



# KAY COUNTY

# **Financial Audit**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016



State Auditor & Inspector

#### KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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 (<u>www.sai.ok.gov</u>) and in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Publications Clearinghouse Digital Prairie Collection (<u>http://digitalprairie.ok.gov/cdm/search/collection/audits/</u>) pursuant to 65 O.S. § 3-114.



July 8, 2020

## TO THE CITIZENS OF KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Kay County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. 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.

Sincerely,

CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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

District 1 – Vance Johnson District 2 – Jason Shanks District 3 – Paul Skidmore

#### **County Assessor**

Susan Keen

#### **County Clerk**

Tammy Reese

#### **County Sheriff**

Steve Kelley

#### **County Treasurer**

Christy Kennedy

#### **Court Clerk**

Marilee Thornton

#### **District Attorney**

Brian Hermanson

#### KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of State Auditor and Inspector	1
Financial Statement:	
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances—Regulatory Basis (with Combining Information)	4
Notes to the Financial Statement	5
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Comparative Schedule of Receipts Expenditures and Changes in	

Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis—General Fund
Comparative Schedule of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis—County Health Department Fund
Note to Supplementary Information

#### INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION

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	14
Schedule of Findings and Responses	16

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 KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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

We have audited the combined total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Kay County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 Kay 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 Kay County as of June 30, 2016, 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 combined total of receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances for all county funds of Kay County, for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 combined 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 are 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 July 6, 2020, on our consideration of Kay 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 Kay County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 6, 2020

**REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT** 

#### KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Ca	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2015		Receipts Apportioned		nsfers In	Transfers Out	Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2016	
Combining Information:											
County General Fund	\$	2,714,282	\$	5,226,118	\$	-	\$ -	\$	5,182,508	\$	2,757,892
Highway Cash		1,593,900		5,063,427	12	26,959	384,690		4,273,302		2,126,294
Highway CBRIF		153,824		254,327		· -	40,310		64,275		303,566
BIA-Road Projects		162,067		133,421		-	1,959		293,529		-
Resale Property		589,839		240,659		-	-		185,754		644,744
County Health Department		664,991		829,773		-	-		676,721		818,043
Sheriff Jail Cash Fund		5,605		-		-	-		-		5,605
Sheriff Service Fee		175,301		257,860		-	-		297,640		135,521
Sheriff Commissary		14		-		-	-		-		14
Sheriff JAG Grant Fund		50		2,570		-	-		2,620		-
County Clerk Lien Fee		123,789		20,176		-	-		1,454		142,511
County Treasurer Mortgage Certification Fee		48,327		6,480		-	-		2,682		52,125
County Clerk Preservation Fee		120,860		51,980		-	-		65,219		107,621
Sheriff Training		15,594		-		-	-		10,481		5,113
Community Service Sentencing Program		1,231		-		-	-		-		1,231
Use Tax Fund		1,104,175		418,967		-	-		125,392		1,397,750
County Sales Tax		3,038,993		7,340,755		-	-		7,300,305		3,079,443
Local Emergency Planning Committee Grant		7,251		-		-	-		-		7,251
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Gran		3,015		-		-	-		-		3,015
County Cash Fund		4,146		1		-	-		1,724		2,423
Visual Inspection Reimbursement		94,948		11,375		-	-		20,394		85,929
Open Dumping Reward		5,574		395		-	-		-		5,969
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$	10,627,776	\$	19,858,284	\$ 12	26,959	\$ 426,959	\$	18,504,000	\$	11,682,060

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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Kay 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 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. <u>Fund Accounting</u>

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 as combining information within the financial statement:

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

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

<u>Highway CBRIF</u> – accounts for revenues from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation for County Commissioners' bridge and road funds and disbursements are earmarked for bridges, roads, and certain improvements to roads.

 $\underline{BIA} - \underline{Road} \ \underline{Projects} - accounts$  for revenues from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and disbursements are for special road projects.

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

<u>Sheriff Jail Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the monies received from the State of Oklahoma for the boarding and feeding of Department of Correction prisoners.

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

<u>Sheriff Commissary</u> – accounts for profits on commissary sales in the County jail and disbursements for the fund are restricted by state statute.

<u>Sheriff JAG Grant Fund</u> – accounts for monies received from the Department of Justice passed through the City of Ponca City to be used to purchase equipment for the Sheriff's office.

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

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

<u>County Clerk Preservation Fee</u> – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed with the County Clerk and disbursements are for the maintenance and preservation of public records.

<u>Sheriff Training</u> – accounts for collections from the sale of property forfeited in drug cases and disbursements are for the enforcement of controlled dangerous substance laws.

<u>Community Service Sentencing Program</u> – accounts for the collection of funding through the State Department of Corrections for administrative expenses and supervision of offenders.

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

<u>County Sales Tax</u> – accounts for collections of sales tax revenue and collections from the Kay County Justice Facilities Authority. Disbursements are for the operation of the County Jail.

<u>Local Emergency Planning Committee Grant</u> – accounts for grant monies received for the Local Emergency Planning Committee at Ponca City and disbursements are for emergency planning.

<u>Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from the U.S. Department of Justice to promote and strengthen greater accountability in the Juvenile Justice System.

<u>County Cash Fund</u> – accounts for use tax collections and disbursements are used to maintain the courthouse (pest control, heat and air, etc.).

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

<u>Open Dumping Reward</u> – accounts for the monies collected from fines imposed for littering and disbursed to citizens involved in the reporting of littering offenses.

#### 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 specifies the format and presentation for 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. 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; 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.

#### D. Sales Tax

The voters of Kay County approved a two-thirds percent (.6665) sales tax effective October 1, 2008. This sales tax was established to provide revenue for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of the new Kay County Juvenile Facilities Authority (JFA). A portion of the sales tax, one-third (.33325) of one cent, shall have a limited duration of twenty years from the date of commencement, or until principal and interest upon indebtedness incurred on behalf of Kay County by the JFA is paid in full. The remaining one-third (.33325) of one percent is for maintenance and operations of the JFA and will continue until repealed by a majority of the electors in Kay County. These funds are accounted for in the County Sales Tax fund.

#### E. Tax Abatements

The County is subject to ad valorem tax abatements granted by the State of Oklahoma in accordance with the Oklahoma Constitution, Article 10 Section 6B for qualifying manufacturing concern—ad valorem tax exemption.

Under this program, a five-year ad valorem tax exemption exempts all real and personal property that is necessary for the manufacturing of a product and facilities engaged in research and development which meet the requirements set by the Oklahoma Constitution and statutes. Under Title 68 O.S. § 2902, in exchange for the five-year exemption, qualifying manufacturing concerns must meet certain minimum investment requirements for construction, acquisition, or expansion of a manufacturing facility. In addition, there are general minimum payroll requirements that must be met and the qualifying manufacturing concern must offer basic health benefit plans to all full-time employees within 180 days of employment.

The County had \$323,792 of ad valorem taxes abated under this program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The State has an Ad Valorem Reimbursement Fund in accordance with Title 62 O.S. § 193 that is used to reimburse the County for the loss of revenue. Monies apportioned to this fund by the State also may be transferred to other state funds or otherwise expended as directed by the Legislature. In the event monies apportioned to the Fund are insufficient to pay all claims for reimbursement, claims for reimbursement for loss of revenue due to manufacturing exemptions of ad valorem taxes shall be paid first, and any remaining funds shall be distributed proportionally among the counties making claims for reimbursement for loss of revenue for school district exemptions.

#### F. Interfund Transfers

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

- \$1,959 was transferred from BIA Road Projects fund to the Highway Cash fund to reimburse Highway Cash for road and bridge projects.
- \$384,690 was transferred from Highway Cash fund to Emergency and Transportation Revolving (ETR) fund (a trust and agency fund) for the repayment of a loan.
- \$40,310 was transferred from Highway CBRIF fund to Emergency and Transportation Revolving (ETR) fund (a trust and agency fund) for the repayment of a loan.
- \$125,000 was transferred from Emergency and Transportation Revolving (ETR) fund (a trust and agency fund) to Highway Cash fund as a loan.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### KAY 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, 2016

	General Fund					
	Budget	Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 2,714,282	\$ 2,714,282	\$ -			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(168,114)	(168,114)	-			
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(69,569)	(61,225)	8,344			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	2,476,599	2,484,943	8,344			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	4,478,522	5,226,118	747,596			
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	6,955,121	5,196,688	1,758,433			
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash						
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	2,514,373	\$ 2,514,373			
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances						
Add: Cancelled Warrants		154				
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		143,767				
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		99,598				
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 2,757,892				

#### KAY 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, 2016

	County Health Department Fund						
		Budget		Actual	١	/ariance	
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	664,991	\$	664,991	\$	-	
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(73,341)		(63,508)		9,833	
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(59,733)		(59,733)		-	
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		531,917		541,750		9,833	
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		643,621		829,773		186,152	
Total Receipto, Budgetary Budd		010,021		020,110		100,102	
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		1,175,538		637,876		537,662	
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$			733,647	\$	733,647	
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances Add: Current Year Encumbrances				81,819			
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants Ending Cash Balance			\$	2,577 818,043			

#### 1. Budgetary Schedules

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 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.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



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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 KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 combined total—all funds of the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances (with Combining Information) of Kay County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprises Kay County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated July 6, 2020.

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 for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 Kay County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Kay County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Kay 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 material weaknesses: 2016-001 and 2016-005.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Kay 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 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2016-001.

#### Kay County's Response to Findings

Kay County's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Kay 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 the response.

#### **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 result 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.

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.

CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 6, 2020

# 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 2016-001 – Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over County Sales Tax Fund

**Condition:** Upon inquiry and observation of the recordkeeping process of apportioning sales tax collections and disbursements of sales tax funds, the following was noted:

• The sales tax revenue is apportioned to the Sales Tax Fund and is co-mingled with \$2,670,380 from jail revenue received from Kay County Justice Facilities Authority (JFA).

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure collections are properly apportioned and appropriated to the designated funds.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statute and AG Opinion.

**Recommendation:** The Oklahoma State Auditors & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends that the county sales tax money be accounted for separately from other revenue to ensure compliance with the state statute and AG Opinion.

#### Management Response:

**County Treasurer:** The process of co-mingling jail revenue and JFA received revenue was corrected in FY17. We now have a separate fund in sales tax monies, and they are apportioned directly to the JFA via purchase order.

**Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners:** This issue has been corrected. The sales tax money is accounted for in funds separately from other revenues.

**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 – Section 2 – Objectives of an Entity - OV2.23 states in part:

#### Compliance Objectives

Management conducts activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. As part of specifying compliance objectives, the entity determines which laws and regulations apply to the entity. Management is expected to set objectives that incorporate these requirements.

Further, GAO Standards – Principle 6 – Defined Objectives and Risk Tolerances - 6.05 states:

#### Definitions of Objectives

Management considers external requirements and internal expectations when defining objectives to enable the design of internal control. Legislators, regulators, and standard-setting bodies set external requirements by establishing the laws, regulations, and standards with which the entity is required to comply. Management identifies, understands, and incorporates these requirements into the entity's objectives. Management sets internal expectations and requirements through the established standards of conduct, oversight structure, organizational structure, and expectations of competence as part of the control environment.

Title 68 O.S. § 1370E requires sales tax collections be deposited in the general revenue or sales tax revolving fund of the County and be used only for the purpose for which such sales tax was designated.

Further, AG opinion 2014 OK AG 15 dated 10/31/2014 states:

"4. C. As the fiscal agent responsible for superintending the funds of Canadian County, the board of county commissioners is responsible to ensure that the sales tax proceeds are not intermingled and are used exclusively for the purpose expressed in the ballot measure and resolution. The board can direct that the funds be deposited in a dedicated revolving fund and not intermingled with other revenues. Okla. Const. art. X, § 19; 68 O.S. 2011, § 1370; 19 O.S. Supp. 2013, § 339; 19 O.S. 2011, § 345; Cavin v. Bd. of County Comm'rs, 1934 OK 245 ¶ 11, 33 P.2d 477, 479."

#### Finding 2016-005 – Internal Controls Over Signature Stamps and the Disbursement Process

**Condition:** Upon inquiry, observation, the following weakness was noted:

• The signature stamps for the County Commissioners are retained in the County Clerk's office and are under the physical control of the County Clerk.

Of the sixty-five (65) disbursements tested, the following was noted:

- One (1) disbursement was not adequately documented due to lack of invoice.
- One (1) disbursement was not adequately documented due to timesheet could not be located.
- Eight (8) disbursements were not adequately documented due to timesheet not signed by employee and /or supervisor.

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to adequately mitigate against the risk of unauthorized individuals having access to the elected officials' signature stamps.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statute and could result in unauthorized transactions, unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, inaccurate records, incomplete information, and misappropriation of funds.

**Recommendation:** OSAI recommends that signature stamps be used only by the official to whom it belongs. Officials who utilize signature stamps should ensure that signature stamps are adequately safeguarded from unauthorized use. Disbursements should be supported by adequate documentation.

#### Management Response:

**Commissioner District 1:** Corrective action will be taken to resolve these concerns. My signature stamp will be in my possession, and solely for my use.

**Commissioner District 2:** These issues will be corrected. I will retain physical custody of my signature stamp and properly secure my signature stamp after each meeting.

**Commissioner District 3:** We are currently working to resolve these issues. I will ensure the security of my signature stamp and guard it from unauthorized use.

**County Clerk:** I was not fully aware of the possible risks related to access to the Commissioners' signature stamps. The County Clerk's office will no longer have physical custody of the Commissioners' signature stamps. Disbursements were reviewed to determine cause of noncompliance. Disbursements will be adequately documented, be reviewed and authorized, and be approved by the Board of County Commissioners, and/or management to ensure compliance with purchasing guidelines.

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

#### 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.





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