

COUNTY AUDIT

BRYAN COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008



*Independently serving the citizens of
Oklahoma by promoting the
accountability and fiscal integrity of
governmental funds.*



Oklahoma State
Auditor & Inspector
Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

This publication, issued by the Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector's Office as authorized by 19 O.S. § 171, has not been printed, but is available on the agency's website (www.sai.ok.gov) and in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Publications Clearinghouse Digital Collection, pursuant to 74 O.S. § 3105.B.



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd. • State Capitol, Room 100 • Oklahoma City, OK 73105 • Phone: 405.521.3495 • Fax: 405.521.3426

March 26, 2014

TO THE CITIZENS OF
BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Bryan County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The audit was conducted in accordance with 19 O.S. § 171.

A report of this type can be critical in nature. Failure to report commendable features in the accounting and operating procedures of the entity should not be interpreted to mean that they do not exist.

The goal of the State Auditor and Inspector is to promote accountability and fiscal integrity in state and local government. Maintaining our independence as we provide this service to the taxpayers of Oklahoma is of utmost importance.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to our office during our engagement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gary A. Jones".

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

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**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

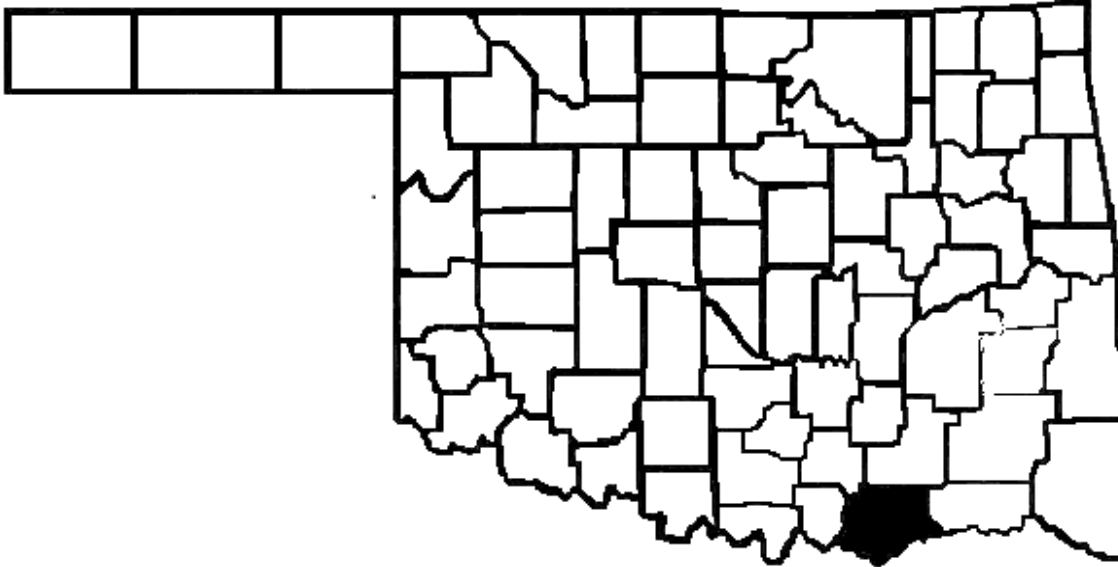
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**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
STATISTICAL INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**



Located in southeastern Oklahoma, Bryan County is named for famous orator William Jennings Bryan. The area was first settled by Choctaw Indians following their removal from Mississippi. The Indians established several schools in the area during the mid-to-late 1800s. One of the schools, the Armstrong Academy for Boys in Durant, later served as the capital of the Choctaw Nation.

Durant, the county seat, is the site of many manufacturers including American Packing, Bryan County Manufacturing, Potter Sausage, and Stahl Metal Products.

Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant is the site of the Oklahoma Shakespeare Festival. Held annually during June and July, this popular event has gained national recognition. The historic Bryan Hotel in Durant once served as southeastern Oklahoma's center for social and political activities. Many national politicians such as Robert Kerr, Carl Albert, and William Jennings Bryan included the hotel as a stop on their campaign trails. The hotel has been restored, and tours are available.

Lake Texoma Resort provides a variety of recreational facilities including a golf course, marina, and camping facilities. For information, call the county clerk at (580) 924-2202.

County Seat – Durant

Area – 943.43 Square Miles

County Population – 37,815
(2005 est.)

Farms – 1,673

Land in Farms – 458,275 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2007-2008

**BRYAN COUNTY OFFICIALS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Monty Montgomery
District 2 – Tony Simmons
District 3 – Ivan Kelly

County Assessor

Glendel Rushing

County Clerk

Patricia Brady

County Sheriff

Bill Sturch

County Treasurer

Nancy Conner

Court Clerk

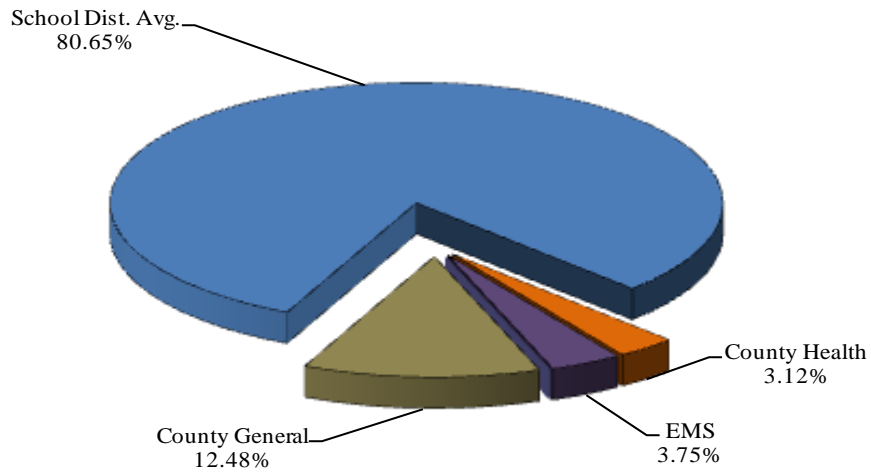
Sandy Stroud

District Attorney

Emily Redman

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
AD VALOREM TAX DISTRIBUTION
SHARE OF THE AVERAGE MILLAGE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

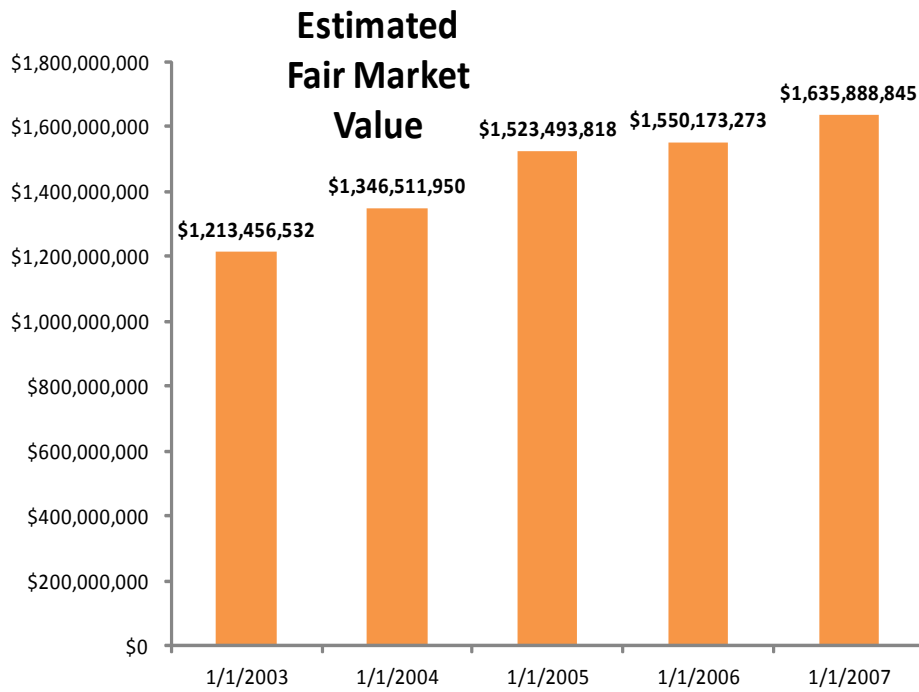
Property taxes are calculated by applying a millage rate to the assessed valuation of property. Millage rates are established by the Oklahoma Constitution. One mill equals one-thousandth of a dollar. For example, if the assessed value of a property is \$1,000.00 and the millage rate is 1.00, then the tax on that property is \$1.00. This chart shows the different entities of the County and their share of the various millages as authorized by the Constitution.



County-Wide Millages		School District Millages							
				Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Career Tech	Common	Total
County General	10.00								
County Health	2.50	Silo	I-1	35.00	5.00	0.00	12.00	4.00	56.00
EMS	3.00	Rock Creek	I-2	35.00	5.00	0.00	12.00	4.00	56.00
		Achille	I-3	35.00	5.00	12.65	12.00	4.00	68.65
		Colbert	I-4	35.00	5.00	13.41	12.00	4.00	69.41
		Caddo	I-5	35.00	5.00	0.00	12.00	4.00	56.00
		Bennington	I-40	35.00	5.00	23.26	12.00	4.00	79.26
		Calera	I-48	35.00	5.00	9.64	12.00	4.00	65.64
		Durant	I-72	35.00	5.00	18.40	12.00	4.00	74.40
		Choctaw County	I-1	35.00	5.00	0.00	12.00	4.00	56.00

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
 ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY
 TREND ANALYSIS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

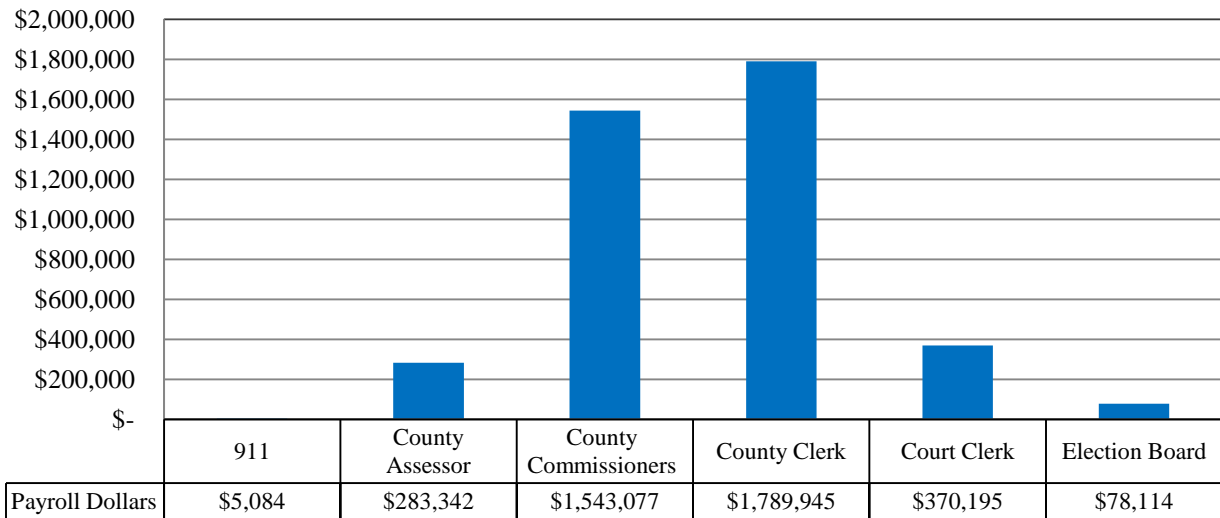
Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2007	\$28,721,680	\$25,704,866	\$142,792,380	\$9,433,614	\$187,785,312	\$1,635,888,845
1/1/2006	\$25,816,373	\$27,122,350	\$131,141,512	\$7,948,209	\$176,132,026	\$1,550,173,273
1/1/2005	\$34,837,107	\$13,845,342	\$125,824,542	\$8,238,629	\$166,268,362	\$1,523,493,818
1/1/2004	\$22,942,862	\$25,168,353	\$112,589,276	\$8,235,721	\$152,464,770	\$1,346,511,950
1/1/2003	\$21,799,668	\$24,575,683	\$99,392,709	\$8,299,222	\$137,468,838	\$1,213,456,532



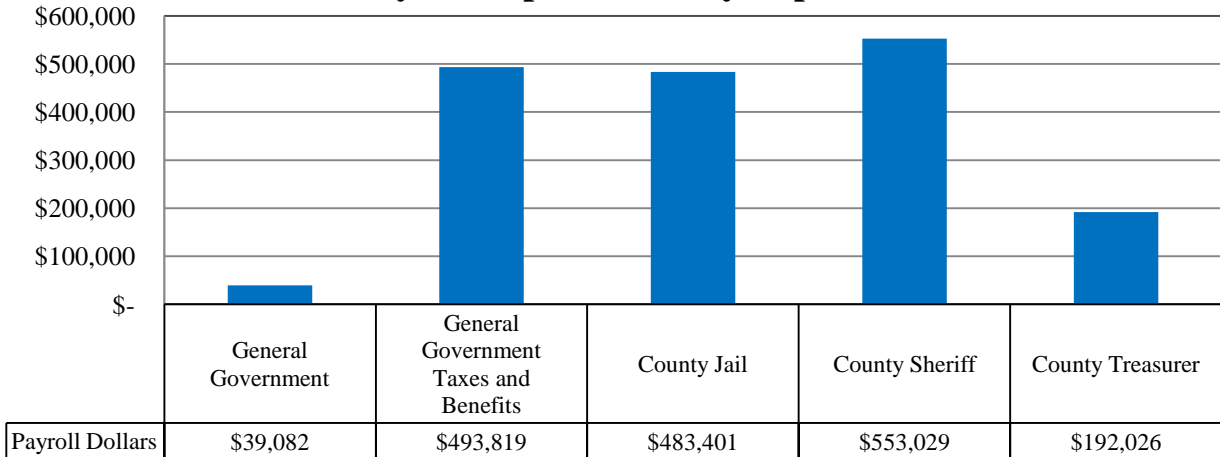
**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COUNTY PAYROLL EXPENDITURES ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

County officers' salaries are based upon the assessed valuation and population of the counties. State statutes provide guidelines for establishing elected officers' salaries. The Board of County Commissioners sets the salaries for all elected county officials within the limits set by the statutes. The designated deputy or assistant's salary cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. Salaries for other deputies or assistants cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. The information presented below is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

Payroll Expenditures by Department



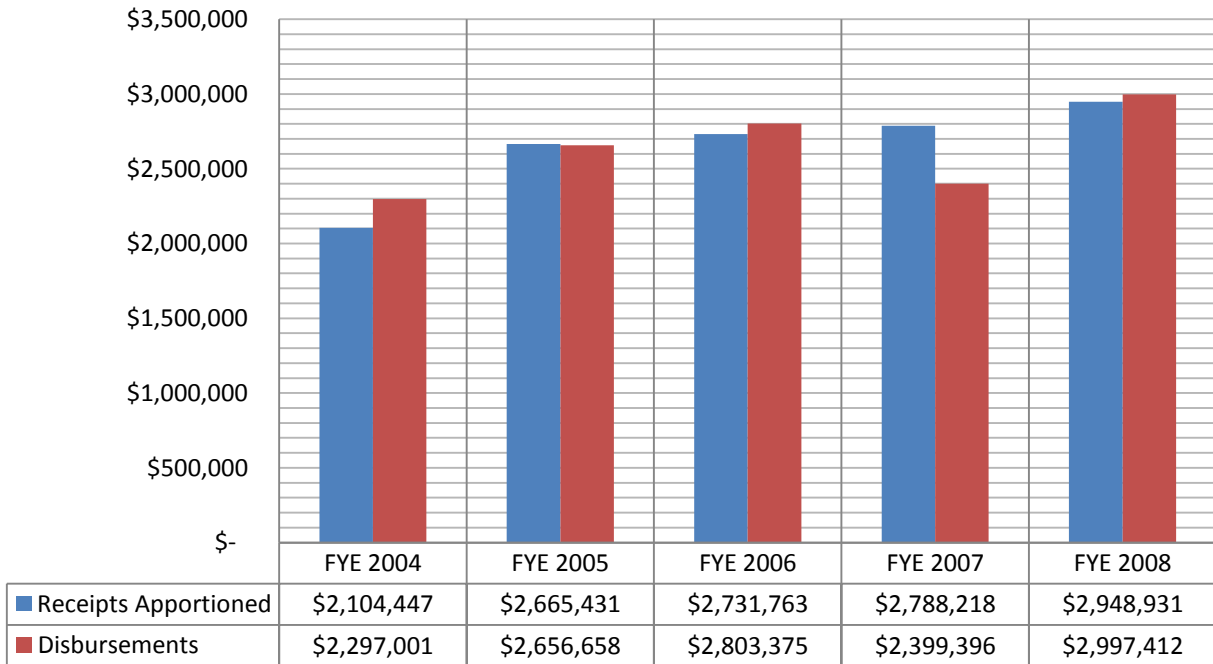
Payroll Expenditures by Department



**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COUNTY GENERAL FUND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

County General Fund

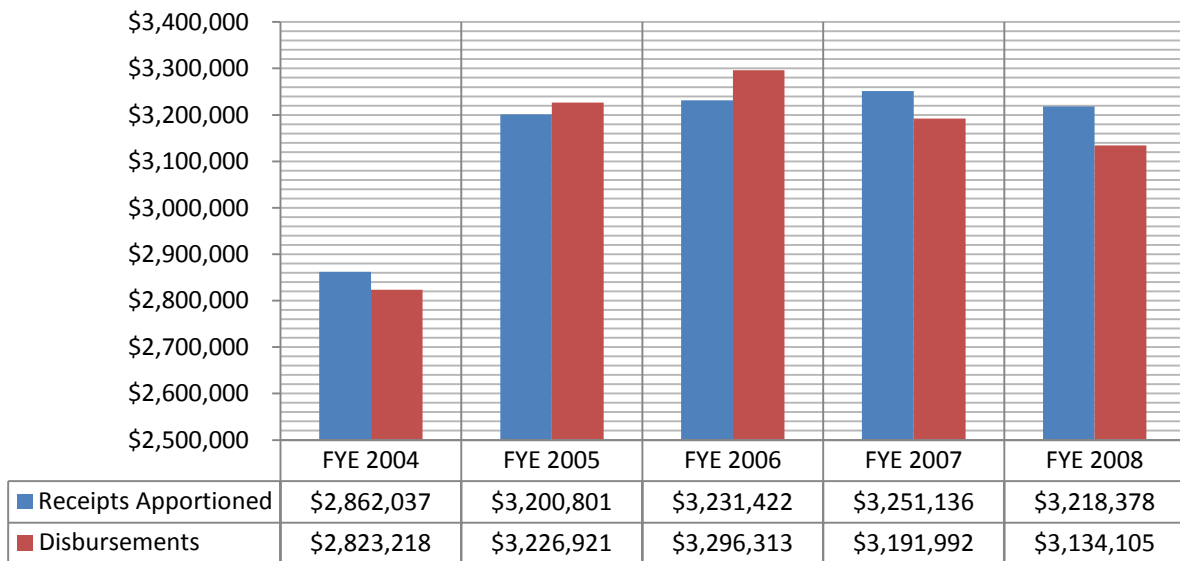
The Oklahoma Constitution and the Oklahoma Statutes authorize counties to create a County General Fund, which is the county's primary source of operating revenue. The County General Fund is typically used for county employees' salaries plus many expenses for county maintenance and operation. It also provides revenue for various budget accounts and accounts that support special services and programs. The Board of County Commissioners must review and approve all expenditures made from the County General Fund. The primary revenue source for the County General Fund is usually the county's ad valorem tax collected on real, personal (if applicable), and public service property. Smaller amounts of revenue can come from other sources such as fees, sales tax, use tax, state transfer payments, in-lieu taxes, and reimbursements. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's General Fund for the last five fiscal years.



**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COUNTY HIGHWAY FUND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

County Highway Fund

The County receives major funding for roads and highways from a state imposed fuel tax. Taxes are collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. Taxes are imposed on all gasoline, diesel, and special fuel sales statewide. The County's share is determined on formulas based on the County population, road miles, and land area and is remitted to the County monthly. These funds are earmarked for roads and highways only and are accounted for in the county highway fund. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's Highway Fund for the last five fiscal years.



FINANCIAL SECTION



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd. • State Capitol, Room 100 • Oklahoma City, OK 73105 • Phone: 405.521.3495 • Fax: 405.521.3426

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF
BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Bryan County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, listed in the table of contents as the financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of Bryan County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the combined total—all county funds on this financial statement 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 statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. 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 that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, this financial statement was prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The differences between this regulatory basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are also described in Note 1.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Bryan County as of June 30, 2008, or changes in its financial position for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the combined total of receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances for all county funds of Bryan County, for the year ended June 30, 2008, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 20, 2014, on our consideration of Bryan County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined total of all county funds on the financial statement. The Other Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the financial statement. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined total—all county funds on the regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Balances and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the combined total—all county funds. The information listed in the table of contents under Introductory Section has not been audited by us, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary A. Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

March 20, 2014

REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS
(WITH COMBINING INFORMATION)—MAJOR FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2007	Receipts Apportioned	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Disbursements	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2008
Combining Information:						
Major Funds:						
County General Fund	\$ 708,396	\$ 2,948,931	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,997,412	\$ 659,915
County General Note Payment Fund	-	120,437	-	-	107,734	12,703
County General Revolving Fund	113,533	54,956	-	-	124,449	44,040
T-Highway Fund	844,623	3,218,378	-	-	3,134,105	928,896
T-Highway Roads and Bridges Revolving Fund	174,938	295,849	-	-	284,252	186,535
County Health Department Fund	289,019	742,299	-	-	650,126	381,192
County Sinking Fund	10,841	11,381	-	-	17,988	4,234
911 Cell Phone Fund	134,771	141,532	-	-	45,095	231,208
CDBG Elevator Fund	490	-	-	-	-	490
COPS Fast Fund	5,422	-	-	-	5,421	1
County Treasurer Resale Property Fund	124,411	147,245	-	-	148,144	123,512
JTA Revolving Fund	22,100	14,241	-	11,950	24,391	-
JTA Special Fund	2,024	-	-	5	2,019	-
JTA City Prisoners Fund	17,254	39,120	-	36,832	19,542	-
JTA Commissary Fund	1,521	11,206	-	7,328	5,399	-
JTA Department of Corrections Fund	34,838	93,531	-	71,067	57,302	-
JTA Social Security Administration Fund	600	2,800	-	2,679	721	-
Jail Revolving Fund	-	17,159	11,950	-	7,797	21,312
Jail Special Fund	-	-	5	-	-	5
Jail Sales Tax Revolving Fund	-	120,437	-	-	72,639	47,798
Sheriff City Prisoners Fund	-	22,200	36,832	-	-	59,032
Sheriff Commissary Fund	-	5,655	7,328	-	2,800	10,183
Sheriff Department of Corrections Fund	-	51,408	71,067	-	22,049	100,426
Sheriff Social Security Administration Fund	-	2,837	2,679	-	80	5,436
Sheriff Service Fees Fund	108,520	248,739	-	-	253,146	104,113
Sheriff Revolving Fund	115,091	320,739	-	-	284,264	151,566
Sheriff Helicopter Fund	2,200	1,000	-	-	786	2,414
Remaining Aggregate Funds	297,043	310,919	-	-	347,709	260,253
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$ 3,007,635	\$ 8,942,999	\$ 129,861	\$ 129,861	\$ 8,615,370	\$ 3,335,264
As Restated						

The notes to the financial statement are an integral part of this statement.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Bryan County is a subdivision of the State of Oklahoma created by the Oklahoma Constitution and regulated by Oklahoma Statutes.

The accompanying financial statement presents the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances of the total of all funds under the control of the primary government. The general fund is the county's general operating fund, accounting for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund, where its use is restricted for a specified purpose. Other funds established by statute and under the control of the primary government are also presented.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including emergency medical districts, school districts, and cities and towns. The cash receipts and disbursements attributable to those other entities do not appear in funds on the County's financial statement; those funds play no part in the County's operations. Any trust or agency funds maintained by the County are not included in this presentation.

B. Fund Accounting

The County uses funds to report on receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

Following are descriptions of the county funds included as combining information within the financial statement:

County General Fund - accounts for the general operations of the government.

County General Note Payment Fund - accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution to be used for the retirement of the existing indebtedness for the remodeling of the jail.

County General Revolving Fund - accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

T-Highway Fund - accounts for state, local, and miscellaneous receipts and disbursements for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

T-Highway Roads and Bridges Revolving Fund - accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution to be used for the maintenance of county highway and bridges.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

County Health Department Fund - accounts for monies collected on behalf of the county health department from ad valorem taxes and state and local revenues.

County Sinking Fund - accounts for debt service receipts derived generally from a special ad valorem tax levy and interest earned on investments of cash not immediately required for debt service payments.

911 Cell Phone Fund - accounts for the monies received from the cellular telephone companies for the operation of the emergency 911 services.

CDBG Elevator Fund - accounts for federal funds to be expended for the maintenance and repair of an elevator for handicap accessibility.

COPS Fast Fund - accounts for federal funds to be expended for deputies' salaries in the Sheriff's office.

County Treasurer Resale Property Fund - accounts for the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent taxes and the disposition of same as restricted by statute.

JTA Revolving Fund - accounts for sales tax revenues received by the Jail Trust Authority to be used for the maintenance of the jail.

JTA Special Fund - accounts for donations received by the Jail Trust Authority to help fund the county jail.

JTA City Prisoners Fund - accounts for monies received by the Jail Trust Authority for housing city prisoners to be used for jail operating expenses.

JTA Commissary Fund - accounts for monies received by the Jail Trust Authority from the commissary sales and disbursement of funds is for commissary expenses and jail operating expenses.

JTA Department of Corrections Fund - accounts for monies received by the Jail Trust Authority from the State of Oklahoma for the boarding and feeding of Department of Corrections' prisoners.

JTA Social Security Administration Fund - accounts for the collection and deposit of Social Security funds to be used for jail operating expenses.

Jail Revolving Fund - accounts for sales tax revenues received to be used for the maintenance of the jail.

Jail Special Fund - accounts for donations to help fund the county jail.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

Jail Sales Tax Revolving Fund - accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

Sheriff City Prisoners Fund - accounts for monies received for housing city prisoners to be used for jail operating expenses.

Sheriff Commissary Fund - accounts for monies received from the commissary sales and disbursement of funds for commissary expenses and jail operating expenses.

Sheriff Department of Corrections Fund - accounts for monies received from the State of Oklahoma for the boarding and feeding of Department of Corrections' prisoners.

Sheriff Social Security Administration Fund - accounts for the collection and deposit of Social Security funds to be used for jail operating expenses.

Sheriff Service Fees Fund - accounts for the collection and disbursement of sheriff process service fees as restricted by statute.

Sheriff Revolving Fund - accounts for sales tax revenues received to be used for the maintenance and operation of the Sheriff's office.

Sheriff Helicopter Fund - accounts for donations made for the purpose of advancing utilization of the Sheriff Department helicopter.

C. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement is prepared on a basis of accounting wherein amounts are recognized when received or disbursed. This basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require revenues to be recognized when they become available and measurable or when they are earned, and expenditures or expenses to be recognized when the related liabilities are incurred. This regulatory basis financial presentation is not a comprehensive measure of economic condition or changes therein.

Title 19 O.S. § 171 specifies the format and presentation for Oklahoma counties to present their financial statement on a regulatory basis. County governments (primary only) are required to present their financial statements on a fund basis format with, at a minimum, the general fund and all other county funds, which represent ten percent or greater of total county revenue. All other funds included in the audit shall be presented in the aggregate in a combining statement.

D. Budget

Under current Oklahoma Statutes, a general fund and a county health department fund are the only funds required to adopt a formal budget. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, each officer or department head submits an estimate of needs to the governing body. The budget

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

is approved for the respective fund by office, or department and object. The County Board of Commissioners may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the County Excise Board.

E. Cash and Investments

For the purposes of financial reporting, "Ending Cash Balances, June 30" includes cash and cash equivalents and investments as allowed by statutes. The County pools the cash of its various funds in maintaining its bank accounts. However, cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable on the County's books. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

State statutes require financial institutions with which the County maintains funds to deposit collateral securities to secure the County's deposits. The amount of collateral securities to be pledged is established by the County Treasurer; this amount must be at least the amount of the deposit to be secured, less the amount insured (by, for example, the FDIC). The County has deposits in excess of deposit insurance at June 30, 2008, in the amount of \$1,051,846.75.

The County Treasurer has been authorized by the County's governing board to make investments. Allowable investments are outlined in statutes 62 O.S. § 348.1 and § 348.3.

All investments must be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, the Oklahoma State Government, fully collateralized, or fully insured. All investments as classified by state statute are nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are not subject to interest rate risk or credit risk.

2. Ad Valorem Tax

The County's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 of the same year for all real and personal property located in the County, except certain exempt property. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor within the prescribed guidelines established by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and the State Equalization Board. Title 68 O.S. § 2820.A. states, ". . . Each assessor shall thereafter maintain an active and systematic program of visual inspection on a continuous basis and shall establish an inspection schedule which will result in the individual visual inspection of all taxable property within the county at least once each four (4) years."

Taxes are due on November 1 following the levy date, although they may be paid in two equal installments. If the first half is paid prior to January 1, the second half is not delinquent until April 1. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property on October 1 of each year.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are published usually in May. If the taxes are not paid within 30 days from publication, they shall be placed on the personal tax lien docket.

3. Other Information

A. Pension Plan

Plan Description. The County contributes to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan (the Plan), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). Benefit provisions are established and amended by the Oklahoma Legislature. The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to Plan members and beneficiaries. Title 74, Sections 901 through 943, as amended, establishes the provisions of the Plan. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing OPERS, P.O. Box 53007, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or by calling 1-800-733-9008.

Funding Policy. The contribution rates for each member category are established by the Oklahoma Legislature and are based on an actuarial calculation which is performed to determine the adequacy of contribution rates.

B. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

In addition to the pension benefits described in the Pension Plan note, OPERS provides post-retirement health care benefits of up to \$105 each for retirees who are members of an eligible group plan. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis as part of the overall retirement benefit. OPEB expenditure and participant information is available for the state as a whole; however, information specific to the County is not available nor can it be reasonably estimated.

C. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, primarily the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable fund. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time; although, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

As of the end of the fiscal year, there were no claims or judgments that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County; however, the outcome of any lawsuit would not be determinable.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

D. Long Term Obligations

1. Judgments

The County has the following judgments, which are being retired by tax levies. The County is obligated to pay the judgment over a three-year period.

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Original Judgment</u>
CY-2006-657	\$14,727

Future principal and interest payments that will become due on the existing judgment are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2009	\$ 4,909	\$ 1,135	\$ 6,044
2010	<u>4,909</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>5,358</u>
	<u>\$ 9,818</u>	<u>\$ 1,584</u>	<u>\$ 11,402</u>

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Original Judgment</u>
LTC-2006-159	\$11,677

Future principal payments that will become due on the existing judgment are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>
2009	\$ 3,892
2010	3,892
2011	<u>3,893</u>
	<u>\$11,677</u>

E. Sales Tax

The voters of Bryan County passed a one-fourth percent (1/4%) sales tax on February 13, 2001. The proceeds of the sales tax are to be used for the purpose of renovating and expanding the Bryan County Jail, Bryan County Courthouse, and other county buildings for the first three years of the seven year term. For the remaining four years, the revenues are to be divided equally

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

between the General Fund, Sheriff's Office, and Highway Fund. The sales tax is to be collected for a period of seven years.

The voters of Bryan County approved making the existing one-fourth percent (1/4%) sales tax permanent, effective July 10, 2007. The sales tax was reallocated to provide revenue for the operation of the Bryan County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement purposes, to provide revenue for the construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges, to provide revenue for the operation of the Bryan County Jail, and to provide revenue for the retirement of the existing indebtedness for the remodeling of the Bryan County Jail.

F. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the County made the following transfers between cash funds due to the termination of the Jail Trust Authority.

- \$11,950 was transferred from the JTA Revolving Fund to the Jail Revolving Fund.
- \$5 was transferred from the JTA Special Fund to the Jail Special Fund.
- \$36,832 was transferred from JTA City Prisoners Fund to Sheriff City Prisoners Fund.
- \$7,328 was transferred from the JTA Commissary Fund to the Sheriff Commissary Fund.
- \$71,067 was transferred from the JTA Department of Corrections Fund to the Sheriff Department of Corrections Fund.
- \$2,679 was transferred from the JTA Social Security Administration Fund to the Sheriff Social Security Administration Fund.

G. Reclassification

Due to the reclassification of funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the beginning balance as reported is different than the June 30, 2007 ending balance. The difference is due to one fund being reported as county funds in fiscal year 2007 that should have been classified as a trust and agency fund, and one fund being classified as a trust and agency that should have been county funds resulting in an increase of \$127,141.

Prior year ending balance as reported	\$2,880,494
Fund reclassified to Trust and Agency Funds	(7,630)
Fund reclassified to County Funds	<u>134,771</u>
Prior year ending balance as restated	<u>\$3,007,635</u>

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS—
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	General Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 708,396	\$ 708,396	\$ -
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(186,005)	(186,005)	-
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(31,671)	(30,086)	1,585
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	<u>490,720</u>	<u>492,305</u>	<u>1,585</u>
Receipts:			
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,707,139	1,804,396	97,257
Charges for Services	215,500	284,170	68,670
Intergovernmental Revenues	664,461	673,188	8,727
Miscellaneous Revenues	40,000	187,177	147,177
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	<u>2,627,100</u>	<u>2,948,931</u>	<u>321,831</u>
Expenditures:			
County Sheriff	321,841	320,545	1,296
County Treasurer	135,194	133,580	1,614
County Commissioner	79,600	78,145	1,455
OSU Extension	91,060	86,297	4,763
County Clerk	155,912	155,896	16
Court Clerk	380,181	379,965	216
County Assessor	85,223	85,217	6
Revaluation of Real Property	254,609	226,378	28,231
General Government	843,031	830,853	12,178
Excise-Equalization Board	4,788	4,787	1
County Election Board	99,619	90,835	8,784
County Jail	603,421	600,347	3,074
Charity	500	375	125
County Audit Budget Account	25,428	25,428	-
Free Fair Budget Account	37,413	37,320	93
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	<u>3,117,820</u>	<u>3,055,968</u>	<u>61,852</u>
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ -</u>	385,268	<u>\$ 385,268</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances			
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		248,814	
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		<u>25,833</u>	
Ending Cash Balance		<u>\$ 659,915</u>	

BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS—
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	County Health Department Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 289,019	\$ 289,019	\$ -
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(23,951)	(23,951)	-
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(54,262)	(44,592)	9,670
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	210,806	220,476	9,670
Receipts:			
Ad Valorem Taxes	426,784	450,051	23,267
Miscellaneous Revenues	285,111	292,248	7,137
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	711,895	742,299	30,404
Expenditures:			
Health and Welfare	922,701	653,764	268,937
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	922,701	653,764	268,937
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	309,011	\$ 309,011
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances			
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		68,047	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		4,134	
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 381,192	

BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS—
REMAINING AGGREGATE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2007	Receipts Apportioned	Disbursements	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2008
Remaining Aggregate Funds:				
County Health Department Petty Cash Fund	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300
County Assessor Fee Revolving Fund	42,647	12,340	5,176	49,811
County Assessor Visual Inspection Reimbursement Fund	15,960	827	2,374	14,413
County Clerk Lien Fee Fund	58,058	62,063	73,655	46,466
County Clerk Records Management and Preservation Fund	47,303	77,595	67,441	57,457
County Commissioner Trash Cop Fund	4,586	100	4,681	5
County Treasurer Resale Cash Drawer Increase Fund	-	520	-	520
Court House Security-SSF Fund	8,554	27,782	33,540	2,796
DHS Attendant Care Fund	170	1,020	1,020	170
Elevator REAP Grant Fund	174	-	-	174
Emergency 911 Fund	85,105	96,852	127,292	54,665
Keep Bryan County Beautiful Fund	1,250	330	235	1,345
Mortgage Tax Certification Fee Fund	30,822	9,890	13,405	27,307
OSU Extension Grant Fund	832	-	-	832
Sheriff Corps Fund	-	21,600	18,890	2,710
Sheriff DARE Fund	102	-	-	102
Sheriff Training Fund	1,180	-	-	1,180
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds	\$ 297,043	\$ 310,919	\$ 347,709	\$ 260,253

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

1. Budgetary Schedules

The Comparative Schedules of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund and the County Health Department Fund present comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data. The "actual" data, as presented in the comparison of budget and actual, will differ from the data as presented in the Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances with Combining Information because of adopting certain aspects of the budgetary basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances and outstanding warrants to their related budget year.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in these funds. At the end of the year unencumbered appropriations lapse.

2. Remaining County Funds

Remaining aggregate funds as presented on the financial statement are as follows:

County Health Department Petty Cash Fund - accounts for the cash set aside to maintain the change fund used for health department collections.

County Assessor Fee Revolving Fund - accounts for the collection of fees for copies restricted by state statute.

County Assessor Visual Inspection Reimbursement Fund - accounts for the funds given to the assessor for the startup and operation of the computer assisted mass appraisal and computer mapping of the County and related expenditures.

County Clerk Lien Fee Fund - accounts for lien collections and disbursements as restricted by statute.

County Clerk Records Management and Preservation Fund - accounts for fees collected for instruments filed in the County Clerk's office as restricted by statute for preservation of records.

County Commissioner Trash Cop Fund - accounts for the state funds used to pay personal services for the prevention of illegal dumping.

County Treasurer Resale Cash Drawer Increase Fund - accounts for the cash set aside to maintain the change fund used for the County Treasurer's office collections.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

Court House Security-SSF Fund - accounts for the collection and disbursement of sheriff service fees as restricted by statute to be used for courthouse security.

DHS Attendant Care Fund - accounts for the state contract funds for juvenile care.

Elevator REAP Grant Fund - accounts for state funds used for the repair and maintenance of the courthouse elevator.

Emergency 911 Fund - accounts for monies received from the telephone companies for operation of the emergency 911 services.

Keep Bryan County Beautiful Fund - accounts for donations to be used for the beautification of Bryan County.

Mortgage Tax Certification Fee Fund - accounts for the collection of fees by the Treasurer for mortgage tax certificates and the disbursement of the funds as restricted by statute.

OSU Extension Grant Fund - accounts for the remaining match funds for a federal grant used to renovate the Expo Building.

Sheriff Corps Fund - accounts for monies received from the Corps of Engineers for patrolling purposes.

Sheriff DARE Fund - accounts for the excess match remaining from the Drug Awareness Resistance Education grant.

Sheriff Training Fund - accounts for the funds collected from the disposition of unclaimed property for the purpose of purchasing equipment, material, or supplies that may be used in crime prevention.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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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*

TO THE OFFICERS OF
BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Bryan County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which comprises Bryan County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated March 20, 2014. Our report on the basic financial statement was adverse because the statement is not a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, our report also included our opinion that the financial statement does present fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances – regulatory basis of the County for the year ended June 30, 2008, on the basis of accounting prescribed by Oklahoma state law, described in Note 1. 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 Bryan County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Bryan County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control 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 and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. 2008-1, 2008-2, 2008-6, 2008-7, 2008-8, 2008-10, and 2008-12.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 2008-3, 2008-9, and 2008-14.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Bryan County's financial statement is 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2008-9, 2008-10, and 2008-12.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of Bryan County, which are included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

Bryan County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit Bryan County's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, those charged with governance, others within the entity, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties. This report is also a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.



GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

March 20, 2014

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

SECTION 1—Findings related to the 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*

Finding 2008-1 – Inadequate County-Wide Controls (Repeat Finding)

Condition: County-wide controls regarding Risk Management and Monitoring have not been designed.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to address risks of the County.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, or misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector’s Office (OSAI) recommends that the County design procedures to identify and address risks. OSAI also recommends that the County design monitoring procedures to assess the quality of performance over time. These procedures should be written policies and procedures and could be included in the County’s policies and procedures handbook.

Examples of risks and procedures to address risk management:

Risks	Procedures
Fraudulent activity	Segregation of duties
Information lost to computer crashes	Daily backups of information
Noncompliance with laws	Attend workshops
Natural disasters	Written disaster recovery plans
New employee errors	Training, attending workshops, monitoring

Examples of activities and procedures to address monitoring:

Monitoring	Procedures
Communication between officers	Periodic meetings to address items that should be included in the handbook and to determine if the County is meeting its goals and objectives.
Annual Financial Statement	Review the financial statement of the County for accuracy and completeness.
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA)	Review the SEFA of the County for accuracy and to determine all federal awards are presented.
Audit findings	Determine audit findings are corrected.
Financial status	Periodically review budgeted amounts to actual amounts and resolve unexplained variances.
Policies and procedures	Ensure employees understand expectations in meeting the goals of the County.

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

Monitoring	Procedures
Following up on complaints	Determine source of complaint and course of action for resolution.
Estimate of needs	Work together to ensure this financial document is accurate and complete.

Management Response:

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners: I will address control issues regarding risk management and monitoring to avoid errors.

County Treasurer: I concur with finding, and believe that many of these procedures are currently being implemented, with more to follow. Written policies should be clear, concise, and easily understandable. I will work with other officials to see that this happens in our office, and with the County overall.

County Clerk: I will put something in writing on procedures recommended for my office.

Criteria: Internal control is an integral component of an organization’s management that provides reasonable assurance that the objectives of effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations are being made. Internal control comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives. Internal control also serves as the first line of defense in safeguarding assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud. County management is responsible for designing a county-wide internal control system comprised of Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

Risk Assessment is a component of internal control which should provide for an assessment of the risks the County faces from both internal and external sources. Once risks have been identified, they should be analyzed for their possible effect. Management then has to formulate an approach for risk management and decide upon the internal control activities required to mitigate those risks and achieve the internal control objectives.

Monitoring is a component of internal control which should assess the quality of performance over time and ensure that the findings of audits and other reviews are promptly resolved. Ongoing monitoring occurs during normal operations and includes regular management and supervisory activities, comparisons, reconciliations, and other actions people take in performing their duties. It includes ensuring that management know their responsibilities for internal control and the need to make control monitoring part of their regular operating process.

Finding 2008-02 – Disaster Recovery Plan (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry, the following offices did not have a Disaster Recovery Plan:

- County Assessor
- County Treasurer

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

- County Clerk

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to prepare a formal Disaster Recovery Plan.

Effect of Condition: The failure to have a formal Disaster Recovery Plan could result in the County being unable to function in the event of a disaster. The lack of a formal plan could cause significant problems in ensuring County business could continue uninterrupted.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County officials develop a Disaster Recovery Plan that addresses how critical information and systems within their offices would be restored in the event of a disaster.

Management Response:

County Assessor: I will work to implement a disaster recovery plan.

County Treasurer: I concur with finding. A basic plan is now in place, and will be reviewed periodically, with procedures added as they are developed. In addition, three "Office in a Box" set-ups are being developed for deployment to three different places to preserve continuity of operations.

County Clerk: We have been working on disaster plans, where we had a meeting and films with Emergency Management on procedures for disaster with employees and have put work material at each barn.

Criteria: An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets which includes adequate Disaster Recovery Plans. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention in a County being unable to function in the event of a disaster.

According to the standards of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (CobiT Delivery and Support 4), information services function management should ensure that a written disaster recovery plan is documented and contains the following:

- Guidelines on how to use the recovery plan;
- Emergency procedures to ensure the safety of all affected staff members;
- Roles and responsibilities of information services function, vendors providing recovery services, users of services and support administrative personnel;
- Listing of systems requiring alternatives (hardware, peripherals, software);
- Listing of highest to lowest priority applications, required recovery times and expected performance norms;
- Various recovery scenarios from minor to loss of total capability and response to each in sufficient detail for step by step execution;
- Training and/or awareness of individual and group roles in continuing plan;
- Listing of contracted service providers;

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

- Logistical information on location of key resources, including back-up site for recovery operating system, applications, data files, operating manuals, and program/system/user documentation;
- Current names, addresses, telephone numbers of key personnel;
- Business resumption alternatives for all users for establishing alternative work locations once IT services are available.

Finding 2008-3 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Information Systems Security – County Assessor, County Clerk, and County Treasurer (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon review of the computer systems within the County Assessor's, County Clerk's, and the County Treasurer's offices, it was noted that there does not appear to be adequate controls in place to safeguard data from unauthorized modification, loss, or disclosure. The following was noted:

- Passwords are not required to be changed on a quarterly basis in the County Assessor's, County Treasurer's, and the County Clerk's offices.
- Passwords are shared between users in the County Clerk's office.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to prevent unauthorized access to data.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in compromised security for the computers, computer programs, and data.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County work with IT personnel or in conjunction with software vendors to setup password requirements for length, character, and an expiration of a minimum of at least every ninety days. In addition, OSAI recommends passwords not be shared and access to servers be limited.

Management Response

County Assessor: I will implement procedures to have passwords changed every ninety days.

County Clerk: We do not share desks, everyone has a password, but we only use our own computers.

County Treasurer: I have found by experience that one must frequently use the computer of another who is absent, and has therefore kept all first level passwords to a formula all can easily remember. Second level passwords, required to access collection and bookkeeping programs, are not known by anyone other than the Deputy and KTS IT personnel. Thus, anyone can login to any computer, but must use one's own user identification and password to access any programs. Access to the actual machines is physically blocked by an electromagnetic lock on the door from the lobby into the work area of the office. I understand the need for security, but must balance security procedures with the need for quick, responsive customer service. The office is open where I and deputies can physically see all computers and equipment, and no one is allowed into the work area without specific reason and supervision. At this time, I believe this to be sufficient, but will work with IT personnel to see about making passwords of a

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

longer length, and a combination of letters, numbers and symbols for second level passwords to increase that security, along with whatever other measures are recommended by KTS IT personnel.

Auditor Response: Financial data is not adequately secured with passwords unique to each user.

Criteria: According to the standards of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (CobiT, Delivery and Support DS5), the need to maintain the integrity of information and protect IT assets requires a security management process. This process includes establishing and maintaining IT security roles and responsibilities, policies, standards, and procedures. Security management also includes performing security monitoring and periodic testing and implementing corrective actions for identified security weaknesses or incidents. Effective security management protects all IT assets to minimize the business impact of security vulnerabilities and incidents.

Finding 2008-6 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties – County Treasurer (Repeat Finding)

Condition: A concentration of duties exists in the County Treasurer’s office because one person is responsible for posting to the general ledger, preparing the monthly reports, taking deposits to the bank, and reconciling the bank accounts.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure adequate segregation of duties in the Treasurer’s office.

Effect of Condition: A single person having responsibility for more than one area of recording, authorization, custody of assets, and execution of transactions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective controls lie in management’s overseeing of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI recommends management provide segregation of duties so that no one employee is able to perform all accounting functions. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: We continually work to segregate duties with the purpose of having a minimum of three people involved in each function. For example, all deputies are authorized to take collections throughout the day. At end of day, each front line deputy balances her own ad valorem tax collections, plus one different type of collection (Misc, Mortgage, Trust, Ind. Redemption). Those individual balancings are verified by First Deputy or Treasurer making bank deposit. A third person takes deposits to

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

bank and returns slips to First Deputy or Treasurer for verification and inclusion in daily envelope. Reports and ledgers are for the most part now all computer-generated and eventually apportioned from the information entered when the receipt is made. Some items, such as investments and collateral, and judgments, are still in the process of being developed, and there may be some duplication in those. Management will continue to try to segregate duties for safety and security of the County's funds and assets.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, key duties and responsibilities should be segregated among different individuals to reduce the risk of error or fraud. No one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of assets, and record transactions.

Finding 2008-7 – Reconciliation of the Appropriation Ledger to General Ledger

Condition: Based on our documentation of controls, reconciliations are not documented between the County Clerk's appropriation ledger and the County Treasurer's general ledger.

Cause of Condition: Procedures are not designed to ensure the reconciliation of the County Clerk's appropriation ledger the County Treasurer's general ledger.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in unrecorded transactions and undetected errors.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management take steps to ensure reconciliations are performed between the funds presented on the County Clerk's appropriation ledger and the County Treasurer's general ledger monthly. Documentation of this reconciliation should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Management Response:

County Clerk: My office reconciles with the County Treasurer monthly. I was not aware we were supposed to sign and date; we will sign and date as required.

Criteria: To ensure a proper accounting of funds, the County Clerk's appropriation ledger should be reconciled monthly to the County Treasurer's general ledger.

Finding 2008-8 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties – Payroll (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Based on our documentation of controls, a lack of segregation of duties exists in the County Clerk's office because one deputy performs all key payroll processes including:

- Enrolling new employees
- Inputting payroll information into the system
- Maintaining personnel files

**BRYAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008**

- Processing payroll claims
- Reviewing payroll verification report
- Printing payroll warrants
- Distributing payroll warrants
- Preparing payroll reports (OPERS, IRS, and OTC)

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure adequate segregation of duties in the County Clerk's office with regards to the payroll process.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, misappropriation of funds, or clerical errors that are not detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that management be aware of these conditions and determine if duties can be properly segregated. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

OSAI recommends management take steps to adequately segregate the following key accounting functions:

- Enrolling new employees and maintaining personnel files.
- Reviewing time records and preparing payroll.
- Distributing payroll warrants to individuals.

Management Response:

County Clerk: I now review verifications, and disburse warrants; also, the purchasing agent does this. I am learning how to enroll new employees.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy, completeness, and authorization of payroll calculations and/or transactions to allow for prevention and detection of errors and abuse. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, key functions within the payroll process such as the duties of processing, authorizing, and payroll distribution should be adequately segregated.

Finding 2008-9 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Signature Stamps – County Clerk and County Commissioners

Condition: Upon inquiry, observation, and review of documents we noted the following control weaknesses with regard to purchasing procedures:

- The County Clerk's and District 1, 2, and 3 County Commissioners' signature stamps were not on file with Secretary of State.

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- The Board of County Commissioners' (BOCC) secretary has physical control of District 1, 2, and 3 County Commissioners' signature stamps. (Stamps are retained in a locked filing cabinet in the BOCC office; the secretary has the only key.)
- The County Clerk's office employees have access to her signature stamp.

Cause of Condition: Management was unaware of requirements for signature stamps to be registered with the Secretary of State. Also, procedures have not been designed to safeguard the County from unauthorized use.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in an unauthorized transactions and misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends signature stamps be adequately safeguarded from unauthorized use and filed with the Secretary of State.

Management Response:

Commissioner District 1: My signature stamp has been destroyed and in the future I will sign all documents.

Commissioner District 2: Chose not to respond.

Commissioner District 3: My stamp has recently been filed with the Secretary of State, and is now kept in a locked filing cabinet.

County Clerk: My signature stamp is now locked up, and I have registered all County signature stamps with Secretary of State. I was not aware of the requirements for signature stamps.

Criteria: An aspect of internal control is the safeguarding of assets. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by the entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or untimely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets from loss, damage, or misappropriation.

Title 62 O.S. § 602 requires any authorized officer to file his manual signature, certified by him under oath, with the Secretary of State to obtain an authorized facsimile signature.

Finding 2008-10 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Pledged Collateral and Noncompliance with State Statute

Condition: Upon inquiry of County personnel, observation, and review of documents regarding the pledged collateral process, the following was noted:

- The County has not properly designed and implemented procedures to monitor the bank balance on a daily basis to ensure that County funds are adequately secured.

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- County funds were not adequately secured at June 30, 2008 in the amount of (\$1,051,846.75).

In addition, county funds were not adequately secured with financial institutions for fifty-three days for the audit period ranging from \$5,201 up to \$3,663,530.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to review daily bank deposits to determine they are adequately secured with pledged collateral.

Effect of Condition: Failure to monitor pledged collateral amounts resulted in unsecured county funds, noncompliance with state statute, and could result in possible loss of county funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County Treasurer design procedures to compare bank balances to the fair market value of pledged collateral on a daily basis to ensure that county funds are adequately secured and that the County is in compliance with 62 O.S. § 517.4. Documentation for this daily procedure should be maintained.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: I concur with the finding, and have implemented procedures to avoid this situation in the future.

Criteria: Effective internal controls require that monitoring pledged securities be performed on a daily basis to ensure compliance 62 O.S. § 517.4.

Finding 2008-12 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Purchasing

Condition: Of the seventy-one expenditures tested, the following exceptions were noted:

- Fifteen were not timely encumbered.
- Two were not supported by adequate documentation.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been implemented regarding the purchasing process.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes and could result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds, inaccurate records, and incomplete information.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County implement procedures to ensure compliance with purchasing statutes. In addition, we recommend all documentation supporting county expenditures, including purchase orders and invoices, be properly accounted for and retained by the County Clerk in accordance with state statutes.

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Management Response:

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners: The County Clerk and I will notify the departments to ensure they will comply with rules so that purchase orders will be timely encumbered and that adequate documentation is attached.

County Clerk: I am working with all offices to let them know we concur with auditor's finding and will work to implement controls to ensure compliance with state statutes regarding purchase orders.

Criteria: Effective internal controls require that management properly implement procedures to ensure that purchases comply with 19 O.S. § 1505C, 19 O.S. § 1505E, and 19 O.S. § 1505F.

Finding 2008-14 – Destruction of County Records

Condition: Of the seventy-one expenditures tested, the County Clerk was unable to locate four purchase orders due to the destruction of records. Disbursements totaling \$315,843.96 are unsubstantiated for the 2008 fiscal year due to the destruction of all purchase orders issued in prior fiscal year by the County Clerk.

Cause of Condition: The County Clerk followed procedures outlined in state statutes regarding the destruction of records. However, because the County's financial statement is reported on the cash basis of accounting, some of the documentation related to the disbursements on the financial statement were filed with the previous fiscal year's information. The County Clerk was unaware that some of the documentation would be required for the financial statement audit for the year ended June 30, 2008.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in documentation related to the disbursements reflected on the financial statement not being available for audit purposes.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County ensure all documentation related to the financial statement audit be retained for audit purposes.

Management Response:

County Clerk: All purchase orders from the fiscal year 2007 were disposed of during May 2012 because they had been audited and the statutes stated that purchase orders must be retained for five years. Therefore, when that time had passed and due to a need for more storage space, those records were properly disposed of.

Auditor Response: The County's financial statement is reported on the cash basis of accounting and the disbursement documentation should not be destroyed until after the expiration of five years.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, all documentation supporting county expenditures, including purchase orders and invoices, should be retained for audit purposes.

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SECTION 2—This section contains certain matters not required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we believe these matters are significant enough to bring to management’s attention. We recommend that management consider these matters and take appropriate corrective action.

Finding 2008-13 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust and Sheriff Commissary Funds

Condition: Regarding the Inmate Trust Fund account, the following weaknesses were noted:

- One employee issues receipts, prepares and makes deposits and performs all daily activities for the Inmate Trust Fund.
- The Inmate Trust Fund account balance is not reconciled to the total of the inmates’ balances and profit held in account.
- Bank reconciliations are not performed.
- Deposits are not made daily.
- The Sheriff’s office does not file an annual report for the Commissary Fund with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th, of each year.
- Two signatures on checks are only required when check exceeds one hundred dollars.

After performing testwork regarding Inmate Trust Fund account expenditures, the following noncompliance was noted regarding the fifty-eight disbursements/checks tested:

- Eleven vouchers were issued to a vendor for commissary items.
- Four vouchers were issued to the Oklahoma Tax Commission for sales taxes.

Cause of Condition: Policies and Procedures have not been designed regarding the Inmate Trust Fund.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes, laws, regulations or legislative intent. Also, without proper accounting and safeguarding of the Inmate Trust Fund, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the following:

- Key duties and responsibilities should be segregated among different individuals to reduce the risk of error or fraud. No one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of assets, and record transactions.
- Inmate Trust Fund monies should be maintained in a manner that reflects each inmate’s trust deposits, disbursements, and account balances. The inmate’s trust fund balances should be reconciled to the bank statements each month.
- Bank reconciliations should be performed on a monthly basis.
- All collections should be deposited daily.

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- The Sheriff should file a report of the commissary with the County Commissioners by January 15th, of each year.
- All checks from the Inmate Trust Fund should have two authorized signatures.
- Expenditures should be made from the Sheriff Commissary Fund in accordance with 19 O.S. § 180.43.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: I took office in January 2013 and cannot answer for the practices of the previous administration. However, I will continue to work with the Jail Administrator to implement new policies in an effort to conform to the proper procedures set forth by the auditor's recommendations and the state statute.

Criteria: Effective accounting procedures and internal controls are necessary to ensure stewardship and accountability of public funds. Safeguarding controls are an aspect of internal controls. Safeguarding controls relate to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transaction and unauthorized access to assets. Failure to perform tasks that are part of internal controls, such as reconciliations not performed or not timely prepared, are deficiencies in internal control. Further, reconciliations should be performed on a monthly basis.

Effective internal controls should provide for procedures wherein receipts for the monies collected are maintained and available for inspection and deposits are made in a timely manner.

19 O.S. §1 80.43 E. and D. states in part, "Any funds received pursuant to said operations shall be the funds of the county where the persons are incarcerated and shall be deposited in the Sheriff's Commissary Account. The sheriff shall be permitted to expend the funds to improve or provide jail services. The sheriff shall be permitted to expend any surplus in the Sheriff's Commissary Account for administering expenses for training equipment, travel or for capital expenditures. The claims for expenses shall be filed with and allowed by the board of county commissioners in the same manner as other claims. The Sheriff shall receive no compensation for the operation of said commissary. The sheriff shall file an annual report on any said commissary under his or her operation no later than January 15 of each year."

19 O.S. § 531 A. states in part, "The county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the "Inmate Trust Checking Account". The county sheriff shall deposit all monies collected from inmates incarcerated in the county jail into this checking account and may write checks to the Sheriff's Commissary Account for purchases made by the inmate during his or her incarceration and to the inmate from unencumbered balances due the inmate upon his or her discharge." In addition, Title 19 O.S. § 531 C. states, "Banking fees on the account may be paid out of the Sheriff Commissary Account or the county Sheriff's Service Cash Fund".

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Finding 2008-15 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Fixed Assets (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation, the following weaknesses over fixed asset inventories were noted:

- The County has not designed internal controls to provide for adequate segregation of duties over the fixed assets inventory process.
- The County has not designed procedures to perform and document an annual physical inventory of all fixed assets.
- The County Sheriff and the County Election Board inventory records were incomplete and were not on file with the County Clerk's office.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed to ensure compliance with state statute regarding the identification and accounting of fixed assets.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with statute.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County comply with 19 O.S. § 178.1 by performing and documenting a periodic inventory of fixed assets. The verification should be performed by an individual independent of the fixed asset recordkeeping process.

Management Response:

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners: We will try to comply with the laws concerning segregation of duties over the fixed asset inventory process. We will emphasize the need for each entity to document physical inventories of fixed assets both periodic and annually.

County Sheriff: I took office in January 2013 and cannot answer for the practices of the previous administration. However, I will continue to work with the Jail Administrator to implement new policies in an effort to conform to the proper procedures set forth by the auditor's recommendations and the state statutes.

County Election Board: We will work to ensure we are on file with the County Clerk's office.

Criteria: An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets. Internal controls constitute a process affected by an entity's governing body, management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of fixed assets, and safeguarding items from loss, damage, or misappropriation.

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Finding 2008-16 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Consumable Inventories (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of County personnel, observation, and review of documents regarding consumable inventories, the following was noted:

- The consumable inventory process is not adequately segregated. District 1, 2, and 3 each have one person that is in charge of consumable inventories and that person performs all key processes including recording, maintaining, and verifying consumable inventories.
- District 1, 2, and 3 did not retain documentation for the physical count of consumable inventories.
- In addition, fuel tanks were measured at each county barn and compared to balance recorded on fuel logs. District 1, 2, and 3 fuel logs did not agree to actual fuel on hand.

Office	Type of Fuel	Actual Fuel on Hand	Fuel Log	Variance
District 1	Diesel	1,765.16	946.70	818.46 Long
District 1	Gasoline	549.70	676.10	126.40 Short
District 1 Satellite Tank	Diesel	348.00	289 .00	59.00 Long
District 2	Gasoline	228.32	184.00	44.32 Long
District 2	Diesel	1,092.81	1,053.00	39.81 Long
District 2 Satellite Tanks	Diesel	91.98	No Fuel Log	91.98 Long
District 3	Gasoline	784.00	788.50	4.50 Short
District 3	Diesel	1,136.00	1,096.60	39.40 Long

* Note: Fuel recorded in gallons.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been implemented for the accurate reporting of consumable inventories.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in inaccurate records, unauthorized use of consumable inventories, or loss of consumable inventories.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management implement internal controls to ensure compliance with 19 O.S. § 1504A. These controls would include:

- Performing and documenting a periodic physical count of inventory.
- Separating the key functions of receiving, maintaining, and verifying consumable inventories.
- Maintaining a fuel log with all pertinent information and with a current balance.
- Reconciling fuel log periodically to fuel on hand and explain any variance or adjustments.

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Management Response:

Commissioner District 1: I will retain consumable inventory reports on a quarterly time frame and document the reports. The reports will be documented by the District 1 secretary, and inventory will be conducted by the Commissioner and secretary from District 1. Fuel tanks will be measured weekly and compared to the balance recorded on the fuel log. If a variance is found, minor corrections will be made to reconcile the fuel logs and any major variance will be immediately investigated to determine the cause of the variance.

Commissioner District 2: The secretary will be the one to log the fuel; the drivers will no longer personally write on the fuel logs. We will start keeping logs on the satellite tanks. We will also begin sticking the tanks and reconciling the logs.

Commissioner District 3: We will try to keep more accurate records as we log daily fuel use, calculate the fuel use, and measure the tanks. We will reconcile periodically and we will note the date and amount of adjustments made.

Criteria: Effective internal controls include designing and implementing procedures to ensure that all supplies, materials, and equipment received, disbursed, stored and consumed by their department comply with 19 O.S. § 1504A.



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