COUNTY AUDIT

CUSTER COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013





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

July 22, 2015

TO THE CITIZENS OF CUSTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Custer 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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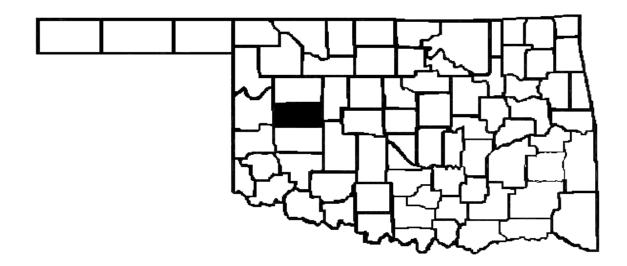
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION UNAUDITED INFORMATION ON PAGES iii - ix PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



A part of the original Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation established by treaty in 1867, Custer County was named for General George A. Custer and was part of 3.5 million acres opened for settlement by the Land Run of April 19, 1892. Arapaho is the county seat.

Both Clinton and Weatherford were established largely as a result of the westward expansion of the railroads. The Rock Island Railroad completed its east-west line to present-day Clinton, then called Washita Junction, in 1903. A special act of Congress allowed four Indians to sell half of each of their 160-acre allotments to create the Clinton townsite.

The territorial government established a two-year college for training teachers at Weatherford. This college has become a four-year university offering some graduate degrees and a pharmacy school.

The economy of Custer County is allied with oil and gas prices as the area lies atop the rich Anadarko Basin. Foss State Park and a wildlife refuge near Butler as well as Freightliner and Doane's PetCare facilities in Clinton also contribute to the economy of the county.

For additional county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/323-1221.

County Seat – Arapaho

Area – 1,002 Square Miles

County Population – 28,536 (2012 est.)

Farms - 907

Land in Farms – 568,728 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2013-2014

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – James E. Covey

District 2 – Kurt Hamburger

District 3 – Lyle Miller

County Assessor

Brad Rennels

County Clerk

Karen Fry

County Sheriff

Bruce Peoples

County Treasurer

Janet Roulet

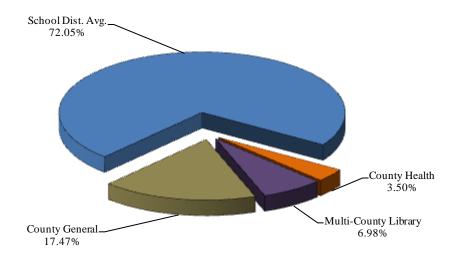
Court Clerk

Staci Hunter

District Attorney

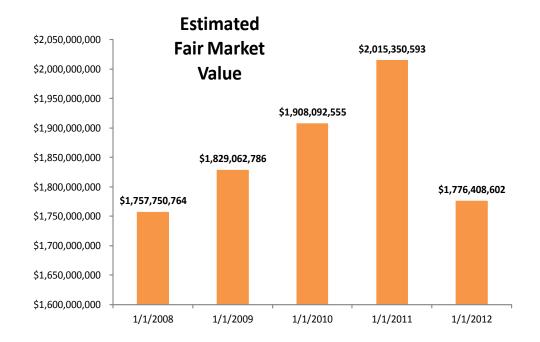
Dennis Smith

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.



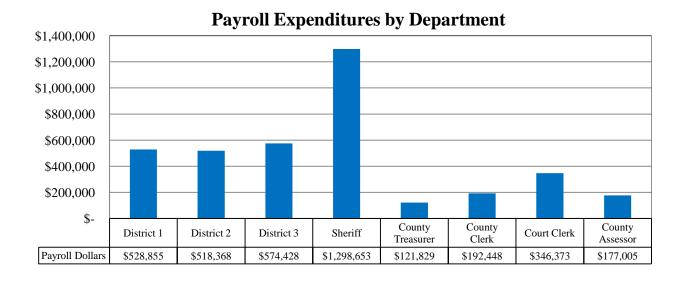
County-Wide Milla	iges	School District Millages								
							Career			
County General	10.28			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech	EMS	Common	Total
County Health	2.06									-
Multi-County Library	4.11	Arapaho	I-5	36.10	5.16	14.86	12.31	-	4.11	72.54
		Thomas/Fay/Custer	I-7	36.46	5.21	12.16	-	-	4.11	57.94
		Weatherford	I-26	35.82	5.12	16.33	12.31	-	4.11	73.69
		Butler	I-5	36.10	5.16	14.86	12.31	3.14	4.11	75.68
		Clinton	I-99	35.89	5.13	17.87	12.31	-	4.11	75.31
		Caddo JT	I-11	35.93	5.13	22.21	11.33	-	4.11	78.71
		Roger Mills JT	I-3	36.31	5.19	-	-	3.11	4.11	48.72
		Beckham JT	I-6	41.19	5.93	-	12.31	-	4.11	63.54
		Washita JT	I-11	35.61	5.09	7.28	12.31	-	4.11	64.40
		Roger Mills JT	I-66	35.61	5.09	10.90	12.31	-	4.11	68.02

Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2012	\$81,593,985	\$25,992,577	\$117,397,278	\$5,106,816	\$219,877,024	\$1,776,408,602
1/1/2011	\$88,146,437	\$24,948,963	\$112,253,003	\$5,130,353	\$220,218,050	\$2,015,350,593
1/1/2010	\$80,270,366	\$24,948,963	\$109,118,297	\$5,158,859	\$209,178,767	\$1,908,092,555
1/1/2009	\$77,042,420	\$23,980,773	\$104,459,858	\$5,153,153	\$200,329,898	\$1,829,062,786
1/1/2008	\$73,794,480	\$23,056,404	\$100,650,454	\$5,234,747	\$192,266,591	\$1,757,750,764

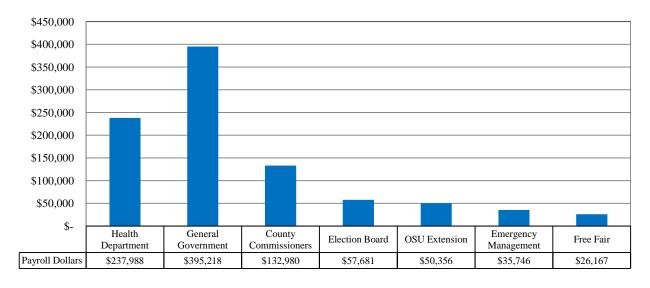


Note: The tax 2012 tax year excludes a Tax Incremental Fund (TIF) in the amount of \$602,036 in the assessed value used to determine fair market value for this chart.

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.

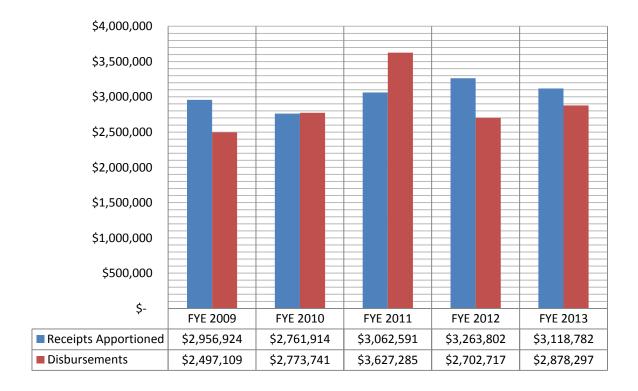


Payroll Expenditures by Department



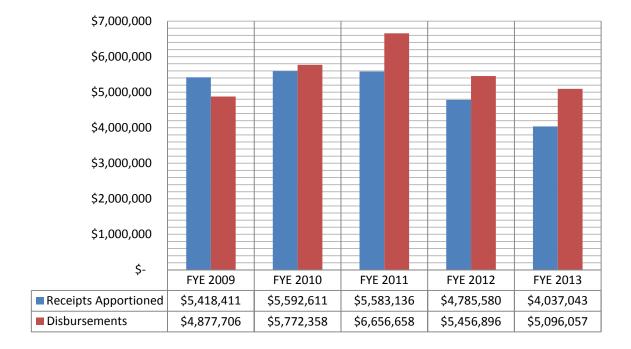
County General Fund

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 CUSTER 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 Custer 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 Custer 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 Custer 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 Custer 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 July 20, 2015, on our consideration of Custer 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 Custer County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 20, 2015



CUSTER 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

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2012		Receipts pportioned	Transfer In		Transfer Out		Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2013	
Combining Information:											
Major Funds:											
County General Fund	\$	2,147,895	\$ 3,118,782	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,878,297	\$	2,388,380
County Highway Cash		4,525,318	4,037,043		31,218		-		5,096,057		3,497,522
CBRI Cash Fund (County Bridge and Road Improvement)		405,775	282,014		-		31,218		237,251		419,320
Sales Tax Cash Account		1,407,485	2,388,384		-		-		2,063,428		1,732,441
CCLECT - Sales Tax		2,596,632	869,898		-		-		701,348		2,765,182
Custer County Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax		-	1,506,386		-		-		836,216		670,170
Custer County Health Department		349,657	449,816		-		-		370,058		429,415
County Sinking Fund		7,813,181	584,748		-		-		6,666,667		1,731,262
Sheriff Fee Cash Fund		126,091	890,177		-		-		824,336		191,932
Remaining Aggregate Funds		1,245,351	 311,257		_		_		315,246		1,241,362
Combined Total - All County Funds, as restated	\$	20,617,385	\$ 14,438,505	\$	31,218	\$	31,218	\$	19,988,904	\$	15,066,986

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Custer 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 service districts, libraries, school districts, and cities and towns. The cash receipts and disbursements attributable to those other entities do not appear in funds on the County's financial statement; those funds play no part in the County's operations. Any trust or agency funds maintained by the County are not included in this presentation.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

<u>County Highway Cash</u> – accounts for state, local, and miscellaneous receipts and disbursements are for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

<u>CBRI Cash Fund (County Bridge and Road Improvement)</u> – accounts for state receipts and disbursements are for the purpose of maintaining bridges and roads.

<u>Sales Tax Cash Account</u> – accounts for the sales tax collected and spent on behalf of the following entities: General Government (50%); County Sheriff (30%); Rural Fire Departments (8%); OSU Extension Office (8%); Custer County Free Fair (4%).

<u>CCLECT - Sales Tax</u> – accounts for the collection of a sales tax to be used to construct, equip, furnish, and operate the jail facility and for the repayment of any debt incurred in the process.

<u>Custer County Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax</u> – accounts for the collection of a sales tax for payment of judgment against Custer County and for arbitrage fees.

<u>Custer County Health Department</u> – accounts for monies collected on behalf of the county health department from ad valorem taxes and state and local revenues expended for the operations of the health department.

<u>County Sinking Fund</u> – accounts for the proceeds for the sale of bonds, the monthly use tax collections, and some prior years' ad valorem collections and disbursed to pay an annual payment for the judgment against Custer County.

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

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. Long Term Obligations

1. Judgments

The County has a judgment which is being retired by a tax levy. The County is obligated to pay the judgment over a three-year period.

The first payment of \$3,333,333.33 was made in fiscal year 2011. No payments were made in fiscal year 2012, but the remainder of \$6,666,666.67 was paid in two payments in fiscal year 2013.

Case Number CV-2010-53

Original Judgment \$10,000,000

During the fiscal year ended, June 30, 2013, the County satisfied the judgement by paying the remaining balance in the total amount of \$6,666,666.67 using accumulated sales tax dedicated to the payment of the judgment.

E. Sales Tax

The voters of Custer County approved an extension of a one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax effective July 1, 2012 to fund the following: General Government (50%); County Sheriff (30%); Rural County Fire Departments (8%); OSU Extention office (8%); and County Free Fair (4%). These funds are accounted for in the Sales Tax Cash account.

The voters of Custer County approved an extention of an existing one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax effective October 1, 2012 to provide funds to pay and satisfy the balance due and owing in the judgment entered against Custer County in case # CIV-2010-53 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma on May 24, 2010. These funds are accounted for in the County Sinking Fund.

F. Interfund Transfer

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

• \$31,218 was transferred from the CBRI Cash Fund (County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund) to the County Highway Cash for the reimbursement of county bridge and road projects.

G. Restatement of Fund Balance

The Emergency Transportation Revolving fund (ETR Cash Fund) was reclassified as a trust and agency fund (non-county fund) for the year ending June 30, 2013. Following is a schedule of the effect of the reclassification.

Fund	Beginning Fund Balance
Combined Total	\$21,021,238
Less: ETR Cash Fund	403,853
Combined Total, as Restated	<u>\$20,617,385</u>



CUSTER 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	\$ 2,147,895	\$ 2,147,895	\$ -							
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(63,379)	(63,379)	-							
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(50,598)	(50,668)	(70)							
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	2,033,918	2,033,848	(70)							
Receipts:										
Ad Valorem Taxes	2,017,788	2,201,200	183,412							
Charges for Services	-	167,915	167,915							
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	702,459	702,459							
Miscellaneous Revenues	_	47,208	47,208							
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	2,017,788	3,118,782	1,100,994							
Expenditures:										
District Attorney	50,000	41,016	8,984							
County Sheriff	538,581	537,455	1,126							
County Treasurer	152,362	137,906	14,456							
County Commissioners	147,380	132,980	14,400							
County Clerk	255,469	221,604	33,865							
Court Clerk	347,057	332,899	14,158							
County Assessor	135,879	118,323	17,556							
Revaluation of Real Property	153,732	127,269	26,463							
District Court	74,779	63,310	11,469							
General Government	1,179,505	982,060	197,445							
Excise-Equalization Board	5,900	2,837	3,063							
County Election Board	89,564	81,280	8,284							
Civil Defense	47,746	47,518	228							
Line Item	851,992	-	851,992							
Audit Budget	21,591	6,256	15,335							
Free Fair	169		169							
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	4,051,706	2,832,713	1,218,993							
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash										
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	2,319,917	\$ 2,319,917							
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,										
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances										
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		31,715								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		36,748								
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 2,388,380								

CUSTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	County Health Department Fund								
		Budget		Actual		Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	349,657	\$	349,657	\$	-			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(233)		(233)		-			
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(8,673)		(8,673)		_			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		340,751		340,751					
Receipts:									
Ad Valorem Taxes		404,343		441,097		36,754			
Charges for Services		-		6,061		6,061			
Intergovermental Revenues		-		1,442		1,442			
Miscellaneous Revenues		7,711		1,216		(6,495)			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		412,054		449,816		37,762			
Expenditures:									
Health and Welfare		752,805		400,281		352,524			
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		752,805		400,281		352,524			
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash									
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$	_		390,286	\$	390,286			
Zaagear, Zasis	<u> </u>			270,200	<u> </u>	270,200			
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances									
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				38,898					
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants				231					
Ending Cash Balance			\$	429,415					

CUSTER 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

	Casl	eginning h Balances y 1, 2012	eceipts	Disb	oursements	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2013		
			 •					
Remaining Aggregate Funds:								
Custer County Local Emergency Planning Committee	\$	16,505	\$ 15,129	\$	16,300	\$	15,334	
Capital Improvement Cash Fund		750,516	2,290		39,956		712,850	
Trash Cop Cash Fund		5,000	-		4,190		810	
Courthouse/Jail Bond Fund		6,144	-		-		6,144	
Resale Property Fund		208,135	115,502		25,781		297,856	
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		12,603	10,977		14,177		9,403	
County Clerk Lien Fee		46,554	15,825		30,256		32,123	
Assessor Revolving Fee		43,449	9,594		5,405		47,638	
Assessor Visual Inspection Fund		17,115	151		-		17,266	
Rural Convenience		1,750	938		658		2,030	
Sheriff Drug Enforcement/Donation Fund		12,606	40		12,241		405	
Sheriff Training & Equipment Fund		56	-		-		56	
Sheriff DARE		208	-		148		60	
County Clerk Records Management Fee		50,179	40,115		49,169		41,125	
Sheriff Jail Fund		15,901	24,262		30,617		9,546	
Sheriff Commissary Fund		29,053	67,447		72,226		24,274	
Flood Plain Cash Fund		450	225		531		144	
Free Fair		29,127	8,762		13,591		24,298	
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds		1,245,351	\$ 311,257	\$	315,246	\$	1,241,362	

1. Budgetary Schedules

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

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

2.. Remaining County Funds

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

<u>Custer County Local Emergency Planning Committee</u> – accounts for grant monies received for various grants filed for emergency management services within the County.

<u>Capital Improvement Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the remaining balance of previous years' use tax, no use tax funds were apportioned during the fiscal year, and disbursements are for improvements to the courthouse.

<u>Trash Cop Cash Fund</u> – accounts for grant funds received and spent on eradication of trash in the rural areas of the County.

<u>Courthouse/Jail Bond Fund</u> – accounts for the excess proceeds from a 1982 bond issue that was to fund an addition to the courthouse for jail and courthouse offices.

<u>Resale Property Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent taxes and disbursed as restricted by state statute.

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

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

<u>Assessor Revolving Fee</u> - accounts for the collection of fees for copies as restricted by state statute.

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

<u>Assessor Visual Inspection Fund</u> – accounts for the collection and expenditure of monies by the Assessor as restricted by state statute for the visual inspection program.

<u>Rural Convenience</u> - accounts for depository monies disbursed for employee's salary that operates the rural convenience trash disposal in Thomas, Oklahoma.

<u>Sheriff Drug Enforcement/Donation Fund</u> - accounts for donations received to purchase and maintain a drug dog.

<u>Sheriff Training & Equipment Fund</u> – accounts for the collections of miscellaneous receipts disbursed for the training and equipping of County Sheriff's deputies.

<u>Sheriff DARE</u> – accounts for state funds disbursed for the purpose of drug education and awareness.

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

<u>Sheriff Jail Fund</u> – accounts for the County Sheriff's portion of the bond fee assessed by the Court Clerk and disbursed for the general operations of the jail.

<u>Sheriff Commissary Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of profits from the sale of commissary items to inmates and disbursed to purchase commissary goods and for maintenance and operations of the County jail.

<u>Flood Plain Cash Fund</u> – accounts for monies collected for flood plain permits and is disbursed for flood plain training and certifications.

<u>Free Fair</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax money, rent of the fair building/grounds, and interest earned on investments and disbursed for the operations of the free fair organization.



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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 CUSTER 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 Custer County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, which comprises Custer County's financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated July 20, 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 Custer 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 Custer County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Custer 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 deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a material weakness. 2013-1.

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 deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency: 2013-3.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Custer 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

Custer County's Responses to Findings

Custer County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Custer 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

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 20, 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: County-wide controls regarding Risk Management and Monitoring have not been designed.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to address risks of the County.

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

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends that the County design procedures to identify and address risks. These procedures should be written policies and procedures and could be included in the County's policies and procedures handbook.

Management Response:

All Officers: Officers will meet monthly in a public meeting to discuss risks to the County and keep minutes as necessary.

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 met. Internal control comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives. Internal control also serves as the first line of defense in safeguarding assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud. County Management is responsible for designing a county-wide internal control system comprised of Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

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

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

Finding 2013-3 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Collection and Deposit Process (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Based upon inquiry and observation of the depositing process, the following was noted:

• The County Treasurer is preparing the deposits and taking the deposits to the bank.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and internal controls have not been implemented completely over the deposit process.

Effect of Condition: Lack of controls over the duties of preparing and taking the deposit to the bank could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and determine how to implement controls over the deposit process to safeguard assets and to properly segregate duties. OSAI further 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 approve the accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: Our office will implement a mitigating internal control to have another deputy review the deposit for accuracy and both the preparer and reviewer will initial and date the deposit.

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.

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 2013-4 - Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Court Clerk's Deposit Process

Condition: The Court Clerk has implemented internal controls within her office to verify receipts and segregate the receipting process. However, the Deputy that prepares the deposit also takes the deposit to the County Treasurer.

Cause of Condition: Internal controls have not been completely implemented to segregate the duties of preparing the deposit and taking the deposit to the County Treasurer.

Effect of Condition: Lack of mitigating controls over the duties of preparing and taking the deposit to the County Treasurer, could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the Court Clerk implement a mitigating control to include another deputy review the deposit for accuracy and sign and date the deposit upon completion of the review, or implement a segregating control and have another deputy, other than the one that prepared the deposit, take the deposit to the County Treasurer.

Management Response:

Court Clerk: We will have a separate Deputy, other than the deputy that prepared the deposit, take the deposit to the County Treasurer.

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 2013-5 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Sheriff's Annual Commissary Report

Condition: Upon review of the Sheriff's Annual Commissary Report filed with the Board of County Commissioners, it was determined that the annual report did not reflect a beginning balance, profits made throughout the year, or an ending balance. It was also determined that total expenditures for the Sheriff Commissary Fund were not reconciled to the annual report filed with the Board of County Commissioners. Total expenditures were \$72,562.25; however, \$5,954.44 of those expenditures were either reported incorrectly or not reported on the annual report.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to accurately report the activity of the Sheriff Commissary Fund.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in inaccurate reporting of the Sheriff Commissary Fund in the annual report filed with the Board of County Commissioners.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the Sheriff modify the annual report to reflect the beginning balance, all profits deposited and all expenditures disbursed from the Sheriff Commissary Fund and the ending balance of the Sheriff Commissary Fund before it is filed with the Board of County Commissioners.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: We will properly prepare the report to include beginning balance, profit made, all expenditures, and ending balance.

Criteria: Internal controls include procedures designed to ensure that the Sheriff Commissary Fund records comply with Title 19 O.S § 180.43D, which requires the County Sheriff to report to the Board of County Commissioners by January 15, the activity of the Commissary for the preceding calendar year.

Finding 2013-6 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Fixed Assets (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of employees and review of records, we noted that the following offices did not maintain evidence that an annual physical verification of fixed assets was performed:

- District 1 Commissioner
- District 2 Commissioner
- District 3 Commissioner
- County Sheriff
- County Assessor
- County Court Clerk
- County Treasurer

County Sheriff:

• 6 of the 10 items selected were not properly marked with a County identification number.

Court Clerk:

- 8 of the 10 items selected were not properly marked with a County identification number.
- 1 of the 10 items selected could not be located.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented by County officers to document annual fixed assets inventory counts and properly mark equipment.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statute. Further, when fixed assets are not monitored and equipment is not properly marked with County identification numbers, opportunities for misuse or loss of equipment can occur.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that management implement internal controls to ensure compliance with Title 19 O.S. § 178.1, so that fixed assets are safeguarded against misuse and loss.

Management Response:

All Officers: Internal controls will be implemented to comply with Statutes to ensure that inventory verification is performed annually and that documentation is maintained of verification.

County Sheriff: We will ensure that equipment is properly marked.

Court Clerk: We will check to determine inventory belongs to the County and we will put identification numbers on the equipment as required. We will perform inventory verifications annually and maintain the signed and dated documentation.

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.

Additionally, Title 19 O.S. § 178.1 requires the County to have a system of identification for the inventory of fixed assets.

Finding 2013-7 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Consumable Inventory (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of the recordkeeping processes regarding consumable inventory, the following was noted:

- District 1 does not perform a monthly physical inventory of consumable items.
- The District 2 Commissioner does not maintain records to verify that a fuel log is signed and dated or that a weekly reconciliation is performed between the fuel remaining in the tank and the fuel logs.
- District 2 does not perform a monthly physical inventory of consumable items.
- The physical count of ten consumable items for District 2 reflected that two items were not recorded correctly on the inventory cards.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been implemented with regard to accounting for and the safeguarding of consumable items that are purchased by District 1 and District 2.

Effect of Condition: These conditions have resulted in noncompliance with state statute. When consumable inventory items are not adequately accounted for and safeguarded, there is an opportunity for misappropriation and undetected errors.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County implement procedures to ensure compliance with Title 19 O.S. § 1504A, which would provide assurance that the consumable items of the County are protected from loss and misuse.

Management Response:

District 1: We have now implemented a fuel verification system where the meter on the pump is read by an employee and the Commissioner compares it to the actual fuel consumption. We will perform monthly verification of consumable inventory items, sign, date, and maintain verification.

District 2: We will implement a process to perform monthly inventory on consumable items, including fuel.

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.

Title 19 O.S. § 1504A provides guidance with regard to accounting for the consumable items.



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