COUNTY AUDIT

MARSHALL COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010





Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE

MARSHALL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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December 12, 2012

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARSHALL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Marshall County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. 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

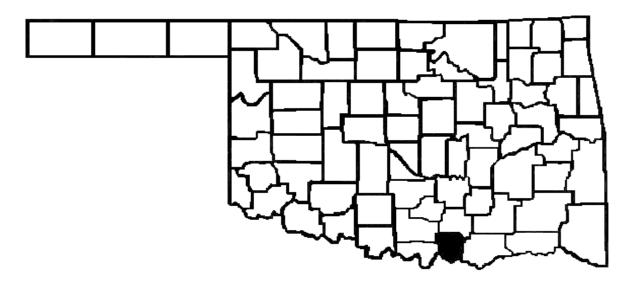
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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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Created at statehood from Pickens County in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, this smallest county in the state was settled by the Chickasaws beginning in 1837 with the removal from their eastern homes. A member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, George A. Henshaw of Madill, succeeded in giving the county his mother's maiden name, Marshall. The county seat, Madill, is named for George A. Madill of St. Louis, an attorney for the railroad.

Oil has played a colorful part in the county's history. Leases along the Red River led to the United States Supreme Court's final decision in the boundary dispute with Texas. Principal industries in the county are: Oklahoma Steel and Wire, W.W. Trailer, Clint Williams-Texoma Peanut Co., Madill Manufacturing, S & H Trailer, J & I Manufacturing and Contract Manufacturing. Also important are oil, agriculture, livestock, and tourism.

The Denison Dam, completed in 1944, created Lake Texoma with 91,200 acres of water. This lake attracts some 500,000 visitors annually and has made tourism a major industry in the county.

Native son, Raymond D. Gary of Madill, bought the spotlight of attention to the county when he became the fifteenth governor of Oklahoma during the years 1955-1959. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/795-3220.

County Seat - Madill

Area – 426.95 Square Miles

County Population – 14,830 (2007 est.)

Farms - 545

Land in Farms – 157,754 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2009-2010

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY ASSESSOR

Debbie Croasdale

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

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

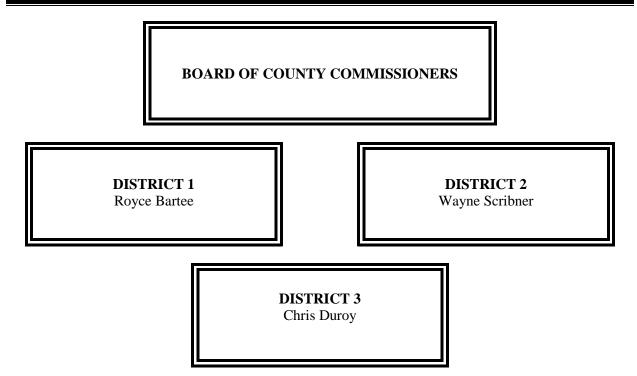
COUNTY CLERK Ann Hartin

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

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

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

See independent auditor's report.



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

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

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

COUNTY SHERIFF Robert Wilder

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

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

COUNTY TREASURER
Loyce Eldridge

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

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

COURT CLERK

Wanda Pearce

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Craig Ladd

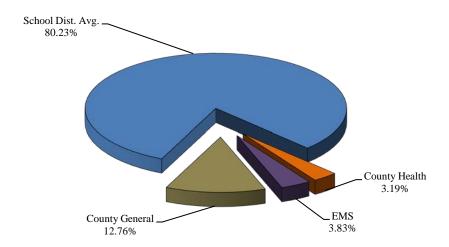
As the chief attorney for county government, the District Attorney acts as the legal advisor to the county officers on matters related to their duties. The District Attorney represents the county in civil litigation. County officials may call upon the District Attorney to clarify a law or request an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

ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY LaRue Wilhite

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

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

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



County-Wide Mi	llages	School District Millages								
County General	10.33			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Common	Total		
County Health	2.58	Madill	I-2	36.08	5.15	20.28	4.13	65.64		
EMS	3.10	Kingston	I-35	36.26	5.18	18.70	4.13	64.27		

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

Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2009	\$ 90,664,153
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value	4,533,208
Total bonds outstanding -	
Total judgments outstanding -	
Less cash in sinking fund	
Legal debt margin	\$ 4,533,208

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

	2010
Estimated population	14,830
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2009	\$ 90,664,153
Gross bonded debt	-
Less available sinking fund cash balance	
Net bonded debt	\$ -
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value	0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	\$ -

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

Valuation Date	Personal		 Public Service	 Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value	
1/1/2009	\$	17,842,791	\$ 6,316,602	\$ 70,436,940	\$ 3,932,180	\$ 90,664,153	\$ 764,376,252	



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Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF MARSHALL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Marshall County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010. The financial statements are the responsibility of Marshall County management.

The County did not prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and in accordance with state law.

Since Marshall County did not prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and in accordance with state law, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 5, 2012, on our consideration of Marshall 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.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

December 5, 2012

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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 MARSHALL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Marshall County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated December 5, 2012. We did not express an opinion on the financial statements because the County did not prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We were engaged to conduct 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 Marshall 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 statements, 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 Marshall 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 a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 deficiency in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. 2010-1

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Marshall 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2010-1.

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

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

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

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OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

December 5, 2012

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

Finding 2010-1—Financial Statements

Condition: The County has voluntarily adopted the County Budget Act and established uniform and sound fiscal procedures for the preparation, adoption, execution, and control of the County budget by cooperation of all elected officials. However, the County does not prepare financial statements, or have internal controls to ensure financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as provided by the County Budget Act.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure compliance with state statutes.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in the County not having financial statements and records prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as required by counties who have adopted the County Budget Act.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County prepare financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management Response: This finding has been resolved with the introduction of new legislation.

Criteria: For Counties who have adopted the County Budget Act per 19 O.S. § 1403 and 19 O.S. § 1405 which states, --The accounting records of each county shall be established and maintained and financial statements prepared therefrom in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated from time to time by authoritative bodies in the United States...



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