AUDIT REPORT OF THE NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM

JULY 1, 2006 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2007

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Issued on April 1, 2008

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BACKGROUND

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (Program) was established pursuant to Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 81-15,147 created the Wastewater Treatment Facilities Construction Assistance Act. The Federal Water Quality Act and State statutes established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program to provide loans, at reduced interest rates, to finance the construction of publicly and privately owned water pollution control facilities, non-point source pollution control projects, and estuary management plans. Instead of making grants to communities that pay for a portion of the building of wastewater treatment facilities, the Program provides for low interest loans to finance the entire cost of qualified projects. The Program provides a flexible financing source which can be used for a variety of projects. Loans made by the Program must be repaid within 20 years, and all repayments, including interest and principal, must be used for the purposes of the Program. The Program was capitalized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by a series of grants starting in 1989. States are required to provide an additional 20 percent of the Federal capitalization grant as matching funds in order to receive a Federal grant. As of June 30, 2007, the EPA had awarded \$124 million in capitalization grants to the State. The award of this \$124 million required the State to contribute approximately \$25 million in matching funds. The State provided appropriations to contribute \$955 thousand of the funds to meet the State's matching requirement. Additional matching funds were obtained through the issuance of revenue bonds.

The Program is administered by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (Department). The Department's primary activities with regard to the Program include the making of loans for water pollution control facilities and the management and coordination of the Program. The Nebraska Environmental Quality Council approves the rules and regulations of the Department and the Program's Intended Use Plan.

EXIT CONFERENCE

An exit conference was held February 26, 2008, with the Department to discuss the results of our examination. Those in attendance for the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program were:

NAME

Thomas R. Lamberson Bart Moore TITLE

Deputy Director Budget Officer III



NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality Lincoln, Nebraska

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business type activities of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (Program), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Program's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program, are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the business type activities of the State that is attributable to the transactions of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the business type activities of the State of Nebraska as of June 30, 2007, and its changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business type activities of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2008, on our consideration of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

In accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Audit Guide for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2008, on our consideration of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and grants.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements. The Management's Discussion and Analysis is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Management's Discussion and Analysis has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

March 25, 2008

Assistant Deputy Auditor

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

This section of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (Department) - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's (Program) financial report presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. This analysis has been prepared by management of the Department, and is intended to be read with the financial statements and related footnotes that follow this section.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Program's basic financial statements. The Program's basic financial statements include: 1) Balance Sheet, 2) Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets, 3) Statement of Cash Flows, and 4) Notes to the Financial Statements. The Balance Sheet presents information on all of the Program's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets presents information showing how the Program's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. The Statement of Cash Flows of the Statement of Cash Flows is to provide information about the Program's cash receipts and payments during the year. The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

ANALYSIS OF BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF ENTERPRISE FUND

Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, net assets of the Program increased by 6%.

	2007	2006	% Change
Current Assets	\$ 36,955,730	\$ 49,714,206	(26%)
Noncurrent Assets	136,068,996	115,033,828	18%
Total Assets	173,024,726	164,748,034	5%
Current Liabilities	-	1,616,055	100%
Noncurrent Liabilities			-
Total Liabilities		1,616,055	(100%)
Net Assets			
Unrestricted	173,024,726	163,131,979	6%
Total Net Assets	\$173,024,726	\$163,131,979	6%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

	2007 2006		% Change		
Loan Fees Administration	\$	1,334,405	\$	1,029,329	30%
Interest		5,306,810		5,088,744	4%
Miscellaneous Revenue		10,294		-	100%
Total Operating Revenues		6,651,509		6,118,073	9%
Administration		1,161,417		1,121,808	4%
Bond Expenses		21,645		31,055	(30%)
Total Operating Expenses		1,183,062		1,152,863	3%
Operating Income		5,468,447		4,965,210	10%
Capital Federal Grants		4,424,300		5,467,300	(19%)
Change In Net Assets		9,892,747		10,432,510	(5%)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	1	63,131,979	1	52,699,469	7%
Net Assets, End of Year	\$1	73,024,726	\$1	63,131,979	6%

The significant changes from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, include a decrease in Bonds Payable and Bond Interest Payable.

Bonds were issued on behalf of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program during fiscal year 2006. Before the 2007 fiscal year end, the bond principal and interest was paid off. Since no new bonds were issued in fiscal year 2007, current liabilities were reduced to \$0.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

No conditions were noted that would be expected to have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Program.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Long Term Debt

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program had no long term debt activity during the fiscal year.

June 30, 2007

	Enterprise Fund	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in State Treasury (Note 2)	\$	27,881,587
Administrative Fees Receivable		437
Loan Interest Receivable		1,311
Interest Receivable		108,331
Loans Receivable (Note 3)		8,964,064
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		36,955,730
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Loans Receivable (Note 3)		136,068,996
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		136,068,996
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	173,024,726
LIABILITIES		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	-
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		173,024,726
TOTAL NET ASSETS		173,024,726
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$	173,024,726

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM **STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Enterprise Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Loan Fees Administration (Note 6)	\$	1,334,405
Interest on Loans	Ŧ	3,733,782
Interest on Fund Balance - Trustee		41,140
Interest on Fund Balance - State Operating Pool (Note 7)		1,531,888
Penalty Interest and Fees		10,294
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		6,651,509
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Administrative Costs		723,909
Small Town Grants (Note 8)		359,180
Facility Planning Grants		78,328
Interest Expense on Bonds Payable	_	21,645
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		1,183,062
OPERATING INCOME		5,468,447
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS - FEDERAL GRANTS		4,424,300
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS		9,892,747
TOTAL NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		163,131,979
	¢	172 004 704
TOTAL NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$	173,024,726

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM **STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2007

	En	terprise Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts From Customers	\$	13,012,594
Payments on Bonds		(1,585,000)
Receipts from Investments		1,637,700
Bond Interest Payments		(52,700)
Interest on Investments		1,638,938
Payments to Borrowers		(29,913,802)
Payments to Employees and Vendors		(723,909)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(15,986,179)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Funds Received From the Environmental Protection Agency		4,424,300
NET CASH FROM NON-CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	4,424,300
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		39,443,466
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$	27,881,587
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Operating Income ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	\$	5,468,447
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans Receivable		(21,558,372)
(Increase)/Decrease in Amounts Held by Trustee		1,637,700
(Increase)/Decrease in Interest Receivables		65,910
Increase/(Decrease) in Administration Fees Receivable		2,467
Increase/(Decrease) in Loan Interest Receivable		13,724
Increase/(Decrease) in Bonds Payable		(1,585,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Bond Interest Payable		(31,055)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	(15,986,179)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

A. Basis of Presentation. The accompanying financial statements of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (Department) - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (Program) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The financial statements have been prepared primarily from accounts maintained by the State Accounting Administrator of the Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

B. **Reporting Entity.** The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program is a program within the Department and is established under and governed by the Clean Water Act of the Federal Government and by laws of the State of Nebraska. The Department is a State agency established under and governed by the laws of the State of Nebraska. As such, the Department is exempt from State and Federal income taxes. The Program's management has also considered all potential component units of the Program for which it is financially accountable, and other organizations which are fiscally dependent on the Program's management, or the significance of their relationship with the Program's management are such that exclusion would be misleading or incomplete. GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Department to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Department.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program. No component units were identified. The Program is part of the primary government for the State of Nebraska's reporting entity.

C. Fund Structure. The Program's accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting to ensure compliance with limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to it. Under fund accounting,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)

individual funds are established for the purpose of carrying on activities or attaining objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Each individual fund is a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. It includes the following funds as identified in the Wastewater Treatment Facilities Construction Assistance Act:

- Clean Water Facilities Funds General Fund 10000, Federal Funds 48412 and 48413, and Bond Funds 68470, 68471, 68472, and 68473.
- Administration Funds Cash Funds 28460, 28461, and 28462.

These funds are used to account for revenues and expenses for loans and administrative expenses of the Program.

The activity of these ten State of Nebraska funds have been combined and reported as an enterprise fund, which under governmental GAAP is a proprietary fund type. This fund type reflects transactions used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business. The accounting for the Program's transactions in this manner is a requirement of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as they and the Department have decided that the determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is necessary to demonstrate the success of the Program and to assure the EPA the Program will be available in perpetuity as intended.

This fund classification differs from the classification used in the State of Nebraska's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The CAFR classifies the Cash funds, Federal funds, and Bond funds as Special Revenue funds because the major source of revenue is Federal assistance.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. An enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the fund are included on the balance sheet. Enterprise fund operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)

Enterprise funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

In reporting the financial activity of its enterprise fund, the Program's management applied all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless these pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins of the Committee on Accounting Procedures.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents. In addition to bank accounts and petty cash, this classification includes all short-term investments such as certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. treasury bills. These short-term investments may have original maturities (remaining time to maturity at acquisition) greater than three months; however, cash is available and is considered cash and cash equivalents for reporting purposes. These investments are stated at cost, which at June 30, 2007, approximates market. Banks pledge collateral, as required by law, to guarantee State funds held in time and demand deposits.

Cash and Cash Equivalents are under the control of the State Treasurer or other administrative bodies as determined by law. All cash deposited with the State Treasurer is initially maintained in a pooled cash account. On a daily basis, the State Treasurer invests cash not needed for current operations with the State's Investment Council that maintains an operating investment pool for such investments. Interest earned on these investments is allocated to funds based on their percentage of the investment pool.

F. Loans Receivables. The State operates the Program as a direct loan program, whereby loans are made to communities. The entire Clean Water Program is funded, on average, 83.33% from Federal capitalization grants and 16.67% from State matching funds. Loan funds are disbursed to the local agencies as they expend funds for the purposes of the loan. Interest is calculated from the date funds are advanced, and after the final disbursement has been made, the payment schedule identified in the loan agreement is adjusted for the actual amounts disbursed, and accrued interest during the project period. The interest rates on loans range from 2.5% to 5.25% and the terms are between 5 to 20 years. The

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Concluded)

current loans receivable amount was determined using the amount of principal payment due to the Program at June 30, 2007, which is collectible in fiscal year 2008.

No provisions were made for uncollectible accounts as all loans were current, and management believed all loans would be repaid according to the loan terms. There was a provision for the Program to intercept State aid to a community in default of its loan.

- **G.** Accounts Payable. The Nebraska Information System (NIS) has the capability of showing the amount of accounts payable at any time. The amount shown at June 30, 2007, is the figure that was used for this amount.
- **H. Restricted Net Assets.** When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Department's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed. Net assets are reported as restricted when they are held in a separate account that can be used to pay debt principal and interest only and cannot be used to pay other current liabilities.
- I. Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at fiscal year end and revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. <u>Cash in State Treasury</u>

Cash In State Treasury. Cash in State Treasury as reported on the balance sheet is under the control of the State Treasurer or other administrative bodies as determined by law. Investment of all available cash is made by the State Investment Officer on a daily basis, based on total bank balances. These funds are held in the State of Nebraska Operating Investment Pool (OIP), an internal investment pool. Additional information on the deposits and investments portfolio including investment policies, risks, and types of investments can be found in the State of Nebraska's CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. All interest revenue is allocated to the general fund except allocations required by law to be made to other funds. All funds of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program were designated for investment during fiscal year 2007. Amounts are allocated on a monthly basis based on average balances of all invested funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Loans Receivable

As of June 30, 2007, the Program had 132 outstanding loans with communities that totaled \$145,033,060. The outstanding balances of the ten communities with the largest State Revolving Fund debt, which represent 62.2% of the total loans, were as follows:

	Outstanding	
City		Balance
Omaha	\$	35,932,023
North Platte		14,527,182
SID #1 Gosper County		7,413,821
Gibbon		5,917,966
McCook		5,423,103
West Point		4,827,451
Scottsbluff		4,548,056
Valley		4,435,111
Wahoo		4,020,551
Gering		3,094,145
Total	\$	90,139,409

4. Bonds Payable

The EPA requires the Program to provide matching funds. During the fiscal year, the Program did not issue any short-term revenue bonds to meet this requirement. Bond Series 2005B and 2006B were retired during the year ended June 30, 2007. Bonds Payable activity for fiscal year 2007 was:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Retirement	Balance
Bonds Payable	\$ 1,585,000	\$ -	\$1,585,000	\$ -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. <u>Net Assets</u>

Included in the Net Assets is the total amount of capitalization grants drawn from the EPA by the Department. The following summarizes the capitalization grants awarded, drawn, and the remaining balance as of June 30, 2007.

Year	Grant Amount	Amount Drawn	Balance
1989	\$ 4,773,100	\$ 4,773,100	\$ -
1990	4,964,560	4,964,560	-
1991	10,821,580	10,821,580	-
1992	9,938,500	9,938,500	-
1993	9,830,300	9,830,300	-
1994	6,061,600	6,061,600	-
1995	6,263,600	6,263,600	-
1996	10,319,661	10,319,661	-
1997	3,119,900	3,119,900	-
1998	7,019,996	7,019,996	-
1999	6,857,600	6,857,600	-
2000	6,834,000	6,834,000	-
2001	6,797,400	6,797,400	-
2002	6,855,000	6,855,000	-
2003	7,069,900	7,069,900	-
2004	6,747,100	6,747,100	-
2005	5,467,300	5,467,300	-
2006	4,424,300	4,424,300	-
TOTAL	\$ 124,165,397	\$ 124,165,397	\$ -

The following is a summary of changes in the total contributed capital.

Contributed Capital July 1, 2006	\$ 120,696,097
Contributed During the Year - Funds	
Received From EPA	4,424,300
Contributed Capital June 30, 2007	\$ 125,120,397

Also included in the Contributed Capital is a total of all general funds received by the Program from the Legislature of the State of Nebraska. These assets were to be used as match for the Program for the initial capitalization grant received by the State. The State contributed \$300,000 and \$655,000 in fiscal years ended June 30, 1989, and 1990, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. Loan Fees Administration

The reported amount comes from a fee charged to loan recipients each year based on the amount of the loan outstanding. The fee ranged from .5% to 1% per annum and was collected semi-annually. Of the total collected, none will be used as match for the fiscal year 2007 capitalization grant.

7. <u>Interest on Fund Balance - State Operating Pool</u>

The reported amount represents the earnings the Program has received from idle funds invested by the Treasurer of the State of Nebraska. Interest is credited on approximately the twenty-fifth day of each subsequent month.

8. <u>Small Town Grants</u>

Small Town Grants are made to communities that have a population of 5,000 people or less. The total maximum of Small Town Grants awarded in any one fiscal year is \$500,000. The maximum a community can receive is \$150,000 concurrent with a Program loan. The Loan Fees Administration is used to fund these grants.

9. **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Program's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Program is the Loan Fees Administration. Interest revenues are also operating revenues since making loans is the primary purpose of the Program. The principal operating expenses of the Program are administration expenses and Small Town Grants. Interest expenses are also operating expenses since making loans is the primary purpose of the Program.

10. <u>State Employees' Retirement Plan (Plan)</u>

The single-employer plan became effective by statute on January 1, 1964. Prior to January 1, 2003, the plan consisted of a defined contribution plan that covered State employees. Effective January 1, 2003, a cash balance benefit was added to the State Employees Retirement Act. The cash balance benefit is a type of defined benefit plan. Each member employed and participating in the retirement system prior to January 1, 2003, elected to either continue participation in the defined contribution option or begin participation in the cash balance benefit. The defined contribution option is closed to new entrants. All new members of the Plan on and after January 1, 2003, become members of the cash balance benefit. Additionally, on or after November 1, 2007, but

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. <u>State Employees' Retirement Plan (Plan)</u> (Continued)

before January 1, 2008, members who are employed and participating in the retirement system may either elect to continue participation in the defined contribution option or elect to participate in the cash balance benefit. Members who elect to participate in the cash balance benefit during this timeframe shall commence participation in the cash balance benefit on January 1, 2008. The benefits and funding policy of the Plan is established and can only be amended by the Nebraska Legislature.

Prior to January 1, 2007, all permanent full-time employees who had 12 continuous months of service were required to begin participation in the retirement system. All permanent full-time or permanent part-time employees who had 12 months of service within a five-year period, and who had attained the age of 20, could exercise the option to begin participation in the retirement system. As of January 1, 2007, all permanent full-time employees are required to begin participation in the retirement system upon employment; and all permanent part-time employees, who have attained the age of twenty years, may exercise the option to begin participation in the retirement system.

Contribution. Prior to January 1, 2007, each member contributed 4.33% of his or her monthly compensation until \$864 had been contributed and 4.8% of his or her monthly compensation for the remainder of the calendar year. As of January 1, 2007, each member contributes 4.8% of his or her monthly compensation.

The Department matches the member's contribution at a rate of 156%. The employee's and employer's contributions are kept in separate accounts.

The employee's account is fully vested. The employer's account is vested 100% after a total of three years of participation in the system, including the credit for participation in another Nebraska governmental plan prior to actual contribution to the Plan.

Defined Contribution Option. Upon attainment of age 55, regardless of service, the retirement allowance shall be equal to the sum of the employee and employer account. Members have several forms of payment available, including withdrawals, deferrals, annuities, or a combination of these.

Cash Balance Benefit. Upon attainment of age 55, regardless of service, the retirement allowance shall be equal to the accumulated employee and employer cash balance accounts, including interest credits, annuitized for payment in the normal form. The normal form of payment is single life annuity with five year certain, payable monthly. Members will have the option to convert their member cash balance account to a monthly

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. <u>State Employees' Retirement Plan (Plan)</u> (Concluded)

annuity with built in cost-of-living adjustments of 2.5% annually. Also available are additional forms of payment allowed under the Plan which are actuarially equivalent to the normal form, including the option of lump-sum or partial lump-sum.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, employees contributed \$19,953 and the Department contributed \$31,127. A separate plan report is issued and can be obtained from the Nebraska Public Employees Retirement System. This report contains full pension-related disclosures.

11. <u>Contingencies and Commitments</u>

Risk Management. The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Department, as part of the primary government for the State, participates in the State's risk management program. DAS Division of Risk Management is responsible for maintaining the insurance and self-insurance programs for the State with the exception of the health and life insurance programs which are maintained by the DAS Personnel Division. The State generally self-insures for general liability and workers' compensation. The State has chosen to purchase insurance for:

- A. Motor vehicle liability, which is insured for the first \$5 million of exposure per accident with a self-insured retention of \$300,000 per accident, except for accidents involving vehicular pursuit which have a \$1,000,000 self-insured retention per accident. Insurance is also purchased for medical payments, physical damage, and uninsured and underinsured motorists with various limits and deductibles. State agencies have the option to purchase coverage for physical damage to vehicles.
- B. Health care and life insurance for eligible employees.
- C. Crime coverage, with a limit of \$21 million for each loss, and a \$25,000 selfinsured retention per incident was in effect from July 1, 2006, through October 18, 2006. Starting October 19, 2006, the limit for each loss was increased to \$31 million.
- D. Real and personal property on a blanket basis for losses up to \$250,000,000, with a self-insured retention of \$200,000 per loss occurrence. Newly acquired properties are covered up to \$5,000,000 for 120 days or until the value of the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. <u>Contingencies and Commitments</u> (Concluded)

property is reported to the insurance company. The perils of flood, earthquake, and acts of terrorism have various coverages, sublimits, and self insurance. Details of these coverages are available from DAS Division of Risk Management. State agencies have the option to purchase building contents and inland marine coverage.

No settlements exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Health care insurance is funded in the Insurance Trust Funds through a combination of employee and State contributions. Workers' compensation is funded in the Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund through assessments on each agency based on total agency payroll and past experience. Tort claims, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, and natural disasters would be funded through the State General Fund or by individual agency assessments as directed by the Legislature, unless covered by purchased insurance. No amounts for estimated claims have been reported in the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's financial statements.

Litigation. The potential amount of liability involved in litigation pending against the Department, if any, could not be determined at this time. However, it is the Department's opinion that final settlement of those matters should not have an adverse effect on the Department's ability to administer current programs. Any judgment against the Department would have to be processed through the State Claims Board and be approved by the Legislature.

12. <u>Reconciliation of Bank Records to the Nebraska Information System</u>

Through their bank reconciliation procedures, DAS State Accounting Division (State Accounting) has identified a large unknown statewide variance between the State Treasurer's bank statements and the State's balances in the general ledger. This unknown variance indicates the bank records are short as compared to the accounting records. Some adjustments to the accounting records may be needed and may affect the fund balances of the Department. At this time, it has not been determined how or when adjustments to the accounting records might be made. State Accounting is unable to determine the affect of such adjustment, if any, on the Department's balances; however, State Accounting believes it will not have a material impact on the Department's operations.



NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM **REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH** *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality Lincoln, Nebraska

We have audited the financial statements of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2008. The Independent Auditor's Report was modified to emphasize the financial statements present only the funds of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Department of Environmental Quality, others within the Department, and the appropriate Federal and regulatory agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Q. Channer CPA

Assistant Deputy Auditor

March 25, 2008



NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM **REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AUDIT GUIDE FOR CLEAN WATER AND DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAMS**

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality Lincoln, Nebraska

We have audited the compliance of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Audit Guide for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs* that were applicable for the year ended June 30, 2007. We audited the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's compliance with requirements governing: Allowability for Specific Activities, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Cash Management, State Matching, Period of Availability of Funds and Binding Commitments, Program Income, Reporting, Subrecipient Monitoring, and Special Tests and Provisions. Compliance with these requirements is the responsibility of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's compliance based on our audit.

Compliance

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Audit Guide for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to the Program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the Program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over compliance.

A *control deficiency* in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a Federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Department of Environmental Quality, others within the Department, and the appropriate federal and regulatory agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Amothy Q. Channer CPA

March 25, 2008

Assistant Deputy Auditor