

**Inspection of
S. W. Hatfield, CPA**

**Issued by the
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board**

September 28, 2005

THIS IS A PUBLIC VERSION OF A PCAOB INSPECTION REPORT

**PORTIONS OF THE COMPLETE REPORT ARE OMITTED
FROM THIS DOCUMENT IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH
SECTIONS 104(g)(2) AND 105(b)(5)(A)
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**



Notes Concerning this Report

1. Portions of this report may describe deficiencies or potential deficiencies in the systems, policies, procedures, practices, or conduct of the firm that is the subject of this report. The express inclusion of certain deficiencies and potential deficiencies, however, should not be construed to support any negative inference that any other aspect of the firm's systems, policies, procedures, practices, or conduct is approved or condoned by the Board or judged by the Board to comply with laws, rules, and professional standards.
2. Any references in this report to violations or potential violations of law, rules, or professional standards should be understood in the supervisory context in which this report was prepared. Any such references are not a result of an adversarial adjudicative process and do not constitute conclusive findings of fact or of violations for purposes of imposing legal liability. Similarly, any description herein of a firm's cooperation in addressing issues constructively should not be construed, and is not construed by the Board, as an admission, for purposes of potential legal liability, of any violation.
3. Board inspections encompass, among other things, whether the firm has failed to identify departures from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") in its audits of financial statements. This report's descriptions of any such auditing failures necessarily involve descriptions of the related GAAP departures. The Board, however, has no authority to prescribe the form or content of an issuer's financial statements. That authority, and the authority to make binding determinations concerning an issuer's compliance with GAAP, rests with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission"). Any description, in this report, of perceived departures from GAAP should not be understood as an indication that the Commission has considered or made any determination regarding these GAAP issues unless otherwise expressly stated.



INSPECTION OF S. W. HATFIELD, CPA

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB" or "the Board") has conducted an inspection of the registered public accounting firm S. W. Hatfield, CPA ("the Firm"). The Board is issuing this report of that inspection in accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("the Act").

The Board is making portions of the report publicly available. Specifically, the Board is releasing to the public Part I of the report and portions of Part IV of the report. Part IV of the report consists of the Firm's comments, if any, on a draft of the report.^{1/}

The Board has elsewhere described in detail its approach to making inspection-related information publicly available consistent with legal restrictions.^{2/} A substantial portion of the Board's criticisms of a firm (specifically criticisms of the firm's quality control system), and the Board's dialogue with the firm about those criticisms, occurs out of public view, unless the firm fails to make progress to the Board's satisfaction in addressing those criticisms. In addition, the Board generally does not disclose otherwise nonpublic information, learned through inspections, about the firm or its clients. Accordingly, information in those categories generally does not appear in the publicly available portion of an inspection report.

^{1/} The Board does not make public any of a firm's comments that address a nonpublic portion of the report. In addition, pursuant to section 104(f) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7214(f), and PCAOB Rule 4007(b), if a firm requests, and the Board grants, confidential treatment for any of the firm's comments on a draft report, the Board does not include those comments in the final report at all. The Board notes that it routinely grants confidential treatment, if requested, for any of a firm's comments that identify factually inaccurate statements in the draft that the Board corrects in the final report.

^{2/} See Statement Concerning the Issuance of Inspection Reports, PCAOB Release No. 104-2004-001 (August 26, 2004).

PART I

INSPECTION PROCEDURES AND CERTAIN OBSERVATIONS

Members of the Board's inspection staff ("the inspection team") conducted fieldwork for the inspection from August 16, 2004 to August 20, 2004. The fieldwork included procedures tailored to the nature of the Firm, certain aspects of which the inspection team understood at the outset of the inspection to be as follows:

Number of offices	1 (Dallas, Texas)
Ownership structure	Sole proprietorship
Number of partners	1
Number of professional staff ^{3/}	None
Number of issuer audit clients ^{4/}	18

Board inspections are designed to identify and address weaknesses and deficiencies related to how a firm conducts audits. To achieve that goal, Board inspections include reviews of certain aspects of selected audits performed by the firm and reviews of other matters related to the firm's quality control system.

In the course of reviewing aspects of selected audits, an inspection may identify ways in which a particular audit is deficient, including failures by the firm to identify, or to address appropriately, respects in which an issuer's financial statements do not present fairly the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the issuer in

^{3/} "Professional staff" includes all personnel of the Firm, except partners or shareholders and administrative support personnel.

^{4/} The number of issuer audit clients shown here is based on the Firm's self-reporting and the inspection team's review of certain information for inspection planning purposes. It does not reflect any Board determination concerning which, or how many, of the Firm's audit clients are "issuers" as defined in the Act.

conformity with GAAP.^{5/} It is not the purpose of an inspection, however, to review all of a firm's audits or to identify every respect in which a reviewed audit is deficient. Accordingly, a Board inspection report should not be understood to provide any assurance that the firm's audits, or its issuer clients' financial statements, are free of any deficiencies not specifically described in an inspection report.

A. Review of Audit Engagements

The scope of the inspection procedures performed included reviews of aspects of the performance of 12 of the Firm's audits of the financial statements of issuers. Those audits and aspects were selected according to the Board's criteria, and the Firm was not allowed an opportunity to limit or influence the selection process.

The inspection team identified matters that it considered to be audit deficiencies.^{6/} The deficiencies identified in three of the audits reviewed included deficiencies of such significance that it appeared to the inspection team that the Firm did not obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to support its opinion on the issuer's financial statements. Those deficiencies included –

- (1) the Firm's failure to identify, or to address appropriately, a departure from GAAP that related to a potentially material misstatement in the audited financial statements concerning the classification of an unsecured, due-on-demand debt obligation as a long-term liability;

^{5/} When it comes to the Board's attention that an issuer's financial statements appear not to present fairly, in a material respect, the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the issuer in conformity with GAAP, the Board reports that information to the SEC, which has jurisdiction to determine proper accounting in issuers' financial statements.

^{6/} PCAOB standards require a firm to take appropriate actions to assess the importance of audit deficiencies identified after the date of the audit report to the firm's present ability to support its previously expressed opinions. *See* AU 390, *Consideration of Omitted Procedures After the Report Date*, and AU 561, *Subsequent Discovery of Facts Existing at the Date of the Auditor's Report* (both included among the PCAOB's interim auditing standards, pursuant to PCAOB Rule 3200T). Failure to comply with these PCAOB standards could be a basis for Board disciplinary sanctions.

- (2) the failure to perform and document audit procedures related to the valuation of accounts receivable;
- (3) the failure to perform and document audit procedures to determine whether reserves for contingent liabilities were adequate and whether those contingent liabilities were adequately disclosed in the financial statements;
- (4) the failure to perform and document sufficient procedures to determine the appropriateness of the accounting for the issuance of shares of common stock for two issuers;
- (5) the failure to perform and document sufficient procedures to determine the appropriateness of recording a gain on the forgiveness of accounts payable;
- (6) the failure to perform and document procedures related to the valuation of long-lived assets;
- (7) the failure to perform and document an adequate evaluation with respect to the issuer's ability to continue as a going concern;
- (8) the failure to perform and document adequate procedures related to the valuation of the inventory balance; and
- (9) the failure to perform and document sufficient procedures related to the valuation of stock issued pursuant to a consulting contract.

Following the inspection fieldwork and the inspection team's discussion with the Firm of the matters identified above, the Firm performed additional audit procedures and identified misstatements in an issuer's financial statements. The issuer subsequently restated its financial statements.^{7/}

B. Review of Quality Control System

In addition to evaluating the quality of the audit work performed on specific audits, the inspection included review of certain of the Firm's practices, policies and

^{7/} The Board inspection process did not include any review of the additional audit work or the restated financial statements.

procedures related to audit quality. This review addressed practices, policies and procedures concerning audit performance, training, compliance with independence standards, client acceptance and retention, and the establishment of policies and procedures. As described above, any defects in, or criticisms of, the Firm's quality control system are discussed in the nonpublic portion of this report and will remain nonpublic unless the Firm fails to address them to the Board's satisfaction within 12 months of the date of this report.

END OF PART I



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PORTIONS OF THE REST OF THIS REPORT ARE NONPUBLIC AND ARE OMITTED
FROM THIS PUBLIC DOCUMENT

PART II

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B. Issues Related to Quality Controls

The inspection of the Firm included consideration of aspects of the Firm's system of quality control. Assessment of a firm's quality control system rests both on review of a firm's stated quality control policies and procedures and on inferences that can be drawn from respects in which a firm's system has failed to assure quality in the actual performance of engagements.^{8/} On the basis of the information reported by the inspection team, the Board has the following concerns about aspects of the Firm's system of quality control.

1. Audit Performance

A firm's system of quality control should provide reasonable assurance that the work performed on an audit engagement will meet applicable professional standards and regulatory requirements. On the basis of the information reported by the inspection team, including the audit performance deficiencies described in Part II.A and any other deficiencies identified below, the Board has concerns that the Firm's system of quality control fails to provide such reasonable assurance in at least the following respects –

a. Technical Competence, Due Care, and Professional Skepticism

The Firm's system of quality control appears not to do enough to ensure technical competence and the exercise of due care or professional skepticism. In addition to the deficiencies noted in Part II.A, the inspection team reported that the Firm failed to perform adequate procedures to obtain reasonable assurance that financial statements are free of misstatement due to fraud. [Issuers D, E, I, J and K]

^{8/} A firm's failure to comply with the requirements of PCAOB standards when performing an audit may be an indication of a potentially significant defect in a firm's quality control system even if that failure did not result in an insufficiently supported audit opinion.

b. Appropriate Procedures

The Firm's system of quality control appears not to provide reasonable assurance that the Firm will conduct all testing appropriate to a particular audit. The information reported by the inspection team suggests an apparent pattern of failures to perform the appropriate procedures related to the testing of stock-based transactions. [Issuers B and C]

c. Communications with predecessor auditors and client acceptance

The Firm's system of quality control does not provide reasonable assurance that the Firm will make or document appropriate communications with predecessor auditors and consider their implications on client acceptance. For example, the Firm acquired a client from a predecessor firm in 2002. The predecessor auditor was not responsive to the Firm's inquiries and communications. There is no evidence that the Firm considered the implications of the predecessor auditor's actions to its decision to accept the client. In addition, the Firm noted several items during its 2002 audit that required adjustment, but it was unclear as to whether the amounts related to the current year or to prior years. The Firm did not communicate with the predecessor auditor with respect to potential restatements of prior period amounts and simply recorded the adjustments in the 2002 financial statements. [Issuer A]

d. Concurring Partner Review

Questions exist about the effectiveness of the Firm's existing arrangement for concurring partner reviews. Having procedures for concurring partner review by a competent reviewer is an important element of quality control. Such reviews should involve the performance of appropriate procedures using due care and professional skepticism, with the Firm appropriately addressing the reviewer's findings and documenting the process. The Firm used the services of an accountant not affiliated with the Firm to perform the concurring partner review of 10 of the 12 issuer audits included in the inspection. No concurring partner review was performed on the remaining two issuer audits inspected. For the audits in which a concurring partner review was performed, the information reported by the inspection team suggests that there is no evidence that the concurring partner review procedure used by the Firm resulted in the identification of any of the deficiencies noted by the inspection team. This may result from a lack of competency, due care or professional skepticism on the part of the concurring partner; deficiencies in the scope of the concurring partner's

procedures; and/or the Firm's failure to properly address the concurring partner findings. Apparent deficiencies in documentation of the scope and results of the concurring partner's reviews preclude the Board from determining the relative contribution of each of these potential causes to the failure of the concurring partner process to prevent the deficiencies reported by the inspection team.

2. Independence

The Firm's system of quality control appears not to provide reasonable assurance that the Firm will comply with independence requirements. As described in Part II.C below, the inspection team reported information indicating that the Firm may not have been independent of certain of its issuer clients within the meaning of the Commission's independence requirements.

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PART IV

RESPONSE OF THE FIRM TO DRAFT INSPECTION REPORT

Pursuant to section 104(f) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7214(f), and PCAOB Rule 4007(a), the Board provided the Firm an opportunity to review and comment on a draft of this report. The Firm chose not to provide a written response.