STATUTORY REPORT

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISTRICT 24

BOGUS CHECK RESTITUTION PROGRAM SUPERVISION PROGRAM SUPERVISION 991 PROGRAM RESTITUTION AND DIVERSION PROGRAM DRUG ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM

For the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017





MAX COOK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISTRICT 24

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SUPERVISION 991 PROGRAM
RESTITUTION AND DIVERSION PROGRAM
DRUG ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM

FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2015 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2017

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd. • State Capitol, Room 123 • Oklahoma City, OK 73105 • Phone: 405.521.3495 • Fax: 405.521.3426

December 31, 2018

Max Cook, District Attorney District 24 Creek County Courthouse Sapulpa, Oklahoma 74066

Transmitted herewith is the statutory report for the District Attorney of District 24, Creek and Okfuskee County, Oklahoma (the District) for the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017.

A report of this type is critical in nature; however, we do not intend to imply that there were not commendable features in the present accounting and operating procedures of the District.

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

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

MAX COOK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISTRICT 24 STATUTORY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2015THROUGH JUNE 30, 2017

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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

BOGUS CHECK RESTITUTION PROGRAM

The bogus check program was created by the Oklahoma Legislature in 1982 as a special type of deferred prosecution program and every district attorney is required to operate a bogus check program. The program provides an alternative way to handle bogus check cases without any additional cost to courts, prosecutors, or the state prison system. The primary emphasis of the program is collecting restitution for the victim of the crime, rather than punishing the offender.

Bogus checks are a significant cost to business, a cost that is passed on to the consumer and paid by all citizens and taxpayers in the state. The bogus check program has been an effective way to address the economic problem caused by bogus checks. The program offers a way to address criminal conduct without sending a large number of offenders to state correctional facilities.

RESTITUTION AND DIVERSION PROGRAM

The restitution and diversion program was created by the Oklahoma Legislature in 2001 as a special type of deferred prosecution program. The legislation required that each district attorney create such a program. The purpose of the program is to allow the district attorney the discretion to divert criminal complaints involving property crimes from criminal court and to collect restitution for victims.

The program allows the district attorney's office to receive, disburse, and monitor victim restitution payments. The program offers an alternative way to address criminal conduct.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The district attorney supervision program was created by the Oklahoma Legislature in 2005 as an alternative from supervision by the Department of Corrections. When the court imposes a deferred or a suspended sentence for any offense and does not order supervision by the Department of Corrections, the offender shall be required to pay the district attorney a monthly supervision fee. However, the legislation provides that in hardship cases, the district attorney shall expressly waive all or part of the fee.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUPERVISION 991 PROGRAM

The district attorney supervision 991 program was created by the Oklahoma Legislature in 2013. When the offender is *not* ordered supervision by the district attorney (as described above) "the offender shall be required to pay a fee to the district attorney's office during the first two (2) years of probation to compensate the district for the costs incurred during the prosecution of the offender and for the additional work of

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verifying the compliance of the offender with the rules and conditions of his or her probation". However, the legislation provides the district attorney may waive any part of this requirement in the best interests of justice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DRUG ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM

Most district attorneys in the state have a Drug Asset Forfeiture Fund. The fund is not subject to fiscal year limitations and is to be used for enforcement of controlled dangerous substance laws, drug abuse prevention and education, and is maintained by the District Attorney to be used at his or her discretion for those purposes. The revenues for said fund come from the proceeds of forfeited assets. Any cash, vehicles, real property, or other assets used in the commission of or acquired as a result of a crime as described in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act is presumed to be forfeitable.

Asset forfeiture is an effective law enforcement tool used by local district attorneys to deprive criminals of their ill-gotten gains by seizing the proceeds of criminal activity and property used to facilitate crime. The proceeds of seized, forfeited assets make a substantial contribution to the investigation and prosecution of drug related offenses.

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Statutory Report

Max Cook, District Attorney District 24 Creek County Courthouse Sapulpa, Oklahoma 74066

For the purpose of complying with 74 O.S. § 212.E and 22 O.S. §§ 114, 991d, 991a (hh), 991.f-1.1, and 63 O.S. § 2-506, we have performed the following procedures as they relate to the records of the District Attorney's programs for the period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017.

Bogus Check, Supervision, Supervision 991, and Restitution and Diversion Programs:

- Determine that internal controls are designed and operating over the collections and disbursement process.
- Examine fees to determine that the correct fees are assessed, receipted, and deposited in compliance with 28 O.S. § 153, 22 O.S. §§ 114, 991d, 991a (hh), 991f-1.1, and 19 O.S. § 215.11.
- Determine whether disbursements are used to defray the expenses of the District Attorney's office in accordance with 22 O.S. §§ 114 and 991f-1.1, and whether disbursements are supported by approved claims, invoices, and verification that goods or services paid for were received.
- Determine whether the District Attorney reconciles all accounts with the County Treasurer's ledgers.
- Determine whether the District Attorney prepares and submits an annual report to the District Attorneys Council that shows total deposits and total disbursements for the Bogus Check Restitution Program, the Supervision Program, Supervision 991 Program, and Restitution and Diversion Program.

Drug Asset Forfeiture Program:

- Determine that internal controls are designed and operating over the collections and disbursement process.
- Determine that the District Attorney maintains a true and accurate inventory of all property seized in accordance with 63 O.S. § 2-506.K.
- Review sale documentation for selected cases to determine whether forfeited assets were sold after due notice at public auction to the highest bidder in accordance with 63 O.S. §§ 2-506 and 2-508.
- Review the distribution of proceeds to determine the distribution was in accordance with court orders pursuant to 63 O.S. §§ 2-506.K and 2-508.
- Test disbursements to determine they are supported by approved claims, invoices, and independent verification that goods or services paid for were received.

- Determine if the District Attorney prepared and submitted an annual report to the District Attorneys Council showing the total deposits, total disbursements, beginning and ending balances in accordance with 63 O.S. § 2-506.L.3.
- Determine if the District Attorney reconciles account balances with the County Treasurer.

All information included in the financial records of the bogus check restitution program, supervision program, supervision 991 program, restitution and diversion program, and the drug asset forfeiture program are the representation of the District Attorney for their respective district.

Our engagement was limited to the procedures performed above and was less in scope than an audit performed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on any basic financial statement of Creek or Okfuskee 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 District Attorney and the County Officials. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

April 18, 2018

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Finding 2017-001 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Forfeited Assets Inventories (Repeat Finding)

Condition: As part of our review of District Attorney 24 accounts and records, we tested receipts, disbursements, and the status of forfeiture case activity and assets. During our review, we noted the following:

Creek County

• A forfeiture case summarization and/or inventory listing of seized and/or forfeited property is not properly maintained.

Cause of Condition: The District Attorney's office has not established policies and procedures to ensure the status of civil forfeiture cases and the disposition of property inventory are properly documented and maintained.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could affect case activity and the location and/or disposition of seized/forfeited property.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office recommends that management establish policies and procedures for the maintenance and documentation of forfeiture cases. Implementing this recommendation would ensure that all employees are aware of their duties and responsibilities and that the program is properly accounted for and is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such policies should include the following:

• Guidelines for the oversight and documentation of case file maintenance and status of forfeited and pending forfeiture inventory.

Furthermore, we recommend management identify, analyze, and manage risks. Management should also assess the quality and effectiveness of the organization's internal control process over time and implement appropriate controls and oversight of each program's daily transactions and recordkeeping. This will ensure that management has taken the necessary steps in safeguarding the District's assets.

Management Response:

District Attorney: The Auditor's concern alleges we do not keep a case summarization and/or inventory of property seized and forfeited under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act (hereafter UCSDA). Although we agree the law requires a true and accurate inventory, we find no law that requires a separate summarization of the inventory. We meet the statutory burden placed upon this office since we do maintain an accurate inventory of the property seized and forfeited. We further contend that because the auditor was able to check, audit and even visually inspect all property requested and noted in our inventories demonstrates that this office does fulfill the statutory requirement relating to keeping of accurate

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inventories. No form has been promulgated for this and therefore we believe the request for an additional summarization exceeds what is statutorily required. Our inventories do meet our statutory burden.

Auditor Response: We respectfully recommend the District Attorney establish policies and procedures for the maintenance and documentation of forfeiture cases. Implementing this recommendation would ensure that all employees are aware of their duties and responsibilities and that the program is properly accounted for and is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The District did not provide our office evidence of inventory documents to ensure that all seized and forfeited property were properly accounted for and safeguarded. In addition, the District has not established or implemented written policies and procedures for the process and safeguarding of drug asset forfeiture civil cases and assets. At this time, seizing agencies retain the property and currency until a judgment is rendered by the court. Once ordered forfeited, the agency will bring the money to the District Attorney's office for deposit. Forfeited property is remitted to the District upon judgement and stored until sold at public auction.

Criteria: Basic components of effective internal controls include ensuring written policies and procedures for performing essential duties are adequately documented to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, to facilitate efficient transition of duties when changes in personnel occur, and to obtain supporting documentation for transactions and items affecting management decisions.

Title 63 O.S. § 2-506 K states in part, "Property taken or detained under this section shall not be repleviable, but shall be deemed to be in the custody of the office of the district attorney of the county wherein the property was seized, subject only to the orders and decrees of the court or the official having jurisdiction thereof; said official shall maintain a true and accurate inventory and record of all such property seized under the provisions of this section..."



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