### **COMPLIANCE AUDIT**

# The Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association of Eldred Township Volunteer Fire Company

Lycoming County, Pennsylvania
For the Period
January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022

May 2024



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General

Timothy L. DeFoor • Auditor General



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TIMOTHY L. DEFOOR AUDITOR GENERAL

Mr. Clyde Phipps, President The Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association of Eldred Township Volunteer Fire Company Lycoming County

We have conducted a compliance audit of The Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association of Eldred Township Volunteer Fire Company (relief association) for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022. The audit was conducted pursuant to authority derived from Article VIII, Section 10 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Section 403 of The Fiscal Code, 72 P.S. § 403; and the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Act ("VFRA Act"), see 35 Pa.C.S. § 7418.

The objectives of the audit were:

- 1. To determine if the relief association took appropriate corrective action to address the finding contained in our prior audit report.
- 2. To determine if the relief association complied with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws, and administrative procedures as they relate to the receipt of state aid and the expenditure of relief association funds.

Our audit was limited to the areas related to the objectives identified above and was not, nor was it required to be, conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Relief association officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the relief association's administration of state aid and accumulated relief association funds complies with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws, and administrative procedures, including the safeguarding of assets. Relief association officers are responsible for complying with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws, and administrative procedures. It is our responsibility to perform procedures to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to the extent necessary to satisfy the audit objectives. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our conclusions.

Based on our audit procedures, we conclude that, for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022:

- The relief association did not take appropriate corrective action to address the finding contained in our prior audit report, as detailed below, and discussed in the Status of Prior Finding section of this report.
- The relief association, in all significant respects, complied with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws, and administrative procedures as they relate to the receipt of state aid and the expenditure of relief association funds, except as noted in the findings listed below and discussed later in this report.
  - Finding No. 1 Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation Failure
    To Maintain A Complete And Accurate Equipment Roster
  - Finding No. 2 Unauthorized Expenditure

Timothy L. Detool

Finding No. 3 – Inadequate Signatory Authority For The Disbursement Of Funds

The contents of this report were discussed with the management of the relief association and, where appropriate, their responses have been included in the report. We would like to thank the relief association officials for the cooperation extended to us during the conduct of the audit.

Timothy L. DeFoor Auditor General

April 23, 2024

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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<sup>1</sup>, and the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Act<sup>2</sup> ("VFRA Act"), 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<sup>3</sup> (commonly referred to as Act 205) are properly expended.

The 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.

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

Volunteer firefighters' relief associations receive public tax monies, and the relief association officers therefore have a responsibility to the public to conduct the relief association's financial affairs in a businesslike manner and to maintain sufficient financial records to support the propriety of all relief association transactions. Volunteer firefighters' relief association officers are also responsible for ensuring that the relief 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 that is or are recognized as providing the service to the municipality.

The relief association was allocated state aid from the following municipalities:

Municipality	County	2020	2021	2022
Eldred Township	Lycoming	\$11,818	\$10,663	\$12,643
Gamble Township	Lycoming	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,456
Upper Fairfield Township	Lycoming	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,210	\$ 2,694

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 72 P.S. § 403 (as last amended by Act 44 of 2017).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 35 Pa.C.S. § 7411 et seq. See specifically, 35 Pa.C.S. § 7418 (amended by Act 91 of 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 53 P.S. § 895.701 et seq. (Act 205 of 1984, as amended by Act 119 of 1990).

#### **BACKGROUND** – (Continued)

Based on the relief association's records, its total cash as of December 31, 2022, was \$105,892, as illustrated below:

Cash \$ 105,892

Based on the relief association's records, its total expenditures for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022, were \$33,081, as noted below. The accuracy of these expenditures was evaluated as part of the Department's audit to conclude on the relief association's compliance with applicable state laws, contracts, bylaws, and administrative procedures as they relate to the receipt of state aid and the expenditure of relief association funds.<sup>4</sup> The scope of the Department's audit does not include the issuance of an opinion on the accuracy of these amounts.

#### Expenditures:

Benefit Services:		
Insurance premiums	\$	11,572
Fire Services:		
Equipment purchased	\$	2,300
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Equipment maintenance		16,611
Training expenses		140
Total Fire Services	\$	19,051
Administrative Services:		
Bond premiums	\$	300
Other administrative expenses		498
Total Administrative Services	\$	798
Other Expenditures:		
Unauthorized expenditure	_ \$	1,660
Total Expenditures	\$	33,081
	<u> </u>	22,001

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

Eldred Township Volunteer Fire Company

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Accuracy was evaluated for a selection of transactions based on dollar amount, category, and/or random selection.

### THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF ELDRED TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY STATUS OF PRIOR FINDING

#### NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR AUDIT FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

The relief association has not complied with the following prior audit finding. This finding is noted below and discussed in detail in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report:

#### • Failure To Maintain A Complete And Accurate Equipment Roster

We are concerned by the relief association's failure to correct this previously reported audit finding. The relief association management should strive to implement the recommendation and corrective action noted in this audit report.

### <u>Finding No. 1 – Noncompliance With Prior Audit Recommendation – Failure To Maintain A Complete And Accurate Equipment Roster</u>

Condition: The relief association failed to maintain a complete and accurate roster of equipment owned by the relief association. Specifically, the relief association purchased \$2,300 of equipment during the current audit period and there was no equipment roster created or maintained for these purchases. In addition, there was no indication that a physical inventory of equipment was conducted on an annual basis to account for the equipment owned by the relief association.

A similar condition was noted in our prior audit report.

<u>Criteria</u>: Prudent business practice dictates that 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 and perform and document an annual physical inventory of all operable equipment in order to provide an effective accounting control over the relief association's equipment. A cumulative equipment roster of all relief association equipment should include all 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
- Evidence of the performance and results of an annual physical inventory

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials indicated that they were not aware of the requirement of an equipment roster, despite the relief association being notified of this condition during our prior audit.

<u>Effect</u>: The continued 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. 1 – (Continued)

<u>Recommendation</u>: We again recommend that the relief association officials maintain a cumulative equipment roster of all equipment owned by the relief association. 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>Management's Response</u>: Relief association management agreed with the finding as presented at the audit exit conference and indicated they will take action to comply with the recommendation.

<u>Auditor's Conclusion</u>: We are concerned by the relief association's failure to correct this previously reported audit finding and strongly encourage timely implementation of the recommendation noted in this audit report.

#### Finding No. 2 – Unauthorized Expenditure

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association expended \$1,660 for maintenance on equipment that is not owned by the relief association during the current audit period that is not authorized by the VFRA Act.

Criteria: Section 7416(f) of the VFRA Act states:

The funds of any volunteer firefighters' relief association may be spent:

- (1) To pay for such normal and reasonable running expenses as may be appropriate to the businesslike conduct of the affairs of the association, including legal fees, rental or purchase of offices, payment of reasonable compensation of employees and purchase of office equipment and supplies.
- (11) To purchase safeguards for preserving life, health and safety of volunteer firefighters to ensure their availability to participate in the volunteer fire service, including necessary training.

#### Finding No. 2 – (Continued)

In addition, Section 7418(b) of the VFRA Act states:

(b) Findings -- If the Auditor General finds that money received by a volunteer firefighters' relief association has been expended for a purpose other than one authorized by this subchapter, the commissioner, upon receiving notice of the finding from the auditor general, shall decline to approve payment to the volunteer firefighters' relief association until the improperly expended amount has been reimbursed to the relief association fund.

Costs associated with the maintenance of equipment that is not owned by the relief association do not qualify as an authorized volunteer firefighters' relief association expenditure; consequently, this disbursement is not authorized under the VFRA Act.

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials indicated that they were unaware that the expenditure for the maintenance of equipment that is not owned by the relief association was not authorized by the VFRA Act.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of this improper expenditure, relief association funds were not available for investment purposes or to pay for expenditures authorized by the VFRA Act. In addition, because of stipulations within the VFRA Act, failure to obtain reimbursement of the improperly expended funds will result in a withholding of future state aid fund disbursements until the improperly expended fire relief association monies identified in the finding have been reimbursed to the relief association.

Recommendation: We recommend that the relief association be reimbursed \$1,660 for the unauthorized expenditure and that relief association officials become familiar with Section 7416(f) of the VFRA Act to aid them in determining the propriety of future expenditures. All supporting documentation verifying the receipt of reimbursement for the unauthorized expenditure should be submitted by the relief association to: Department of the Auditor General, Bureau of Fire Relief Audits, Room 316-E Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120. For further guidance, please refer to the Auditor General's publication, MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

<u>Management's Response</u>: Relief association management agreed with the finding as presented at the audit exit conference and indicated they will take action to comply with the recommendation.

Auditor's Conclusion: Compliance will be subject to verification through our next audit.

#### Finding No. 3 – Inadequate Signatory Authority For The Disbursement Of Funds

<u>Condition</u>: During the current audit engagement, we identified 17 checks out of 17 checks drawn on the relief association's checking account, and five checks out of five checks in the post audit period, that did not contain the proper signatory authority. Specifically, for the 22 checks, we found:

- Four checks contained only the Relief Association President's signature, who is an authorized signer.
- Three checks contained only the signature of the relief association's disbursing officer.
- Ten checks contained two signatures (President and Secretary); however, eight of those checks did not include the relief association disbursing officer, and two checks only included the signatures of the disbursing officer (Treasurer) and the President.
- Five checks in the post audit period contained only the signature of the relief association's disbursing officer.

In addition, issuing checks without proper signatory authority negates the relief association's internal control over the disbursement process.

<u>Criteria</u>: Section 7415(c)(3) of the VFRA Act 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, the relief association's bylaws at Article III, Section 3 states, in part:

He (Treasurer) shall not disburse any money except on an order signed by the President and Secretary.

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 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 approving the checks.

#### Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials indicated that they were not aware of the signatory requirements.

<u>Effect</u>: Issuing checks with the signature of only one relief association officer or without the signature of the disbursing officer's signature negates the relief association's internal control over the disbursement process. As a result, assets were placed at greater risk as expenditures were being made without appropriate signatory authority, including without the disbursing officer and/or a second relief association officer having the opportunity to verify the propriety of the expenditures. The application of appropriate authorized signatures ensures the propriety of the expenditure, reduces the risk of misappropriation of funds, and reduces the risk of errors occurring and going undetected.

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

<u>Management's Response</u>: Relief association management agreed with the finding as presented at the audit exit conference and indicated they will take action to comply with the recommendation.

Auditor's Conclusion: Compliance will be subject to verification through our next audit.

## THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF ELDRED TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

#### The Honorable Joshua D. Shapiro

Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association of Eldred Township Volunteer Fire Company Governing Body:

Mr. Clyde Phipps
President

Mr. Christopher M. Harris

Vice President

Ms. Christy Snauffer Secretary

Mr. Mark Ranck Treasurer

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

Ms. Amy Q. See Secretary Eldred Township

Ms. Patricia Hipple
Secretary
Gamble Township

**Ms. Penny Ruggieri**Secretary
Upper Fairfield Township

# THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF ELDRED TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

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