# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2011

RALPH OSBORN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT 500 SOUTH CHESTNUT P. O. Box 1015 BRISTOW, OKLAHOMA 74010-1015 (918)367-2208 FAX (918)367-1034

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of the Board of Trustees Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's basic financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis or Budgetary Comparison that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated June 25, 2013, on my consideration of Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of my audit.

Ralph Osborn

Ralph Osborn Certified Public Accountant Bristow, Oklahoma June 25, 2013

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2011

	Pri	mary Governm	ent
		Business	
	Governmental	Туре	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:		* • • • • • •	*
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 246,107	\$ 26,953	\$ 273,060
Investments	30,000	32,182	62,182
Restricted assets:		50,196	50 106
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net	_	11,087	50,196 11,087
Due from other governments	7,844	11,007	7,844
Internal balances	41,222	(41,222)	-
Total current assets	325,173	79,196	404,369
Non-current assets:		/9,190	404,509
Capital assets			
Land	930	13,500	14,430
Other capital assets net of	550	13,500	14,450
accumulated depreciation	92,793	1,197,419	1,290,212
Total non-current assets	93,723	1,210,919	1,304,642
		1,210,919	1,301,012
Total assets	418,896	1,290,115	1,709,011
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,040	3,873	4,913
Utility deposits	-	2,560	2,560
Notes payable, current	_	10,028	10,028
Total current liabilities	1,040	16,461	17,501
Non-current liabilities:			
Notes payable, non-current	_	117,120	117,120
Total non-current liabilities	-	117,120	117,120
Total liabilities	1,040	133,581	134,621
NET ASSETS			
Nonspendable	142,789	1,051,076	1,193,865
Assigned for debt service	_	50,196	50,196
Unassigned	275,067	55,262	330,329
Total net assets	<u>\$ 417,856</u>	<u>\$1,156,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,390</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement. - 2 -

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

		Charges	Operating	Capital	Net
		For	Grants and	Grants and	(Expenses)
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Revenue
FUNCTION/PROGRAMS					
Governmental activities:					
Administration	\$ 74,911	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (74,911)
Community services	1,345				(1,345)
Total governmental activities	76,256				(76,256)
Business-type activities					
Public Works	152,570	92,130			(60,440)
Total business-type activities	152,570	92,130	_	_	(60,440)
Total primary government	<u>\$228,826</u>	<u>\$ 92,130</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(136,696</u> )

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-type	)		
	<u>Activities</u>	Activities	Total		
Changes in net assets:					
Net (expense) revenue	<u>\$ (76,256</u> )	<u>\$ (60,440</u> )	<u>\$ (136,696</u> )		
General revenues and transfer					
Taxes					
Sales taxes	129,057	-	129,057		
Franchise taxes	7,533	-	7,533		
Cigarette taxes	1,842	-	1,842		
Alcohol taxes	1,382	-	1,382		
Auto & gas taxes	2,005	-	2,005		
Interest	853	482	1,335		
Other revenue	6,400		6,400		
Total general revenue and transfers	149,072	482	149,554		
Change in net assets	72,816	(59,958)	12,858		
Net assets - beginning	345,040	1,216,492	1,561,532		
Net assets - ending	<u>\$ 417,856</u>	<u>\$1,156,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,574,390</u>		

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

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2011

	General Fund	Street and Alley	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 232,709	\$ 13,398	\$ 246,107
Investments	30,000	-	30,000
Taxes receivable	7,575	269	7,844
Due from other funds	41,222	40,096	81,318
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 311,506</u>	<u>\$ 53,763</u>	<u>\$ 365,269</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 939	\$ 101	\$ 1,040
Due to other funds	40,096		40,096
TOTAL LIABILITIES	41,035	101	41,136
FUND BALANCES			
Unreserved	270,471	53,662	324,133
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	270,471	53,662	324,133
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 311,506</u>	<u>\$ 53,763</u>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities	in		

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not		
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported		
in the fund, net of accumulated depreciation of \$64,694		93,723
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	417,856

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

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	General Fund	Street and Alley	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue			
Taxes	\$ 139,750	\$2,069	• •
Interest	853	-	853
Other revenue	6,400		6,400
Total revenue	147,003	2,069	149,072
Expenditures Current			
Administration	87,544	_	87,544
Community services		1,345	,
Total expenditures	87,544	1,345	88,889
Net change in fund balance	59,459	724	60,183
Fund balances, beginning	211,012	52,938	263,950
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ 270,471</u>	<u>\$ 53,662</u>	<u>\$ 324,133</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement. - 5 -

TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	60,183
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets 20,490		
Depreciation expense (7,857)		
		12,633
Change in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	72,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement. - 6 -

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2011

ASSETS	<u>Public Works</u>
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$26,953
Investments	32,182
Accounts receivable, net	11,087
Restricted assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	50,196
Total current assets	120,418
Non-current assets	
Capital assets:	
Land	13,500
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,197,419
Total non-current assets	1,210,919
Total assets	1,331,337
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	3,873
Due to other funds	41,222
Utility deposits	2,560
Notes payable, current	10,028
Total current liabilities	57,683
Non-current liabilities:	
Notes payable, non current	117,120
Total non-current liabilities	117,120
Total liabilities	174,803
NET ASSETS	<u>,</u>
Nonspendable	1,051,076
Reserved for debt service	50,196
Unrestricted	55,262
Net assets of business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,156,534</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement. - 7 -

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Public	<u>z Works</u>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services: Water charges	\$	49,212
Wastewater charges	Ş	14,384
Sanitation charges		26,606
Penalty and other		1,928
renarcy and other		1,920
Total operating revenues		92,130
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Wages		6,375
Payroll taxes		551
Legal and professional		7,799
Maintenance and supplies		30,427
Telephone and utility		11,209
Testing - EPA		3,612
Office Expense		443
Sanitation contractor		25,097
Chemicals		2,237
Contract labor		14,922
Depreciation		44,343
Total operating expenses		147,015
Operating income (loss)		(54 <u>,885</u> )
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)		
Investment income		482
Interest on notes payable		(5,555)
Total non-operating revenue (expenses)		(5,073)
Change in net assets of business type activities		(59,958)
Total net assets, beginning	1,2	216,492
Total net assets, ending	<u>\$ 1,:</u>	156,534

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

# TOWN OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Public Works
Cash flows from operating activities Cash received from customers Cash payments to employees Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	\$ 92,130 (6,926) <u>(95,687</u> )
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(10,483)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Increase in due to general fund Acquisition of fixed assets Principal paid on notes payable Interest paid on notes payable and fiscal fees Change Restricted cash	41,222 (6,975) (9,663) (5,555) (1,815)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	17,214
Cash flows from investing activities Transferred to investments Interest revenue	(322) 482
Net cash provided by investing activities	160
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,891
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	20,062
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	<u>\$26,953</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation	\$ (54,885) 44,343
Changes in assets and liabilities: Accounts payable	59
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ (10,483</u> )

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

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except as discussed in Note 1.C., the Town complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). These accounting principles (GAAP) include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (F ASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. For business-type activities and enterprise funds, GASB Statement Nos. 20 and 34 provide the Town the option of electing to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The Town has elected not to apply those pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, the Town early implemented the new financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments and GASB Statement No. 37, an omnibus amendment to GASB Statements 21 and 34.

### **1.A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY**

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

Primary	Government:		Town	of	Pittsburg				
Blended	Component U	nit:	Town	of	Pittsburg	Public	Works	Authority	

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

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

#### BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

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

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

## 1.B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

#### Fund Financial Statements:

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

A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town or meets the following criteria:

- A. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- B. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## General Fund

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

#### Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally or administratively restricted to expenditures for certain purposes. The reporting entity includes the following special revenue fund:

Fund	Brief Description
Street and Alley Fund	Accounts for gasoline excise tax and commercial
	vehicle tax restricted by State law for street
	and alley improvements.

## ENTERPRISE FUNDS

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

Fund

Brief Description

Pittsburg PWA Accounts for the activities of the public trust in providing water, sewer, and solid waste services to the public.

## 1.C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

#### Measurement Focus

## Government-Wide, Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

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

## Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, a "current financial resources" measurement focus is applied. Under this focus, only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

## Basis of Accounting

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

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

## 1.D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all demand accounts, savings accounts, money market

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

### Investments

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

### Receivables

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

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

### Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

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

## Inventories

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

### Restricted Assets

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

## Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Town changed its basis of accounting from a modified cash basis to generally accepted accounting principles. As a result, estimated capital asset balances, net of estimated accumulated depreciation, are now included, where applicable, in the financial statements.

### Government-Wide Statements:

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

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

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of 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:

Assets	Life
Buildings	40 years
Building improvements	40 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Machinery and equipment	10-20 years
Computer equipment	3-10 years

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements:

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

## Long-Term Debt

Accounting treatment of long-term debt varies depending upon the source of repayment and whether the debt is reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements. All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources and business-type and similar discretely presented component unit resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists of notes payable and revenue bonds payable.

### Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

- a. Nonspendable Consists of amounts that cannot be spent due to form; for example, inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term loan and notes receivable. May also include amounts that must be maintained intact legally or contractually such as corpus or principal of a permanent fund.
- b. Assigned For all governmental funds other than the general fund, any remaining positive amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted or committed. Also consists of general fund amounts constrained for the intent to be used for a specific purpose by a governing board or a body or official that has been delegated authority to assign amounts.
- c. Unassigned For the general fund, consists of amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. Also consists of other governmental fund amounts expended in excess of resources that are nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned (a residual deficit).

Fund Financial Statements:

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

1.E. REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES

#### Sales Tax

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

#### Property Tax

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

#### Program Revenues

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

General Government	Licenses and permits and rental income.
Street & Public Works	Commercial vehicle and gasoline excise tax
	shared by the State.

### Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

#### Expenditures/Expenses

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

Governmental Funds - By Character:	Current (further classified by activity)
	Capital outlay
	Debt service
Proprietary Funds - By Operating and Non-	Operating

Proprietary Funds - By Operating and Non-Operating

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

### 1.F. USE OF ESTIMATES

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

#### 1.G. INTERNAL AND INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

#### 2. A. FUND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

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

FundRequired ByPublic Works AuthorityBond Indenture

## 2. B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In accordance with State law, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral valued at the lower of market or par. Acceptable collateral includes certain U.S. Government or Government Agency securities, certain State of Oklahoma or political subdivision debt obligations or surety bonds. As required by 12 U.S.C.A., Section I 823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the Town must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee. As reflected in Note 3.A., all deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

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

- 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.
- Certificates of deposit or savings accounts either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- 3. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime banker's acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs a., b., c. and d. Public trusts created under O.S. Title 60, are not subject to the above noted investment limitations and are primarily governed by any restrictions in their trust or bond indentures. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Town and its public trusts complied, in all material respects, with these investment restrictions.

#### 2. C. REVENUE RESTRICTIONS

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

Revenue Source	Legal Restrictions of Use
Gasoline Excise	Street & Alley Purposes
Commercial Vehicle Tax	Street & Alley Purposes
Water & Sewer Revenue	Debt Service & Utility Operations

#### General Long-Term Debt

Article 10, Sections 26 and 27 of the Oklahoma Constitution limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the municipality for non-utility or non-street purposes to no more than 10% of net assessed valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Town had no general obligation debt outstanding.

#### Other 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, 2011, the Town had no note obligations payable.

### Revenue Bond Debt

The various bond indentures and loan agreements relating to the revenue bond issuances and Rural Utility Service, formerly known as FmHA, loans of the Pittsburg Public Works Authority contain restrictions or covenants that are financial related .

Title 11, Section 17-211 of the Oklahoma Statutes prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the Town had not incurred a fund balance deficit in any individual fund.

#### 2. D. BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

The Town prepares its arumal operating budget under the provision of the Estimate of Needs Law (68 O.S. Section 3001-3033 & 62 O.S. Section 461).

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

Budget amendments require the governing body approval and excise board written notification.

NOTE 3. DETAIL NOTES - TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

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

## 3.A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT

Schedule of Deposit and Investments by type as of June 30, 2011:

Primary Government	Maturities in Years					
		Fair	On	Less	1	More
Туре		Value	Demand	Than One	Th	an One
Demand Deposits	\$	323,256	\$ 323,256	\$ -	\$	-
Subtotal		323,256	\$ 323,256	\$ -	\$	-
Certificates of Deposit		62,182				
Total Investments and Deposits	\$	385,438				
Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets:						
Cash & cash equivalents	\$	273,060				
Investments		62,182				
Restricted:						
Cash & cash equivalents		50,196				
Total	<u>\$</u>	385,438				
Primary Government Deposits						

Investment Interest Rate Risk

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

Custodial Credit Risk

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

At June 30, 2011 the Town was exposed custodial credit risk. As required by Federal 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.

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

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

At June 30, 2011, the Town had no concentration of credit risk as defined above.

### 3.B. RECEIVABLES

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

### 3.C. RESTRICTED ASSETS

The amounts reported as restricted assets in the fund financial statements are comprised of cash and investments held by the trustee bank of behalf of the various public trusts (Authorities) related to their required revenue bond accounts as described in Note 2.C. and deposits held for refund.

The restricted assets as of June 30, 2011 were as follows:

#### Current

Type of Restricted Asset	Cash & Cash Equivalents		Inv	estments	Total		
Customer Deposits	\$	5,644	\$	-	\$	5,644	
Loan Savings		14,078		-		14,078	
OWRB		1,954		-		1,954	
Reserve		19,656		-		19,656	
PWA Reserve		8,864		-		8,864	
Total Restricted Assets	\$	50,196	\$	_	\$	50,196	

3.D. LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2011, the long-tenn debt payable from business-type activities resources consisted of the following:

Note payable with USDA Rural Development dated Oct 10, 1991, original sales lease price of \$140,000 with an annual interest rate of 5.00%, \$ 102,324 due in monthly installments of \$688, for forty years. 3,193 Current Portion \$ Non-Current Portion 99,131 \$ 102,324 Total Notes Payable

Note payable with Oklahoam Water Resources Board	
dated August 5, 1996,the loan was \$105,000 at an	
interest rate of 2.956%, with a term of 18 years.	
Payments will be made September and March of each year.	\$ 24,824
Current Portion	\$ 6,835
Non-Current Portion	17,989
Total Notes Payable	\$ 24,824

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity:

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity:							
Business-Type Activities							
	OWRB	OWRB OWRB RD RD					
<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011-2012	\$ 6,835	\$ 695	\$ 3,193	\$ 5,063	\$ 15,786		
2012-2013	7,038	487	3,156	5,100	15,781		
2013-2014	7,248	275	3,528	4,728	15,779		
2014-2015	3,703	56	3,708	4,548	12,015		
2015-2016	-	-	3,898	4,358	8,256		
2016-2021	-	-	22,693	18,587	41,280		
2021-2026	-	-	29,123	12,157	41,280		
2026-2029	-	-	33,025	4,127	37,152		
	\$ 24,824	\$ 1,513	\$ 102,324	\$ 58,668	\$187,329		

# 3.E. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance at July 1, 2010	Additions	Disposals	Balance at June 30, 2011
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Governmental activities:				
Buildings	\$ 62,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$62,600
Land	930	-	-	930
Other improvements	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	74,397	20,490	-	94,887
Total other capital assets				
at historical cost	137,927	20,490	-	158,417
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ 29,565	\$ 1,043	\$ -	\$ 30,608
Other improvements	- -	_	-	_
Machinery and equipment	27,272	6,814	-	34,086
Total accumulated depreciation	56,837	7,857		64,694
Governmental activities	· · · ·	<u>,</u>		
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 81,090	<u>\$ 12,633</u>	\$ -	\$ 93,723
<b>1</b> ,	<u> </u>	·	<u>.                                    </u>	<u></u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciat	ed:			
Land	\$ 13,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,500
Total capital assets	<u> </u>	<u>.                                    </u>	<u>.                                    </u>	<u> </u>
not being depreciated	13,500	-	-	13,500
5 1	,			,
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	\$ 21,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,162
Equipment and improvements	41,110	6,975	-	48,085
Water and sewer system	1,881,247	_	-	1,881,247
Total other capital assets				,
at historical cost	1,943,519	6,975	-	1,950,494
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ 21,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,162
Equipment and improvements	31,809	1,953	· _	33,762
Water and sewer system	655,761	42,390	-	698,151
Total accumulated depreciation	708,732	44,343		753,075
Business-type activities				
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$1,248,287</u>	<u>\$ (37,368</u> )	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,919</u>
·····	<u>,_,_,_,_</u>	<u>. (e. / e / e / e / e / e / e / e / e / e /</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NOTE 4.A. OTHER NOTES

#### Contingencies

Grant Program Involvement

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

Litigation

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

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

NOTE 4.B - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has evaluated subsequent events and contingencies through June 25, 2013, the date which financial statements were available. The City believes the following requires disclosure.

On September 15, 2011, the Authority paid in full the loan to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees Town of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Oklahoma

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the Town of Pittsburg, Oklahoma's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated June 25, 2013 which did not include Management's Discussion and Analysis or Budgetary Comparison. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

## Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Sincerely,

Ralph Osborn

Ralph Osborn Certified Public Accountant Bristow, Oklahoma June 25, 2013