COUNTY AUDIT

LOGAN COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012





Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 (www.sai.ok.gov) 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

June 5, 2015

TO THE CITIZENS OF LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Logan County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. 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,

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

Say af

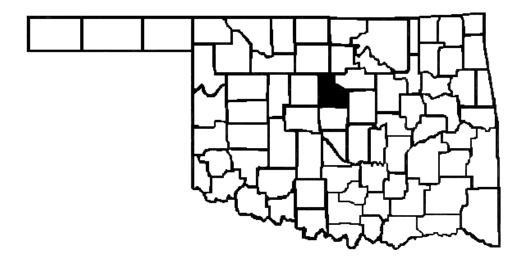
OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION
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PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



Settled by the land run on April 22, 1889, Logan County was designated County No. 1 when Oklahoma Territory was organized in 1890. It was later named for Senator John A. Logan of Illinois, popular Civil War general.

Guthrie was the capital of the territory and the state until the removal to Oklahoma City in June 1910. Guthrie's central district is on the National Register of Historic Places and is the only continental United States territorial capital that is substantially the same as it was during the 1890s.

Guthrie has easy access from I-35, S.H. 33, and S.H. 77, and is served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. Light manufacturing includes products such as hydraulic lifts, display islands, and wooden shipping pallets. Community facilities include two municipal lakes for water supply and recreation, a swimming pool, library, hospital, four city parks, three sport areas, two golf courses, and an airport for small planes.

Places of interest include the Oklahoma Territorial Museum, the Oklahoma State Capital Publishing Museum, the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, Pioneer Drugstore Museum, the historic downtown district, and the Lazy E Arena complex, all in Guthrie.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/282-0266.

County Seat - Guthrie

Area – 748.92 Square Miles

County Population – 39,301 (2009 est.)

Farms -1,241

Land in Farms – 403,810 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2011-2012

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Mark Sharpton

District 2 – Michael Pearson

District 3 – Monty Piearcy

County Assessor

Tisha Hampton

County Clerk

Troy Cole

County Sheriff

Jim Bauman

County Treasurer

Sherri Longnecker

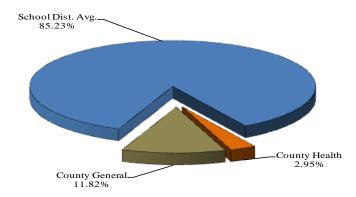
Court Clerk

ReJeania Zmek

District Attorney

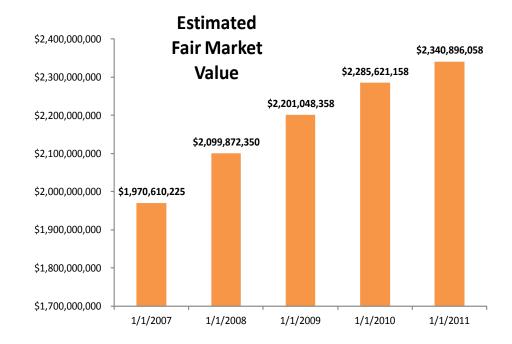
Tom Lee

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.

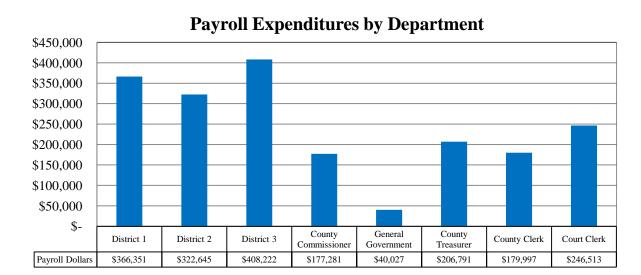


County-Wide M	illages	School District Millages											
							Career						
County General	10.24			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech.	Common	Total				
County Health	2.56	Guthrie	I-1	35.84	5.12	1.99	15.37	4.09	62.41				
		Cresent	I-2	35.90	5.13	10.87	15.33	4.09	71.32				
		Mulhall-Orlando	I-3	36.20	5.17	9.99	15.37	4.09	70.82				
		Coyle	I-14	36.42	5.20	11.85	-	4.09	57.56				
		Payne	I-56	36.79	5.26	22.68	15.37	4.09	84.19				
		Kingfisher	I-89	35.32	5.05	18.72	-	4.09	63.18				
		Garfield	I-94	35.84	5.12	10.48	15.34	4.09	70.87				
		Lincoln	I-4	36.76	5.25	16.30	15.60	4.09	78.00				
		Oklahoma	I-3	36.32	5.19	11.75	16.10	4.09	73.45				
		Oklahoma	I-6	35.70	5.10	35.93	15.33	4.09	96.15				
		Oklahoma	I-12	35.69	5.10	24.02	15.33	4.09	84.23				

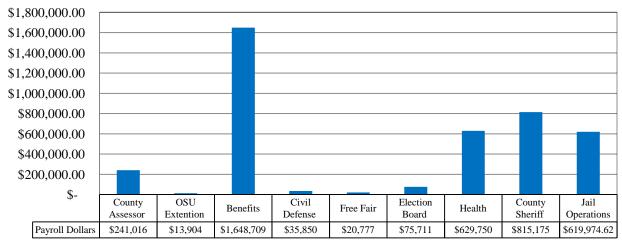
Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2011	¢20 1 <i>47</i> 175	¢41 171 960	\$222 616 647	¢11 020 1 <i>61</i>	¢280 007 527	¢2 240 90 <i>6</i> 059
1/1/2011 1/1/2010	\$28,147,175 \$27,036,143	\$41,171,869 \$40,386,013	\$222,616,647 \$215,557,986	\$11,028,164 \$8,705,603	\$280,907,527 \$274,274,539	\$2,340,896,058 \$2,285,621,158
1/1/2010	\$26,960,188	\$39,098,950	\$206,634,412	\$8,567,747	\$264.125.803	\$2,201,048,358
1/1/2008	\$28,282,534	\$38,764,515	\$193,417,708	\$8,480,075	\$251,984,682	\$2,099,872,350
1/1/2007	\$28,890,181	\$38,306,927	\$177,586,107	\$8,309,988	\$236,473,227	\$1,970,610,225



County officers' salaries are based upon the assessed valuation and population of the counties. State statutes provide guidelines for establishing elected officers' salaries. The Board of County Commissioners sets the salaries for all elected county officials within the limits set by the statutes. The designated deputy or assistant's salary cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. Salaries for other deputies or assistants cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. The information presented below is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

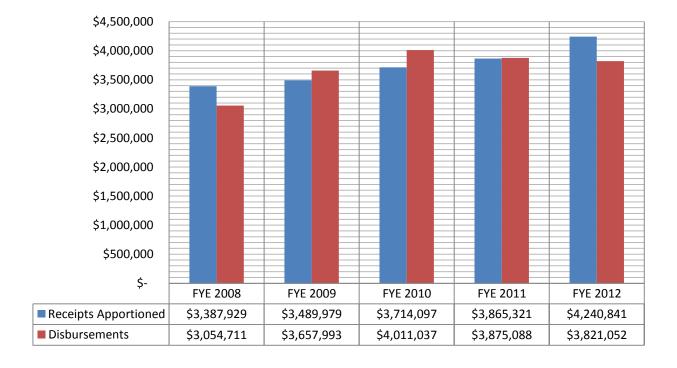


Payroll Expenditures by Department



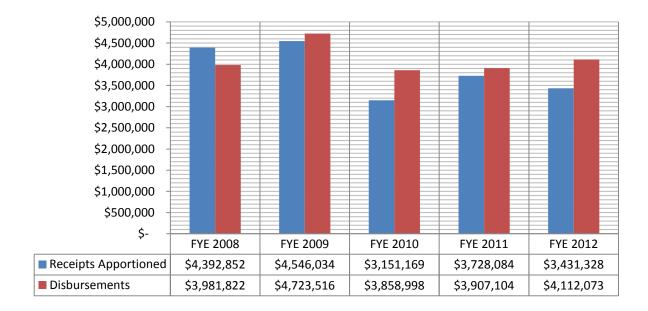
County General Fund

The Oklahoma Constitution and the Oklahoma Statutes authorize counties to create a County General Fund, which is the county's primary source of operating revenue. The County General Fund is typically used for county employees' salaries plus many expenses for county maintenance and operation. It also provides revenue for various budget accounts and accounts that support special services and programs. The Board of County Commissioners must review and approve all expenditures made from the County General Fund. The primary revenue source for the County General Fund is usually the county's ad valorem tax collected on real, personal (if applicable), and public service property. Smaller amounts of revenue can come from other sources such as fees, sales tax, use tax, state transfer payments, in-lieu taxes, and reimbursements. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's General Fund for the last five fiscal years.



County Highway Fund

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. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's Highway Fund for the last five fiscal years.





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Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Logan County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, listed in the table of contents as the financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of Logan County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the combined total—all county funds 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 differences between this regulatory basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are also described in Note 1.

In our opinion, because of the effects 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 Logan County as of June 30, 2012, 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 balances for all county funds of Logan County, for the year ended June 30, 2012, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 4, 2015, on our consideration of Logan 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.

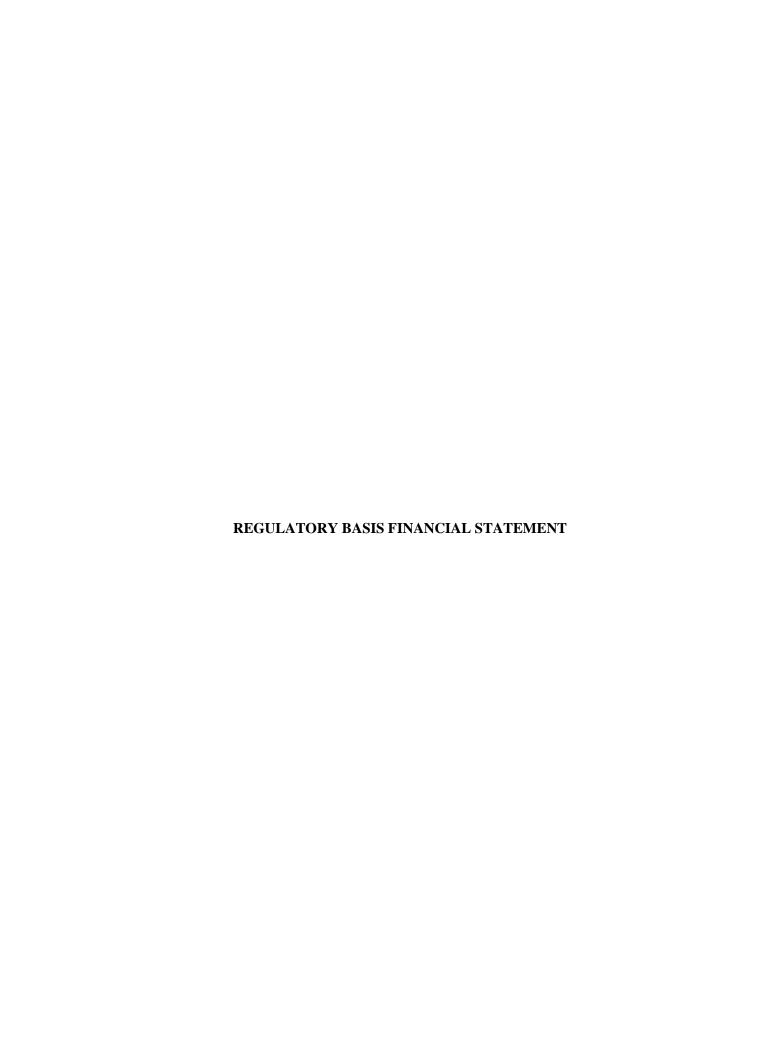
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined total of all county funds on the financial statement. The Other Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the financial statement. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined total—all county funds on the regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Balances and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the combined total—all county funds. Logan County has not presented the budgetary comparison information for the Comparative Schedule of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis—General Fund or County Health Fund. Although not a part of the financial statement, such information is an integral part of the regulatory presentation for county government. 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

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 4, 2015



LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION)—MAJOR FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2011		Receipts Apportioned		Transfers In	Transfers Out	Di	sbursements	Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2012
Combining Information:									
Major Funds:									
County General Fund	\$	344,168	\$	4,240,841	\$ 1,006,800	\$ 1,006,800	\$	3,821,052	\$ 763,957
County Highway Cash		1,599,883		3,431,328	1,552,533	1,100,000		4,112,073	1,371,671
County Bridge and Road Improvement		243,548		487,968	-	320,630		116,102	294,784
County Sales Tax Fire Districts		1,241,885		761,563	-	-		609,905	1,393,543
Jail Operations Fee Cash		206,438		821,139	-	-		901,616	125,961
County Health Department		755,930		766,709	-	-		772,325	750,314
Logan County Hospital Fund		-		1,036,576	-	-		1,036,576	-
Jail Authority Fund		-		2,224,749	-	-		2,224,749	-
Remaining Aggregate Funds		1,969,153		1,710,279	6,800	6,800		1,373,576	2,305,856
Combined Total - All County Funds		6,361,005	\$	15,481,152	\$ 2,566,133	\$ 2,434,230	\$	14,967,974	\$ 7,006,086

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Logan 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. Fund Accounting

The County uses funds to report on receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

Following are descriptions of the county funds included as combining information within the financial statement:

<u>County General Fund</u> – accounts for revenues from ad valorem taxes, officer's fees, sales tax, interest earnings, and miscellaneous collections of the County. Disbursements are for the general operations of the County.

<u>County Highway Cash</u> – accounts for revenues from state imposed fuel taxes. Disbursements are for the constructing and maintaining of county roads and bridges.

<u>County Bridge and Road Improvement</u> – accounts for state receipts and disbursements for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county roads and bridges.

<u>County Sales Tax Fire Districts</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

<u>Jail Operation Fee Cash</u> – accounts for funds received from the Jail Trust Authority used for jail operations.

<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 and miscellaneous fees charged by the county health department. Disbursements are for the operation of the county health department.

<u>Logan County Hospital Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

<u>Jail Authority Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax revenue and the disbursement of funds as restricted by the sales tax resolution.

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. All other funds included in the audit shall be presented in the aggregate in a combining statement.

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.

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. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property on October 1 of each year.

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 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.

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

On March 1, 2005, the voters of Logan County approved a 3/4% of 1% sales tax, effective July 1, 2005, and terminating after ten years or at the date of retirement of any debt incurred for land acquisition, construction, financing, furnishing, and equipping a new county jail and related facilities.

In September of 2007, the voters of Logan County approved a decrease from the 1% sales tax to 3/4% of 1%. This sales tax became effective January 1, 2008, and is unlimited in duration. The sales tax was established to provide revenue to be used to further any lawful purpose (including, but not limited to the support, capital improvements for, and operation and maintenance) of the hospital. The hospital is owned by the County and leased to Logan County Hospital and Medical Center Authority. In September 2011, the Logan County Hospital and Medical Center were sold and as per the directive of the Oklahoma Tax Commission, collections for this sales tax ended on October 31, 2011.

Effective October 1, 2010, the voters of Logan County authorized to extend a 1/4% of 1% sales tax, for the duration of five years. The sales tax was established for the purpose of assisting county fire departments.

E. Interfund Transfers

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

- \$1,000,000 was transferred from County Highway Cash to County General Fund to cover non-payable warrants issued from the County General Fund.
- \$1,000,000 was transferred from County General Fund to County Highway Cash after adequate ad valorem tax collections were apportioned to the County General Fund.
- \$6,800 was transferred from County General Fund to Emergency Management to pay for educational costs in the amount of \$6,800 and the Emergency Management repaid County General Fund during the fiscal year.
- \$320,630 was transferred from County Bridge and Road Improvement to County Highway Cash to reimburse County Highway Cash for road and bridge projects.
- \$100,000 was transferred from County Highway Cash to Emergency and Transportation Revolving (ETR) to repay an ETR loan. Transfers do not include ETR Funds; which is not presented on the County's Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances. This fund is classified as a Trust and Agency Fund.
- \$231,903 was transferred from Emergency and Transportation Revolving (ETR) to County Highway Cash to reimburse County Highway Cash for road and bridge projects.



LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS— REMAINING AGGREGATE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2011		Receipts Apportioned		TransfersIn		Transfers Out		Disbursements			Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2012
Remaining Aggregate Funds:												
County Clerk Fee Cash	\$	102,155	\$	56,240	\$	-	\$	-	\$	46,030	\$	112,365
County Clerk Preservation		136,836		71,235		-		-		84,323		123,748
Oaksprings Road		69,020		7,351		-		-		-		76,371
Sherwood Road		18,318		2,867		-		-		-		21,185
Evergreen Hills Road		10,286		1,596		-		-		-		11,882
County Treasurer Mortgage Certification Fee		55,942		10,660		-		-		22,050		44,552
Resale Property		491,283		279,367		-		-		241,084		529,566
County Assessor Fee Cash		16,278		9,070		-		-		4,872		20,476
OSU Fee Cash		2,699		541		-		-		_		3,240
Emergency Management		5,770		_		6,800		6,800		_		5,770
Safe Room Project		1,061		_		-		-		_		1,061
Local Emergency Planning Committee Grant		9,502		3,602		-		-		2,662		10,442
Sheriff Fee Cash		422,607		341,570		-		-		300,826		463,351
Sheriff Revolving		566,930		814,929		-		-		574,695		807,164
Sheriff Commissary		36,949		111,053		-		-		97,034		50,968
Sheriff Training		131		_		-		-		_		131
Sheriff Drug Buy Cash		2,394		_		-		-		-		2,394
Sheriff Drug Forfeiture		17,558		_		-		-		-		17,558
Reward Fund		1,021		198		-		-	-			1,219
Federal Equitable Sharing		2,413		_	_			_		-		2,413
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds	Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds \$ 1,969,1		\$	1,710,279	\$	6,800	\$	6,800	\$	1,373,576	\$	2,305,856

1. Budgetary Schedules

The Comparative Schedule of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund has not been presented. Therefore, the legally adopted budget cannot be compared with actual data for the General Fund. 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 has not been presented.

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. Remaining County Funds

Remaining aggregate funds as presented on the financial statement are as follows:

<u>County Clerk Fee Cash</u> – accounts for fees charged by the County Clerk for lien redemptions. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the County Clerk's office.

<u>County Clerk Preservation</u> – accounts for fees charged by the County Clerk for recording instruments. Disbursements are for the maintenance and preservation of public records.

<u>Oaksprings Road</u> – accounts for collections from tax levies. Disbursements are for the maintenance and improvement of Oaksprings Road.

<u>Sherwood Road</u> – accounts for collections from tax levies. Disbursements are for the maintenance and improvement of Sherwood Road.

<u>Evergreen Hills Road</u> – accounts for collections from tax levies. Disbursements are for the maintenance and improvement of Evergreen Hills Road.

<u>County Treasurer Mortgage Certification Fee</u> – accounts for fees from certifying mortgages. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Treasurer's office.

<u>Resale Property</u> – accounts for the collection of interest and penalties on delinquent ad valorem taxes. Disbursements are to offset the expense of collecting delinquent ad valorem taxes.

<u>County Assessor Fee Cash</u> – accounts for fees charged by the County Assessor. Disbursements are for any lawful expenses of the Assessor's office.

LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

<u>OSU Fee Cash</u> – accounts for fees collected from the OSU Extension. Disbursements are for any lawful operation of the OSU Extension office.

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

<u>Safe Room Project</u> – accounts for federal grant funds received for the reimbursement of storm shelter installation.

<u>Local Emergency Planning Committee Grant</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from state and local governments and disbursed as restricted by the grant agreement.

<u>Sheriff Fee Cash</u> – accounts for fees charged for inmate phone usage and serving summons and notices. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Revolving</u> – accounts for collections by the Sheriff's office for the housing of state and federal inmates. Disbursements are for the lawful operations of the jail.

<u>Sheriff Commissary</u> – accounts for profits on commissary sales in the County jail. Disbursements are for jail improvements.

<u>Sheriff Training</u> – accounts for local seized monies. Disbursements are for officer training, equipment, and crime prevention.

<u>Sheriff Drug Buy Cash</u> – accounts for the funds used by the Sheriff's undercover agents in drug busts.

<u>Sheriff Drug Forfeiture</u> – accounts for money awarded to the Sheriff's office in drug forfeiture cases. Disbursements are for the lawful operation of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Reward Fund</u> – accounts for funds used by the Sheriff to offer rewards to citizens who provide information for the furtherance of a case.

<u>Federal Equitable Sharing</u> – accounts for federally forfeited cash, property, proceeds, and interest earned. Disbursements are for law enforcement purposes in accordance with the statutes and guidelines that govern the Federal Equitable Sharing Program.



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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 LOGAN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Logan County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which comprises Logan County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated June 4, 2015. 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. 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, 2012, on the basis of accounting prescribed by Oklahoma state law, described in Note 1. 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 Logan 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 Logan County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. 2012-1 and 2012-4.

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. We consider the deficiency in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. 2012-7.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Logan 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 regarding statutory compliance that we reported to the management of Logan County, which are included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, those charged with governance, others within the entity, [and identify the legislative or regulatory body] 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

Say aft

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

June 4, 2015

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 2012-1 – Inadequate County-Wide Controls (Repeat Finding)

Condition: County-wide controls regarding Risk Management and Monitoring have not been designed.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to address risks of the County.

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

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends that the County design procedures to identify and address risks. OSAI also recommends that the County design monitoring procedures to assess the quality of performance over time. These procedures should be written policies and procedures and could be included in the County's policies and procedures handbook.

Management Response:

District 1 County Commissioner: I took office in January 2014.

District 2 County Commissioner: We will be reviewing and monitoring the budget more thoroughly.

District 3 County Commissioner: We will work harder to stay in compliance.

County Treasurer: I plan to design more internal controls.

County Clerk: This is the first time this has been a finding or requirement. While it may not be formal, the County does assess risk and attempt to negate. County Officers are notified of budget changes, fire departments are limited on making commitments which may exceed their funding.

County Assessor: I will attend meetings set forth by the Commissioners, and all the elected officials. I will ask questions concerning the efficiency of operations, and will add any input I may have concerning better ways to accomplish our goals and objectives.

Criteria: Internal control is an integral component of an organization's management that provides reasonable assurance that the objectives of effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations are being made. Internal control comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives. Internal control also serves as the first line of defense in safeguarding assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud. County management is responsible for designing a county-wide internal control system comprised of Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

Risk Assessment is a component of internal control which should provide for an assessment of the risks the County faces from both internal and external sources. Once risks have been identified, they should be analyzed for their possible effect. Management then has to formulate an approach for risk management and decide upon the internal control activities required to mitigate those risks and achieve the internal control objectives.

Monitoring is a component of internal control which should assess the quality of performance over time and ensure that the findings of audits and other reviews are promptly resolved. Ongoing monitoring occurs during normal operations and includes regular management and supervisory activities, comparisons, reconciliations, and other actions people take in performing their duties. It includes ensuring that management know their responsibilities for internal control and the need to make control monitoring part of their regular operating process.

Finding 2012-4 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over Payroll (Repeat Finding)

Condition: A lack of segregation of duties exists in the County Clerk's office because one person enrolls new employees, reviews the payroll claims, calculates amounts to be paid to the employees and payroll related agencies, updates the master payroll file, issues payroll and prints payroll warrants, takes payroll warrants to the County Treasurer to be registered, receives registered payroll warrants, and removes terminated employees from payroll.

Cause of Condition: Policies and Procedures have not been designed with regard to segregation of duties and/or compensating controls of the payroll process.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and determine if duties can be properly segregated. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Clerk: A single employee functions as the Payroll Clerk with oversight provided by the County Clerk. Segregation of all duties is not possible with limited staff. The payroll department handles confidential information pertaining to County employees; it is not advisable to open the department to various individuals. However, the County Clerk will personally perform cross checks of payroll procedures.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy, completeness, and authorization of payroll calculations and/or transactions. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of processing, authorizing, and payroll distribution should be segregated.

Finding 2012-7 – Temporary Transfer of Funds (Repeat Finding)

Condition: On June 30, 2011, the County cashed in a County General Fund certificate of deposit in the amount of \$497,307.72; these funds were miscellaneous receipted into the County Highway Cash fund for the purpose of refurbishing and building of roads. The County Highway Cash fund failed to transfer these funds back to the County General Fund by the end of fiscal year 2011 and as of June 30, 2012 had not repaid the County General Fund.

Cause of Condition: The County was unaware that these types of transactions require the funds to be repaid to the original fund from which they were transferred prior to end of the fiscal year in which the funds were transferred.

Effect of Condition: The conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statute.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County design procedures to identify all temporary operational transfers and ensure these transfers are paid back prior to the end of the fiscal year in which they were made.

Management Response:

District 1 County Commissioner: I took office in January 2014.

District 2 County Commissioner: We did not realize the funds had to be paid back. It has now been done.

District 3 County Commissioner: We did not realize the money needed to be paid back to the County General Fund. It has since been paid back. We will do better next time.

County Treasurer: The Certificate of Deposit has been paid back.

County Clerk: We were unaware of the need to transfers the Certificate of Deposit proceeds back to county general before the end of the fiscal year. We did not know that the Certificate of Deposits were included in the general fund appropriations. Funds were replaced to general fund upon being informed of the need by the newly hired Budget Maker.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, all temporary transfer of funds should be paid back in a timely manner in accordance the state statutes.

Title 68 O.S. § 3021 states in part, "...allows for the temporary transfer of funds when there is temporarily insufficient money in a particular fund to meet the requirements of appropriation in the fund, the excise board, upon request of the county treasurer may temporarily transfer money from one fund to any other fund with the permission of the county officer in charge of the fund that the money will be temporarily transferred from. Any funds temporarily transferred shall be repaid to the original fund from which they were transferred within the fiscal year that the funds were transferred."

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 2012-12 – Estimate of Needs Not Accurately Presented (Repeat Finding)

Condition: During review of the County's Estimate of Needs, it was determined that the receipts, disbursements, and beginning and ending cash balances on the 2011-2012 Estimate of Needs were inaccurate and did not agree to the County's financial statements.

General Fund

- The final budget did not balance; budgeted expenditures exceeded budgeted revenue by \$397,137.
- Exhibit Y of the 2010-2011 Estimate of Needs, which is the budget for fiscal year 2011-2012, was also reviewed and was determined to have been calculated incorrectly. The errors noted inadvertently gave the County \$404,869.37 more to expend in fiscal year 2012 than what should have been budgeted.
- The ending cash balance was overstated \$718,493.

County Health Fund

• The final budget did not balance; budgeted expenditures exceeded budgeted revenue by \$88,193.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure the County's Estimate of Needs is accurate.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in an inaccurate Estimate of Needs being approved by the Excise Board and the County operating from a budget that is not a true reflection of the County's financial condition.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management ensure that cash receipts and disbursements on the budget reconcile to the financial statements and that all amounts are identified and include supporting documentation.

OSAI also recommends management ensure the accuracy of budgeted numbers to the budget being approved.

Management Response:

District 1 County Commissioner: I took office in January 2014.

District 2 County Commissioner: We did not have a good grasp on how the budget is put together. We feel we do now.

District 3 County Commissioner: We will work harder to make sure we are in balance.

County Treasurer: We hired a professional budget maker to compile our budget numbers and we trusted him that our numbers were right and they were not. We have since hired a new budget maker and learned what numbers we need to know to see if the numbers balance.

County Clerk: A professional CPA was hired to be the Budget Maker whose duties included preparing the financial statements. The work of the Budget Maker was erred. Upon learning of various errors committed by the Budget Maker, he was relieved of his duties.

Criteria: The adopted budget is an expression of public policy and financial intent and is a method of providing controls over that intent.

Title 68 O.S. § 3002 states in part, "...each board of county commissioners...shall prior to October 1 of each year, make, in writing, a financial statement, showing the true financial condition of their respective political subdivisions as of the close of the previous fiscal year ended June 30th, and shall make a written itemized statement of estimated needs and probable income from all sources including ad valorem tax for the current fiscal year. Such financial statements shall be supported by schedules or exhibits showing, by classes, the amount of all receipts and disbursements, and shall be sworn to as being true and correct..."

Finding 2012-15 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Based on inquiry of the Sheriff's staff and observation of records, we noted the following:

• Lack of segregation of duties - one employee is responsible for accessing and balancing the drop box, preparing deposit slips, taking deposits to the bank, reconciling account balances, posting

payments and disbursements to inmate records, calculating amount(s) written out of accounts, issuing checks, signing checks and performing bank reconciliations.

- Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account funds are not deposited into the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account on a daily basis.
- Bank reconciliations are not being performed adequately and were not reviewed or approved by someone other than the preparer.
- There is no evidence that receipts are compared to collections.
- Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account checks are issued for unauthorized expenditures:
 - Checks are issued to the Court Clerk to pay fines.
 - o Checks are deposited into the Sheriff's Revolving Fund and Sheriff Service Fee Account.
- Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account checks issued to the Sheriff are not deposited with the County Treasurer in a timely manner.
- The Sheriff's office does not file an annual report for the Commissary Fund with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure adequate controls are in place to safeguard assets and there is a lack of knowledge regarding the preparation and presentation of the Commissary Report.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes, laws, regulations or legislative intent. Also, without proper accounting and safeguarding of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and determine if duties can be properly segregated. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risk involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

OSAI further recommends the Sheriff implement procedures to ensure:

- All collections are deposited daily.
- Receipts are reconciled to collections/deposits.
- All collections are deposited daily.
- Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account expenditures are made only to reimburse an inmate upon being release from jail or to the Sheriff's Commissary.
- Bank reconciliations be prepare accurately, and reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.
- The Sheriff prepares and files an annual commissary report with the County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: The following changes have been implemented.

- One employee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring the work of other personnel (Jailers/Admin./Personnel/Treasurer/Chief Deputy).
- Daily deposits are now being made with two personnel present.
- Review processes have been implemented; all deposits and reconciliations are verified by a second individual prior to taking deposits to Treasurer.
- Receipts are compared with collections prior to deposit. A second individual will initial that the compared items match.
- Cash taken in at booking will now go through entire deposit system and released inmates will have to return to the Sheriff's office to get a check refund.
- Inmate checks are no longer being written to Court Clerk to pay for court fines. Checks are/will only be deposited into the Sheriff Commissary account.
- Inmate trust checks are now deposited in a timely manner (deposited within one working day).
- Annual Commissary Report will be prepared and presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

Criteria: To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, 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. All collections should be deposited daily, receipts should be reconciled to the collections/deposits, expenditures should only be made for authorized expenditures, checks be signed by two individuals, and bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Title 19 O.S. § 531.A states in part, "...The Sheriff...may write checks to the Sheriff's Commissary Account... and to the inmate from unencumbered balances due the inmate upon his or her discharge."

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



OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR 2300 N. LINCOLN BOULEVARD, ROOM 100 OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73105-4896

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