OPERATIONAL AUDIT

CUSTER COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014





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

CUSTER COUNTY OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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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 19, 2016

TO THE CITIZENS OF CUSTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit report of Custer County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

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

Say aft

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

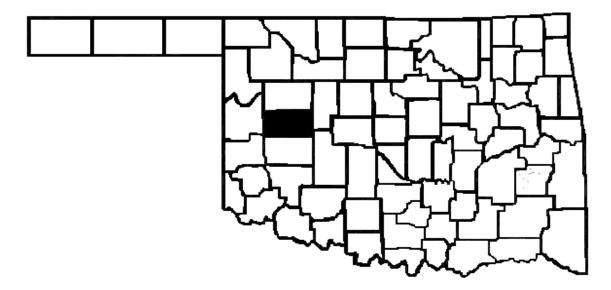
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION UNAUDITED INFORMATION ON PAGES ii - ix PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



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

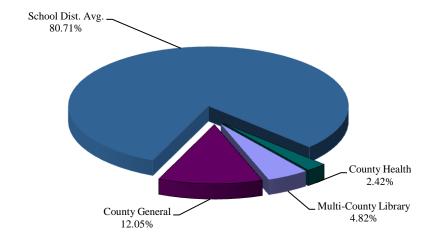
Court Clerk

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.



ges	School District Millages								
						Career			
10.28			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech.	EMS	Common	Total
2.06	Arapaho	I-5	36.10	5.16	14.14	12.31	-	4.11	71.82
4.11	Thomas/Fay/Custer	I-7	36.46	5.21	15.77	-	3.00	4.11	64.55
	Weatherford	I-26	35.82	5.12	22.49	12.31	-	4.11	79.85
	Butler	I-5	36.10	5.16	14.14	12.31	3.14	4.11	74.96
	Clinton	I-99	35.89	5.13	16.46	12.31	-	4.11	73.90
	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
	Rogers Mills JT	I-66	35.61	5.09	10.90	12.31	-	4.11	68.02
	10.28 2.06	10.28 2.06 Arapaho 4.11 Thomas/Fay/Custer Weatherford Butler Clinton Caddo JT Roger Mills JT Beckham JT Washita JT	10.28 2.06 Arapaho I-5 4.11 Thomas/Fay/Custer I-7 Weatherford I-26 Butler I-5 Clinton I-99 Caddo JT I-11 Roger Mills JT I-3 Beckham JT I-6 Washita JT I-11	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28

Sales Tax

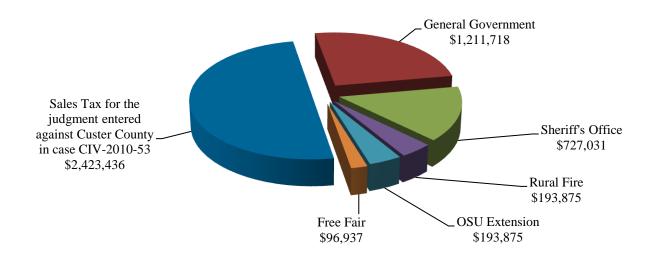
Sales Tax of July 1, 2012

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

Sales Tax of October 1, 2012

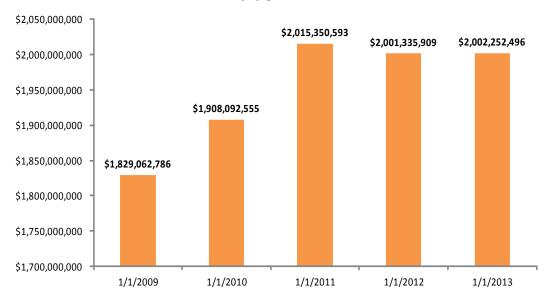
The voters of Custer County approved an extension of an existing one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax effective October 1, 2012 to extend for a five year period to provide funds to pay and satisfy the balance due and owing in the judgment entered against Custer County in case # CIV-2010-53 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma on May 24, 2010. These funds are deposited into the Custer County Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax fund and transferred from the Custer County Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax fund to be disbursed by the County Sinking Fund to satisfy the debt. After the judgment is satisfied, the remaining sales tax will be used for the maintenance and operations of the Custer County Jail.

During the fiscal year, the County collected \$4,846,872 in total sales tax.



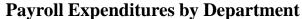
							Estimated
V	aluation		Public	Real	Homestead		Fair Market
	Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1,	/1/2013	\$77,767,611	\$23,490,805	\$122,958,000	\$5,604,908	\$218,611,508	\$2,002,252,496
* 1/	/1/2012	\$81,593,985	\$25,992,577	\$117,397,278	\$5,106,816	\$219,877,024	\$2,001,335,909 *
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

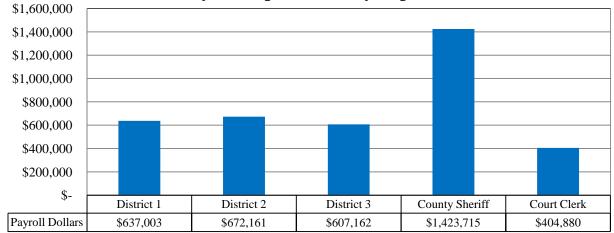
Estimated Fair Market Value



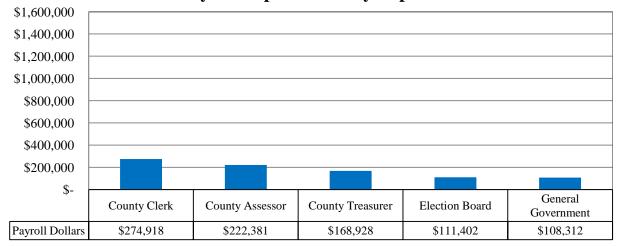
^{*} Corrected from prior year report

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, 2014.



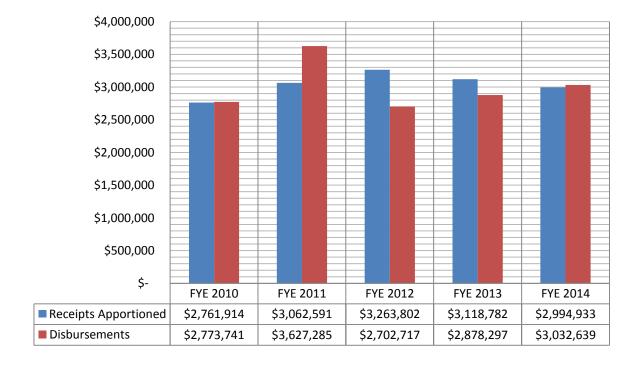


Payroll Expenditures by Department



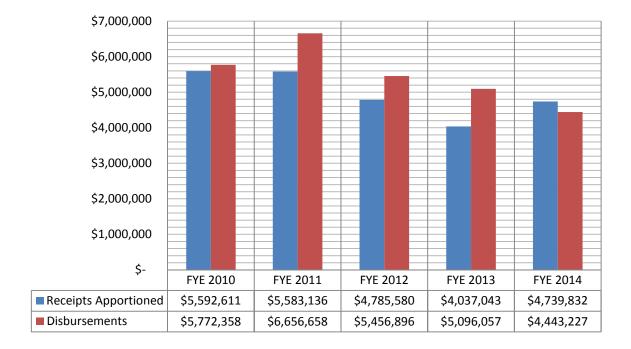
County General Fund

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.



Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,2014

	Casl	eginning h Balances y 1, 2013	Receipts pportioned	T	ransfers In	T	ransfers Out	Disbursements	Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2014
Combining Information:									
County Funds:									
County General Fund	\$	2,388,380	\$ 2,994,933	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 3,032,639	\$ 2,350,674
County Highway Cash		3,497,522	4,739,832		17,858		-	4,443,227	3,811,985
CBRI Cash Fund (County Bridge and Road Improvement)		419,320	313,444		-		17,858	348,562	366,344
Sales Tax Cash Fund		1,732,441	2,451,132		-		-	2,222,682	1,960,891
Capital Improvement Cash Fund		712,850	2,336		-		-	105,751	609,435
CCLECT - Sales Tax		2,765,182	12,527		-		-	23,660	2,754,049
Custer County Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax		670,170	2,425,549		-		900,000	1,286,016	909,703
Custer County Local Emergency Planning Committee		15,334	34,422		-		-	26,530	23,226
Trash Cop Cash Fund		810	-		-		-	753	57
Custer County Health Department		429,415	456,547		-		-	348,296	537,666
Courthouse/Jail Bond Fund		6,144	-		-		-	-	6,144
County Sinking Fund		1,731,262	348,187		900,000		-	2,750,000	229,449
Resale Property Fund		297,856	144,313		-		-	64,211	377,958
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		9,403	5,560		-		-	5,072	9,891
County Clerk Lien Fee		32,123	18,216		-		-	16,324	34,015
Assessor Revolving Fee		47,638	10,695		-		-	3,023	55,310
Assessor Visual Inspection Fund		17,266	60		-		-	-	17,326
Rural Convenience		2,030	773		-		-	1,921	882
Sheriff Fee Cash Fund		191,932	860,103		-		-	870,739	181,296
Sheriff Drug Enforcement/Donation Fund		405	20		-		-	119	306
Sheriff Training & Equipment Fund		56	-		-		-	-	56
Sheriff DARE		60	-		-		-	-	60
County Clerk Records Management Fee		41,125	37,570		-		-	24,728	53,967
Sheriff Jail Fund		9,546	21,297		-		-	20,935	9,908
Sheriff Commissary Fund		24,274	68,592		-		-	73,004	19,862
Flood Plain Cash Fund		144	1,800		-		-	255	1,689
Free Fair		24,298	16,513		-		-	15,346	25,465
Custer County Rural Fire Truck & Equipment		-	128,290		-		-	_	128,290
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$	15,066,986	\$ 15,092,711	\$	917,858	\$	917,858	\$ 15,683,793	\$ 14,475,904

CUSTER COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY FUNDS AND TRANSFERS OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 2014

Description of County Funds

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 within the Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds:

<u>County General Fund</u> – accounts for the general operations of the government.

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

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

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

<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 a judgment against Custer County and for arbitrage fees.

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

<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>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.

CUSTER COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY FUNDS AND TRANSFERS OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 2014

<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>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.

<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 an employee's salary that operates the rural convenience trash disposal in Thomas, Oklahoma.

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

<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 and disbursed for the training and equipping of the 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 state 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.

CUSTER COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY FUNDS AND TRANSFERS OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 2014

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

<u>Custer County Rural Fire Truck & Equipment</u> – accounts for the collection of three months of use tax and will be disbursed for fire trucks and equipment for rural fire departments within the County as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.

Interfund Transfers

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

- \$17,858 was transferred from the CBRI Cash Fund (County Bridge and Road Improvement) to the County Highway Cash fund for the reimbursement of county bridge and road projects.
- \$900,000 was transferred from the Custer County Local Law Enforcement Judgment Sales Tax fund to the County Sinking Fund to pay the debt incurred to satisfy the county judgment in case # CIV-2010-53.

CUSTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS—COUNTY GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	General Fund				
	Budget	Actual	Variance		
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 2,388,380	\$ 2,388,380	\$ -		
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(31,715)	(31,715)	-		
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(36,748)	(37,627)	(879)		
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	2,319,917	2,319,038	(879)		
Receipts:					
Ad Valorem Taxes	2,043,024	2,213,117	170,093		
Charges for Services	-	150,628	150,628		
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	584,865	584,865		
Miscellaneous Revenues		46,323	46,323		
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	2,043,024	2,994,933	951,909		
Expenditures:					
District Attorney	50,000	39,565	10,435		
County Sheriff	578,635	578,633	2		
County Treasurer	158,576	150,099	8,477		
County Commissioners	139,630	139,630	-		
County Clerk	283,090	274,767	8,323		
Court Clerk	415,779	339,962	75,817		
County Assessor	141,958	115,026	26,932		
Revaluation	159,828	129,724	30,104		
District Court	76,872	69,510	7,362		
General Government	1,215,307	1,077,479	137,828		
Excise Equalization	5,900	2,530	3,370		
County Election Board	102,654	90,322	12,332		
Civil Defense	48,829	48,425	404		
Line Item Account	942,263	-	942,263		
County Audit Budget Account	43,452	38,374	5,078		
Free Fair Budget Account	168		168		
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	4,362,941	3,094,046	1,268,895		
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash					
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	2,219,925	\$ 2,219,925		
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,					
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances					
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		35,360			
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		95,389			
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 2,350,674			

Source: County Estimate of Needs (presented for informational purposes)

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, 2014

	County Health Department Fund					
]	Budget		Actual	V	'ariance
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	429,415	\$	429,415	\$	-
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(231)		(231)		-
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(38,898)		(38,737)		161
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		390,286		390,447		161
Receipts:						
Ad Valorem Taxes		409,400		443,484		34,084
Charges for Services		9,405		9,405		-
Intergovernmental Revenues		1,888		1,888		-
Miscellaneous Revenues		1,761		1,770		9
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		422,454		456,547		34,093
Expenditures:						
Health and Welfare		812,740		343,302		469,438
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		812,740		343,302		469,438
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash						
Balances Over Expenditures,						
Budgetary Basis	\$	-		503,692	\$	503,370
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,						
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances						
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				33,734		
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants				240		
Ending Cash Balance			\$	537,666		

Source: County Estimate of Needs (presented for informational purposes)

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

This audit was conducted in response to 19 O.S. § 171, which requires the State Auditor and Inspector's Office to audit the books and accounts of county officers.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

In planning and conducting our audit, we focused on the major financial related areas of operations based on assessment of materiality and risk for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. Our audit procedures included:

- Inquiries of appropriate personnel,
- Inspections of documents and records,
- Observations of the County's operations,
- Reconciling total apportionments, disbursements, and balances presented on the County's Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds for the fiscal year to the County Treasurer's and County Clerk's financial ledgers,
- Confirming third party confirmations to the financial ledgers,
- Selecting representative samples to determine disbursements were made in accordance with state statutes, approved ballots, and county purchasing procedures, and
- Gaining an understanding of the County's internal controls as it relates to each audit objective.

To ensure the samples were representative of the population and provided sufficient, appropriate evidence, both random sample and judgmental sample methodologies were used. We identified specific attributes for testing each of the samples and when appropriate, we projected our results to the population.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, combined with the inherent limitations of internal control, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that conditions may change or compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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.

Objective 1:

To determine the receipts apportioned, disbursements, and cash balances are accurately presented on the County Treasurer's monthly reports for FY 2014.

Conclusion: With respect to the items reconciled and reviewed; the receipts apportioned, disbursements, and cash balances are accurately presented on the County Treasurer's monthly reports. However, we noted some deficiencies in internal controls regarding the financial reporting process.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finding 2014-2 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the County Treasurer's Monthly Reports

Condition: Upon inquiry, observation, and review of documentation and testwork, the following was noted:

- The monthly reports are not reviewed for accuracy by someone other than the preparer.
- The County Treasurer's general ledger balances per fund are not reconciled to the County Clerk appropriation ledger.
- Bank reconciliations were not reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to review apportionments, disbursements, and cash balances to verify that these amounts are accurately presented on the monthly reports, and ensure a reconciliation of the County Clerk's appropriation ledger to the County Treasurer's general ledger was performed. Additionally, policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure all bank accounts are reviewed and approved and that all reconciling items are documented and investigated.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, or misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends that the County Treasurer implement a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that receipts apportioned, disbursements, and cash balances are accurately presented on the County Treasurer's monthly reports. To improve internal controls over the County Treasurer's monthly reports, we recommend the following:

- Monthly reports should be reviewed by someone other than the preparer.
- The funds presented on the County Clerk's appropriation ledger and the County Treasurer's general ledger should be reconciled monthly. Documentation of this reconciliation should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.
- Bank reconciliations should be reviewed by someone other than the preparer.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: We have already implemented a process to fix this condition. We will start keeping documentation of the review of bank reconciliations and the monthly reports.

County Clerk: We are fixing this condition right now.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions, and safeguarding assets from misappropriation. 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.

Objective 2:	To determine the County's financial operations complied with 68 O.S. § 1370E, which requires the sales tax collections to 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.

Conclusion: With respect to the items tested, the County complied with 68 O.S. § 1370E, which requires the sales tax collections to 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.

Objective 3:	To determine the County's financial operations complied with 68 O.S.
	§ 2923, which requires the ad valorem tax collections to be apportioned
	and distributed monthly among the different funds to which they belong.

Conclusion: With respect to the items tested, the County complied with 68 O.S. § 2923, which requires the ad valorem tax collections to be apportioned and distributed monthly among the different funds to which they belong.

Objective 4:

To determine whether the County's internal controls provide reasonable assurance that expenditures (including payroll) were accurately reported in the accounting records and financial operations complied with significant laws and regulations.

Conclusion: With respect to the items tested, the County's internal controls provide reasonable assurance that expenditures (including payroll) were accurately reported in the accounting records. However, we noted some deficiencies in internal controls regarding the payroll process.

Also, the County's financial operations did not comply with 19 O.S. § 1505.A and 1505.C, which requires that disbursements be properly requisitioned and encumbered.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finding 2014-5 - Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Disbursement Process

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the disbursement process, our test of twenty-five (25) purchase orders reflected the following:

• Three (3) instances were noted in which the purchase order was not signed by an authorized requisitioning officer.

Fiscal		Purchase Order	Warrant	Warrant	
Year	Fund	Number	Number	Date	Amount
2014	County Highway Cash (D1)	3766	1677	05/12/14	\$4,600.00
2014	County Highway Cash (D1)	3784	1680	05/12/14	\$19.04
2014	Sales Tax Cash Fund	4254	1127	06/09/14	\$115.00

• One (1) instance was noted in which the purchase order was not encumbered prior to the date on the vendor's invoice and/or worked performed.

Fiscal		Purchase Order	Warrant	Warrant	
Year	Fund	Number	Number	Date	Amount
2014	Sheriff Fee Cash Fund	2174	246	12/16/13	\$823.46

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure the County is in compliance with state statutes.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that all purchase orders be prepared by the purchasing agent after receipt of the requisition from the requisitioning officer. The County Clerk shall then encumber the funds and assign a purchase order number in accordance with 19 O.S. §1505.A and 1505.C.

Management Response:

District 1: This condition occurred prior to me taking office.

County Clerk: Starting in fiscal year 2015, we have assigned requisitioning and receiving officers for the Sales Tax Fund. We will watch closely who signs the requisitioning form.

Sheriff: We will take an average over the last five years for this particular vendor and submit a purchase order in advance of a receipt of those funds.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy, completeness, and authorization of disbursements and/or transactions.

Title 19 O.S. § 1505.A states,

A. The procedure for requisitioning items for county offices shall be as follows:

- 1. The requesting department shall prepare a requisition form in triplicate. The requisition shall contain any specifications for an item as deemed necessary by the requesting department. The form shall be prescribed by the State Auditor and Inspector;
- 2. The requesting department shall retain a copy of the requisition and forward the original requisition and a copy to the county purchasing agent; and
- 3. Upon receipt of the requisition, the county purchasing agent, within two (2) working days, shall begin the bidding and purchasing process as provided for in this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the transfer of supplies, materials, or equipment between county departments upon a written agreement between county officers.

Title 19 O.S. § 1505.C states in part,

- C. After selection of a vendor, the procedure for the purchase, lease-purchase, or rental of supplies, materials, equipment and information technology and telecommunication goods and services used by a county shall be as follows:
- 1. The county purchasing agent shall prepare a purchase order in quadruplicate and submit it with a copy of the requisition to the county clerk;
- 2. The county clerk shall then encumber the amount stated on the purchase order and assign a sequential number to the purchase order;

Finding 2014-11 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Payroll Process

Condition: During review of seventy-four (74) timesheets and four (4) payroll claims, the following was noted:

- Two (2) timesheets from the Court Clerk's office were not signed by employees.
- Four (4) timesheets from the County Sheriff's office were not signed by employees.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure timesheets are maintained and signed by the employees.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that all timesheets be signed by the employee and the approving officer. OSAI also recommends that these records should be maintained.

Management Response:

County Clerk: I will encourage the Sheriff to present organized, signed timesheets on a monthly basis.

County Sheriff: A new process has already been put in place to correct this issue.

Court Clerk: The two timesheets that were not signed have been signed and dated by the deputy and delivered to the Commissioner's office as amended copies.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy, completeness, and authorization of disbursements and/or transactions.

All Objectives:

The following finding is not specific to any objective, but is considered significant to all of the audit objectives.

Finding 2014-1 - Inadequate County-Wide Controls (Repeat Finding)

Condition: The County has not addressed the components of internal control formally in the documentation of County-Wide Internal Controls.

Cause of Condition: Although internal controls have been discussed at the county-wide level, management has not prepared the documentation of County-Wide Controls.

Effect of Condition: Without written documentation of the County-Wide Controls it is more difficult to retain organizational knowledge, communicate that knowledge to personnel, indicate what internal controls are present and monitor those controls as provided in sections 3.10 and 3.11 of the Green Book.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County document the County-Wide Controls in a written format. OSAI further recommends that the documentation address the 17 principles that cover Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Communication, Control Activities, and Monitoring.

Management Response:

District 1: We will discuss how to best approach this in our County Commissioners meeting.

County Commissioner District 2: During the officer's meetings, we will start to document the 17 principles for County-Wide Controls.

County Commissioner District 3: A documented plan for controls would be a good advantage for new officers, as well as being a base line to go back to as procedures drift over time. Under Chairman Hamburger's leadership, I anticipate this being pursued in monthly officers meetings.

County Clerk: We have already scheduled quarterly meetings to start discussing County-Wide Controls.

County Sheriff: We will comply with the suggestions of the Auditor's office and begin the process of documenting our control activities.

County Treasurer: I will participate in any discussions the County has regarding County-Wide Controls.

Court Clerk: I will participate in any meetings to prepare documentation for County-Wide Controls.

County Assessor: I am more than willing to participate in any meeting regarding County-Wide Controls.

Criteria: Management is responsible for the development and maintenance of its internal control system. The internal control system provides reasonable assurance that the objectives of effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations are being satisfied. Internal controls also serve as the first line of defense in the safeguarding of assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud.



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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Custer County
Board of County Commissioners
Custer County Courthouse
Arapaho, Oklahoma 73620

Dear Chairman:

For the purpose of complying with 19 O.S. § 171 and 20 O.S. § 1312, we have performed statutory procedures regarding the following offices and departments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014:

- All County Offices Fixed Assets procedures (19 O.S. § 178.1 and 69 O.S. § 645).
- All County Offices Consumable Inventories procedures (19 O.S. § 1502 and 19 O.S. § 1504).
- Court Clerk procedures (20 O.S. § 1304 and 19 O.S. § 220).
- Inmate Trust Fund procedures (19 O.S. § 531 and 19 O.S. § 180.43).

Our statutory compliance engagement was limited to the procedures related to the statutes above and was less in scope than an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on any basic financial statement of Custer County.

Based on our procedures performed, we have presented our findings in the accompanying schedule.

This report is intended for the information and use of the management of the County. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report, which is a matter of public record.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 18, 2016

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Finding 2014-8 – 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:

- County Commissioner District 2
- Court Clerk
- County Sheriff

Additionally, a review of the Court Clerk's assets indicated that all of the five (5) items selected were not properly marked with the correct property identification number or had no property identification number. Also, three (3) of the five (5) items selected from the County Sheriff's office inventory list did not have property identification numbers on them.

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 with county identification numbers.

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

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

Management Response:

County Commissioner District 2: I will start performing an annual inventory.

County Sheriff: We are going to assign someone other than the inventory clerk to perform an annual review of inventory and keep documentation of this.

Court Clerk: All inventory items that were not labeled or listed incorrectly on inventory has been marked with correct property identification numbers or appropriate names. (J10515, J10512, J29923 (serial number corrected), J10516). Additionally, the following inventory is removed from list due to being under \$500.00: Handheld scanner.

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. § 178.1 states, "The board of county commissioners in each county of this state shall take, or cause to be taken, an inventory of all working tools, apparatus, machinery and equipment belonging to the county or leased or otherwise let to it or to any department thereof, other than that which is affixed to and made a part of lands and buildings, the cost of which as to each complete working unit thereof is more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), and thereafter maintain or cause to be maintained a continuous inventory record thereof and of like tools, apparatus, machinery and equipment purchased, leased or otherwise coming into the custody of the county or of any office, board, department, commission or any or either thereof, and the disposition thereof whether sold, exchanged, leased or let where authorized by statute, junked, strayed or stolen, and annually thereafter, or oftener in event of death, resignation or removal of an elective officer with a term, to verify or cause to be verified by count and report of the same as of the end of a term of office and as part and parcel of the accounting required by law of a retiring or re-elected officer, and, as to appointive heads of departments amenable directly to the board of county commissioners and as to quasi-governmental boards and commissions such as free fair boards, hospital boards and the like, the same shall be as of the last business day immediately preceding the day certain commencing a new term of the board of county commissioners; all in the manner as provided by law."

Finding 2014-9 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Consumable Inventories (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of the recordkeeping processes regarding consumable inventories in the two County Commissioner Districts, the following was noted:

- District 2 has not maintained records to track the use or balances of consumable inventory items during the audit period.
- District 3 has not maintained accurate records of consumable inventories. Four (4) out of the five (5) items selected were not accurately listed on their inventory records.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been implemented with regard to accounting for and safeguarding the consumable items that are purchased by District 2 and District 3.

Effect of Condition: These conditions 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 management implement internal controls to ensure compliance with 19 O.S. § 1502(A)(1), and 19 O.S. § 1502(B)(1). Additionally, the key functions of receiving duties and

inventory control duties should be performed by separate employees in order to effectively segregate those duties. OSAI recommends that the County implement procedures to ensure compliance with 19 O.S. § 1504A, which would provide assurance that the consumable items of the County are protected from loss and misuse.

Management Response:

County Commissioner District 2: I have already updated my consumable inventory and we will now perform a monthly review of our consumable inventory.

County Commissioner District 3: District 3 has a good system in place for reporting use of consumables and recording of such inside the office, but I have been lax in performing a physical inventory and having consumables in order to be counted. I am committed to improve this error and we will be organizing the inventory better as well as doing inventory counts on a monthly basis.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions and safeguarding assets from misappropriation.

Title 19 O.S. § 1502(A)(1) requires a prescribed uniform identification system for all supplies, materials, and equipment of a county used for maintenance for roads and bridges.

Title 19 O.S. § 1502(B)(1) requires a prescribed uniform identification system for all supplies, materials, and equipment of a county not used in the construction and maintenance for roads and bridges.

Title 19 O.S. § 1504A provides guidance with regard to accounting for the consumable items including maintaining a record of all such items received, disbursed, stored and consumed by the department.

Finding 2014-10 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund

Condition: An audit of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund reflected the following conditions:

- The County Sheriff's office did not make daily deposits of inmate trust collections.
- Disbursements were made from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account for purposes other than allowed by state statute, including payments to the Commissary vendor, bail bondsman payments, and payments to the Court Clerk for bonds.
- There is no policy or procedure regarding unclaimed funds.
- Bank reconciliations are not reviewed by someone other than preparer.

• The Sheriff's annual commissary report filed with the Board of County Commissioners, did not reflect a beginning balance or an ending balance. It was also determined that expenditures for the Sheriff Commissary Fund were either reported incorrectly or not reported on the annual report.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been fully designed and implemented regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and to accurately report the activity of the Sheriff Commissary Fund.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes. Without proper accounting and safeguarding of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of funds. Additionally, this condition resulted in inaccurate reporting of the Sheriff Commissary Fund in the annual report filed with the Board of County Commissioners.

Recommendation: Regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, OSAI recommends that the County Sheriff deposit inmate funds daily and have bank reconciliations reviewed by someone other than the preparer. Also, we recommend that disbursements only be made to the Sheriff's Commissary Account and to the inmate in accordance with 19 O.S. § 531.A. OSAI recommends that the Sheriff follow the disposition procedures for unclaimed property or money in sheriff's possession as outlined in 22 O.S. § 1325. Further OSAI recommends the Sheriff include beginning and ending balances, deposits, and disbursements of the Sheriff's Commissary Account in their annual report to the Commissioners in accordance with 19 O.S. § 180.43.D.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: We will work on resolving these issues.

Criteria: The overall goal of effective internal control is to demonstrate accountability and stewardship. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, adequate internal controls include procedures designed to ensure that the Sheriff Commissary Fund records and Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account records comply with state statutes.

Effective accounting procedures and internal controls are necessary to ensure stewardship and accountability of public funds. Safeguarding controls are an aspect of internal controls. Safeguarding controls relate to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transaction and unauthorized access to assets.

These funds may be used for crime prevention, education, training or programming. The fund or any portion of it may be expended in paying the expenses of the sheriff or any duly authorized deputy or employee of the campus police agency to attend law enforcement or public safety training courses which are conducted by the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) or other certified trainers, providers, or agencies.

Further, Title 22 O.S. § 1325(F, H) states;

F. A sheriff's office having in its possession money or legal tender under the circumstances provided in subsection A of this section, prior to appropriating the same for deposit into a special fund, shall file an application in the district court of its county requesting the court

to enter an order authorizing it to so appropriate the money for deposit in the special fund. The application shall describe the money or legal tender, together with serial numbers, if any, the date the same came into the possession of the sheriff's office or campus police agency, and the name and address of the owner, if known. Upon filing, the application, which may be joined with an application as described in subsection C of this section, shall be set for hearing not less than ten (10) days nor more than twenty (20) days from the filing thereof, and notice of the hearing shall be given as provided in subsection D of this section. The notice shall state that, upon no one appearing to prove ownership to the money or legal tender, the same will be ordered by the court to be deposited in the special fund by the sheriff's office or campus police agency. The notice may be combined with a notice to sell personal property as set forth in subsection D of this section. At the hearing, if no one appears to claim and prove ownership to the money or legal tender, the court shall order the same to be deposited by the sheriff's office or campus police agency in the special fund, as provided in subsection H of this section.

H. The money received from the sale of personal property as above provided, after payment of the court costs and other expenses, if any, together with all money in possession of the sheriff's office or campus police agency, which has been ordered by the court to be deposited in the special fund, shall be deposited in such fund which shall be separately maintained by the sheriff's office in a special fund with the county treasurer or campus police agency to be expended upon the approval of the sheriff or head of the campus police agency for the purchase of equipment, materials or supplies that may be used in crime prevention, education, training or programming.

Title 19 O.S. § 180.43.D states,

D. Each county sheriff may operate, or contract the operation of, 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 19 O.S. § 531.A states,

A. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the "Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account", to be managed by the county sheriff and maintained separately from regular county funds. The checking account shall be subject to audit by the State Auditor and Inspector. The county sheriff shall deposit all monies collected from inmates incarcerated in the county jail into this checking account and may write checks to the Sheriff's Commissary Account for

CUSTER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA STATUTORY REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

purchases made by the inmate during his or her incarceration and to the inmate from unencumbered balances due the inmate upon his or her discharge.



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