STATUTORY REPORT

District Attorney
District 26
Bogus Check Restitution Program
Supervision Program
Restitution and Diversion program
Property Forfeiture Program

For the period of July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2016
CHRI S  BORING, DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DISTRICT 26

STATUTORY REPORT
BOGUS CHECK RESTITUTION PROGRAM
SUPERVISION PROGRAM
RESTITUTION AND DIVER SION PROGRAM
PROPERTY FORFEITURE PROGRAM

FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2016
January 9, 2017

Chris Boring, District Attorney
District 26
Woodward County Courthouse
Woodward, Oklahoma 73801

Transmitted herewith is the statutory report for the District Attorney of District 26, Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods, and Woodward County, Oklahoma (the District) for the period of July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2016.

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
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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

BOGUS CHECK 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 PROPERTY FORFEITURE PROGRAM

Most district attorneys in the state have a Property 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.
Statutory Report

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Woodward, Oklahoma 73801

For the purpose of complying with 74 O.S. § 212.E and 26 O.S. §§ 114, 991d, 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, 2013 through June 30, 2016.

Bogus Check and Supervision Programs:
• Determine that internal controls are designed and operating over the collections and expenditures process.
• Examine fees to determine that the correct fees are assessed, receipted, and deposited in compliance with 28 O.S. § 153, 26 O.S. §§ 114, 991d, and 19 O.S. § 215.11.
• Determine whether expenditures are used to defray the expenses of the District Attorney's office in accordance with 26 O.S. §§ 114 and whether expenditures 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 expenditures for the Bogus Check Restitution Program, Restitution and Diversion Program and the Supervision Program.

Property Forfeiture Program:
• Determine that internal controls are designed and operating over the collections and expenditures 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 expenditures 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 expenditures, 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, restitution and diversion program, and the property 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 Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods or Woodward 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

November 1, 2016
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Finding 2016-1 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over the District Attorney Financial Activity – Bogus Check Restitution, Restitution and Diversion, and Supervision Fees Programs (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry of the District Attorney’s staff, observation of accounting records, and tests of those records, the following was noted with regard to a lack of separation of duties in personnel within District Attorney’s programs:

A lack of segregation of duties exists in the procedural process of the Bogus Check Restitution (Merchant and DA Fees), Restitution and Diversion and Supervision Programs. The same employee (for each account, respectively) prepares deposits, prepares, signs and issues vouchers maintains ledgers, reconciles monthly to the County Treasurer and prepares the annual reports. There is no indication that someone other than the preparer reviews the deposits, monthly reconciliations or annual reports for accuracy. Additionally, there was no evidence that vouchers for each program were reviewed by someone other than the preparer.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have been designed but not fully implemented to properly separate key accounting functions.

Effect of Condition: A single person having responsibility for more than one area of recording, authorization, custody of assets, and execution of transactions 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 realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective controls lie in management’s overseeing of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI recommends management provide segregation of duties so that no one employee is able to perform all accounting functions. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Management Response:
District Attorney: In order to ensure sufficient segregation of duties and oversight of deposits and vouchers, as well as monthly and yearly reports, we have established the following procedures to mitigate the risk involved with a limited number of employees.
First,
  • Receipts are issued for payments by two employees and are initialed and dated in our file.
  • Deposit slips are prepared by another employee and initialed and dated by that employee.
  • The Director reviews the deposit and initials and dates it.
  • The Attorney in Charge (AIC) reviews the daily deposit and delivers it to the County Treasurer.
Second,
  • The monthly vouchers and reports are prepared and signed by the Director.
  • The vouchers are compared to the monthly report and signed by the AIC.
  • The AIC delivers the vouchers to the County Treasurer to be registered.
  • The Director reviews the registered vouchers and delivers or mails them.
  • The District Attorney will review reports and vouchers on a spot check basis.
Finally,
  • The Director reconciles the monthly and yearly financial reports with the County Treasurer and initials and dates them.
  • The AIC initials and dates these reports.
  • The District Attorney reviews these reports. The District Attorney’s Administrative Assistant prepares ledgers that reconcile the fees that are transferred to the County Treasurer’s office.

With the limited resources available to District 26 many times employees are tasked with multiple duties. District 26 is not fortunate enough to have a large staff that would allow multiple checks that would provide segregation of duties. However, I believe the implementation of these procedures will provide sufficient safeguard and oversight that would mitigate the risks involved with the concentration of duties.

Criteria: Demonstration of accountability and stewardship are goals used in evaluating management’s accounting of funds. A basic component of adequate internal controls is the segregation of duties so that one individual cannot perpetuate and conceal errors and irregularities in the normal course of his/her duties. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds and strong internal controls, the duties of receiving, receipting, recording, and depositing cash and checks should be separated among employees.