



COTTON COUNTY

Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022

Cindy Byrd, CPA
State Auditor & Inspector

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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 Prairie Collection (<http://digitalprairie.ok.gov/cdm/search/collection/audits/>) pursuant to 65 O.S. § 3-114.



September 25, 2023

TO THE CITIZENS OF
COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Cotton County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. 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.

This report is 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Cindy Byrd".

CINDY BYRD, CPA
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

**COTTON COUNTY OFFICIALS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Mike Woods
District 2 – Ricky Vardell
District 3 – Greg Powell

County Assessor

Virginia Brasier

County Clerk

Joseph Schappert

County Sheriff

Tim King

County Treasurer

Tammy Morris

Court Clerk

Terry Kelley

District Attorney

Kyle Cabelka

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF
COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Cotton County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the regulatory basis total receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances for all county funds of Cotton County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Title 19 O.S. § 171 of Oklahoma Statutes described in Note 1.

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 (U.S. GAAP) section of our report, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, the financial position of Cotton County as of June 30, 2022, or changes in financial position for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards (Government Auditing Standards)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of Cotton County, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our audit opinions.

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

As described in Note 1, the financial statement is prepared by Cotton County using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP to meet the requirements of the State of Oklahoma. The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and U.S. GAAP, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management 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 prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, 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.

In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Cotton County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Cotton County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Cotton County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the total of all county funds on the financial statement. The 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 information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. The 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statement.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 18, 2023, on our consideration of Cotton 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 solely 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 effectiveness of the County’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Cotton County’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CINDY BYRD, CPA
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

September 18, 2023

REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2021	Receipts Apportioned	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Disbursements	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2022
County Funds:						
County General	\$ 620,465	\$ 1,444,403	\$ 3,629	\$ -	\$ 1,430,246	\$ 638,251
County Highway Unrestricted	1,679,531	3,066,133	53,053	-	2,236,622	2,562,095
Health	189,392	104,025	-	-	108,844	184,573
Sheriff Forfeiture	41	27,253	-	-	26,823	471
Sheriff - DARE	519	-	-	-	-	519
Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal	569	-	-	-	480	89
Assessor Revolving Fee	5,177	1,999	-	-	765	6,411
Sheriff Reserves	20	-	-	-	-	20
Sheriff Service Fee	69,723	133,743	-	-	164,723	38,743
Resale Property	175,196	81,300	-	-	55,405	201,091
Treasurer Mortgage Certification	1,040	1,325	-	-	250	2,115
County Clerk Lien Fee	8,905	4,619	-	-	3,843	9,681
County Donations	56,514	92,045	-	-	69,994	78,565
Free Fair Premium	1,948	3,810	-	-	2,071	3,687
Sheriff Commissary	10,501	25,976	-	-	23,256	13,221
Free Fair Board	6,012	21,200	-	-	9,992	17,220
County Clerk Records Management and Preservation	30,447	15,275	-	-	4,210	41,512
911 Phone Fees	243,582	201,659	-	53,053	309,247	82,941
Reward Fund	1,796	44	-	-	-	1,840
Emergency Management Grant	38,477	15,000	-	-	6,503	46,974
Court Clerk Payroll	11,041	100,273	-	-	99,772	11,542
Local Emergency Planning Committee	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	5,000
County Bridge and Road Improvement	995,497	283,558	-	-	199,164	1,079,891
Indigent Care	45,853	13,200	-	-	3,118	55,935
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021	-	550,422	-	3,629	399,377	147,416
Total - All County Funds	\$ 4,196,246	\$ 6,188,262	\$ 56,682	\$ 56,682	\$ 5,154,705	\$ 5,229,803

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

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Cotton 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 within the financial statement:

County General – accounts for the general operations of the government.

County Highway Unrestricted – accounts for state, local, and miscellaneous receipts and disbursed for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

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

Sheriff Forfeiture – accounts for funds collected from forfeitures to be used for the intervention and prevention of narcotic use.

Sheriff - DARE – accounts for grant monies received by the Sheriff's office for the D.A.R.E program and disbursements are used for drug prevention, education, and awareness.

Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal – accounts for the collection and disbursements of monies by the Assessor as restricted by state statute for the visual inspection program.

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Assessor Revolving Fee – accounts for the collection of fees for copies and disbursement of funds as restricted by state statute.

Sheriff Reserves – accounts for the collection and disbursement of donations to the Sheriff's reserve deputies.

Sheriff Service Fee – accounts for the collection of fees and reimbursements for revenues such as: process fees, courthouse security, contracts for housing and feeding prisoners, and disbursements as restricted by state statute.

Resale Property – accounts for the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent taxes and the disposition of the same as restricted by state statute.

Treasurer Mortgage Certification – accounts for the collection of fees by the Treasurer for mortgage tax certificates and the disbursement of the funds as restricted by state statute.

County Clerk Lien Fee – accounts for lien collections and disbursements as restricted by state statute.

County Donations – accounts for donations to the County for specified projects as restricted by resolutions approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

Free Fair Premium – accounts for monies collected from donations for the payment of premiums to livestock and 4H projects participants.

Sheriff Commissary – accounts for the collection of profits on commissary sales from persons lawfully confined in the county jail under the County Sheriff and disbursements as restricted by state statute.

Free Fair Board – accounts for the collection of rental fees of the Expo building and disbursements for maintenance of the Expo building.

County Clerk Records Management and Preservation – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed in Registrar of Deeds as restricted by state statute for the preservation of records.

911 Phone Fees – accounts for collections for landline and wireless fees and disbursements for operations of emergency 911 services.

Reward Fund – accounts for monies received from donations and disbursements for information that leads to the capture of those illegally dumping trash.

Emergency Management Grant – accounts for federal grant money received and disbursements as restricted by the grant agreement.

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

Court Clerk Payroll – accounts for funds collected by the Court Clerk and disbursements for payroll of Court Fund employees.

Local Emergency Planning Committee – accounts for revenues from a state grant and disbursements as restricted by the grant agreement.

County Bridge and Road Improvement – accounts for state, local, and miscellaneous receipts and disbursements are for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

Indigent Care – accounts for the collection of rental revenue of farms donated to the County and disbursements for the needy of the County as determined by the Board of County Commissioners.

American Rescue Plan Act – accounts for monies received from the United States Department of Treasury and disbursed for responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impact, premium pay to eligible workers, the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure as restricted by federal requirements.

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 (U.S. GAAP), 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 allows Oklahoma counties to present their financial statement in accordance with 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, which specifies the format and presentation of such regulatory basis financial statements: 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 with all other funds included in the audit presented in the aggregate in a combining statement. However, the County has elected to present all funds included in the audit in the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances—Regulatory Basis.

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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."

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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. The County Treasurer, according to the law, shall give notice of delinquent taxes and special assessments by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks at any time after April 1, but prior to the end of September following the year the taxes were first due and payable. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property after the treasurer has perfected the lien by public notice.

Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are usually published 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; however, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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

Sales Tax of March 1, 1984

The voters of Cotton County approved a one percent (1%) sales tax for general operations and county roads on February 7, 1984. The sales tax is for an unlimited duration and became effective March 1, 1984. These funds are accounted for within the County General fund.

Sales Tax of July 1, 2015

The voters of Cotton County approved a permanent county sales tax of three-fourths (3/4) of one cent through a special election on March 3, 2015, in addition to any and all existing sales tax, provided that the revenues from such tax be allocated and used for the purpose of support in maintaining, continuing, equipping and purchasing of Cotton County, Oklahoma operations. These operations include, but are not limited to, maintenance and/or construction of buildings or facilities, equipment purchases, personnel salaries, property maintenance and upkeep, road and bridge maintenance, and daily operations of Cotton County, Oklahoma. These funds are accounted for within the County General fund.

Sales Tax of July 1, 2018

The voters of Cotton County approved a one-quarter (1/4) of one cent sales tax to conduct the educational services of the Cotton County Cooperative Extension Program and one-eighth (1/8) of the one-quarter (1/4) of one cent sales tax to be used to maintain the Cotton County Free Fair Board, Ag Arena and Expo Center on June 26, 2018, and became effective July 1, 2018, for an unlimited duration. These funds are accounted for within the County General fund.

E. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the County made the following transfers between cash funds:

- \$53,053 was transferred from 911 Phone Fees fund to County Highway Unrestricted fund for the reimbursement of federal grant funding.
- \$3,629 was transferred from the American Rescue Plan Act fund to County General fund for the purpose of reimbursement of expenses incurred during the pandemic.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—
BUDGETARY BASIS—GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance
District Attorney - County	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -
County Sheriff	22,462	22,454	8
County Treasurer	85,071	81,461	3,610
County Clerk	110,027	105,090	4,937
County Court Clerk	76,513	73,317	3,196
County Assessor	81,948	79,805	2,143
Visual Inspection	103,766	94,794	8,972
General Government	261,150	68,258	192,892
Excise Equalization	2,850	2,537	313
Election Board	58,821	58,580	241
Insurance/Benefits	144,227	110,528	33,699
Emergency Management	33,040	33,038	2
E-911	22,734	22,734	-
County Audit Budget	15,652	-	15,652
Sheriff-ST	264,135	259,332	4,803
OSU Extension-ST	134,687	65,288	69,399
County Clerk-ST	1	-	1
General Government-ST	184,818	153,376	31,442
Insurance/Benefits-ST	173,978	166,060	7,918
County Audit Budget-ST	3,949	-	3,949
Free Fair Board-ST	32,342	12,603	19,739
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 1,817,171</u>	<u>\$ 1,414,255</u>	<u>\$ 402,916</u>

COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—
BUDGETARY BASIS—HEALTH FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Health Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Variance
Health and Welfare	\$ 247,579	\$ 114,580	\$ 132,999
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ 247,579	\$ 114,580	\$ 132,999

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTE TO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

1. Budgetary Schedules

The Comparative Schedules of Expenditures—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund and the Health Fund presents 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 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.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



**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
COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the total—all county funds of the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Cotton County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise Cotton County’s financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2023.

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 (U.S. GAAP). 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 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, on the basis of accounting prescribed by Oklahoma state law, described in Note 1.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered Cotton County’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Cotton County’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Cotton County’s internal control.

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. *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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first 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. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be material weaknesses: 2022-004 and 2022-005.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Cotton 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 financial statement. 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 2022-004 and 2022-005.

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

Cotton County's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Cotton County's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Cotton County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 results 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.



CINDY BYRD, CPA
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

September 18, 2023

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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 2022-004 – Lack of Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Disbursement Process

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the disbursement process, we noted that the signature stamps of the County Clerk and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) are utilized by deputies in the County Clerk’s office.

Further, the audit of thirty-seven (37) disbursements reflected that two (2) disbursements totaling \$329,109 were not properly encumbered in accordance with state statute.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure internal controls are in place, and to ensure compliance with state statute.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in noncompliance with state statute which could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends the County implement a system of internal controls over the disbursement process. Such controls should include ensuring that signature stamps are only used by the owner of the stamp, that funds are encumbered prior to the receipt of goods and/or services in accordance with 19 O.S. § 1505.

Management Response:

Chairman of Board of County Commissioners: The Board of County Commissioners will express to fellow County Officials the importance of County funds being encumbered prior to the receipt of goods and/or services. We will also work towards having only the owner of the stamps use the stamps.

Criteria: The GAO Standards – Principle 10 – Design Control Activities – 10.03 states in part:

Segregation of Duties

Management divides or segregates key duties and responsibilities among different people to reduce the risk of error, misuse, or fraud. This includes separating the responsibilities for authorizing transactions, processing and recording them, reviewing the transactions, and handling any related assets so that no one individual controls all key aspects of a transaction or event.

Additionally, Principle 10 - Segregation of Duties states:

10.12 – Management considers segregation of duties in designing control activity responsibilities so that incompatible duties are segregated and, where such segregation is not practical, designs alternative control activities to address the risk.

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
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10.13 – Segregation of duties helps prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in the internal control system. Management considers the need to separate control activities related to authority, custody, and accounting of operations to achieve adequate segregation of duties. In particular, segregation of duties can address the risk of management override. Management override circumvents existing control activities and increases fraud risk. Management addresses this risk through segregation of duties but cannot absolutely prevent it because of the risk of collusion, where two or more employees act together to commit fraud.

10.14 – If segregation of duties is not practical within an operational process because of limited personnel or other factors, management designs alternative control activities to address the risk of fraud, waste, or abuse in the operational process.

The GAO Standards – Section 2 – Objectives of an Entity - OV2.23 states in part:

Compliance Objectives

Management conducts activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. As part of specifying compliance objectives, the entity determines which laws and regulations apply to the entity. Management is expected to set objectives that incorporate these requirements.

Further, effective internal controls require that management properly implement procedures to ensure purchases comply with 19 O.S. § 1505.

Finding 2022-005 – Lack of Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Collection and Appropriation Process of County Sales Tax (Repeat Finding – 2010-008, 2012-010, 2014-005, 2017-005, 2018-005, 2019-005, 2021-005)

Condition: Upon inquiry and the observation over sales tax collections and appropriations to the County General fund, the following was noted:

OSU Extension and Free Fair Sales Tax Account:

- A Resolution for the appropriations to OSU Extension and Free Fair was not approved by the BOCC and the Excise Board.

General Operations Sales Tax Account:

- The Resolution approved by the BOCC and the Excise Board established that all lapsed balances for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, be appropriated to Department #8020-General Government Sales Tax for fiscal year 2022. However, it could not be determined that all of the lapsed balance was properly appropriated.

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- The calculated available appropriations did not agree to amounts approved by the BOCC or the Excise Board. See table below:

Department Number and Account	Calculated Appropriations Available	Appropriations Approved by the BOCC and Excise Board	Over or (Under) Appropriated
Department 8004- Sheriff Sales Tax	\$246,729	\$263,861	\$ 17,132
Department 8010- County Clerk Sales Tax	\$1	\$1	\$0
Department 8020-General Government Sales Tax	<u>\$370,734</u>	\$354,208	(\$16,526)
Total	<u>\$617,464</u>	<u>\$618,070</u>	<u>\$ 606</u>

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure sales tax revenue is properly appropriated, including lapsed balances, and to comply with Attorney General (AG) Opinions and 68 O.S. § 1370E. Further, the BOCC has not established, through Resolution, the percentage of sales tax that should be appropriated to each account within the County General fund.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in noncompliance with state statute and nonconformity with the AG Opinions and could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that internal controls be designed and implemented to ensure sales tax collections are appropriated in accordance with the sales tax ballot; specifically, through BOCC Resolution. Management should establish lapsed balances, excess collections, and percentages to discretely present sales tax funds appropriated into separate accounts within the County General fund in accordance with the AG Opinions and 68 O.S. § 1370E.

Management Response:

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners: We will include a lapsed balances and excess collections for an accurate calculation of available appropriations. We will ensure that 100% of available appropriations are appropriated.

Criteria: The GAO Standards – Principle 10 – Design Control Activities – 10.03 states in part:

Appropriate documentation of transactions and internal control

Management clearly documents internal control and all transactions and other significant events in a manner that allows the documentation to be readily available for examination. The documentation may appear in management directives, administrative policies, or operating manuals, in either paper or electronic form. Documentation and records are properly managed and maintained.

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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.

Further, 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.”

Additionally, 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.”

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 2022-012 – Lack of Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund (Repeat Finding – 2010-010, 2012-012, 2013-012, 2014-012, 2015-012, 2017-012, 2018-012, 2021-012)

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary fund, the following exceptions were noted:

- Funds are being disbursed to the Sheriff Service Fee for incarceration fees instead of being disbursed to the Court Clerk as required by statute.
- The County Sheriff does not prepare an annual Sheriff Commissary Report to file with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.
- The County Sheriff does not prepare a Sheriff Board of Prisoners Report to file with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to strengthen internal controls and ensure compliance with state statute regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, Sheriff Commissary fund, and Sheriff Service Fee.

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Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in noncompliance with state statute which could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, and misappropriation of funds. These conditions could also result in a liability to the County.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions. Incarceration fees may be collected from the Inmate Trust Fund only by order of the Court and said costs should be paid directly to the Court Clerk in accordance with 22 O.S. § 979a(A).

Further, an annual report of Sheriff Board of Prisoners and the Sheriff Commissary should be prepared and filed with the BOCC by January 15 in accordance with 19 O.S. § 180.43A and § 180.43D.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: We will work to correct the conditions.

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 disbursement calculations and/or transactions. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of processing and authorizing should be segregated.

Title 19 O.S. § 180.43A states in part, “Each county sheriff may contract with any public or private entity engaged in the business of transportation of prisoners, the Department of Justice of the United States of America, the Department of Corrections, or any municipality of this state for the feeding, care, housing, and upkeep of federal, state, or municipal prisoners, or alien detainees incarcerated in the county jail. The sheriff shall file an annual report with the board of county commissioners not later than January 15 of each year.

Title 19 O.S. § 180.43D states in part, “Each county sheriff may operate...a commissary for the benefit of persons lawfully confined in the county jail under the custody of the county sheriff. 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...”

Title 22 O.S. § 979a(A) states in part, “The court shall require a person who is actually received into custody at a jail facility or who is confined in a city or county jail or holding facility, for any offense, to pay the jail facility or holding facility the costs of incarceration, both before and after conviction, upon conviction or receiving a deferred sentence. The costs of incarceration shall be collected by the clerk of the court as provided for collection of other

**COTTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
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costs and fines, which shall be subject to review under the procedures set forth in Section VIII of the Rules of the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals, Chapter 18, Appendix of this title. Costs of incarceration shall include booking, receiving and processing out, housing, food, clothing, medical care, dental care, and psychiatric services. The costs for incarceration shall be an amount equal to the actual cost of the services and shall be determined by the chief of police for city jails and holding facilities, by the county sheriff for county jails or by contract amount, if applicable. In the event a person requires emergency medical treatment for an injury or condition that threatens life or threatens the loss or use of a limb prior to being actually received into the custody of any jail facility, the provisions of Section 533 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall apply to taking custody, medical care and cost responsibility. The cost of incarceration shall be paid by the court clerk, when collected, to the municipality, holding facility, county or other public entity responsible for the operation of such facility where the person was held at any time. Except for medical costs, ten percent (10%) of any amount collected by the court clerk shall be paid to the municipal attorney's or district attorney's office, and the remaining amount shall be paid to the municipality, the sheriff's service fee account or, if the sheriff does not operate the jail facility, the remaining amount shall be deposited with the public entity responsible for the operation of the jail facility where the person was held at any time..."

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S·A·I
STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR



Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Room 123, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 | 405.521.3495 | www.sai.ok.gov