

### IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

**CLEARFIELD COUNTY** 

**COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORT** 

FOR THE PERIOD

**JANUARY 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2012** 

RELEASED MAY 2013

### **COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE - AUDITOR GENERAL** 

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL





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#### **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 Irvona Volunteer Fire Company Relief Association, herein referred to as Irvona 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 Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association was allocated state aid from the following municipalities:

Municipality	County	2010	2011	2012
Beccaria Township	Clearfield	\$1,899	\$2,824	\$1,615
Chest Township	Clearfield	\$1,044	\$1,537	\$ 871
Irvona Borough	Clearfield	\$3,162	\$4,566	\$2,560
Jordan Township	Clearfield	\$2,867	\$4,126	\$2,332

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

Irvona Volunteer Fire Company No. 1



#### Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General Harrisburg, PA 17120-0018 Facebook: Pennsylvania Auditor General Twitter: @PAAuditorGen

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE AUDITOR GENERAL

Mr. Thomas E. Niebauer, President IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION Clearfield County

We have conducted a compliance audit of the Irvona 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, 2010 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 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 Irvona 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 Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association's recorded financial transactions, tests of the physical existence of inventories, interviews of selected officials and direct confirmation of the Irvona 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, 2010 to December 31, 2012, found the Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association took appropriate corrective action to address one of the two findings contained in our prior audit report. However, the Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association failed to take appropriate corrective action to address the remaining finding contained in our prior audit report, as listed below and discussed in the Status of Prior Findings section of this report. In addition, the results of our audit found the Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association did not, in all significant respects, receive 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 in detail in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report. The results of our tests also indicated the Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association expended funds as presented in the Accompanying Expenditure Information and, as of December 31, 2012, had a cash balance of \$9,873 and an investment balance with a fair value of \$1,673.

Finding No. 1 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure to Maintain Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage

Finding No. 2 – Undocumented Expenditures

Finding No. 3 – Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster

Finding No. 4 – Failure to Maintain Minutes of Meetings

Finding No. 5 – Inappropriate Presigning of Blank Checks

Finding No. 6 – Undocumented Loan

Finding No. 7 – Inadequate Signatory Authority for the Disbursement of Funds

Finding No. 8 – Inadequate Financial Record-Keeping System

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

April 4, 2013

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE Auditor General

Eugent: O-Pager



### IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION STATUS OF PRIOR FINDINGS

#### COMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR AUDIT FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

The Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association has complied with the following prior audit finding and recommendation:

#### • Unauthorized Expenditures

By receiving reimbursement on September 22, 2010, in the amount of \$1,388, from Irvona Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, for the unauthorized expenditures made during the prior audit period. In addition, we did not detect any additional unauthorized expenditures during the current audit period.

#### NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR AUDIT FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

The Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association has not complied with one of the two prior audit findings. This finding is noted below and discussed in detail in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report:

Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation –
 Failure to Maintain Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage

We are concerned with the volunteer firefighters' relief association's failure to correct a previously reported audit finding. 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 –</u> Failure to Maintain Surety (Fidelity) Bond Coverage

<u>Condition</u>: As cited in our prior audit report, the relief association failed to maintain Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage on its authorized disbursing officer, as required by Act 118. The relief association failed to maintain Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage from April 12, 2011 through December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, the relief association's cash assets totaled \$9,873.

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>: While notified of this condition during our prior audit, relief association officials neglected the Act 118 provisions requiring the maintenance of Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage on the relief association's authorized disbursing officer.

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

<u>Recommendation</u>: We, again, recommend that the relief association officials obtain Surety (Fidelity) bond coverage on the relief association's authorized disbursing officer in an amount greater than the relief association's maximum cash balance, as required by Act 118. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Finding No. 2 – Undocumented Expenditures

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association was unable to provide adequate supporting documentation for the following expenditures:

Date	Check No.		A	mount
02/08/10	1155		\$	200
02/22/10	1158			110
03/26/10	1159			200
04/23/10	1160			40
06/06/10	1162			20
11/14/10	1166			1,685
12/11/10	1167			104
12/29/10	1169			200
01/15/11	1168			70
01/10/11	1170			80
01/12/11	1171			35
01/15/11	1174			20
01/17/11	1172			207
01/25/11	1176			5,000
02/22/11	1178			80
10/14/11	1182			700
10/23/11	1183			90
02/12/12	1189			26
02, 12, 12	1107			
		Total	\$	8,867

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), [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.

#### Finding No. 2 – (Continued)

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, good business practices dictate that supporting documentation be maintained to verify the propriety of all financial transactions.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials failed to establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure supporting documentation is maintained for all expenditures.

<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). In addition, the failure to maintain adequate supporting documentation for relief association expenditures can lead to an increased risk of errors occurring and funds being misappropriated.

Recommendation: We recommend the relief association provide this department with adequate supporting documentation, such as invoices, to determine the validity of the expenditures or that the relief association be reimbursed \$8,867 for the undocumented expenditures. We also recommend that the 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.

#### Finding No. 3 – Failure to Maintain a Complete and Accurate Equipment Roster

Condition: The relief association officials failed to maintain a complete and accurate roster of equipment owned by the relief association. While a listing of equipment was provided, it was incomplete and contained equipment owned by relief association and equipment owned by the affiliated fire company. Furthermore, the list of equipment that was provided did not contain dates of purchase, unit costs, names of suppliers, serial numbers, or final dispositions, to accurately identify the equipment owned. As such, it was impossible to determine if all relief association equipment purchased during the audit period had been accurately recorded. During the current audit period, the relief association purchased \$1,272 in equipment. In addition, while there was documentation to indicate physical inventories of equipment were conducted on a monthly basis, it could not be determined whether such inventories accounted for all of the relief association's fixed assets.

<u>Criteria</u>: Sound 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 fixed assets. 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>: Relief association officials failed to establish adequate internal control procedures over fixed assets requiring the maintenance of a cumulative roster of relief association owned equipment and evidence of the performance of annual physical inventories of equipment.

<u>Effect</u>: The failure to properly record relief association 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 to sufficiently document the results of physical inventories performed prevents adequate accountability for, and safeguarding of, relief association fixed assets.

#### Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the relief association officials maintain a cumulative equipment roster of all relief association owned equipment. Furthermore, the relief association should ensure it sufficiently documents the results of physical inventories performed. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

#### <u>Finding No. 4 – Failure to Maintain Minutes of Meetings</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association failed to maintain minutes of meetings as required by Act 118. While the relief association's bylaws called for bi-monthly meetings, the relief association only maintained minutes for one meeting during the current 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.

In addition, Article II, Section 1, of the relief association's bylaws states:

Regular meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month immediately following the regular meeting of the Irvona Volunteer Fire Company #1.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials stated meeting minutes were maintained, but the minutes are missing.

<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 relief association officials maintain a permanent record of all relief association meetings as required by Act 118. The minutes should include an adequate record 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.

#### Finding No. 5 – Inappropriate Presigning of Blank Checks

<u>Condition</u>: A review of the relief association's checkbook, at the time of the audit engagement, revealed that six blank checks were presigned by one of the two relief association officers who are authorized to sign checks. In addition, three blank checks were presigned by both of the relief association officers who are authorized to sign checks. The presigning of blank checks negates the relief association's internal control over the disbursement process.

<u>Criteria</u>: Prudent business practice dictates that the relief association have sufficient internal control procedures in place to prohibit the presigning of blank checks. Good internal control procedures require that checks be signed only after the propriety of the expenditure has 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, contracts, etc., prior to signing the checks.

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association's officers were aware of the necessity for two signatures but did not realize that applying the first and second signature prior to evaluating the propriety of the expenditure negated the relief association's internal controls over the disbursement process.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of one or both of the two authorized relief association officers presigning the blank checks, assets were placed at greater risk of misappropriation since the officers who presigned the blank checks did not have the opportunity to verify the propriety of the expenditures.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the practice of presigning blank checks be immediately discontinued. We also recommend that all of the relief association officers ensure that checks are signed and co-signed only after the propriety of the expenditures have been determined and the payees, dates, and amounts to be paid have been confirmed. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

#### <u>Finding No. 6 – Undocumented Loan</u>

<u>Condition</u>: On October 24, 2011, the relief association made a loan to the Irvona Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, in the amount of \$1,673, without documentation to ensure compliance with Act 118 provisions.

<u>Criteria</u>: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7416(c)(1 and 3) states:

- (1) In any form of investment named in 20 Pa. C.S. Ch. 73 (relating to municipalities investments). First mortgages insuring repayment of loans by relief associations shall provide for minimum interest pay of 3% and not exceed 80% of the appraised value of real property covered by the mortgage.
- (3) All, or any part of the funds of a volunteer firefighters' relief association may be invested:

In any obligation of an incorporated fire company, provided that the obligation is: (i) secured by assets of the company having capital value equal to at least 150% of the amount of the obligation at the time it is made; (ii) subject to provisions which amortize the loan at a rate ensuring that the depreciated value of the assets pledged shall continue to be at least 150% of the balance due.

In addition, prudent business practice dictates such terms of the obligation be placed into a written loan agreement.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials were unaware that the loan to the fire company must be documented to ensure compliance with Act 118 provisions.

<u>Effect</u>: Failure to adequately document the loan through a formal written agreement places the investment at greater risk.

However, subsequent to the audit period, on February 4, 2013, the relief association received reimbursement from the Irvona Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, in the amount of \$1,673, for the loan, which was deposited into its cash account.

#### Finding No. 6 – (Continued)

Recommendation: We recommend the relief association and fire company, for all future loans, prepare formal written loan agreements, signed by both parties, specifying the payment schedules and the interest rates. The loan agreements must also specifically identify the collateral to protect the investments as required by Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7416(c)(3). If such action is not taken, we recommend that the loan be immediately liquidated. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

#### <u>Finding No. 7 – Inadequate Signatory Authority for the Disbursement of Funds</u>

<u>Condition</u>: During the current audit engagement, we identified three checks, out of thirty-three drawn on the relief association's checking account, that only contained the signature of one officer, although 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 VII, Section 1, of the relief association's bylaws states:

Two signatures, one of whom shall be the Treasure. The other to be President, Vice-President or Secretary, shall be required to insure the relief association checks, withdrawals from the associations checking account or the redemption of a relief association investment.

Furthermore, prudent business practice dictates that the relief association have sufficient internal control procedures in place to ensure the signatures of at least two relief association officials are included on all negotiable instruments. Good 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>: Relief association officials neglected to establish adequate internal control procedures which require the signatures of at least two officers on all negotiable instruments.

<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.

#### Finding No. 7 – (Continued)

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the 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. 8 – Inadequate Financial Record-Keeping System</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association's financial record-keeping system did not provide effective control over cash receipts, disbursements, and monetary assets, and does not meet the minimum requirements of maintaining financial records established by this department. The following are the noted deficiencies:

- An accurate journal was not maintained to record the receipts and disbursements of the relief association;
- Ledgers were not utilized to record the transactions of the relief association accounts;
- Documentation to support all expenditures were not available for examination at the time of the audit; and
- Documentation to support all deposits were not available for examination at the time of the audit.

<u>Criteria</u>: Act 118 at 35 Pa.C.S. § 7415(a) states:

A volunteer firefighters' relief association may be a body corporate, governed by a charter and bylaws or an unincorporated association of individuals governed by bylaws and a constitution. In either case, it 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.

In addition, an adequate system of accounting and record keeping is a prerequisite for sound administration of relief association assets.

<u>Cause</u>: Relief association officials were unaware of their various record-keeping responsibilities.

<u>Effect</u>: The failure of relief association officials to maintain adequate records prohibits the membership from effectively monitoring the relief association's financial operations.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the relief association establish and maintain a financial record-keeping system that meets the minimum record-keeping requirements of this department. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

### IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION POTENTIAL WITHHOLD OF STATE AID

Conditions such as those reported in Finding Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may lead to a total withholding of state aid in the future unless those findings are corrected. However, such action will not be considered if sufficient documentation is provided within 60 days to verify compliance with this department's recommendations. Such documentation should be submitted by the volunteer firefighters' relief association to: Department of the Auditor General, Bureau of Firefighters' Relief Association Audits, Room 316-D Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

## IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION ACCOMPANYING EXPENDITURE INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2010 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	\$	17,211
Tokens of sympathy and goodwill		146
Total Benefit Services	\$	17,357
Fire Services:		
Equipment purchased	\$	1,272
Equipment maintenance		591
Training expenses		113
Total Fire Services	\$	1,976
Administrative Services:		
Miscellaneous administrative expenses	\$	93
Total Administrative Services	\$	93
Total Investments Purchased:	\$	1,673
	1	
Other Expenditures:		
Undocumented expenditures	\$	8,867
Total Other Expenditures	\$	8,867
•		-



### IRVONA VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

The Honorable Tom Corbett Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Irvona Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Governing Body:

Mr. Thomas E. Niebauer, President

Mr. Terry Collins, Jr., Vice President

Ms. Vanessa Warner, Secretary

Ms. Sarah Troxell, Treasurer

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

Ms. Shelia Flick, Secretary Ms. Tanya Kunsman, Secretary

Beccaria Township Chest Township

Ms. Joanne McGarvey, Secretary Mr. Donald E. Wharton, Jr., Secretary

Irvona Borough Jordan Township

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at <a href="www.auditorgen.state.pa.us">www.auditorgen.state.pa.us</a>. 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: <a href="mailto:news@auditorgen.state.pa.us">news@auditorgen.state.pa.us</a>.