1,938
Traffic court	20,000	29,187	31,933	2,746
Franchise fees	17,200	21,276	22,042	766
Alcoholic beverage tax	4,500	5,121	5,377	256
Gasoline and vehicle tax	4,500	5,100	6,130	1,030
Fire runs & dues	11,000	10,675	12,409	1,734
Interest	2,000	1,663	702	(961)
Grant	_	-	21,584	21,584
Miscellaneous and other	8,500	7,718	4,099	(3,619)
Total	142,700	144,390	169,864	25,474
EXPENDITURES				
Personal services	15,000	21,206	29,885	8,679
Police	31,200	30,983	31,200	217
Maintenance and operations	96,800	135,063	89,205	(45,858)
Debt Principal and interest	, -	-	5,649	5,649
Capital outlay	-	-	13,864	13,864
Total expenditures	143,000	187,252	164,154	(17,449)
Revenues over expenditures and beginning fund balance before other financing sources:	22 249	(0.214)	20.259	20.259
\$ OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES	33,248	(9,314)	39,258	39,258
Transfers in			9,585	
Transfers out			(18,572)	
Total other financing sources and uses		,	(8,987)	
Total other illiancing sources and uses			(6,967)	
Excess of revenues and beginning fund balnce over expenditures and other financing sources and uses (Non-GAAP				
budgetary basis)			30,271	
Adjustment to reconcile to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP):			(3,070)	
		,		

General fund balance, ending (GAAP)

27,201

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# 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 Town Council Town of Welch Craig County, State of Oklahoma

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2009, 2010, and 2011, which collectively comprise the Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's basic financial statements and have issued our reports thereon dated June 28, 2012. 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.

#### INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Welch, State of Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting.

Our 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 and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we 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. We consider items 2011-1, 2011-3, 2011-4, and 2011-5 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses 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 weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with

governance. We consider item 2011-2 described in the accompany schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency.

#### **COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma'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.

Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Town of Welch, State of Oklahoma's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, Town Council, others within the entity, 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.

WINGARD, RAGSDALE & LANGLEY

Mingand, Ragsolde Lampy, CPA's, PLLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PLLC

**JUNE 28, 2012** 

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#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

The following represents internal control deficiencies as defined and classified in the 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 for the Town of Welch, Oklahoma for Periods Ending June 30, 2009, 2010, 2011

#### 2011-1 Adequate Record Keeping

Criteria or specific requirement: The Town of Welch is a municipal entity whose actions are governed by Oklahoma Statues. Those Statues require documentation of the Council's actions regarding municipal operations.

*Condition:* Requests for minutes of Council actions revealed some minutes of the Council were not available in the Town's records.

*Context:* The Town of Welch, during the periods in question, had issues, subsequently recognized and corrected by the Town, with certain documentation processes.

*Effect:* The Town of Welch cannot provide if needed, actions as taken by the Council during periods where documented records of those meetings are unavailable.

Cause: The Town does not have documented policies and procedures governing procedural protocol for the recording, maintenance, and storage of Town records.

*Recommendation:* The Town should develop policies and procedures for all significant transaction classes and operational functions.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: We understand these requirements and will develop a plan of action to address these issues.

#### **2011-2 Relationships With Other Entities**

Criteria or specific requirement: The Town of Welch must identify and properly report the activities of the Town and relationships with other legal entities.

Condition: The Town current reports, as part of the cash balance of the Town's Fire Department Fund, amounts held by a not for profit organization, the Town of Welch Fire Department Fund, Federal identification #730504830.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES - CONTINUED

*Context:* The Town of Welch, during the periods covered in this report, reported the cash balance of the defined entity in the Town's fire department fund total cash balance, however these amounts are on deposit in a bank account owned by the referenced entity.

*Effect:* The Town of Welch's fire department fund cash balance is overstated.

Cause: The Town does not understand the reporting relationship with the referenced entity.

*Recommendation:* Although the referenced entities not for profit purpose is for the benefit of the Town, these amounts should be excluded from the Town's financial statements, or the relationship with the referenced entity should be established under guidelines which would allow the Town to report this balance.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: We understand these requirements and will develop a plan of action to address this issue.

#### 2011-3 Policies and Procedures

*Criteria or specific requirement:* The Town of Welch must maintain an adequate internal control structure over its operational and financial reporting matters.

Condition: The Town does not maintain documented policies and procedures with respect to its operations as it relates to significant municipal matters involving operational, financial, or employee related matters. Specific errors, as discussed in other areas of this report, and specifically noted when testing the classification of certain expenditures, were misstated as a result of this deficiency. Additionally, compliance with Statues and regulation governing budgetary reporting and other activities were in violation of application requirements.

*Context:* The Town of Welch, during the periods covered in this report, when requested, reported having no documented policies and procedures for items as identified above.

*Effect:* The Town of Welch's internal control structure is deficient with respect to matters identified above; resulting in control deficiencies, as reported in this Schedule.

Cause: The Town does not have documented policies and procedures governing procedural protocol for significant municipal operational, financial, or employee matters.

*Recommendation:* The Town should develop policies and procedures for all significant municipal operational, financial, or employee matters.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: We understand these requirements and will develop a plan of action to address this issue.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES - CONTINUED

#### **2011-4 Payroll Procedures**

*Criteria or specific requirement:* The Town of Welch, as an employer, has certain requirements with respect to reporting financial transactions as it pertains to payroll to Federal and State taxing authorities.

Condition: The Town does not maintain documented policies and procedures with respect to its operations, including payroll, as identified above. As such, payroll related issues for non-compliance with tax authorities have resulted in unnecessary penalties, and could result in additional similar items a result of current payroll practices.

Context: During testing of payroll expenditures, it was noted the Town was deficient in filing required quarterly reports to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), resulting in penalties for failure to file, timely, these reports. Further testing revealed the Town is currently paying certain Town employees amounts in lue of providing them an employer sponsored, health insurance benefit. If such a benefit was provided, payments made by the Town for health insurance on behalf of its employees would not constitute taxable income to the employee. Currently, the direct payments being made to employees do not qualify as an employer provided health care plan (as defined by the IRS) and therefore should be included as taxable income to the recipient employees. As income to the employee the Town is responsible for calculating and remitting tax withholdings to the applicable taxing authority for these amounts and reporting these payments as income to the employee in their annual compensation.

*Effect:* The Town is required to properly withhold and match certain percentages of all payments made to employees for amounts paid and not reported as income to employees as described above. Additionally, the Town will be penalized for non-compliance with such requirements, in addition to each employee's personal annual tax income is reported in error, resulting in similar circumstances for each employee.

*Cause:* The Town does not have documented policies and procedures governing procedural protocol for significant municipal including payroll.

*Recommendation:* The Town should develop policies and procedures for all significant municipal operational, financial, or employee matters.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: We understand these requirements and will develop a plan of action to address this issue

#### **2011-5 Governance over Financial Reporting**

Criteria or specific requirement: The Town of Welch must maintain an adequate internal control structure over its financial reporting matters.

*Condition:* Inherent in small municipalities like the Town of Welch, segregation of certain accounting duties is limited due to the limited number of staff. As such, alternative methods of maintaining the "check and balance" feature of segregated accounting procedures may require alternative solutions to meet those needs.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES - CONTINUED

Context: Observations and inquiries of the Town Clerk revealed her responsibilities included the billing, collection, depositing, and reconciling of the Town and Public Works activities. Without segregating these duties, there is a high risk of errors and the opportunity for other activities, including fraud. A specific functions noted where these risks are exceptionally high, was the Town's use of a separate utility billing system that is not integrated with its accounting system. The lack of accounting policies requiring the periodic review of the reconciliation of these two systems is a common deficiency in internal control where such a deficiency results in negative consequences for similar entities.

*Effect:* The Town and Public Works financial records could be materially misstated and subject to fraudulent activity.

*Cause:* The Town does not have documented policies and procedures governing procedural protocol for significant municipal operational, financial, or employee matters.

*Recommendation:* The Town should develop policies and procedures for all significant municipal operational, financial, or employee matters.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: We understand these requirements and will develop a plan of action to address this issue.

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