#### **COUNTY AUDIT**

### GARFIELD COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010





Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

This publication, issued by the Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector's Office as authorized by 19 O.S. § 171, has not been printed, but is available on the agency's website (<a href="www.sai.ok.gov">www.sai.ok.gov</a>) and in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Publications Clearinghouse Digital Collection, pursuant to 74 O.S. § 3105.B.

## Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd. • State Capitol, Room 100 • Oklahoma City, OK 73105 • Phone: 405.521.3495 • Fax: 405.521.3426

August 11, 2011

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

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Garfield County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. A report of this type is critical in nature; however, we do not intend to imply that our audit failed to disclose commendable features in the present accounting and operating procedures of the County.

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

The Office of the State Auditor and Inspector is committed to serving the public interest by providing independent oversight and by issuing reports that serve as a management tool to the State to ensure a government which is accountable to the people of the State of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

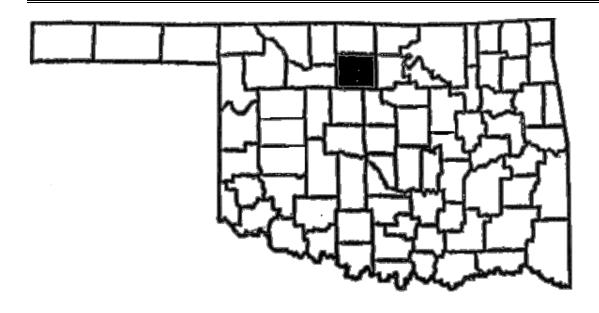
GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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Garfield County was originally a part of the Cherokee Outlet opened for settlement during the Land Run of September 16, 1893. Garfield County, Oklahoma Territory, was named for President James A. Garfield.

Enid, the county seat, has two major employers – Vance Air Force Base and Northrop-Grumman Technical Services, Inc. Local businesses manufacture such products as anhydrous ammonia, petroleum coke, drilling rigs, steel fabricators, dairy goods and processed meats. Although oil has provided a great deal of revenue, Garfield County is best known for its wheat production.

County Seat - Enid

Area – 1,059.94 Square Miles

County Population – 57,657 (2007 est.)

Farms -1,082

Land in Farms – 663,431 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2009-2010

See independent auditor's report.

#### **COUNTY ASSESSOR**

L. Wade Patterson

The County Assessor has the responsibility to appraise and assess the real and personal property within the county for the purpose of ad valorem taxation. Also, the County Assessor is required to compute the ad valorem taxes due on all taxable property. The County Assessor appraises all the taxable real and personal property according to its fair cash value for which the property is actually being used as of January 1 of the taxable year at the percentages provided for in Article 10, § 8 of the Oklahoma Constitution.

The County Assessor is required to build and maintain permanent records of the taxable real property and tax exempt real property within the county. Information entered on each record includes the property's legal description, owner's name and address, and the homestead exemption status of the owner.

#### **COUNTY CLERK**

Kathy Hughes

The County Clerk serves as the register of deeds and custodian of records for the county. The County Clerk also serves as the secretary to several boards, including the Board of County Commissioners, the County Excise Board, the County Board of Equalization, and the Board of Tax Roll Corrections.

The County Clerk reviews all the claims for payment of goods and services purchased or contracted by the county, and prepares the proper warrants for payment of those goods and services and the county payroll. The County Clerk, or his or her designated deputy, serves as the purchasing agent for the county. This system is a means to ensure the public that tax dollars are being spent appropriately.

Various records within the different county offices are classified as —opn records." As such, they can be reviewed and mechanically copied by the public.

See independent auditor's report.

# BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT 1 Steve Hobson DISTRICT 3 Scott Savage

The Board of County Commissioners is the chief administrative body for the county. County Commissioners are also responsible for maintaining and constructing the county roads and bridges.

The Commissioners must act as a Board when entering into contracts or other agreements affecting the county's welfare. Thus, actions taken by the Board are voted on and approved by a majority of the Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners' business meetings are open to the public.

As the county's chief administrative body, the three County Commissioners must make major financial decisions and transactions. The Board has the official duty to ensure the fiscal responsibility of the other county officers who handle county funds. The review and approval procedures empowered to the Board of County Commissioners are a means to provide the public with a fiscally efficient system of county government.

#### **COUNTY SHERIFF**

Bill Winchester

The County Sheriff is responsible for preserving the peace and protecting life and property within the county's jurisdiction. As the county's chief law enforcement officer, the Sheriff has the power and authority to suppress all unlawful disturbances, to apprehend and secure persons charged with felony or breach of peace, and to operate the county jail.

The County Sheriff has the responsibility of serving warrants and processing papers ordered by the District Court.

#### **COUNTY TREASURER**

Kevin R. Postier

All collections by county government from ad valorem taxes and other sources are deposited with the County Treasurer. The County Treasurer collects ad valorem taxes for the county and its political subdivisions. The County Treasurer is authorized to issue delinquent personal property tax warrants and to impose tax liens on real property for delinquent taxes.

To account for county collections and disbursements, the County Treasurer is required to maintain an accurate record of all the monies received and disbursed.

#### **COURT CLERK**

Margaret Jones

The Court Clerk has the primary responsibility to record, file, and maintain as permanent records the proceedings of the District Court.

Court proceedings are recorded in the appropriate journal or record docket. All the court proceedings are public information except those related to juvenile, guardianship, adoption, and mental health cases.

The Court Clerk issues marriage licenses, passports, notary certificates, beer and pool hall licenses, and private process server licenses.

Monies from the court fund are identified for distribution by the Court Clerk to the appropriate units of county and state government.

#### **DISTRICT ATTORNEY**

Cathy Stocker

As the chief attorney for county government, the District Attorney acts as the legal advisor to the county officers on matters related to their duties. The District Attorney represents the county in civil litigation. County officials may call upon the District Attorney to clarify a law or request an official interpretation from the Attorney General.

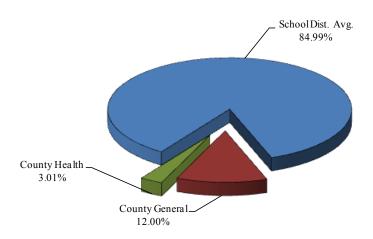
#### **ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY**

Lue Ann Root

The Election Board Secretary is appointed by the State Election Board and is the chief administrative officer of the County Election Board. The County Election Board has direct responsibility for all the ballots used in all elections within the county. The Board also conducts all elections held within the county.

To finance the operation of the County Election Board, the County Excise Board must appropriate sufficient funds annually. The state and counties split the election costs, but counties must pay for any county elections not held concurrently with state elections.

Property taxes are calculated by applying a millage rate to the assessed valuation of property. Millage rates are established by the Oklahoma Constitution. One mill equals one-thousandth of a dollar. For example, if the assessed value of a property is \$1,000.00 and the millage rate is 1.00, then the tax on that property is \$1.00. This chart shows the different entities of the County and their share of the various millages as authorized by the Constitution.



County-Wide Milla	ges	School District Millages							
							Career		
County General	10.54		_	Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech	Common	Total
County Health	2.64	Waukomis	SD1	37.66	5.38	8.68	15.70	4.22	71.64
		Kremlin-Hillsdale	SD18	37.91	5.42	11.43	15.70	4.22	74.68
City Millage		Chisholm	SD42	37.07	5.30	9.87	15.70	4.22	72.16
Enid	7.33	Garber	SD47	36.70	5.24	28.76	15.70	4.22	90.62
		Pioneer-Pleasant Vale	SD56	36.06	5.15	3.33	15.70	4.22	64.46
		Enid	SD57	36.86	5.27	13.29	15.70	4.22	75.34
		Drummond	SD85	37.27	5.32	9.89	15.70	4.22	72.40
		Covington-Douglas	SD94	37.03	5.29	13.45	15.70	4.22	75.69

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (UNAUDITED)

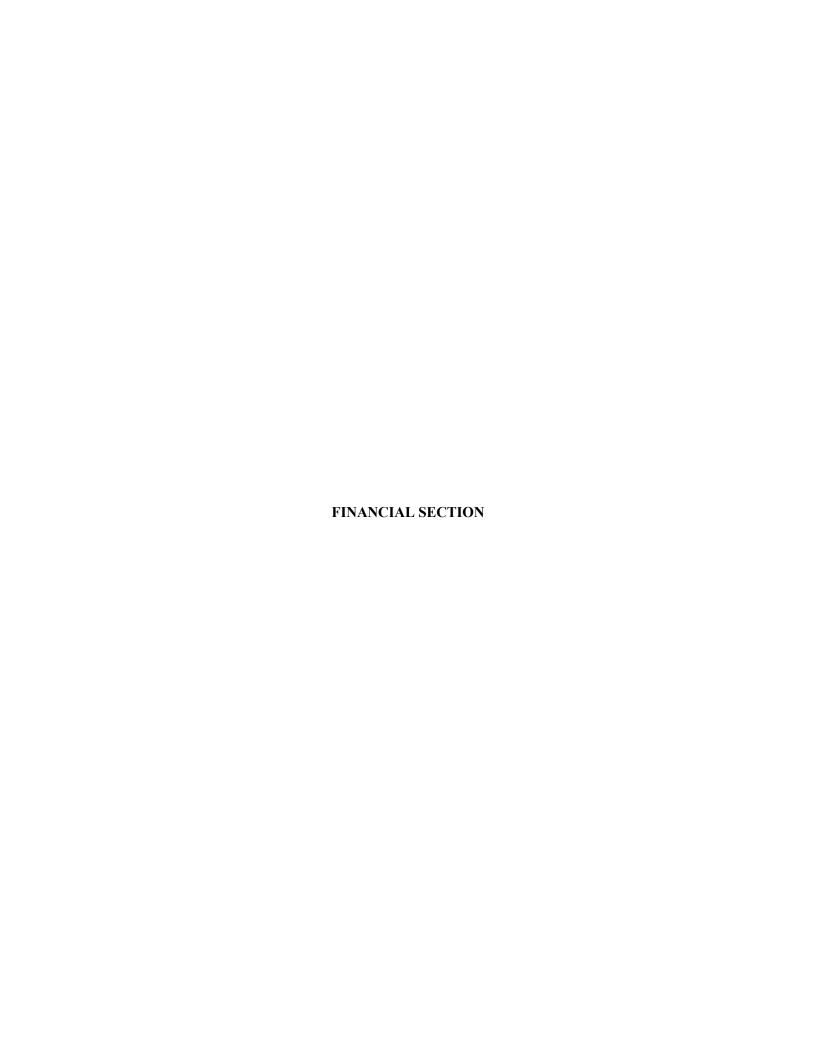
Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2009		\$ 387,076,211
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value		19,353,811
Total bonds outstanding	-	
Total judgments outstanding	-	
Less cash in sinking fund	827	
Legal debt margin		\$ 19,353,811

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (UNAUDITED)

	2010
Estimated population	57,657
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2009	\$ 387,076,211
Gross bonded debt	-
Less available sinking fund cash balance	827
Net bonded debt	\$ -
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value	0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	\$ -

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (UNAUDITED)

Valuation  Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2009	\$92,470,942	\$39,842,618	\$269,556,956	\$14,794,305	\$387,076,211	\$2,947,294,538



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

TO THE OFFICERS OF GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Garfield County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, listed in the table of contents as the basic financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of Garfield County's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, this financial statement was prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statement of the variances between these regulatory accounting practices and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

In our opinion, because of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Garfield County as of June 30, 2010, or changes in its financial position for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the combined total of receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash of Garfield County for the year ended June 30, 2010, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 18, 2011, on our consideration of Garfield County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other

matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined total of all funds within the basic financial statement taken as a whole. The combining information is presented for purposes of additional analysis rather than to present the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances of the individual funds. Also, the other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the basic financial statement. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statement and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statement taken as a whole. The information listed in the table of contents under Introductory Section has not been audited by us, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 18, 2011



# GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2009	Receipts Apportioned	Disbursements	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2010
Combining Information:				
County General Fund	\$ 1,745,249	\$ 5,057,406	\$ 4,773,764	\$ 2,028,891
County Highway Fund	1,635,913	4,125,307	4,668,587	1,092,633
Highway Emergency & Transportation Revolving	52,977	666,424	408,912	310,489
Resale Property	252,903	155,562	58,554	349,911
County Health Department	641,648	1,064,582	786,540	919,690
Assessor Visual Inspection	55,002	406	2,800	52,608
Sheriff Service Fee	321,497	441,711	432,128	331,080
County Clerk Records Preservation Fee	6,675	65,985	64,235	8,425
County Clerk Lien Fee	33,818	22,769	46,907	9,680
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee	3,688	10,690	9,644	4,734
County Sinking	827			827
Sheriff Training	50	5,187	1,450	3,787
Sheriff Estray Animal	306			306
Sheriff Prisoner	276,697	717,429	842,086	152,040
County Commissary		23,823	2,630	21,193
County Assessor Fee	18,428	18,181	26,751	9,858
Sheriff Reserve	16	8,281		8,297
Sheriff Drug	4,939	457	2,298	3,098
Sheriff Environmental Quality		208		208
Sheriff Confidential Purchase	500			500
Sheriff Juvenile Justice	3,697		414	3,283
Sheriff DARE	2,665	5,225	5,750	2,140
Sheriff Unclaimed Property	1,414			1,414
Special Insurance	23,007	706,682	685,887	43,802
Jail Sales Tax & Detention Facility	1,956,657	2,017,655	2,262,680	1,711,632
County Use Tax	174,492	178,048	336,775	15,765
Rural Fire Sales Tax	1,726,042	728,300	848,968	1,605,374
Local Emergency Planning	5,303	5,766	1,000	10,069
County Insurance	1,179,571	20,466	17,121	1,182,916
Garfield Co. Economic Dev. Authority	26,471			26,471
Safe Room Program	1,080			1,080
Garfield Co. Emergency Mgmt. Program	502	680		1,182
Combined TotalAll County Funds	\$ 10,152,034	\$ 16,047,230	\$ 16,285,881	\$ 9,913,383

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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Reporting Entity

Counties were created by the Constitution of Oklahoma. One county officer is appointed; however, most county officers are locally elected by their constituents. All county powers are delegated by the state.

The accompanying basic financial statement presents the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances of the total of all funds of Garfield County, Oklahoma. The financial statement referred to includes only the primary government of Garfield County, Oklahoma, and does not include financial information for any of the primary government's legally separate component units, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be reported with the financial information of the primary government. The funds presented as line items are not a part of the basic financial statement, but have been included as supplementary information within the basic financial statement. These separate funds are established by statute, and their operations are under the control of the County officials. 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. The other funds presented account for financial resources whose use is restricted for specified purposes.

#### **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 funds included as supplementary information within the financial statement:

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

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

<u>Highway Emergency & Transportation Revolving</u> – accounts for funds received from Circuit Engineering District to help build bridges in Garfield County. Funds received must be paid back to the Circuit Engineering District.

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

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

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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

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

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

<u>County Clerk Lien Fee</u> - accounts for lien collections and disbursements as restricted by 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 Sinking</u> - accounts for the money collected from tax levy to expend on county lawsuits.

<u>Sheriff Training</u> - accounts for the proceeds from sheriff auctions and/or donations used for training purposes.

<u>Sheriff Estray Animal</u> – accounts for the collection of selling found and unclaimed cattle. Disbursements are made for the general operation of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Prisoner</u> - accounts for the Department of Corrections and Commissary sales receipts and doctor visits for prisoners.

<u>Sheriff Commissary</u> – accounts for the profit of collection of funds on items sold to prisoners, and used to purchase additional merchandise to be sold.

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

<u>Sheriff Reserve</u> - accounts for the receipt of donations and general expenditures of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Drug</u> - accounts for the collection and disbursement of forfeited property from drug cases.

<u>Sheriff Environmental Quality</u> – accounts for a percentage of fines imposed for littering in accordance with Title 21 § 1753.3 and § 1761.1 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The money is used to pay rewards for the arrest and conviction or for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who violates the provisions of the aforementioned sections and to offset the cost of any special enforcement programs originated by any law enforcement

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

programs originated by any law enforcement agency responsible for the arrest or prosecution of any person who violates the provisions of Title 21 § 1753.3 and § 1761.1 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

<u>Sheriff Confidential Purchase</u> - accounts for the undercover drug purchases and the reimbursement of those funds.

<u>Sheriff Juvenile Justice</u> - accounts for the receipt of federal grants for the use of juvenile detention

<u>Sheriff DARE</u> - accounts for the donation and disbursements for the DARE program.

<u>Sheriff Unclaimed Property</u> – accounts for the receipt of unclaimed property that is court ordered as property of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Special Insurance</u> - established to administer the County's pooled self-insurance fund and accounts for insurance receipts and disbursements.

<u>Jail Sales Tax and Detention Facility</u> - accounts for the sales tax received for erecting, furnishing, equipping the Garfield County Detention Center and repaying the debt acquired in the process, and is used to defray the cost of maintaining the detention facility.

<u>County Use Tax</u> - accounts for the receipts of Oklahoma Tax Commission collections of county use tax, to be spent as directed by the Board of County Commissioners.

<u>Rural Fire Sales Tax</u> - accounts for the sales tax received for the use of the Breckenridge, Covington, Douglas, Drummond, Fairmont, Garber, Hillsdale, Hunter, Kremlin, Lahoma, and Waukomis Rural Fire Departments.

<u>Local Emergency Planning</u> - accounts for grant money for hazardous material. The Enid Fire Department also collects a \$20.00 fee from various companies for reimbursement of the expense for classes for the Fire Department, etc.

<u>County Insurance</u> - accounts for the interest earned on designated investments for county insurance and disbursements made for workers' compensation and property insurance premiums.

<u>Garfield County Economic Development Authority</u> - accounts for the funds received for the Garfield County Economic Development Authority and remitted to the Authority.

<u>Safe Room Program</u> - accounts for the funds received for the safe room rebate program funded through the Oklahoma Department of Civil Emergency Management.

<u>Garfield County Emergency Management Program</u> - accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from state and local governments for civil defense purposes.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including cities and towns and school districts. 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.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The basic 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 cash basis financial presentation is not a comprehensive measure of economic condition or changes therein.

#### D. Budget

Under current Oklahoma Statutes, a general fund and a county health department fund are the only funds required to adopt a formal budget. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, each officer or department head submits an estimate of needs to the governing body. The budget is approved for the respective fund by office, or department and object. The County Board of Commissioners may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the County Excise Board.

For the highway funds and other funds, which are not required to adopt a formal budget, appropriations are made on a monthly basis, according to the funds then available.

#### E. Cash

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).

#### F. Investments

The County Treasurer has been authorized by the County's governing board to make investments. By statute (62 O.S. § 348.1 and § 348.3), the following types of investments are allowed:

- U.S. Government obligations
- Certificates of deposit
- Savings accounts
- G.O. bonds issued by counties, municipalities or school districts
- Money judgments against counties, municipalities or school districts
- Bonds and revenue notes issued by a public trust when the beneficiary of the trust is a county, municipality or school district
- Negotiable certificates of deposit
- Prime bankers acceptance which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System
- Prime commercial paper with a maturity of 180 days or less
- Repurchase agreements
- Money market funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and which investments consist of the above-mentioned types of investments

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.

#### **G.** Compensated Absences

Employees are entitled to vacation leave with pay based on length of service. Scheduling of vacation leave will be left to the discretion of each department head.

Years of Service	Vacation Leave	Accumulation Limit
0 to 7 years	12 days	30 days
8 to 15 years	15 days	30 days
15 or more	20 days	30 days

Vacation must be earned before it is taken. No vacation leave shall be accumulated beyond the accumulation limit.

Upon separation, an employee will be paid for the balance of accrued annual leave up to the accumulation limit. Accumulation of employee's length of service will be based on a fifty-two (52) week year. Termination of employment will automatically cancel length of service for accumulation of vacation leave with pay.

Employees will earn one (1) day of sick leave per month employed. Sick leave must be earned before it is taken. Employees may accumulate up to sixty (60) days of sick leave.

Upon termination of employment with the County, an employee may not collect pay for accrued sick leave.

#### 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."

The assessed property value as of January 1, 2009, was approximately \$398,884,733.

Per Article 10, § 8A, with the repeal of personal property tax, the millages with the adjustment factor are 10.87 mills for general fund operations and 2.64 for county health department. In addition, the County collects the ad valorem taxes assessed by cities and towns and school districts and remits the ad valorem taxes collected to the appropriate taxing units.

Taxes are due on November 1 following the levy date, although they may be paid in two equal installments. If the first half is paid prior to January 1, the second half is not delinquent until April 1. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property on October 1 of each year.

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2010, were approximately 95.34 percent of the tax levy.

#### 3. Fuel Tax

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.

#### 4. Risk Management

The County is exposed to the various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God. The County participates in a public entity risk pool: Association of County Commissioners of Oklahoma-Self-Insurance Group (ACCO-SIG). If claims exceed the authorized deductibles, the County could have to pay its share of any pool deficit. A judgment could be assessed for claims in excess of the pool's limits.

<u>OPEH&WP</u> – The County has entered into an interlocal agreement with other governmental entities to participate in a pooled self-insurance fund to provide insurance coverage. The pool provides for surcharges to be assessed for claims in excess of pool assets to offset pool deficits. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

#### 5. Long-Term Obligations

#### **Capital Leases**

The County acquires road machinery and equipment through lease-purchase agreements financed by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation and/or the equipment vendors or their assignees pursuant to the provisions of 69 O.S. § 636.1 through § 636.7. Lease agreements entered into with the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) are interest free, but have a one-time fee of 3% on all pieces of machinery acquired.

#### 6. 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. County employees are required to contribute between 3.5% and 8.5% of earned compensation. The County contributes between 10.5% and 15.5% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire

compensation. The County contributes 15.5% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008, were \$745,742, \$693,365, and \$619,654, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

<u>2.5% Step-Up</u>. Members have the option to elect to increase the benefit computation factor for all future service from 2.0% to 2.5%. The election is irrevocable, binding for all future employment under OPERS, and applies only to full years of service.

#### 7. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

In addition to the pension benefits described in the Pension Plan note, OPERS provides post-retirement 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.

#### 8. 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. Amounts, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined, although, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

As of the end of the fiscal year, there were no claims or judgments that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County; however, the outcome of any lawsuit would not be determinable.

#### 9. Sales Tax

The County approved a .25 percent (.0025) county sales tax effective January 1, 2003, to be in effect until January 1, 2018. The sales tax is administered by the Garfield County Criminal Justice Authority for the purpose of erecting, furnishing, equipping, operating, and maintaining a new county jail and acquiring a site therefore owned or operated by Garfield County.

On November 1, 2005, the voters of Garfield County voted a .10 percent (.0010) county sales tax effective from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2014. The sales tax is dedicated to the 12 county rural fire departments.



## GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND

#### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	General Fund						
	Original	Final					
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 1,745,249	\$ 1,745,249	\$ 1,745,249	\$ -			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(155,903)	(155,903)	(155,903)				
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(25,925)	(25,925)	(13,077)	12,848			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	1,563,421	1,563,421	1,576,269	12,848			
Receipts:							
Ad Valorem Taxes	3,708,894	3,708,894	4,047,619	338,725			
Charges for Services	181,000	181,000	239,649	58,649			
Intergovernmental Revenues	375,200	376,305	512,077	135,772			
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,277	4,277	258,061	253,784			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	4,269,371	4,270,476	5,057,406	786,930			
Expenditures:							
District Attorney	29,977	30,171	26,481	3,690			
County Sheriff	820,605	820,605	790,140	30,465			
County Treasurer	22,669	22,669	22,549	120			
County Commissioners	271,619	271,619	261,975	9,644			
OSU Extension	107,274	107,274	106,541	733			
County Clerk	264,070	264,070	238,049	26,021			
Court Clerk	422,959	422,959	378,393	44,566			
County Assessor	289,453	289,453	284,768	4,685			
Revaluation of Real Property	263,191	263,191	253,356	9,835			
Juvenile Shelter Bureau	120,256	135,256	133,928	1,328			
District Court	4,051	4,051	4,050	1			
General Government	1,262,774	1,247,580	676,740	570,840			
Excise-Equalization Board	10,250	10,250	9,194	1,056			
County Election Board	144,905	146,010	120,324	25,686			

continued on next page

## GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND

#### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

continued from previous page	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Insurance Benefits	1,210,120	1,210,120	1,140,694	69,426
Data Processing	34,851	34,851	27,390	7,461
Charity	1,750	1,750		1,750
Recording Account	23,484	23,484	23,484	
Civil Defense	34,177	34,177	30,181	3,996
Planning Commission	1	1		1
Courthouse Security	23,484	23,484	23,484	
Juvenile Detention	55,000	55,000	43,854	11,146
Audit Budget	39,888	39,888		39,888
Free Fair	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Postage	45,984	45,984	42,873	3,111
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	5,722,792	5,723,897	4,858,448	865,449
Provision for Transfer to Contingency Fund	110,000	110,000		110,000
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	\$ -	1,775,227	\$ 1,775,227
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances Add: Current Year Encumbrances Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants Ending Cash Balance			192,648 61,016 \$ 2,028,891	

## GARFIELD 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, 2010

	County Health Department Fund							
		Original		Final				
		Budget		Budget		Actual	V	Variance Variance
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	641,648	\$	641,648	\$	641,648	\$	-
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(2,421)		(2,421)		(2,421)		_
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(124,574)		(124,574)		(106,215)		18,359
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		514,653		514,653		533,012		18,359
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes		973,220		968,297		1,013,825		45,528
Charges for services				45,833		45,833		-
Intergovernmental				1,801		1,801		-
Miscellaneous				3,123		3,123		-
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		973,220		1,019,054		1,064,582		45,528
Expenditures:								
Health and Welfare		1,487,873		1,533,707		856,222		677,485
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		1,487,873		1,533,707		856,222		677,485
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures,								
Budgetary Basis	\$		\$	-		741,372	\$	741,372
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,								
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances						128,518		
Add: Current Year Encumbrances						48,900		
Add: Estopped Warrants						900		
Ending Cash Balance					\$	919,690		

## GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA DETAILED SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES – SINKING FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 827
Receipts:	
Ad Valorem Tax	 -
Total Receipts	-
Disbursements:	
Interest Paid	 -
Total Disbursements	 _
Ending Cash Balance	\$ 827

#### 1. Budgetary Schedule

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

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

#### 2. Sinking Fund Schedule

Debt service receipts are derived generally from a special ad valorem tax levy and from interest earned on investments of cash not immediately required for debt service payments.



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#### 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 GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Garfield County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, which comprises Garfield County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated July 18, 2011. Our report on the basic financial statement was adverse because the statement is not a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Garfield County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting.

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.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 2010-4, 2010-5, 2010-6, 2010-7, and 2010-8. 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.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Garfield County's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

Garfield County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit Garfield County's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management of Garfield County, those charged with governance, others within the entity, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties. This report is also a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 18, 2011

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 2010-4 – Footnote Disclosures (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: The County's management is responsible for establishing internal control procedures to prevent or detect misstatements in a timely manner. Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 115 indicates that a control deficiency exists when management does not have adequate expertise to apply accounting principles to the financial statements or to review financial statements prepared on their behalf by others, to ensure they are prepared in accordance with these principles. Professional audit standards preclude the external financial statement auditor from performing any part of management's control activities or be a component of the internal controls over financial reporting as this would impair their independence.

Condition: Internal controls have not been developed to prevent or detect misstatements in timely manner or to ensure all required disclosures are presented with the financial statement.

Effect: The potential exists for misstatements to go undetected, specifically for the completeness of financial statement disclosures.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County consider one or more of the following controls:

- Having at least one staff member with sufficient skills necessary to understand the application of accounting principles in regards to the preparation of financial statements.
- Contract an outside firm or individual to review or prepare the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements to ensure appropriate disclosures are presented.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The County Treasurer and Budget Director will prepare financial statements in the future.

#### Finding 2010-5 – Disaster Recovery Plans, and Computer Usage Policies (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: According to the standards of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (CobiT, Delivery and Support 4), information services function management should ensure that a written disaster recovery plan is documented and contains the following:

- Guidelines on how to use the recovery plan;
- Emergency procedures to ensure the safety of all affected staff members;
- Roles and responsibilities of information services function, vendors providing recovery services, users of services and support administrative personnel;
- Listing of systems requiring alternatives (hardware, peripherals, software);

- Listing of highest to lowest priority applications, required recovery times and expected performance norms;
- Various recovery scenarios from minor to loss of total capability and response to each in sufficient detail for step-by-step execution;
- Specific equipment and supply needs are identified such as high speed printers, signatures, forms, communications equipment, telephones, etc., and a source and alternative source defined;
- Training and/or awareness of individual and group roles in continuity plan;
- Listing of contracted service providers;
- Logistical information on location of key resources, including back-up site for recovery operating system, applications, data files, operating manuals and program/system/user documentation;
- Current names, addresses, telephone/pager numbers of key personnel;
- Business resumption alternatives for all users for establishing alternative work locations once IT resources are available.

Condition: The County Treasurer and County Clerk do not have a written disaster recovery plan.

Effect: The failure to have a formal Disaster Recovery Plan could result in the County being unable to function in the event of a disaster. The lack of a formal plan could cause significant problems in ensuring county business could continue uninterrupted.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County develop a formal Disaster Recovery Plan to safeguard the County from being unable to operate during the event of a disaster

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: TM Consulting has been contacted to provide a written disaster recovery plan.

#### Finding 2010-6 – Duplicate Ad Valorem Tax Receipt Numbers (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: An aspect of effective internal controls includes duplicate receipt numbers not be issued for ad valorem tax collections.

Condition: Procedures performed on receipt numbers for ad valorem taxes revealed 24 receipt numbers had been duplicated. However, the —Receipts in Receipt Order for Daily Packet from Cash Register" Report did not reveal duplicate receipts. The report listed one receipt with a receipt amount that was the total of the two individual receipts, and only one of the tax roll identification numbers was documented as paid.

Effect: Ad valorem receipts may not be representative of the total population of receipt numbers. This could result in unaccounted for or misappropriation of ad valorem tax receipts.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the Garfield County Treasurer implement policy and procedures to properly account for all receipts issued, and identify any duplication of receipt numbers. OSAI also recommends the Treasurer meet with the system designer to resolve this issue.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: In FY 2008 it was determined that the problem was a result of running two programs simultaneously, causing duplicate receipt numbers to occur. The Treasurer's 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy thought this was corrected; after a follow up call to the software developer, it was determined that this problem has been resolved.

#### Finding 2010-7 – Sheriff Payroll (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Effective internal controls include county government establish policies and procedures to efficiently maintain documentation of standardized timesheets in a central location.

The Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division Fact Sheet #21 states, —Any timekeeping plan is acceptable as long as it is complete and accurate."

The Garfield County Employee Handbook states, Garfield County employees who are not exempt shall be entitled to overtime payment at the rate of 1 1/2 times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in a workweek in excess of 40 hours. It also states—If the case of law enforcement personnel who are not exempt overtime will be paid for hours worked in excess of 171 hours in the 28-day period. Such overtime will be paid at the rate of 1 ½ times the employee's regular rate of pay."

Condition: During the documentation of controls over the payroll process in the Sheriff's office, the following deficiencies were noted:

- 1) The Sheriff's department does not complete a timesheet signed by the employee and supervisor.
- 2) Daily activity logs are prepared by deputies; however, there is not a complete time keeping plan that accumulates hours worked or overtime compensation accumulated or used for the month.
- 3) Deputies are accumulating overtime compensation time for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week whereas the County Handbook specifies that only hours worked in excess of 171 within a 28 day period are considered overtime.
- 4) Jailers/Dispatchers which are not considered law enforcement personnel work twelve hour days. They are scheduled to work three days and then have three days off, which results in one week of 36 hours worked and the next week with 48 hours worked. The Jailers/Dispatchers do not receive overtime compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

Effect: These conditions could result in inefficiency in maintaining documentation.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County Sheriff establish policies and procedures to ensure that a time-keeping plan be complete and accurate and in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Garfield County Employee Handbook.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The Sheriff's office has gone to the 28 day work schedule. Activity logs are being signed by the employee and a supervisor with time worked and also entered on a 28 day spreadsheet by the Undersheriff. As per Jody Casey, ACCO attorney, a jailer is considered law enforcement so they also fall into the 28 day work schedule. Jailers' clock in and out on the ODIS system and their time is printed out every 28 days and signed by the employee and supervisor. Dispatchers are given comp time for anything over 40 hours per week.

#### Finding 2010-8 – Timesheets (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Effective internal controls include county government establish policies and procedures to efficiently maintain documentation of timesheets to support payroll claims. Ideally this documentation should be available for review for those approving payroll claims.

Condition: Currently, timesheets from each Department are not forwarded to the County Clerk's Office on a monthly basis.

Effect: This condition could result in inefficiency in maintaining documentation and could result in errors or misappropriation of assets when issuing payroll checks.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County establish policy and procedures to ensure that standardized timesheets are maintained in a central location in the court house to provide effective internal controls over documentation of payroll expenses.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Timesheets will be maintained in a central location.

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 2010-1 – Receipting and Depositing Sheriff Revenue (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Statutory control requirements have been established for county government for receipting and depositing of all funds.

Title 28 O.S. § 9 states:

Every officer charging fees shall give a receipt.

#### Title 19 O.S. § 682 states:

It shall be the duty of each and every county officer, county board, county commission and all members and employees of either thereof, to deposit daily in the official depository designated in Section 681 of this title, all funds, checks drafts, orders, vouchers, funds, rentals, penalties, costs, proceeds of sale of property, fees, fines, forfeitures and public charges of every kind received or collected by virtue or under color of office...

Condition: The test of forty miscellaneous receipts revealed that the Sheriff's office only prepares official depository receipts and deposits for Foreign Fees, Concealed Weapons, Cash Bonds, and Adult Drug Court Fees. Other funds received by the Sheriff's office are taken to the Treasurer's office to be deposited directly into the Sheriff's cash funds and a miscellaneous receipt is prepared by the Treasurer's office. The funds are not receipted by the Sheriff's office when collected and are not deposited into the official depository prior to being deposited on a miscellaneous receipt within the Treasurer's office.

Effect: This condition could result in misappropriation of funds received or undetected errors.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that duplicate, pre-numbered receipts be issued for all funds received in the Sheriff's office. Receipts should be issued in sequential order, and should indicate mode and purpose of payment received.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The Sheriff's office will issue receipts for each collection, and deposit those funds in an official depository account.

#### Finding 2010-2 – Segregation of Duties Sheriff's Office (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of receiving, receipting, recording, depositing cash and checks should be segregated.

Condition: Based on inquiries of County personnel and test work performed, it was noted that receiving, receipting, recording, depositing cash and checks were not adequately separated within the office of the Sheriff.

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

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 knowledge of office operations and a periodic review of operations.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Our office consists of two people. All mail is opened together. Chelsea writes the receipts and Kristin does the deposit slips.

#### Finding 2010-9 – Sheriff Inmate Trust

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of fund, key duties and responsibilities should be segregated among different individuals to reduce the risk of error or fraud. No one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of assets, and record transactions.

Condition: The audit of Inmate Trust funds revealed the following deficiencies:

- 1. The duties of receiving, receipting, recording, and depositing collections were not adequately separated.
- 2. Two people are not always present during the book-in and an inventory of inmate personal items and cash. The jailer signs the book-in sheet but the arresting officer does not sign the sheet.
- 3. Deposits of inmate funds are not made daily.
- 4. The jail administrator has an unauthorized —over/under" cash fund for deposit variances located in her desk drawer.
- 5. A bookkeeping error of \$2,910.41 dated April 1, 2010, continues to appear as a reconciling item on the bank reconciliation.
- 6. There were 35 receipts noted on 16 deposits that were marked as cash when a money order was received and of those deposits there were 12 receipts that were marked money order when cash was received.
- 7. The test of 180 deposits verified to bank statements revealed 8 instances of variances between the bank amount and the amount posted on the system. The total variance was net (\$193.72).

Effect: 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

#### GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The Sheriff Inmate Trust Policy has been tightened. Two people are required to sign that they counted money as it came in. The arresting officer is now signing. Two people are counting money when the deposit is being prepared. Deposits are made more often. There is no longer an over/under cash drawer. We have stressed the importance of noting correctly if cash or money order was received. Jailers' receive the money along with the arresting officer, jail administrator and administrative assistant prepare the deposit together and the assistant jail administrator or Sheriff take the deposit to the bank.



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