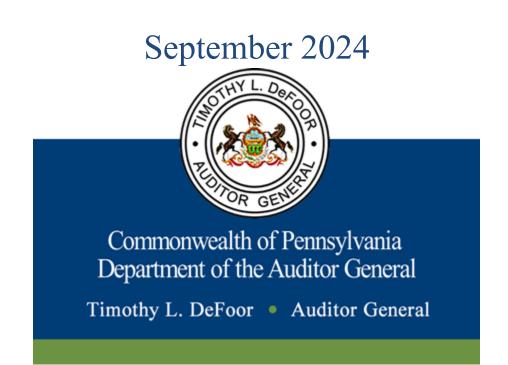
COMPLIANCE AUDIT

Ruscombmanor Volunteer Fire Company #1 Firemen's Relief Association

Berks County, Pennsylvania For the Period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023





Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General Harrisburg, PA 17120-0018 Facebook: Pennsylvania Auditor General Twitter: @PAAuditorGen www.PaAuditor.gov

TIMOTHY L. DEFOOR AUDITOR GENERAL

Mr. David Steffy, Sr., President Ruscombmanor Volunteer Fire Company #1 Firemen's Relief Association Berks County

We have conducted a compliance audit of the Ruscombmanor Volunteer Fire Company #1 Firemen's Relief Association (relief association) for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023. 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 objective of the audit was 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 objective 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 objective. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our conclusions.

We were not able to obtain an independent confirmation of the cash balance directly from the financial institution. Therefore, while the relief association provided copies of bank statements that indicated that, as of December 31, 2023, the relief association had a cash balance of \$25,761, we were not able to verify this cash balance.

Based on our audit procedures, we conclude that, because of the significance of the matter described in Finding No. 1 below and discussed later in this report and the effects, if any, of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, the relief association did not, in all significant respects, comply 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, collectively as a whole, for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023. Therefore, the relief association may be subject to the potential withholding of its future state aid distribution, as discussed in the Potential Withhold of State Aid section of this report.

Finding No. 1	_	Undocumented Expenditures
Finding No. 2	_	Inadequate Signatory Authority For The Disbursement Of Funds
Finding No. 3	_	Inadequate Financial Record-Keeping System
Finding No. 4	_	Inadequate Minutes Of Meetings And Relief Association Bylaws
Finding No. 5	_	Failure To Maintain A Complete And Accurate Equipment Roster

We are concerned by the number of findings noted and strongly encourage timely implementation of the recommendations noted in this audit report.

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. Detaor

Timothy L. DeFoor Auditor General August 7, 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 Code¹, and the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association Act² ("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 Law³ (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.

¹ 72 P.S. § 403 (as last amended by Act 44 of 2017).

² 35 Pa.C.S. § 7411 *et seq*. See specifically, 35 Pa.C.S. § 7418 (amended by Act 91 of 2020).

³ 53 P.S. § 895.701 et seq. (Act 205 of 1984, as amended by Act 119 of 1990).

BACKGROUND – (Continued)

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

Municipality	County	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rockland Township	Berks	\$ 4,904	*	*	*
Ruscombmanor Township	Berks	\$ 25,999	\$23,231	\$28,103	\$27,803

* Rockland Township ceased providing state aid to the relief association after year 2020. Municipalities have sole discretion to distribute their annual allocation of state aid received to any relief association providing fire service to the municipality.

Based on the relief association's records, its total cash as of December 31, 2023, was \$25,761, as illustrated below:

Cash

\$ 25,761

BACKGROUND – (Continued)

Based on the relief association's records, its total expenditures for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023, were \$101,054, 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.⁴ 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		33,348
Fire Services:		
	¢	0.000
Equipment purchased	\$	9,000
Equipment maintenance		16,674
Total Fire Services	\$	25,674
Administrative Services:		
Bond premiums	\$	750
1	φ	
Other administrative expenses		376
Total Administrative Services	\$	1,126
Other Expenditures:		
Lease payments	\$	21,399
Undocumented expenditures – See Finding No. 1		19,495
Unauthorized sales tax paid *		12
Total Other Expenditures		40,906
Total Expenditures	\$	101,054

* During calendar year 2020, the relief association made an insignificant disbursement in the amount of \$12 for the unauthorized payment of sales tax on a purchase that was authorized under the VFRA Act. We disclosed this issue to relief association officials on June 10, 2024, but we did not include a finding in this report due to the relatively low dollar amount.

⁴ Accuracy was evaluated for a selection of transactions based on dollar amount, category, and/or random selection.

BACKGROUND – (Continued)

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:

Ruscombmanor Volunteer Fire Company No. 1

Finding No. 1 – Undocumented Expenditures

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

Date	Check No.	Payee Description	 Amount
04/28/2020	EFT	Unidentified vendor	\$ 810
10/12/2020	453	Equipment vendor	2,138
10/12/2020	463	Equipment vendor	428
02/21/2021	466	Equipment vendor	2,272
03/27/2021	487	Equipment vendor	756
05/01/2021	488	Insurance vendor	2,950
07/17/2021	492	Insurance vendor	3,820
10/19/2021	496	Equipment vendor	2,412
10/19/2021	497	Equipment vendor	1,903
12/15/2021	EFT	Unidentified vendor	1,200
12/15/2021	EFT	Unidentified vendor	100
05/06/2022	500	Equipment vendor	520
07/21/2022	502	Equipment vendor	166
08/15/2022	505	Equipment vendor	 20
		Total	\$ 19,495

Criteria: Section 7418(a) of the VFRA Act 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.

Prudent business practice dictates that supporting documentation be maintained to evidence the propriety of all financial transactions.

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials stated poor bookkeeping practices resulted in the invoices not being maintained.

<u>Effect</u>: Lack of supporting documentation, such as invoices, itemized receipts, and detailed minutes of meetings, made it impossible to determine if the expenditures were made in accordance with Section 7416(f) of the VFRA Act. 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. Furthermore, the relief association's future state aid allocations may be withheld until the finding recommendation is complied with.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the relief association officials provide this department with adequate supporting documentation, such as invoices and/or itemized receipts, to ensure the propriety of the expenditures or that the relief association be reimbursed \$19,495 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.

<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>: Due to the potential withhold of state aid, the relief association's compliance with the finding recommendation will be monitored subsequent to the release of the audit report and through our next audit of the relief association.

Finding No. 2 – Inadequate Signatory Authority For The Disbursement Of Funds

<u>Condition</u>: During the current audit engagement, we identified ten checks out of 51 checks drawn on the relief association's checking account that did not contain the proper signatory authority. Specifically, for the ten checks, we found:

- Four of the checks only contained the signature of an individual who was a prior Relief Association Treasurer.
- Three of the checks only contained the signature of an individual who was a prior Relief Association President.
- One of the checks only contained the signature of a different individual who was a prior Relief Association President.
- One of the checks only contained the signature of an individual who was a prior Relief Association Vice President.
- One of the checks only contained the signature of the current Relief Association Treasurer.

Furthermore, issuing checks with the signature of only one relief association officer, without the signature of a second authorized relief association officer, or without the signature of the disbursing officer negates the relief association's internal control over the disbursement process.

Criteria: 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 IX, Section I states:

The signatures of at least two officers, one of whom shall be the treasurer, shall be required for the issuance of relief association checks, withdrawal from the association savings account, the redemption of any relief association investment or an[y] other negotiable instrument issued by the association.

Finding No. 2 – (Continued)

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.

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials were unaware each check needed to be signed by two authorized relief association officers.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result of the relief association issuing checks with the signature of only one relief association officer and/or without the signature of the disbursing officer, assets were placed at greater risk as expenditures were being made 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 authorized 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.

Finding No. 3 – Inadequate Financial Record-Keeping System

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association's financial record-keeping system did not establish adequate accounting procedures to allow the membership to effectively monitor the relief association's financial operations. The following are the noted deficiencies:

- Only a partial journal for the year 2020 was maintained to record the receipts and disbursements of the relief association. Journals were not maintained for the years 2021 and 2022.
- The relief association used their check register as an expenditure-only journal for the Year 2023.
- Ledgers were not utilized to record the transactions of the relief association accounts.

Criteria: Section 7415(a) of the VFRA Act 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>: There was a change in relief association officers and with that change brought a lack of expertise in bookkeeping.

<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 that the relief association officials establish and maintain a financial record-keeping system that allows the membership to effectively monitor the relief association's financial operations. 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.

Finding No. 4 – Inadequate Minutes Of Meetings And Relief Association Bylaws

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association failed to maintain detailed minutes of meetings as required by the VFRA Act and the relief association's bylaws. Specifically, the relief association's minutes did not address all financial-related transactions that occurred during the audit period. In addition, meetings were only held in three months during calendar year 2021, three months in calendar year 2023, and meetings were not held during calendar year 2022. Four sets of meeting minutes were examined that failed to document what year the corresponding meetings were held. The meeting minutes were also not signed and dated by the recording officer. Furthermore, the existing bylaws of the relief association contains language to conduct business pertaining to the disbursement, investment, and purchase of funds that is based on Act 84 of June 11, 1968. The relief association has not updated the bylaws to govern their organization to meet the requirements set forth in the VFRA Act.

Criteria: Section 7415(a) of the VFRA Act 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.

The relief association's bylaws at Article II, Section 1 states, in part:

Regular meetings of the association shall be held at the Ruscombmanor Vol. Fire Company #1 Pricetown Pa. On the first Tuesday of March, June, September, and December of each year.

In addition, the relief association's bylaws at Article III, Section III states, in part:

Secretary: The secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of every meeting in the minutes. The minutes shall note authorization by the membership of all Association financial transactions and all other pertinent business discussed at meetings.

Also, the relief association's bylaws at Article V, Section I states:

Funds of the association shall not be expended for any purpose other than those authorized by the provisions of act 84 and the associations by laws. All expenditures must be approved by a majority vote at an association meeting and duly recorded in the minutes. [*Sic*]

Finding No. 4 – (Continued)

Furthermore, the relief association's bylaws at Article VI, Section I states:

Funds of the association may be invested in any security authorized by section 6c of act 84. All purchases and sales of investments must be made in a prudent manor to insure maximum investment return and authorized by a majority vote at an association meeting. The transactions must be duly recorded in the minutes. [*Sic*]

Finally, the relief association's bylaws at Article VIII, states, in part:

Section 6e of act 84 provides for various types of benefits to be paid with relief association funds at the discretion of the membership. [*Sic*]

<u>Cause</u>: The relief association officials indicated that they were unaware that maintaining detailed minutes of meetings were required by the VFRA Act and the relief association's bylaws. In addition, the relief association officials did not provide a reason why financial transactions were not addressed within the meeting minutes, why the Secretary of the Relief Association did not sign and date the meeting minutes, why all required meetings were not held or why the bylaws were not updated to meet the requirements of the VFRA Act.

<u>Effect</u>: Without holding regular meetings and maintaining detailed minutes of meetings that are signed and dated and that address all financial-related transactions, evidence that relief association business was presented before the membership for approval does not exist. As a result of the relief association not updating the bylaws to meet the appropriate requirements, the relief association may have conducted its affairs without proper authorization.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the relief association officials hold all required meetings and maintain detailed minutes of meetings as required by the VFRA Act and the relief association's bylaws, evidencing the discussion and approval of all financial-related business conducted by the relief association. We also recommend that the relief association officials ensure that all meeting minutes are signed and dated by the Secretary of the Relief Association to ensure the validity of the meeting minutes. In addition, we recommend that the relief association officials remove the language referring to Act 84 by updating the bylaws governing their organization so that the bylaws meet the requirements set forth in the VFRA Act. 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.

Finding No. 5 – Failure To Maintain A Complete And Accurate Equipment Roster

<u>Condition</u>: The relief association failed to maintain a complete and accurate roster of equipment owned by the relief association. Specifically, the relief association purchased \$9,000 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.

<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>: Relief association officials did not know sound internal controls include the maintaining of a complete and accurate equipment roster.

<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.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We 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.

Finding No. 5 – (Continued)

<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.

RUSCOMBMANOR VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY #1 FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION POTENTIAL WITHHOLD OF STATE AID

A condition such as that reported by Finding No. 1 contained in this audit report may lead to a total withholding of state aid in the future unless that finding is corrected. However, such action may 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 relief association to: Department of the Auditor General, Bureau of Fire Relief Audits, Room 316E Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

RUSCOMBMANOR VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY #1 FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

The Honorable Joshua D. Shapiro

Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Ruscombmanor Volunteer Fire Company #1 Firemen's Relief Association Governing Body:

Mr. David Steffy, Sr. President

Mr. Jon Blessing Vice President

Ms. Natasha Sowers Secretary

Mr. Larry B. Waldbiesser, Sr. Treasurer

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

Ms. Karen K. Krall Secretary Rockland Township

Ms. Julie M. Mull Secretary Ruscombmanor Township

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at <u>www.PaAuditor.gov.</u> Media questions about the report can be directed to the Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General, Office of Communications, 229 Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; via email to: <u>news@PaAuditor.gov</u>.