COUNTY AUDIT

ALFALFA COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013





Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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

June 30, 2015

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. 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,

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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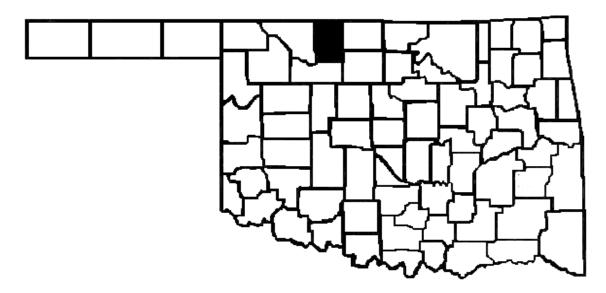
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION
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PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



This county is named for William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, president of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and ninth Governor of Oklahoma. Cherokee was chosen as the county seat by an election in 1909.

While the principal agricultural products are wheat and grain sorghums, cattle raising, alfalfa hay, manufacturing, and oil and gas production also contribute to the economy of the area. Churches, Lions Club, Future Farmers of America, Farm Bureau, and other groups represent an active segment of the community.

Places of interest include the Cherokee Salt Plains and the Great Salt Plains Lake and recreation area, located on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River. Other points of interest include the Byron State Fish Hatchery, and the artesian water well. Places of historic interest include: the Union Valley Church, Locust Grove School, and an original sod house, all more than one hundred years old.

Cherokee hosts the Selenite Crystal and Birding Festival in May each year. It is also home to the Alfalfa County Historical Society Museum. Cherokee celebrated its centennial in 2001. The Cherokee Chamber of Commerce also serves as a tourist center. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/596-3158.

County Seat - Cherokee

Area – 881.44 Square Miles

County Population – 5,666 (2012 est.)

Farms - 695

Land in Farms – 542,813 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2013-2014

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Doug Murrow

District 2 – Chad Roach

District 3 – Ray Walker

County Assessor

Donna Prince

County Clerk

Laneta Unruh

County Sheriff

Charles Tucker

County Treasurer

Valerie Vetter

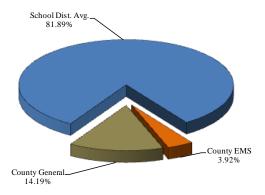
Court Clerk

Lori Irwin

District Attorney

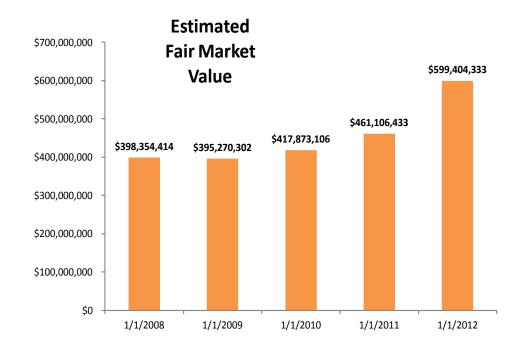
Hollis Thorp

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.

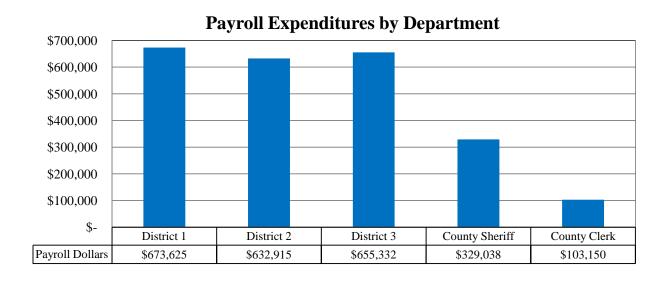


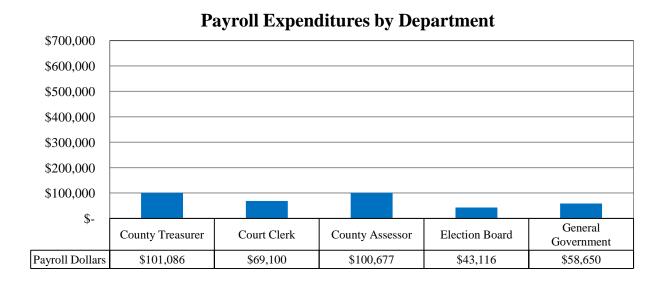
County-Wide M	illages				School Distr	ict Millages			
							Career		
County General	10.87			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech	Common	Total
County EMS	3.00	Burlington	I-1	38.06	5.44	8.48	-	4.35	56.33
		Cherokee	I-46	39.03	5.58	16.07	10.40	4.35	75.43
		Timberlake	I-93	38.15	5.45	5.50	-	4.35	53.45
		Major	Jt-1	35.28	5.04	18.13	13.65	4.35	76.45
		Woods	Jt-1	36.58	5.22	4.52	13.65	4.35	64.32
		Major	Jt-4	37.06	5.29	10.77	13.65	4.35	71.12
		Grant	Jt-54	35.13	5.02	3.24	-	4.35	47.74
		Garfield	Jt-42	35.00	5.00	12.69	-	4.35	57.04

Valuation		Public	Real	Homestead		Estimated Fair Market
Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1/1/2012	\$34,117,146	\$8,782,145	\$34,582,611	\$1,303,015	\$76,178,887	\$599,404,333
1/1/2011	\$18,305,234	\$9,188,230	\$33,543,968	\$1,324,981	\$59,712,451	\$461,106,433
1/1/2010	\$14,447,031	\$8,281,426	\$32,654,827	\$1,321,773	\$54,061,511	\$417,873,106
1/1/2009	\$13,187,795	\$7,166,883	\$31,750,887	\$1,382,361	\$50,723,204	\$395,270,302
1/1/2008	\$14,071,893	\$7,126,094	\$31,237,779	\$1,418,363	\$51,017,403	\$398,354,414



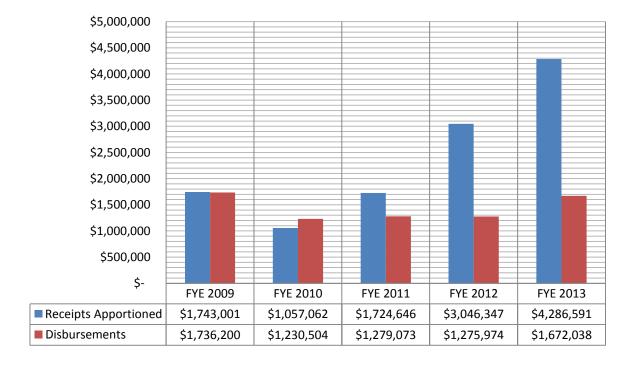
County officers' salaries are based upon the assessed valuation and population of the counties. State statutes provide guidelines for establishing elected officers' salaries. The Board of County Commissioners sets the salaries for all elected county officials within the limits set by the statutes. The 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, 2013.





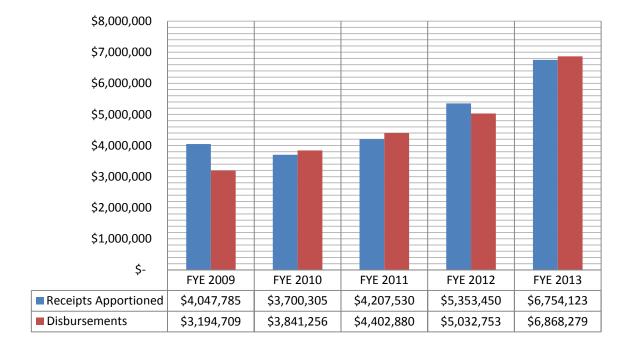
County General Fund

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.



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.





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Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the combined total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, listed in the table of contents as the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1, and for determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by Alfalfa County using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Alfalfa County as of June 30, 2013, or changes in its financial position for the year then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

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 Alfalfa County, for the year ended June 30, 2013, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Other Information

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.

The Other Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Other Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, 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 subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2015, on our consideration of Alfalfa 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 in considering Alfalfa County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 29, 2015



ALFALFA 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, 2013

	Ca	Beginning ash Balances uly 1, 2012	Receipts apportioned	Dis	sbursements	 Ending ash Balances one 30, 2013
Combining Information:						
Major Funds:						
County General Fund	\$	2,767,785	\$ 4,286,591	\$	1,672,038	\$ 5,382,338
T-Highway		3,181,612	6,754,123		6,868,279	3,067,456
Emergency Medical Service District Sales Tax		4,620,494	5,145,460		748,118	9,017,836
County Clerk Lien Fee		177,620	72,070		15,081	234,609
Fair Arena Sales Tax		1,816,884	1,604,004		168,854	3,252,034
Remaining Aggregate Funds		373,455	158,262		149,474	382,243
Combined Total - All County Funds, as Restated	\$	12,937,850	\$ 18,020,510	\$	9,621,844	\$ 21,336,516

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Alfalfa 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:

<u>County General Fund</u> – accounts for revenues derived from ad valorem tax, sales tax, officer's fees, interest earnings, and miscellaneous collections of the County. Disbursements are for the general operations of the County.

<u>T-Highway</u> – accounts for revenues derived from state imposed fuel taxes and disbursements are for the maintenance and construction of County roads and bridges.

<u>Emergency Medical Service District Sales Tax</u> – accounts for sales tax collected and disbursed for the purpose of maintaining the County emergency medical services.

<u>County Clerk Lien Fee</u> – accounts for lien collections and disbursements as restricted by statute.

<u>Fair Arena Sales Tax</u> – accounts for sales tax collected and disbursed for the purpose of construction, repairing, and maintaining County fairgrounds.

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 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) or on a regulatory basis. The County has elected to present their financial statement on a regulatory basis in conformity with Title 19 O.S. § 171. 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 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 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.

3. Other Information

A. Pension Plan

<u>Plan Description</u>. 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.

<u>Funding Policy</u>. 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 postretirement 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.

D. Sales Tax

On July 29, 2008, the citizens of Alfalfa County voted on and approved a 2% sales tax, with 55% of the proceeds for the purpose pertaining to the health and well-being of the people and general operation of the Alfalfa County Emergency Medical Services; 22.5% of proceeds for the general operations and improvements of the government and library; and 22.5% of proceeds for the continued construction and general operations of the Alfalfa County Fairgrounds.

On November 6, 2012, the citizens of Alfalfa County voted on and approved a 2% sales tax with 55% of the proceeds for the purpose pertaining to the health and well-being of the people and general operation of the Alfalfa County Emergency Medical Services; 12.5% of proceeds for the general operations, personal services, and improvements of the government of Alfalfa County; 10% of proceeds for the continued construction, personal services, maintenance, operation, and repair of the Alfalfa County Fairgrounds, and 22.5% for purposes of the construction and maintenance of county blacktop roads. The sales tax shall begin January 1, 2013, and continue for 48 months until December 31, 2016.

The funds are accounted for within the County General Fund, the Emergency Medical Service District Sales Tax fund, and the Fair Arena Sales Tax fund.

E. Restatement of Prior Year Ending Cash Balance

Due to the reclassification of funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the ending balance of the schedule included in the prior year operational audit report is different than the July 1, 2012, beginning balance. The difference is due to an adjustment to the T-Highway fund for the amount of Emergency Transportation funds that are to be repaid to the Circuit Engineering District. This amounted to a \$615,000 reduction. The County also has a \$200 change fund that is part of the Resale Property fund and has been added to the general ledger. Additionally, the Highway Cash

ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Insurance Investment fund was combined with the T-Highway fund in the amount of \$60,854, which reduced the Remaining Aggregate Funds.

Prior year ending balance, as reported	\$13,552,650
Reclassification:	
T-Highway fund:	
Emergency Transportation Revolving fund loans	(615,000)
Highway Cash Insurance Investment fund	60,854
Remaining Aggregate Fund:	
Highway Cash Insurance Investment fund	(60,854)
Resale Property – change fund	200
Total Adjustments	(614,800)
Current year ending balance, as restated	\$12,937,850



ALFALFA 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, 2013

		General Fund	
	Budget	Actual	Variance
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 2,767,785	\$ 2,767,785	\$ -
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(51,644)	(51,644)	-
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(47,906)	(45,204)	2,702
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	2,668,235	2,670,937	2,702
Receipts:			
Ad Valorem Taxes	752,786	834,283	81,497
Charges for Services	-	157,087	157,087
Intergovernmental Revenues	30,999	3,189,775	3,158,776
Miscellaneous Revenues	28,660	105,446	76,786
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	812,445	4,286,591	3,474,146
Expenditures:			
District Attorney	1,000	838	162
County Sheriff	478,241	471,163	7,078
County Treasurer	128,426	123,506	4,920
County Commissioners OSU Ext.	26,550	23,572	2,978
County Clerk	152,533	127,038	25,495
Court Clerk	103,000	73,900	29,100
County Assessor	123,117	117,322	5,795
Revaluation of Real Property	84,624	70,108	14,516
General Government	321,483	279,244	42,239
Excise-Equalization Board	3,113	3,086	27
County Election Board	74,771	49,870	24,901
Insurance	1,961,100	592,890	1,368,210
Charity	1	-	1
Fire Fighting Services	1	-	1
Civil Defense	1	-	1
Courthouse Improvement Sales Tax	1		1
County Audit Budget Account	12,716	7,618	5,098
County Cemetary Account	1	-	1
Library Budget Account	10,000	10,000	-
Public Health Budget Account	1	-	1 700 707
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	3,480,680	1,950,155	1,530,525
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash			
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	5,007,373	\$ 5,007,373
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,			
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances			
Add: Cancelled Warrants		230	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		97,919	
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		276,816	
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 5,382,338	

ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS— REMAINING AGGREGATE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	eginning h Balances	R	leceipts			Ending h Balances
	y 1, 2012		portioned	Disb	oursements	e 30, 2013
Remaining Aggregate Funds:						
Resale Property	\$ 78,571	\$	26,633	\$	23,973	\$ 81,231
Sheriff Service Fee	107,142		48,534		31,386	124,290
Sheriff Revolving Fee	31,406		17,863		21,940	27,329
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee	1,619		895		757	1,757
Community Service Program	2,713		-		-	2,713
County Clerk Preservation	89,265		37,757		63,984	63,038
Assessor Visual Inspection	6,719		22		573	6,168
Assessor Revolving	4,765		10,166		6,861	8,070
Enhanced 911 Cash	51,255		16,392			 67,647
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds	\$ 373,455	\$	158,262	\$	149,474	\$ 382,243

1. Budgetary Schedules

The Comparative Schedules of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General 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:

<u>Resale Property</u> – accounts for the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent ad valorem taxes and the disposition of the same as restricted by statute.

<u>Sheriff Service Fee</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of County Sheriff process service fees as restricted by statute.

<u>Sheriff Revolving Fee</u> – accounts for the collection of monies from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections and disbursements are for the purpose of operating and maintaining the jail.

<u>Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee</u> – accounts for the collection of fees by the County Treasurer for mortgage tax certificates and the disbursement of the funds as restricted by statute.

<u>Community Service Program</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursements of funds used to improve public works within the County.

<u>County Clerk Preservation</u> – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed in the County Clerk's office as restricted by statute for preservation of records.

<u>Assessor Visual Inspection</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of funds by the County Assessor as restricted by state statute for the visual inspection program.

ALFALFA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

 $\underline{Assessor\ Revolving}-accounts\ for\ the\ collection\ of\ fees\ for\ copies\ and\ disbursements\ as\ restricted\ by\ state\ statute.$

 $\underline{\text{Enhanced 911 Cash}}$ – accounts for the receipts and disbursements of funds for the operation of Enhanced 911.



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Independent Auditor's 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 ALFALFA COUNTY. OKLAHOMA

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the combined total—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, which comprises Alfalfa County's financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated June 29, 2015.

Our report included an adverse opinion on the financial statement because the statement is prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which is a basis of accounting other than 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, 2013, on the basis of accounting prescribed by Oklahoma state law, described in Note 1.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered Alfalfa County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Alfalfa County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Alfalfa County's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and 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 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses: 2013-1, 2013-2, 2013-3, 2013-4, and 2013-9.

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 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies: 2013-8, 2013-10, 2013-11, and 2013-14.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Alfalfa County's financial statement is free from 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 2013-9, 2013-11, and 2013-14.

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

Alfalfa County's Responses to Findings

Alfalfa County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Alfalfa County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

Say aft

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 29, 2015

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 2013-1 – Inadequate County-Wide Controls (Repeat Finding)

Condition: The County has not addressed all of the components of an internal control framework which are the control environment, risk assessment, information and communication, and monitoring.

Cause of Condition: This condition is a result of the County not being aware of how the process of identifying risk, communicating pertinent information and monitoring could positively impact the operations and reporting of the County.

Effect of Condition: This condition does not allow the County to function in the most effective manner possible.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector (OSAI) recommends that the County design procedures to document their internal control framework. This documentation should outline the importance of internal controls, the risk that the County has identified, the control activities established to address the risk, the steps to take to properly communicate pertinent information in a timely manner and the methodology to monitor the quality of performance over time.

Management Response:

Board of County Commissioners, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Court Clerk, County Sheriff, and County Assessor: In our officers' meetings, we will begin discussing the green book and take steps to document the five components of an internal control structure.

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 Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Information and Communication, and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

Finding 2013-2 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the County Treasurer's and County Clerk's Accounting Processes

Condition: Upon inquiry of the County Officials and their staff, and observation of county records, we determined that there are inadequate internal controls with the offices of the County as follows:

- A review of the daily jackets indicated that the daily reports were not routinely placed in the daily jacket by the County Treasurer and the daily reports and daily jackets were not routinely reviewed and signed by the County Clerk.
- Incomplete and inaccurate monthly reports were produced by the County Treasurer for the months of May and June 2013.
- Daily general ledger reports were not reprinted after corrections were made.
- Warrants were not marked paid on the County Clerk's computer system nor on the printed ledger. The data of warrants issued provided to us by the County Clerk was \$401,972.44 more than the amount reported as disbursed when reconciling warrants paid to the amount disbursed on the financial statements.
- The Electronic Transfer Holding Bank Account was not accounted for on the general ledger nor was it reconciled to the account activity each month.
- There was no evidence of a monthly reconciliation between the County Treasurer's general ledger and County Clerk's appropriation ledger.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure accounting records are accurate, complete, and organized.

Effect of Condition: As a result of this condition, there were numerous errors. These errors could potentially lead to unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriations of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize the most effective controls lie in management oversight of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI further recommends the officers provide adequate training to all employees with an emphasis to attention of details and organization of county records.

Management Response:

County Clerk: I am going to work with the County Treasurer to ensure a signed copy of the daily reports is in the daily jacket. I am also going to have an office meeting to review what should be in the daily jacket. Then we will update our procedure manual accordingly. I am now receiving a flash drive weekly from the County Treasurer with a list of paid warrants that I am importing into my system.

County Treasurer: I am going to work with the County Clerk to ensure a signed copy of the daily reports is in the daily jacket. Previous problems were in part due to the change in the new system. We will make a more concentrated effort to make sure the monthly reports and general ledgers are completed and accurate. I am now taking a flash drive over to the County Clerk weekly with a list of paid warrants. I will contact the programmer to get this account listed on the general ledger.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze accuracy, completeness, and reliability of accounting records.

Finding 2013-3 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Financial Statement Presentation

Condition: At June 30, 2013, the general ledger account balances were not materially correct and resulted in audit adjustments to the financial statement totaling \$1,151,200.76. These adjustments were a result of warrants paid during the fiscal year that were not marked paid until after the year end.

Cause of Condition: Internal controls were not designed to ensure warrants were marked paid in a timely manner.

Effect of Condition: The financial statements were materially incorrect prior to adjustments.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County design procedures to ensure that warrants are marked paid in a timely manner.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: This problem was caused by an additional step required by the software that I was not aware that needed to be completed. Currently, we are now posting warrants paid on a daily basis which will eliminate this problem.

Criteria: Effective internal control over financial reporting includes the identification and analysis of the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements. Management is responsible for designing a system to manage the risks over preparation of the financial statements. A competent individual with sufficient awareness of or experience in accounting principles and disclosure requirements should be designated to oversee the preparation of the financial statements.

Finding 2013-4 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the County Treasurer's Collection Process (Repeat Finding)

Condition: The following weaknesses were noted regarding the collection process in the County Treasurer's office:

- The duties of issuing receipts, voiding receipts, accepting cash, reconciling the cash drawer, and preparing the deposit were not adequately segregated within the County Treasurer's office which is the office primarily responsible for safeguarding collections.
- The employees in the County Treasurer's office operate from the same change drawer.
- Receipts could be voided by any cashier and there was no policy for the review and approval of voided receipts within the County Treasurer's office.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented with regard to segregating the duties over all aspects of the receipting process and cash balances process due to the official being unaware of the need for such procedures.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize that a concentration of duties and responsibility in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective procedures lie in managements overseeing of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI recommends management provide segregation of duties so that one employee is unable to perform all accounting functions. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating procedures to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating procedures 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: I will continue to work on segregating the duties of receipting and depositing. I am considering my options on how to better manage the cash on hand. The issue of voiding receipts has been resolved with the new system. Voided receipts now must be approved by another person.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of receiving, receipting, recording, depositing cash and checks, reconciliations, and transaction authorization should be segregated.

Finding 2013-8 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Sales Tax Calculations (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the recordkeeping process of apportioning sales tax collections, it was noted that there is no independent oversight of the calculation of sales tax collections that are presented from the County Treasurer to the County Clerk for appropriation.

Our recalculation of the sales tax apportionment for the fiscal year reflected that in the month of December, 2012, sales tax in the amount of \$29,407.49 was apportioned incorrectly to the Emergency Medical Service District Sales Tax fund.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure compliance with 68 O.S. § 1370E which provides guidelines for the accounting of sales tax.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in noncompliance with state statute and a miscalculation of sales tax revenue apportioned.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends an employee, independent of the process, recalculate the apportionment of sales tax collections that is presented for appropriation by the County Treasurer to the

County Clerk. The documentation should provide evidence of who performed the recalculation and the date of review.

OSAI further recommends that procedures be developed and implemented to ensure compliance with 68 O.S. § 1370E.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: I am going to look into this and make the necessary transfers of appropriations.

Criteria: Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy and completeness. To help ensure proper accounting of funds, the duties of allocating, and apportioning sales tax should be reviewed and documented by an independent party and would include expenditure procedures that ensure compliance with 68 O.S. § 1370E.

Finding 2013-9 – Inadequate Controls and Noncompliance Over the Disbursement Process (Repeat Finding)

Condition: We noted the following weaknesses regarding the disbursement process:

- The duties of processing disbursements are not adequately segregated. One employee of the County Clerk can encumber funds, issue warrants, and has physical custody to deliver warrants.
- The duties of processing payroll were not adequately segregated. The Payroll Clerk enrolls new hires, makes payroll changes, maintains personnel files, and prepares end of month payroll reports. The Payroll Clerk is also responsible for logging on to the financial institution website and initiating the direct deposit.
- The test of forty-one disbursements indicated the following exceptions:
 - o Two instances were noted where the purchase orders were not properly encumbered.

		Purchase Order	
Fund	Office/District	Number	Amount
County General Fund	General Government	1509	13,500.00
T-Highway	District 3	1868	1,208.76

- o Three of the disbursements did not have supporting documentation attached.
- O Six purchase orders for payroll had incomplete payroll claims submitted for payment; therefore, we were unable to obtain reasonable assurance that:
 - The disbursements were authorized and reviewed.
 - The disbursements were made for the appropriate amount.

Cause of Condition: Procedures with regard to segregating the duties over the purchasing and payroll processes and timely encumbering purchases have not been designed due to the officials being unaware of the necessity of such procedures.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes and could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financials reports, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the processes regarding disbursements be adequately segregated.

OSAI recommends the following key accounting functions of the payroll process be adequately segregated:

- Posting new hires and/or making payroll changes to the payroll system.
- Maintaining personnel files.
- Performing the direct deposit.
- Preparing end of month payroll reports.

Further, OSAI recommends the following in accordance with 19 O.S. § 1505C and § 1505E.

- County funds should be encumbered prior to the receipt of goods and/or services.
- Disbursements of County funds should be supported with invoices and receiving reports.

Management Response:

District 1 Commissioner: We will be more diligent about making sure payroll claims are completed and approved by the officer and all purchase orders are timely encumbered and have the necessary supporting documentation.

District 2 Commissioner: I will work with the other officers to ensure payroll claims are accurate and complete. I will review payroll claims more thoroughly prior to signing the purchase orders.

District 3 Commissioner: I will work with the other officers to ensure payroll claims are accurate and complete. I will review payroll claims more thoroughly prior to signing the purchase orders.

I am going to encourage other officers to make sure purchase orders are encumbered in a timely manner and ensure all supporting documentation is attached.

County Clerk: I will look into ways of segregating the duties of purchasing and payroll.

We will be more diligent about making sure payroll claims are completed and approved by the officer and all purchase orders are timely encumbered and have the necessary supporting documentation.

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 disbursements and/or transactions. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of processing, authorization, and distribution should be segregated.

Finding 2013-10 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Sheriff's Fuel Card Usage

Condition: Upon inquiry of the Sheriff's office and as a result of risk assessment procedures, we audited seven disbursements for the Sheriff's fuel card purchases and noted the following exceptions:

- The accounting duties for the fuel purchases were limited to one employee.
- A detailed invoice was not attached to the seven purchase orders tested.
- The pump receipts were not attached to five of the seven purchase orders tested.
- The same summary invoice was attached to two different purchase orders tested, as noted below:

Invoice Dates	Purchase Order
02/01/2013 - 02/28/2013	2606 and 2607
05/01/2013 - 05/31/2013	3605 and 3606

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure all disbursements for fuel card purchases are accurate and valid.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County design and implement procedures to ensure fuel card disbursements are accurate and valid. This includes reconciling pump receipts to detailed invoices.

Management Response:

District 1 Commissioner: We will ensure all purchase orders have necessary supporting documentation attached

District 2 Commissioner: I am going to encourage other officers to make sure all supporting documentation is attached. I will also review supporting documentation for purchases more thoroughly prior to signing the purchase orders.

District 3 Commissioner: I am going to encourage other officers to make sure all supporting documentation is attached. I will also review supporting documentation for purchases more thoroughly prior to signing the purchase orders.

County Clerk: We will ensure all purchase orders have necessary supporting documentation attached.

County Sheriff: Since I have taken office, I implemented a policy that all fuel receipts are to be attached to the fuel card detailed report. We will also ensure this documentation is attached to the purchase order.

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 disbursements and/or transactions.

Finding 2013-11 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Discrete Presentation of Sales Tax Activity

Condition: Upon inquiry of officers and observation of accounting records, we determined that sales tax was not discretely presented in the following manner:

- The sales tax appropriations and expenditures were not discretely presented within the County General Fund.
- The sales tax appropriations and expenditures designated for paved roads were placed into the T-Highway fund and comingled with other highway appropriations and expenditures.

Cause of Condition: The County was not aware that the state statute regarding County sales tax had been clarified by two subsequent Attorney General opinions (AG opinions).

Effect of Condition: These conditions have resulted in nonconformity with the AG opinions and the intent of the County sales tax statute.

Recommendation: We recommend that the County establish procedures that would allow for the sales tax balances and activity to be distinguished from other revenue sources activity within the County General Fund or account for sales tax activity in a separate sales tax revolving fund.

Management Response:

District 1 Commissioner: I will work with the Board, the officers, and the budget maker on this issue to see that it is resolved.

District 2 Commissioner: We will take the necessary steps to see that we are in compliance with the state statutes and the Attorney General opinion.

District 3 Commissioner: We will take the necessary steps to see that we are in compliance with the state statutes and the Attorney General opinion.

County Clerk: I will work toward getting all sales tax collections deposited into cash funds.

County Treasurer: I will work with the Board on this issue to see that it is resolved.

Criteria: Title 68 O.S. § 1370E, requires the sales tax collections be deposited in the general revenue or sales tax revolving fund of the County and be used only for the purpose for which such sales tax was designated.

AG opinion 2005 OK AG 23 dated 07/13/2005 states:

3. Proceeds of a county sales tax voted for a specific purpose but placed in the county's general fund must be accounted for as a discrete fund, and any surplus not needed for the stated purpose during one fiscal year must be transferred to the county budget for the next fiscal year, for the same specified purpose."

AG opinion 2014 OK AG 15 dated 10/31/2014 states:

4. C. As the fiscal agent responsible for superintending the funds of Canadian County, the board of county commissioners is responsible to ensure that the sales tax proceeds are not intermingled and are used exclusively for the purpose expressed in the ballot measure and resolution. The board can direct that the funds be deposited in a dedicated revolving fund and not intermingled with other revenues. Okla. Const. art. X, § 19; 68 O.S.2011, § 1370; 19 O.S.Supp.2013, § 339; 19 O.S.2011, § 345; Cavin v. Bd. of County Comm'rs, 1934 OK 245 ¶ 11, 33 P.2d 477, 479.

Finding 2013-14 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Pledged Collateral (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Based upon inquiry of the County Treasurer, staff, and observation of records, we noted six instances of noncompliance of the twenty-four days of pledged collateral tested.

- On January 10, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$4,511,256. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$4,409,823, leaving deposits of \$101,433 unprotected.
- On January 11, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$4,511,651. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$4,409,823, leaving deposits of \$101,828 unprotected.
- On February 19, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$4,598,957. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$4,340,887, leaving deposits of \$258,070 unprotected.
- On February 22, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$4,606,334. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$4,340,887, leaving deposits of \$265,447 unprotected.
- On May 20, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$6,109,904. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$5,560,216, leaving deposits of \$549,688 unprotected.
- On May 22, 2013, the County had deposits in a financial institution in the amount of \$6,111,938. The County's balance of pledged collateral was \$5,560,216, leaving deposits of \$551,722 unprotected.

Cause of Condition: Procedures to monitor pledged collateral have not been designed and implemented due to the County Treasurer being unaware of a need for such daily procedures.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County Treasurer comply with 62 O.S. § 517.4, which requires County deposits with financial institutions be secured with collateral securities or instruments.

Further, OSAI recommends the County Treasurer monitor and maintain evidence documenting the security of county deposits on a daily basis.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: After this fiscal year 2012-2013, I increased the collateral to provide adequate coverage of deposits at the financial institution so this does not occur again.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets. 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 or timely detection of unauthorized transactions and safeguarding assets from misappropriation.

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 2013-12 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Bidding Including Six Month Bids

Condition: As an item of unpredictability, we reviewed four disbursements required to be bid that indicated the following exceptions:

- The Board of County Commissioners awards six month bids to all bidders.
- Proof of mailing was not made by affidavit.
- A copy of the notification of the successful bidder was not retained.

Cause of Condition: The County did not comply with bidding requirements, which requires the proof of mailing to be made by affidavit, published in the newspaper 10 days prior to opening, the Board awarding a bid to the lowest and best bidder, and retention of the notification of successful bidder.

Additionally, according to the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), "the amount of a bid was not considered a factor in determining how to award six month bids for goods and/or services."

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes regarding the awarding of bids.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County maintain proof of mailing to be made by affidavit, publish the bid in the newspaper 10 days prior to opening; the board awards a bid to the lowest and best bidder, and the County retains a copy of the notification of successful bidder.

Management Response:

District 1 Commissioner, District 2 Commissioner, and District 3 Commissioner: We will be more detailed in our selection of six month bids and select the lowest or best bidder per item per district.

County Clerk: I will attach an affidavit for proof of mailing and compile a notification letter/email to give to the successful bidder.

Criteria: When soliciting bids and/or lease purchases, 19 O.S. § 1505(B) requires public notice of bids certified to vendors 10 days prior to the opening of sealed bids, proof of mailing was made by affidavit, sealed bids were date and time stamped prior to the opening deadline, bids were opened and awarded by the BOCC in an open meeting, lowest bid was accepted or state contract bid was selected (if lowest bid was not accepted, minutes state why), purchasing agent notified successful bidder and kept copy of the notification.

Finding 2013-16 – Inadequate Safeguarding of Inmate Funds by the County Sheriff

Condition: The County Sheriff did not maintain an Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account. Upon inquiry of the County Sheriff and his employee, the following was noted in regard to the handling of inmate funds:

- Inmate cash was placed in individual plastic bags labeled with the inmate's name and kept in a safe or occasionally in a file cabinet.
- The County Sheriff's office occasionally received cashier's checks or cash on behalf of the inmates from other individuals. These funds were either mailed or hand delivered to the County Sheriff's office.
- In the event that a cashier's check was received in the Sheriff's office, the funds were converted to cash by an employee of the County Sheriff's office depositing the cashier's check in the employee's personal bank account and withdrawing cash in order to make purchases for the inmate.
- The cash maintained for inmates by the County Sheriff was used to purchase phone cards, over the counter medicine, and other personal items for the inmates not provided by the County.
- Records of this activity were not maintained.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed and implemented to adequately safeguard inmate funds.

Effect of Condition: The absence of appropriate accounting records reduces the effective custodial control over inmate funds and may increase the risk of errors being undetected and possible misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the Sheriff establish an Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account. Pre-numbered duplicate receipts should be issued for all inmate funds received, and those funds

should be deposited in a timely manner into the bank account. Additionally, expenditure of these funds should be documented and evidence of the expenditure should be approved by the inmate.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: Since I have taken office and after talking to the auditor's office, I have established an Inmate Trust Checking bank account. When money is taken in from the inmates, it is deposited daily into this bank account.

Criteria: Title 19 O.S. § 531 (A) states in part, "...the county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the 'Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account,' to be managed by the county sheriff." It also states in part, "The county sheriff shall deposit all monies collected from inmates incarcerated in the county jail into this checking account...."

Finding 2013-17 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Fixed Assets Inventory and Consumable Items Inventory (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of County officials and employees, and observation of records with regard to the fixed assets, the following was noted:

County Treasurer:

- The receiving officer is also responsible for maintaining the inventory records and performing an annual physical inventory.
- An annual physical inventory was not performed.
- A test of seven inventory items for the County Treasurer's office indicated that one item was not listed on the inventory records.

County Assessor:

- Physical inventory verifications are performed by the individual responsible for maintaining the inventory records.
- A test of seven inventory items for the County Assessor's office indicated that one item did not have an inventory number affixed and was not listed on the inventory records.

County Clerk:

- The receiving officer is responsible for maintaining the inventory records and performing an annual physical inventory.
- Documentation of the annual physical inventory was not maintained.
- A test of seven inventory items for the County Clerk's office indicated two items could not be located and one item that was not listed on the inventory records.

County Sheriff:

- The receiving officer is responsible for maintaining the inventory records.
- An annual physical inventory verification was not performed.

- A test of 126 inventory items for the County Sheriff's office indicated:
 - o Twenty items that did not have an inventory number affixed.
 - o Three items that were marked with the incorrect inventory number.
 - o Five items were not listed on the fixed assets inventory
 - o Thirty-three items that could not be visually verified.
 - Two items that were disposed of by resolution, but were not removed from the inventory list.
 - o Seven items that had the serial number listed incorrectly on the inventory list.

Court Clerk:

- The fixed assets inventory is not adequately maintained.
- An annual physical inventory verification was not performed.

District 1 Commissioner:

- The receiving officer is responsible for maintaining the inventory records.
- An annual physical inventory verification was not performed.
- A test of fifteen inventory items for District 1 indicated:
 - One item did not have an inventory number affixed.
 - One item was not properly identified as "Property of Alfalfa County."

District 2 Commissioner:

• A test of fifteen inventory items for District 2 indicated that one item was not properly identified as "Property of Alfalfa County."

District 3 Commissioner:

- The receiving officer is responsible for maintaining the inventory records.
- An annual physical inventory verification was not performed.
- A test of fifteen inventory items for District 3 indicated:
 - o Two items were not properly identified as "Property of Alfalfa County."
 - One item was not listed on the inventory records.
 - o Two items could not be visually verified.

Commissioners' Office Courthouse:

- A test of four items for the Commissioners' Courthouse office indicated:
 - One item that did not have an inventory number affixed.
 - One item that was marked with the incorrect inventory number.

County General Courthouse:

- A test of seven inventory items for the County Courthouse (General Government) indicated:
 - o Five items did not have an inventory number affixed.
 - One item was not conspicuously marked "Property of Alfalfa County."
 - o Two items were not listed on the fixed assets inventory.
 - One item could not be visually verified.

The observation and test of consumable inventory items indicated the following:

District 1 Commissioner:

- The employee responsible for receiving consumable items, also orders goods, maintains stock cards, and prepares transfer documents.
- A periodic review of consumable inventory is not performed.
- Three out of the four consumable items selected from the records could not be physically verified to the number of items on hand.

District 2 Commissioner:

- A fuel log is maintained; however, the fuel log does not contain a balance that can be reconciled to the actual fuel on hand.
- Three of the four consumable items selected from the records could not be physically verified to the number of items on hand.
- One consumable item from the yard was not recorded as having a balance on hand.

District 3 Commissioner:

- The employee responsible for receiving consumable items, also orders goods, maintains stock cards, and prepares transfer documents.
- A periodic review of consumable inventory is performed, but documentation of the review is not maintained.
- A fuel log is maintained; however, the fuel log does not contain a balance that can be reconciled to the actual fuel on hand.
- Three of the four consumable items selected from the records could not be physically verified to the number of items on hand.
- One consumable item selected from the yard was not recorded as having a balance on hand.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented by County officers to perform and document annual fixed assets inventory verifications and monthly consumable inventory items verifications to ensure compliance with state statutes.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes. When fixed assets are not monitored and equipment is not properly marked with County identification numbers and "Property of Alfalfa County" opportunities for misuse or loss of equipment can occur. Additionally, when consumable inventory items are not adequately monitored and inadequate segregation of duties exist, the opportunity for the misappropriation and undetected errors could result.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management implement internal controls to ensure compliance with 19 O.S. § 178.1, 19 O.S. § 1502(A)(1), 19 O.S. § 1502(B)(1), and 69 O.S. § 645.1 by maintaining inventory records and marking assets with county identification numbers and "Property of." OSAI recommends the performing and documenting a periodic inventory of fixed assets. Additionally, the key functions of receiving duties and inventory control duties should be performed by separate employees in order to efficiently segregate those duties.

With regard to consumable inventories, 19 O.S. § 1504A provides guidance with regard to maintaining an inventory of consumable items.

Management Response:

District 1 Commissioner: I will begin performing an annual inventory to ensure all items are included in inventory. We will discuss who is in charge of the Courthouse and County General inventory items.

District 2 Commissioner: I have taken action to correct the conditions in my district. We will discuss who is in charge of the Courthouse and County General inventory items in an officers' meeting.

District 3 Commissioner: I have taken action to correct the conditions in my district. I will begin performing an annual inventory to ensure all items are included in inventory. We will discuss who is in charge of the Courthouse and County General inventory items in an officers' meeting.

County Clerk: I will begin performing a formal inventory more than once a year to ensure all items are included in inventory. I will also work with the other officers to develop procedures to update and maintain inventory records. I will look into ways of segregating the duties of updating and reviewing inventory records within my office.

Court Clerk: I will work towards updating and completing fixed assets inventory records and will have an annual physical inventory performed.

County Sheriff: Since I have taken office, I have made a concentrated effort to bring inventory records up to date.

County Treasurer: I will take steps to segregate the duties of inventory and to perform an annual inventory verification to ensure all items are included in inventory.

County Assessor: Now that inventory is up to date, I will have an employee perform an annual check of fixed assets. The employee checking the fixed assets will sign and date the inventory form. I will also ensure the County Assessor's inventory filed in the County Clerk's office is up to date.

Criteria: 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 or timely detection of unauthorized transactions and safeguarding assets from misappropriation.



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