

DELAWARE VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION

BUCKS COUNTY

COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2009 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

RELEASED APRIL 2014

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE - AUDITOR GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL





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EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE AUDITOR GENERAL

Mr. Douglas Skelton, President DELAWARE VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION Bucks County

We have conducted a compliance audit of the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association pursuant to authority derived from Article VIII, Section 10 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Section 403 of The Fiscal Code, Act of April 9, 1929, (P.L. 343, No. 176), and mandated by the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Act, as consolidated by the Act of November 23, 2010 (P.L. 1181, No. 118), at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7411 *et seq.*, for the period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2012.

We conducted this compliance audit in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* applicable to performance audits, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our audit results and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our audit results and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

The objectives of the audit were:

- 1. To determine if the volunteer firefighters' relief association took appropriate corrective action to address the findings contained in our prior audit report; and
- 2. To determine if the volunteer firefighters' relief association received state aid and expended state aid and accumulated relief funds in compliance with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws and administrative procedures.

Our audit was limited to the areas related to the objectives identified above.

Volunteer firefighters' relief association officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association's administration of state aid and accumulated relief funds complies with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws and administrative procedures including the safeguarding of assets. In conducting our audit, we obtained an understanding of the volunteer firefighters' relief association's internal controls as they relate to the association's compliance with those requirements and that we considered to be significant within the context of the audit objectives, and assessed whether those significant controls were properly designed and implemented. Our audit procedures also included tests of documentary evidence supporting the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association's recorded financial transactions, tests of the physical existence of inventories, interviews of selected officials and direct confirmation of the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association's cash, investments, and certain other assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2012, with the custodians of the funds, debtors, creditors, and financial institutions to the extent necessary to satisfy the audit objectives. Additionally, we performed procedures to provide a reasonable assurance of detecting instances of violations of legal and regulatory requirements or violations of provisions of contracts that are significant within the context of the audit objectives.

The results of our audit, for the period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2012, found the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association did not take appropriate corrective action to address the four findings contained in our prior audit report, as detailed below and discussed in the Status of Prior Findings section of this report. In addition, the results of our audit found the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association did not, in all significant respects, receive state aid and expend state aid and accumulated relief funds in compliance with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws and administrative procedures as noted in the findings listed below and discussed later in this report. The results of our tests also indicated the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association expended funds as presented in the Accompanying Expenditure Information and, as of December 31, 2012, had a cash balance of \$94,839 and no investments.

- Finding No. 1 Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Undocumented Expenditures
- Finding No. 2 Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Inadequate Signatory Authority for Disbursement of Funds
- Finding No. 3 Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Failure to Deposit State Aid

Finding No. 4 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster

Finding No. 5 – Insufficient Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage

Finding No. 6 – Inappropriate Transfer of Funds

Finding No. 7 – Failure to Secure Ownership in a Jointly Purchased Vehicle

Finding No. 8 – Inadequate Minutes of Meetings

The contents of this report were discussed with the management of the Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association and, where appropriate, their responses have been included in the report.

May 8, 2013, except for Finding No. 1, for which the date is June 14, 2013.

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE Auditor General

Eugraf: O-Pagur

CONTENTS

Background
Status of Prior Findings
Findings and Recommendations:
Finding No. 1 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Undocumented Expenditures
Finding No. 2 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Inadequate Signatory Authority for the Disbursement of Funds
Finding No. 3 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Deposit State Aid
Finding No. 4 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster
Finding No. 5 – Insufficient Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage
Finding No. 6 – Inappropriate Transfer of Funds
Finding No. 7 – Failure to Secure Ownership Interest in Jointly Purchased Vehicle 14
Finding No. 8 – Inadequate Minutes of Meetings
Accompanying Expenditure Information
Report Distribution List

BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 10 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Section 403 of The Fiscal Code, Act of April 9, 1929, (P.L. 343, No. 176), and the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Act, as consolidated by the Act of November 23, 2010, (P.L. 1181, No. 118), at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7411 et seq., the Department of the Auditor General's duty is to audit the accounts and records of every volunteer firefighters' relief association to determine that funds received under the Foreign Fire Insurance Tax Distribution Law, Act of December 18, 1984, (P.L. 1005, No. 205), as amended, 53 P.S. § 895.701 et seq. (commonly referred to as Act 205), are properly expended.

The Delaware Valley Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association, herein referred to as Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association, is a charitable organization that was formed primarily to afford financial protection to volunteer firefighters and to encourage individuals to participate in volunteer fire service.

Act 118 governs the overall operation of the volunteer firefighters' relief association. The relief association's bylaws define the specific operational procedures by which the volunteer firefighters' relief association conducts business. To fulfill its primary purpose, Act 118 authorizes specific types of expenditures and prescribes appropriate volunteer firefighters' relief association investment options. Within the parameters established by Act 118, it is the responsibility of the volunteer firefighters' relief association to choose investments in a proper and prudent manner.

Volunteer firefighters' relief associations receive public tax monies, and the association officers therefore have a responsibility to the public to conduct the association's financial affairs in a businesslike manner and to maintain sufficient financial records to support the propriety of all association transactions. Volunteer firefighters' relief association officers are also responsible for ensuring that the association operates in accordance with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws and administrative procedures.

Act 205 sets forth the computation of the Foreign Fire Insurance Tax Distribution paid to each applicable municipality throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The amount of the distribution is based upon the population of each municipality and the market value of real estate within the municipality. Upon receipt of this distribution, the municipality must allocate the funds to the volunteer firefighters' relief association of the fire service organization or fire service organizations, which is or are recognized as providing the service to the municipality.

BACKGROUND (Continued)

The Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association was allocated state aid from the following municipalities:

Municipality	County	2009	2010	2011	2012
Nockamixon Township	Bucks	\$ 397*	\$ 447	\$ 680	\$ 386*
Tinicum Township	Bucks	\$26,685	\$30,036	\$43,035	\$43,035

^{*}The State aid from Nockamixon Township for 2009 and 2012 was not deposited timely. See Finding No. 3 in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report.

The volunteer firefighters' relief association and the affiliated fire service organization are separate, legal entities. The Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association is affiliated with the following fire service organization:

Delaware Valley Volunteer Fire Company

DELAWARE VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION STATUS OF PRIOR FINDINGS

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association has not complied with the following four prior audit findings. These findings are noted below and discussed in detail in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report:

 Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Undocumented Expenditures

The relief association received reimbursement of \$6,955 for prior year undocumented expenditures. However, relief association officials made additional undocumented expenditures during the current audit period as disclosed in Finding No. 1 contained in this report.

- Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Inadequate Signatory Authority for the Disbursement of Funds
- Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Failure to Deposit State Aid
- Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation –
 Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster

We are concerned with the volunteer firefighters' relief association's failure to correct the previously reported audit findings. The association management should strive to implement the recommendations and corrective actions noted in this audit report.

<u>Finding No. 1 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Undocumented Expenditures</u>

<u>Condition</u>: As disclosed in the Status of Findings section of this report, the relief association, again, was unable to provide adequate supporting documentation for expenditures. The following expenditures made during the current audit period lacked appropriate supporting documentation:

Date	Check No.	Payee Description	A	Amount	
02/19/09	000	Equipment vendor	\$	251	
04/29/09	102	Training vendor		140	
04/30/09	104	Equipment vendor		1,663	
06/08/09	106	Equipment vendor		875	
06/24/09	108	Equipment vendor		38	
06/24/09	109	Insurance vendor		172	
07/07/09	11	Equipment vendor		715	
07/09/12	Electronic transfer	Fire company		3,984	
		Total	\$	7,838	

Criteria: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7418(a) states:

The Office of Auditor General shall have the power and its duty shall be to audit the accounts and records of every volunteer firefighters' relief association receiving money under Chapter 7 of the Act of December 18, 1984 (P.L. 1005, No. 205), known as the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act, as far as may be necessary to satisfy the Auditor General that the money received was or is being expended for no purpose other than that authorized by this subchapter. Copies of all audits shall be furnished to the Governor.

Without adequate supporting documentation, such as invoices, this department is unable to determine whether relief association funds were expended for purposes authorized by Act 118. Furthermore, prudent business practice dictates that supporting documentation be maintained to evidence the propriety of all financial transactions.

<u>Cause</u>: Even though notified of this condition during our prior audit, relief association officials, again, neglected to establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure supporting documentation is maintained for all expenditures.

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

<u>Effect</u>: Lack of supporting documentation, such as invoices and detailed minutes of meetings, made it impossible to determine if the expenditures were made in accordance with Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7416(f).

As a result of our audit and subsequent to the audit period, the relief association provided supporting documents on June 12, 2013 for \$5,808, of the total undocumented expenditures balance. In addition, the relief association received a reimbursement, in the amount of \$2,030, on June 14, 2013, from the affiliated fire company.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that relief association officials maintain supporting documentation for all future expenditures. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Management's Response</u>: Current relief association management agreed with the finding as presented at the audit exit conference and took the necessary action disclosed above to comply with our recommendation and indicated they will continue to take appropriate action to comply with the recommendation in the subsequent period.

<u>Finding No. 2 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation –</u> Inadequate Signatory Authority for the Disbursement of Funds

Condition: As cited in our prior three audit reports, we identified checks drawn on the relief association's checking account that only contained the signature of one of the officers, even though two signatures are required pursuant to Act 118 and the relief association's bylaws. During the current audit period, we again, identified two checks out of twenty-two checks drawn on the relief association's checking account that also only contained the signature of one of the officers, even though two signatures are required, pursuant to Act 118 and the relief association bylaws. Issuing checks with the signature of only one officer negates the relief association's internal control over the disbursement process.

Criteria: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7415(c)(3) states, in part:

The bylaws shall require that the signatures of at least two officers, one of whom shall be the disbursing officer, shall be required to bind the association by formal contract or to issue a negotiable instrument.

In addition, Article V, Section 2 of the relief association's bylaws states:

All checks shall require the signature of the Treasurer and one other officer, as well as any withdrawal from any of the Association's bank accounts, the redemption of any Association investment or on any negotiable instrument issued by the Association.

Furthermore, prudent business practice dictates that the relief association has sufficient internal control procedures in place to ensure the signatures of at least two relief association officials are included on all negotiable instruments. Adequate internal control procedures require that checks be signed only after the propriety of the expenditures have been determined and the payee, date, and amount to be paid has been confirmed. Additionally, responsible relief association officers should compare this information with supporting documentation, such as invoices, contract, etc., prior to approving the checks.

<u>Cause</u>: Even though notified of this condition during our prior audit, relief association officials, again, neglected to establish adequate internal control procedures requiring the signatures of at least two officers on all negotiable instruments.

Finding No. 2 – (Continued)

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of the relief association officer issuing checks with only one signature, assets were placed at greater risk as expenditures were being made without a second relief association officer having the opportunity to verify the propriety of the expenditures. The application of the second signature, after evaluating the propriety of the expenditure, reduces the risk for errors occurring and going undetected, and reduces the risk of misappropriation.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We again, recommend that relief association officials establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure that the signatures of at least two officers, one of whom shall be the treasurer, are included on all relief association negotiable instruments as defined by Act 118. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Finding No. 3 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Deposit State Aid</u>

<u>Condition</u>: As cited in our prior audit report, the relief association, again, did not timely deposit state aid into the relief association's account. The relief association did not timely deposit the 2009 state aid allocation distributed by Nockamixon Township until January 11, 2010. In addition, 2012 state aid distributed by the Nockamixon Township was erroneously deposited into an affiliated fire company's account.

Year	Municipality	Amount	Date Municipality Distributed Aid	Deposit Date
2009	Nockamixon Township	\$397	10/21/09	01/11/10
2012	Nockamixon Township	\$386	10/16/12	03/20/13

Criteria: Section 706 (b)(2) of the Act of December 18, 1984, (P.L. 1005, No. 205), states:

The foreign fire insurance premium tax amount applicable to a municipality served solely by volunteer firefighters shall be paid to the municipality, which shall within 60 days of the date of the receipt of the moneys from the State Treasurer pay the amount received to the relief association fund of the fire department or departments, or fire company or companies, now existing or hereafter organized, inside or outside of the municipality, which is or are actively engaged in the service of the municipality and duly recognized by the governing body of the municipality.

Furthermore, prudent business practice dictates that, upon receipt of its state aid allocations, the relief association should ensure the funds are deposited in a timely manner.

<u>Cause</u>: Even though notified of this condition during our prior audit, the relief association neglected to establish internal control procedures to ensure that all state aid received is deposited timely into a relief association account. In addition, current relief association officials indicated that the prior relief association's management was unaware of the significance of adequate internal control procedures.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of the state aid not being deposited, the relief association was unable to use the funds for general operating expenses or for investment purposes. In addition, the failure to deposit receipts in a timely manner can lead to a greater risk that funds could be lost or misappropriated.

Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

As a result of our audit and subsequent to the audit period, on March 20, 2013, the relief association received the outstanding state aid of \$386 from the affiliated fire company.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We, again, recommend the relief establish adequate accounting and internal control procedures to ensure that all future state aid received, is timely and accurately deposited into a relief association account. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Management's Response</u>: Current relief association management agreed with the finding as presented at the audit exit conference and took the necessary action disclosed above and indicated they will continue to take the necessary action to ensure continued compliance with the recommendation in the subsequent audit period.

<u>Finding No. 4 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster</u>

<u>Condition</u>: As cited in our prior audit report, relief association officials failed to maintain a complete and accurate roster of equipment owned by the relief association. Even though a roster of relief association owned equipment was provided, the roster was incomplete and did not contain all of the equipment purchased during the current audit period. In addition, there was no indication that a physical inventory of equipment was conducted on an annual basis, nor whether such inventory accounted for all of the relief association's equipment.

<u>Criteria</u>: Prudent business practice dictates the relief association should establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure the maintenance of a cumulative equipment roster of all items purchased by the relief association in order to provide an effective accounting control over the relief association's owned equipment. A cumulative equipment roster of all relief association equipment should include the following:

- Types of equipment purchased;
- Dates of purchase;
- Unit costs;
- Names of suppliers;
- Serial numbers, if applicable;
- Current locations of items;
- Final dispositions of sold or damaged equipment; and
- Evidence of the performance and results of an annual physical inventory.

<u>Cause</u>: Even though notified of this condition during our prior audit, relief association officials, again, neglected to establish adequate internal control procedures over fixed assets requiring the maintenance of a cumulative equipment roster and the performance of an annual physical inventory of equipment.

<u>Effect</u>: The failure to properly record equipment purchases in a detailed equipment roster prevents officials from effectively monitoring the relief association's equipment purchases. In addition, the failure to maintain a detailed equipment roster and perform an annual physical inventory of equipment prevents adequate accountability for, and safeguarding of, relief association equipment.

Finding No. 4 – (Continued)

Recommendation: We, again, recommend the relief association officials maintain a cumulative equipment roster of all relief association owned equipment. Furthermore, the relief association should ensure it performs an annual physical inventory of all operable equipment and that the completion of the inventory be sufficiently documented. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Finding No. 5 – Insufficient Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association did not maintain a Surety (Fidelity) bond in a sufficient amount to cover the relief association's authorized disbursing officer. The relief association's Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage amount was \$70,000; however, as of December 31, 2012, the relief association's cash assets totaled \$94,839.

Criteria: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7415(c)(4) states, in part, that:

. . . the disbursing officer, whether designated treasurer, comptroller, financial secretary or otherwise, shall be bonded by corporate surety for faithful performance of duty. The amount of the bond shall be at least as great as the maximum cash balance in current funds of the association at any time during the fiscal year, and the premium on the bond shall be a proper charge against the funds of the association.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials failed to monitor the relief association's cash balance to ensure that the Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage on the relief association's authorized disbursing officer was in compliance with Act 118 provisions.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of the authorized disbursing officer of the relief association being insufficiently bonded, the relief association's cash assets were not adequately safeguarded.

As a result of our audit and subsequent to audit period, on May 8, 2013, the bond coverage on the relief association's disbursing officer was increased to \$150,000 with an effective date of May 21, 2013.

Recommendation: We recommend that the relief association officials ensure that its Surety (Fidelity) bond sufficiently covers the relief association's authorized disbursing officer, as required by Act 118. Relief association officials should monitor the relief association's cash balance to ensure that unexpected events affecting the relief association's current funds do not again result in insufficient Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage on the relief association's authorized disbursing officer. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Finding No. 6 – Inappropriate Transfer of Funds</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association, when closing its checking account, inappropriately transferred \$871 from its checking account to the affiliated fire company's account.

<u>Criteria</u>: Relief association funds should not be transferred to the accounts of any other organization.

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association closed the checking account and transferred \$871 to the affiliated fire company's account for undocumented purposes.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of funds being transferred to the affiliated fire company's account, relief association funds were not available to pay operating expenses or for investment purposes.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the relief association be reimbursed \$871 from the affiliated fire company for the inappropriate transfer of funds. Furthermore, we recommend the relief association cease transferring relief association monetary assets to affiliated fire companies. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Finding No. 7 – Failure to Secure Ownership Interest in Jointly Purchased Vehicle

<u>Condition</u>: On October 28, 2009, the relief association expended \$70,000 for the purpose of jointly purchasing, with the Delaware Valley Fire Company, a KME custom pumper. However, the relief association failed to secure its ownership interest in this jointly purchased vehicle.

<u>Criteria</u>: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7418(a) states:

The Office of Auditor General shall have the power and its duty shall be to audit the accounts and records of every volunteer firefighters' relief association receiving money under Chapter 7 of the Act of December 18, 1984 (P.L. 1005, No. 205), [FN1] known as the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act, as far as may be necessary to satisfy the Auditor General that the money received was or is being expended for no purpose other than that authorized by this subchapter. Copies of all audits shall be furnished to the Governor.

Prudent business practice dictates that the relief association should secure its proportional ownership interest in the jointly purchased vehicle by executing a formal written agreement that enumerates the relief association's proportional share of financing. Such agreement shall specify that the relief association shall receive its prorated share of the proceeds upon sale of the vehicle, in the event the vehicle is ever sold.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials failed to enter into an agreement with the affiliated fire company to secure its proportional ownership interest in the jointly purchased vehicle.

<u>Effect</u>: Failure to adequately secure the proportional share of ownership interest in the jointly purchased vehicle places the relief association's ownership interest at greater risk.

However, as a result of our audit and subsequent to the audit period, on May 8, 2013, the relief association executed an agreement with the affiliated fire company to secure both entities ownership interests in the jointly owned vehicle.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the relief association adopt internal control procedures to ensure that the relief association's ownership interest is appropriately documented in agreements for all jointly purchased vehicles. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Finding No. 8 – Inadequate Minutes of Meetings</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association failed to maintain detailed minutes of meetings as required by Act 118. Specifically, the relief association's minutes did not address all of the financial-related transactions that occurred during the audit period.

<u>Criteria</u>: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7415(a) states, in part, that the relief association:

. . . must provide for taking and preserving minutes of all meetings and maintenance of such books of account as may be necessary and appropriate to afford a permanent record of its fiscal affairs.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials were unaware that maintaining detailed minutes of meetings was required by Act 118.

<u>Effect</u>: Without detailed minutes of meetings, evidence that relief association business was presented before the membership for approval does not exist.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the relief association maintain detailed minutes of meetings, evidencing the discussion and approval of all financial-related business conducted by the relief association. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

DELAWARE VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION ACCOMPANYING EXPENDITURE INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2009 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7412 states: a volunteer firefighters' relief association is an organization formed primarily for the purpose of affording financial protection to volunteer firefighters against the consequences of misfortune suffered as a result of their participation in the fire service. The organization may contain within its membership the members of one or more fire companies and may serve secondary purposes, as set forth in this subchapter, but only if adequate provisions have been first made to serve the primary purpose.

Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7416 authorizes the investment of relief association funds and outlines the types of benefits and services that can be provided with volunteer firefighters' relief association funds.

Furthermore, all expenditures must be properly authorized as prescribed in the volunteer firefighters' relief association bylaws and approved at an association meeting.

USES OF FUNDS:

Benefit Services:		
Insurance premiums	\$	1,827
Total Benefit Services	\$	1,827
Fire Services:		
Equipment purchased	\$	81,916
Equipment maintenance		3,427
Training expenses		610
Fire prevention materials		817
Total Fire Services	\$	86,770
Administrative Services:	Φ.	~ -
Miscellaneous administrative expenses	\$	95
Total Administrative Services	\$	95
Inappropriate transfer:	\$	871
Other Expenditures:		
Principal payments on loan	\$	1,500
Undocumented expenditures		7,839
Total Other Expenditures	\$	9,339

DELAWARE VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

The Honorable Tom Corbett Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Delaware Valley Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Governing Body:

Mr. Douglas Skelton, President

Mr. Gary Pearson, Vice President

Ms. JoAnn Hamilton, Secretary

Mr. Michael Schechner, Treasurer

The following municipalities allocated foreign fire insurance tax monies to this relief association and received a copy of this report.

Ms. Eileen Eichlin, Secretary Nockamixon Township Ms. Linda McNeill, Secretary Tinicum Township

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at www.auditorgen.state.pa.us. Media questions about the report can be directed to the Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General, Office of Communications, 231 Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; via email to: news@auditorgen.state.pa.us.