



# DELAWARE COUNTY

## **Financial Report**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019



State Auditor & Inspector

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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#### Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector

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

June 30, 2022

#### TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Delaware County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The audit was conducted in accordance with 19 O.S. § 171.

A report of this type can be critical in nature. Failure to report commendable features in the accounting and operating procedures of the entity should not be interpreted to mean that they do not exist.

The goal of the State Auditor and Inspector is to promote accountability and fiscal integrity in state and local government. Maintaining our independence as we provide this service to the taxpayers of Oklahoma is of utmost importance.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to our office during our engagement.

This report is a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.) and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

Sincerely,

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CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

#### **Board of County Commissioners**

District 1 – David Poindexter District 2 – Russel Martin District 3 – Martin Kirk

#### **County Assessor**

Larena Ellis Cook

#### **County Clerk**

Barbara Barnes

#### **County Sheriff**

Harlan Moore

#### **County Treasurer**

Susan Duncan

#### **Court Clerk**

Caroline Weaver

#### **District Attorney**

Kenny Wright

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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FINANCIAL SECTION



#### Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector

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

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

TO THE OFFICERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

#### **Report on the Financial Statement**

We have audited the total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Delaware County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statement as listed in the table of contents.

#### 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 this 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, the financial statement is prepared by Delaware 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 statement 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 Delaware County as of June 30, 2019, or changes in financial position for the year then ended.

#### Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the total receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances for all county funds of Delaware County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the total of all county funds on the financial statement. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statement.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. 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 supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statement.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 22, 2022, on our consideration of Delaware County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Delaware County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 22, 2022

**REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT** 

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Beginning Cash Balances Receipts July 1, 2018 Apportioned		Transfers Transfers In Out		Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2019			
County Funds:										
County General Fund	\$	500,164	\$ 5,318,823	\$	1,300,450	\$ 1,300,000	\$	4,846,786	\$	972,651
County Highway Cash		1,083,980	2,963,135		407,082	304,065		2,927,997		1,222,135
County Health		1,076,411	854,287		-	-		499,306		1,431,392
1/2 Cent Solid Waste Sales Tax		-	1,822,739		-	-		1,822,739		-
Fire Departments Sales Tax		2,232,530	1,513,212		-	-		1,181,778		2,563,964
1/2 Cent Courthouse Sales Tax		36,390	376		-	-		-		36,766
1/2 Cent Justice Authority Sales Tax		769,941	2,197,123		-	-		1,504,823		1,462,241
County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105)		492,769	720,076		390,021	175,353		623,093		804,420
Sheriff Service Fee		126,109	481,914		23,536	-		441,664		189,895
Trash Cop Fine		-	395		-	-		200		195
Sheriff Courthouse Security		58,230	16,041		-	22,979		51,292	\$	-
Resale Property		679,632	458,481		418,501	410,000		381,452		765,162
County Clerk Lien Fee		30,736	19,236		-	-		24,410		25,562
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		70,233	8,335		60,000	60,000		6,348		72,220
Assessor Revolving		2,665	1,921		-	-		1,251		3,335
Sheriff Department of Corrections		9,420	37,599		-	50		46,969		-
County Clerk Records Management and Preservation		154,292	51,630		110,000	110,000		33,259		172,663
Use Tax		805,464	523,169		550,000	550,000		94,333		1,234,300
Sheriff Special Forfeiture		24,434	1,735		-	-		6,959		19,210
Sheriff Training		2,111	8,223		-	417		4,992		4,925
Community Center		6,315	12,000		-	-		8,082		10,233
Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)		9,835	10,254		-	-		17,240		2,849
Courthouse Renovation Donations		185	-		-	185		-		-
Sheriff K-9		3,444	-		-	-		734		2,710
Civil Emergency Management		14,813	46,163		-	-		51,605		9,371
Delaware County Flood Planning		1,193	610		-	-		859		944
Sheriff Commissary Profit		26,411	103,659		-	-		100,689		29,381
Delaware County Economic TIF District Authority Sales Tax		23,093	55,640		-	-		60,000		18,733
Court Clerk Special		7,566	204,566		-	-		204,529		7,603
Local Emergency Planning Commission		1,163	1,000		-	-		1,895		268
Rural Water District 11 Community Development Block Grant		-	51,787		-	-		51,787		-
Delaware County Economic Development Authority Lodging Tax		31,693	87,611		-	-		70,000		49,304
Delaware County Sheriff's Office Special Fund		-	 22,966		-	 -		22,966		-
Total - All County Funds	\$	8,281,222	\$ 17,594,706	\$	3,259,590	\$ 2,933,049	\$	15,090,037	\$	11,112,432

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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Delaware County is a subdivision of the State of Oklahoma created by the Oklahoma Constitution and regulated by Oklahoma Statutes.

The accompanying financial statement presents the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances of the total of all funds under the control of the primary government. The general fund is the county's general operating fund, accounting for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund, where its use is restricted for a specified purpose. Other funds established by statute and under the control of the primary government are also presented.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including emergency medical districts, 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 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 for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

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

 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent Solid Waste Sales Tax – accounts for the collection of sales tax revenues for the purpose of providing solid waste services for the County as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

<u>Fire Departments Sales Tax</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax and miscellaneous revenue for the use of the Bernice, Cleora, Colcord, Cowskin, Eucha, Flint Ridge, Grove, Hickory Grove, Jay, Kansas, Kenwood, Lakemont Shores, Leach, Monkey Island, Oaks, Tia Juana, Tiff City, West Siloam Springs, and Zena rural fire districts as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent Courthouse Sales Tax – accounts for monies held from an expired county sales tax and disbursed for improvements of the courthouse.

 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent Justice Authority Sales Tax – accounts for the collection of sales tax revenues for the purpose of paying for a judgement against the County.

<u>County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105)</u> – accounts for state funds to be used for the construction of roads and bridges throughout the County.

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

<u>Trash Cop Fine</u> – accounts for a percentage of the fees collected from littering tickets and disbursements are for the operation of the trash cop program.

<u>Sheriff Courthouse Security</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of court fees for courthouse security.

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

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

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

<u>Assessor Revolving</u> – accounts for revenues for copy fees charged by the County Assessor and disbursements as restricted by state statute.

<u>Sheriff Department of Corrections</u> – accounts for the monies received from the State of Oklahoma for the boarding and feeding of Department of Corrections' prisoners and for the service fees received for transportation of inmates and juveniles.

<u>County Clerk Records Management and Preservation</u> – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed in the County Clerk's office. Disbursements are for the maintenance and preservation of public records as restricted by state statute.

<u>Use Tax</u> – accounts for revenues from sales tax charged to out-of-county vendors on in-county sales tax. Disbursements are for the legal expenses of the County.

<u>Sheriff Special Forfeiture</u> – accounts for collections from the sale of property forfeited in drug related cases. Disbursements are for drug enforcement expenses.

<u>Sheriff Training</u> – accounts for collections from seized monies forfeited in drug cases. Disbursements are for lodging and travel expenses incurred during officer training.

<u>Community Center</u> – accounts for donations from the City of Jay. Disbursements are for the general operations of the Jay Community Center.

<u>Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from state and local governments for the operations of the Emergency Management office.

<u>Courthouse Renovation Donations</u> – accounts for public donations to be used for improvements to the courthouse.

<u>Sheriff K-9</u> – accounts for donations from the community for the purpose of K-9 training and upkeep.

<u>Civil Emergency Management</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from federal, state, and local governments for the operations of the Emergency Management office.

<u>Delaware County Flood Planning</u> – accounts for revenues from fees collected from flood plain permits and map charges. Disbursements are for flood planning operations.

<u>Sheriff Commissary Profit</u> – accounts for collections from commissary sales to inmates in the County jail. Disbursements are for the operation of the jail as restricted by state statute.

<u>Delaware County Economic TIF District Authority Sales Tax</u> – accounts for sales tax revenue to be paid to the Shangri-La Resort/TIF District.

<u>Court Clerk Special</u> – accounts for funds deposited to be used for payroll for the Court Clerk's office.

<u>Local Emergency Planning Commission</u> – accounts for revenues from a state grant to cover the cost of paperwork for hazardous materials that are moved within the County. Disbursements are restricted by the grant agreement.

<u>Rural Water District 11 Community Development Block Grant</u> – accounts for the receipt of federal funds to be expended in accordance with grant guidelines and contract for construction/repair of Rural Water District 11.

<u>Delaware County Economic Development Authority Lodging Tax</u> – accounts for the receipt of lodging tax revenues received from Shangri La monthly and paid back to Shangri La quarterly.

<u>Delaware County Sheriff's Office Special Fund</u> – accounts for the receipt of Court ordered appropriation of unclaimed property in the Sheriff's possession per Title 22 O.S. § 1325(H) to be expended in accordance with Title 22 O.S. § 1325(H).

#### 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 allows 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, which specifies the format and presentation of such regulatory basis financial statements: county governments (primary only) are required to present their financial statements on a fund basis format with, at a minimum, the general fund and all other county funds, which represent ten percent or greater of total county revenue with all other funds included in the audit presented in the aggregate in a combining statement. However, the County has elected to present all funds included in the audit in the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances—Regulatory Basis.

#### D. <u>Budget</u>

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

Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are usually published in May. If the taxes are not paid within 30 days from publication, they shall be placed on the personal tax lien docket.

#### **3.** Other Information

#### A. Pension Plan

<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; however, 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. Sales Tax

#### Sales Tax of March 8, 1988

The voters of Delaware County approved a permanent one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax on March 8, 1988. This sales tax was established to provide revenue to be used for the acquisition, establishment, and operation of solid waste services for the people of Delaware County. These funds are accounted for in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent Solid Waste Sales Tax fund.

#### Sales Tax of May 8, 2001

The voters of Delaware County approved a four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) percent sales tax on May 8, 2001. This sales tax was established for the purpose of constructing or improving fire stations, purchase of equipment, training, education, and general maintenance and operation of nineteen (19) fire departments in Delaware County, Oklahoma. The monthly income of the sales tax was to be divided equally between the following nineteen (19) fire departments:

- 1. Bernice Fire Department
- 2. Cleora Fire Department
- 3. Colcord Fire Department
- 4. Cowskin Fire Department
- 5. Eucha Fire Department
- 6. Flint Ridge Fire Department
- 7. Grove Fire Department
- 8. Hickory Ridge Fire Department
- 9. Jay Fire Department
- 10. Kansas Fire Department

- 11. Kenwood Fire Department
- 12. Lakemont Shore Fire Department
- 13. Leach Fire Department
- 14. Monkey Island Fire Department
- 15. Oaks Fire Department
- 16. Tia Juana Fire Department
- 17. Tiff City Fire Department
- 18. West Siloam Springs Fire Department
- 19. Zena Fire Department

On October 28, 2002, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) voted to allow Butler Fire Department to receive an equal share of the sales tax revenue. These funds are accounted for in the Fire Departments Sales Tax fund.

#### Sales Tax TIF District of June 30, 2008

On June 30, 2008, Grand Lake Economic Development Authority and Delaware County adopted a TIF (Tax Increment Financing) District for the purpose of "reversing the conditions of arrested economic development which occurred as a consequence of the failure and bankruptcy of the former Shangri-La Resort on Grand Lake" and to restore and enhance the property back to its previous status by a "Redeveloper". The project costs authorized by this plan shall not exceed twenty-five (25) years. The project area comprises approximately 415 acres and is known as Increment District Number 1 where the increment will be generated. Increment District Number 1 is an ad valorem, use, and sales tax increment district. These funds are accounted for in the Delaware County Economic Authority TIF District Authority Sales Tax fund.

#### Sales Tax of April 3, 2012

On April 3, 2012, the voters of Delaware County (the County) approved a one-half of one percent (1/2%) sales tax to terminate at seventeen (17) years from the effective date of July 1, 2012 or until any debt issued to satisfy the balance due and owing on the judgement entered against Delaware County in case 09-CV-407-JHP (the Judgement) has been satisfied, whichever occurs sooner. These funds are accounted for in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent Justice Authority Sales Tax fund.

According to the Sales Tax Agreement of May 1, 2012 (the Agreement) between the County and the Delaware County Justice Authority (the Authority), the County requested the Authority issue revenues bonds and loan the proceeds to the County for the purpose of paying the Judgement and the County agreed to levy, pledge, and appropriate the sales tax revenues to the Authority for the purpose of paying and securing the revenue bonds.

#### E. Interfund Transfers

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

- \$410,000 was transferred from the Resale Property fund to the County General Fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$410,000 was transferred from the County General Fund to the Resale Property fund for the repayment of a loan in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$550,000 was transferred from the Use Tax fund to the County General Fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$550,000 was transferred from the County General Fund to the Use Tax fund for the repayment of a loan in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$60,000 was transferred from the Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee fund to the County General Fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$60,000 was transferred from the County General Fund to the Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee fund for the repayment of a loan in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$110,000 was transferred from the County Clerk Records Management and Preservation fund to the County General Fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$110,000 was transferred from the County General Fund to the County Clerk Records Management and Preservation fund for the repayment of a loan in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$170,000 was transferred from the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) to the County General Fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$170,000 was transferred from the County General Fund to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) for the repayment of a loan in accordance with 68 O.S. § 3021.
- \$78,663 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Sewer Pond Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Highway Cash fund to reimburse the County Highway Cash fund for road and bridge projects.

- \$46,391 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Whitewater Bridge fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Highway Cash fund to reimburse the County Highway Cash fund for road and bridge projects.
- \$29,925 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Moseley School Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Highway Cash fund to reimburse the County Highway Cash fund for road and bridge projects.
- \$66,000 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Cox Tower Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Highway Cash fund to reimburse the County Highway Cash fund for road and bridge projects.
- \$180,750 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-New Life Ranch fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Highway Cash fund to reimburse the County Highway Cash fund for road and bridge projects.
- \$67,000 was transferred from the County Highway Cash fund to the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Moseley School Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to repay a loan used for road and bridge projects in the County.
- \$66,000 was transferred from the County Highway Cash fund to the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Cox Tower Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to repay a loan used for road and bridge projects in the County.
- \$171,000 was transferred from the County Highway Cash fund to the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Sewer Pond Road fund (a trust and agency fund) to repay a loan used for road and bridge projects in the County.
- \$5,353 was transferred from the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) to the County Highway Cash fund to cover road and bridge project costs.
- \$156,444 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Piney Bridge fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) to reimburse for road and bridge projects.
- \$27,500 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Copeland fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) to reimburse the County for road and bridge projects.
- \$36,077 was transferred from the Emergency and Transportation Revolving-Shackelford fund (a trust and agency fund) to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund (CBRI 105) to reimburse the County for road and bridge projects.

- \$22,979 was transferred from the Sheriff Courthouse Security fund to the Sheriff Service Fee fund to close out the Sheriff Courthouse Security fund per BOCC approved resolution.
- \$50 was transferred from the Sheriff Department of Corrections fund to the Sheriff Service Fee fund to close out the Sheriff Department of Corrections fund per BOCC approved resolution.
- \$185 was transferred from the Courthouse Renovation Donations fund to the County General Fund to close out the Courthouse Renovation Donations fund per BOCC approved resolution.
- \$8,501 was transferred from Excess Resale Property fund, a trust and agency fund, to the Resale Property fund as authorized by 68 O.S. § 3131c.
- \$90 was transferred from Sheriff Temporary Motorist Liability Plan fund, a trust and agency fund, to the Sheriff Service Fee fund to close out the Sheriff Temporary Motorist Liability Plan fund per BOCC approved resolution.
- \$200 was transferred from the Court Clerk Tourism and Recreation fund, a trust and agency fund, to the County General Fund to correct a prior year apportionment error.
- \$65 was transferred from the County Highway Cash fund to the County General Fund to close out a County Highway Cash fund sub-account per BOCC approved resolution.
- \$417 was transferred from the Sheriff Training fund to the Sheriff Service Fee fund to close out a Sheriff Training fund sub-account per BOCC approved resolution.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL— BUDGETARY BASIS—GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund				
	Budget	Actual	Variance		
District Attorney	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,478	\$ 22		
County Sheriff	1,412,780	1,401,298	11,482		
County Treasurer	238,495	224,387	14,108		
County Commissioners	229,969	229,272	697		
County Commissioners O.S.U. Extension	72,506	22,873	49,633		
County Clerk	407,402	379,454	27,948		
Court Clerk	225,370	212,031	13,339		
County Assessor	258,182	257,725	457		
Revaluation of Real Property	567,984	507,030	60,954		
General Government	1,203,818	1,026,819	176,999		
Excise - Equalization Board	5,200	4,131	1,069		
County Election Expense	144,269	140,227	4,042		
Charity	3,000	400	2,600		
Emergency Management	45,879	45,437	442		
Maintenance	53,235	52,502	733		
Human Resources	34,409	31,514	2,895		
County Audit Budget Account	113,034	1,800	111,234		
Free Fair Budget Account	36,820	15,924	20,896		
E-911	301,500	297,038	4,462		
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ 5,355,352	\$ 4,851,340	\$ 504,012		

#### DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL— BUDGETARY BASIS—HEALTH FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	 Health Fund					
	Budget		Actual	Variance		
Health and Welfare	\$ 1,759,442	\$	537,027	\$	1,222,415	
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ 1,759,442	\$	537,027	\$	1,222,415	

#### **1. Budgetary Schedules**

The Comparative Schedules of Expenditures—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund and the Health 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 Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances because of adopting certain aspects of the budgetary basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances and outstanding warrants to their related budget year.

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

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



#### Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector

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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 DELAWARE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited, 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, the total—all county funds of the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Delaware County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise Delaware County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated June 22, 2022

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 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 Delaware County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Delaware County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Delaware County's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be a material weaknesses: 2019-003.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Delaware County's financial statement is free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statement. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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 Delaware County, which are included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

#### **Delaware County's Response to Findings**

Delaware County's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Delaware County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 22, 2022

# SECTION 1—Findings related to the Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

### Finding 2019-003 - Lack of Internal Controls Over Payroll Process (Repeat Finding - 2007-11, 2008-10, 2017-008, 2018-008)

**Condition:** Upon inquiry and observation of the County's payroll process, we noted the following:

• The County does not have an adequate segregation of duties to ensure that duties assigned to individuals are done so in a manner that would not allow one individual to control both the recording function and the procedures relative to the processing of a transaction.

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented with regards to segregation of duties and/or compensating controls of the payroll process.

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

**Recommendation:** The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends management be aware of these conditions and determine if duties can be properly segregated. 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.

Additionally, OSAI recommends someone other than the person who prepares the direct deposit be the contact person for the bank.

#### Management Response:

**County Clerk:** I now have an employee to act as a backup for payroll processes and have been able to separate the duties of enrolling and terminating employees in the payroll accounting system. Additionally, another employee has been trained to review and initial work performed by the payroll clerk. Lastly, I will assign someone other than the person who prepares the direct deposit to the point of contact for the bank.

**Criteria:** The United States Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (2014 version) aided in guiding our assessments and conclusion. Although this publication (GAO Standards) addresses controls in the federal government, this criterion can be treated as best practices and may be applied as a framework for an internal control system for state, local, and quasi-governmental entities.

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

#### Internal Control System Monitoring

Management performs ongoing monitoring of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal control system as part of the normal course of operations. Ongoing monitoring includes regular management and supervisory activities, comparisons, reconciliations and other routine actions

#### Segregation of Duties

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

Additionally, Principle 10 - Segregation of Duties states:

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

10.13 – Segregation of duties helps prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in the internal control system. Management considers the need to separate control activities related to authority, custody, and accounting of operations to achieve adequate segregation of duties. In particular, segregation of duties can address the risk of management override. Management override circumvents existing control activities and increases fraud risk.

Management addresses this risk through segregation of duties but cannot absolutely prevent it because of the risk of collusion, where two or more employees act together to commit fraud.

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

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 2019-005 - Lack of Internal Controls Over Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund

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

Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account:

- The County does not have an adequate segregation of duties to ensure that duties assigned to individuals are done so in a manner that would not allow one individual to control both the recording function and the procedures relative to the processing of a transaction.
- Bank reconciliations are not signed by the preparer and have no indication of being reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.
- The County could not provide OSAI with ledgers denoting individual inmate balances.
- Individual inmate balances are not reconciled back to the Inmate Trust Ledger balance that is used in the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account bank reconciliation.
- There was an unknown variance of \$4,466 on the June 30, 2019 bank reconciliation.
- Collections are not deposited on a daily basis.
- A mail log is not maintained.
- Documentation or log for tracking unclaimed funds is not maintained.

Sheriff Commissary Fund:

• The County Sheriff is required to file an annual financial report for the Sheriff Commissary Fund with the BOCC by January 15<sup>th</sup> of each year. During the review of Sheriff's annual commissary report filed with, and approved by the BOCC on January 14, 2019, OSAI noted that the beginning and ending balances did not agree to the County Treasurer's beginning and ending balances and there was no reconciliation presented to document the differences.

Reported Beginning Balance:	\$ 11,123
Treasurer's Ledger Balance:	(21,355)
Beginning Balance Understated by:	<u>\$(10,232</u> )
Reported Ending Balance:	\$ 14,582
Treasurer's Ending Balance:	(27,769)
Ending Balance Overstated by:	\$(13,187)

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented for proper administration regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and the Sheriff Commissary Fund.

**Effect of Condition:** These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes. Additionally, without proper accounting and safeguarding of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, there is an increased risk of undetected errors and possible misappropriation of funds.

**Recommendation:** OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and determine if duties can be properly segregated. 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.

OSAI further recommends the County Sheriff implement procedures to ensure:

- Collections are deposited into the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account on a daily basis.
- Bank reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis, indicate proof of review and approval by someone other than the preparer, and any variances are explained.
- Individual inmate balances are reconciled to the Inmate Trust Fund Ledger balance and any variances are explained.
- All documentation related to Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account be maintained and made available to OSAI.
- Annual Sheriff Commissary Fund reports reconcile to underlying financial records.
- A log for unclaimed property is maintained.
- A mail log is maintained.

#### Management Response:

**Chairman of Board of County Commissioners/District 1 County Commissioner:** I will work with my fellow Board of County Commissioner members to ensure that the Annual Commissary Report filed by the Sheriff reconciles to the Treasurer's records prior to approval.

**County Sheriff:** I was not in office at that time. I will work to properly segregate the duties of any and all collections and transaction recordings. Additionally, I will work to implement procedures to ensure that daily collections are deposited into the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account on a daily basis, bank reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis and contain proof of review and approval by someone other than the preparer, individual inmate balances are reconciled to the Inmate Trust Fund Ledger balance and variances are explained, all documentation related to the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account be maintained, the Annual Sheriff Commissary Fund Report reconciles to the underlying financial records, and a log for unclaimed property is maintained. Finally, we no longer accept money through the mail on behalf of inmates.

**Criteria:** The GAO Standards – Principle 10 – Design of Appropriate Types of Control Activities – 10.03 states in part:

#### Establishment of review of performance measurers and indicators

Management establishes activities to monitor performance measures and indicators. These may include comparisons and assessments relating different sets of data to one another so that analyses of the relationships can be made and appropriate actions taken. Management

designs controls aimed at validating the propriety and integrity of both entity and individual performance measures and indicators.

#### Segregation of duties

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

#### Accurate and timely recording of transactions

Transactions are promptly recorded to maintain their relevance and value to management in controlling operations and making decisions. This applies to the entire process or life cycle of a transaction or event from its initiation and authorization through its final classification in summary records. In addition, management designs control activities so that all transactions are completely and accurately recorded.

Additionally, Principle 10 - Segregation of Duties states:

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

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

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

Furthermore, GAO Standards – Section 2 – Establishing an Effective Internal Control System – OV2.24 states in part:

#### Safeguarding of Assets

Management designs an internal control system to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or prompt detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of an entity's assets.

Title 19 O.S. § 180.43 D. states in part, "...The sheriff shall file an annual report on any said commissary under his or her operation no later than January 15 of each year."

Title 22 O.S. § 1325 (F, H) provides guidance for the handling of unclaimed property or money in the County Sheriff's possession.





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