COUNTY AUDIT

McIntosh County

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008





Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector Gary A. Jones, CPA, CFE McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

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

August 28, 2013

TO THE CITIZENS OF McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of McIntosh County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. 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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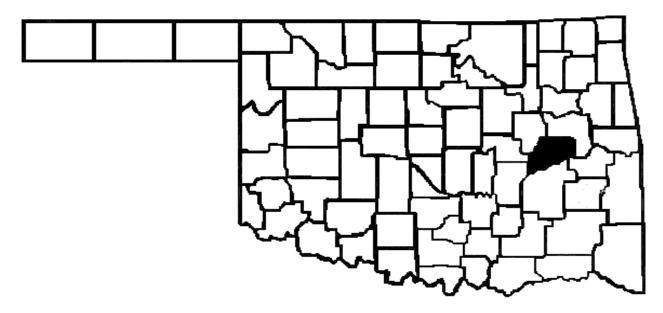
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McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION UNAUDITED INFORMATION ON PAGES iii -ix PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



Created at statehood from lands in the southern part of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, McIntosh County was named for a well known Creek Family. The Chief physical feature of the county is Lake Eufaula, which is comprised of 105,000 acres and is the largest body of water in Oklahoma.

The county seat, Eufaula, is located thirteen miles south of I-40 on U.S. 69. The Creeks immigrated into the area in 1836 and their influence is seen in names such as Eufaula, which comes from an old Creek town in Alabama called Yufala, meaning "they split up here and went to other places." The Asbury Mission Boarding School was established in 1849 by the Episcopal Church under a contract with the Creek Indian Council. Today it is the Eufaula Boarding School. The Indian Journal founded in 1876 and published in Eufaula, is the oldest surviving newspaper in the state. Tourism is the main industry in this area.

Checotah, established by the KATY railroad station, was named for the principal chief of the Creek Indians, Samuel Checote. The Town, once a battleground where the Creek and Little Osage fought, is now a trade center for northern McIntosh and southwest Muskogee counties. It has a major clothing factory and an aluminum plant, and centers for ranching are located throughout the county. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918-689-2741.

County Seat – Eufaula

Area – 712.48 Square Miles

County Population – 19,965 (2005 est.)

Farms - 944

Land in Farms – 266,403 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2007-2008

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Bobby James

District 2 – Bill Shackleford

District 3 – Ronnie Layman

County Assessor

Jackie Lanham

County Clerk

Diana Curtis

County Sheriff

Terry Jones

County Treasurer

Carol Lindley

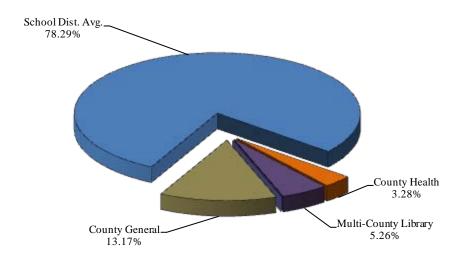
Court Clerk

Carrie Pittman

District Attorney

Thomas Giulioli

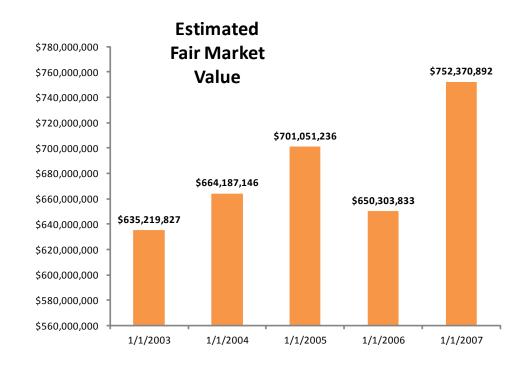
Property taxes are calculated by applying a millage rate to the assessed valuation of property. Millage rates are established by the Oklahoma Constitution. One mill equals one-thousandth of a dollar. For example, if the assessed value of a property is \$1,000.00 and the millage rate is 1.00, then the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



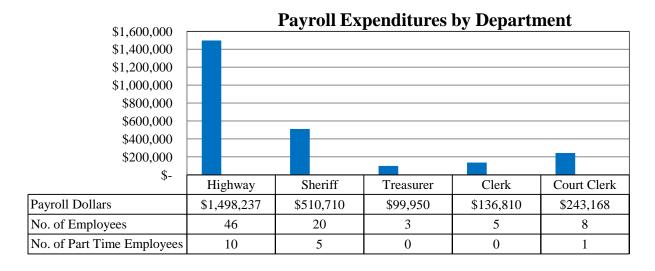
County-Wide Milla	ges	School District Millages							
County General	10.26			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Career Tech	4-Mill	Total
County Health	2.56	Eufaula	I-1	35.39	5.06	9.57	12.37	4.10	66.49
Multi-County Library	4.10	Checotah	I-19	35.70	5.10	9.74	10.37	4.10	65.01
		Hanna	HA-64	36.85	5.26	-	5.04	4.10	51.25
		Midway	I-27	36.77	5.25	10.78	10.37	4.10	67.27
		Stidham	D-16	37.44	5.35	-	12.37	4.10	59.26
		Henryetta	J-2	36.23	5.18	17.38	-	4.10	62.89
		Ryal	D-3	37.05	5.29	-	-	4.10	46.44
		Dewar	J-8	36.23	5.18	13.14	10.49	4.10	69.14
		Dustin	J-9	35.92	5.13	9.77	5.04	4.10	59.96
		Warner	J-74	35.09	5.01	11.14	10.37	4.10	65.71
		Weleetka	J-31	35.00	5.00	-	5.04	4.10	49.14
		Graham	J-32	36.44	5.21	18.73	5.04	4.10	69.52

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY TREND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

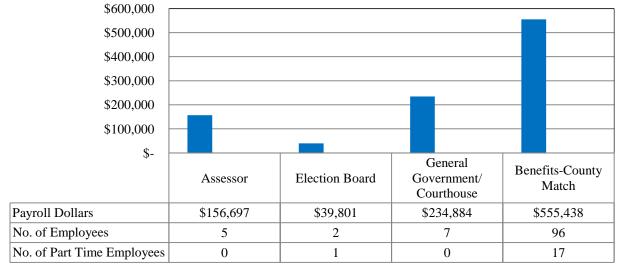
						Estimated
Valuation		Public	Real	Homestead		Fair Market
Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1/1/2007	\$9,843,287	\$9,023,671	\$68,573,512	\$5,736,331	\$81,704,139	\$752,370,892
1/1/2006	\$9,562,829	\$10,000,013	\$63,221,983	\$4,722,787	\$78,062,038	\$650,303,833
1/1/2005	\$10,302,299	\$11,559,182	\$61,033,746	\$4,920,732	\$77,974,495	\$701,051,236
1/1/2004	\$9,242,833	\$10,632,238	\$58,501,634	\$4,894,458	\$73,482,247	\$664,187,146
1/1/2003	\$9,052,874	\$9,801,276	\$55,880,206	\$4,860,175	\$69,874,181	\$635,219,827



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, 2008.

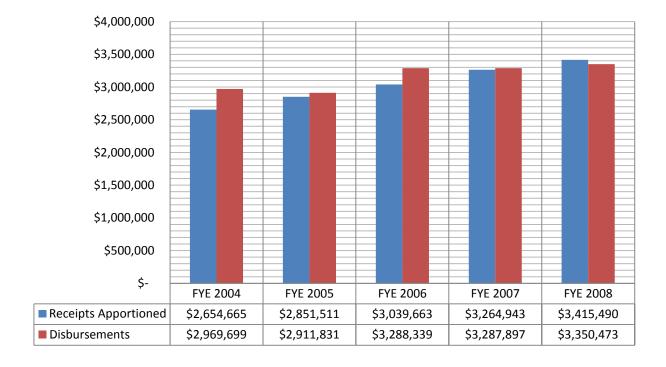


Payroll Expenditures by Department



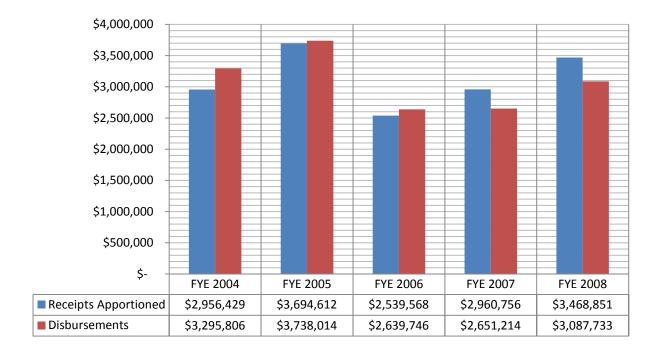
County General Fund

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 McINTOSH 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 McIntosh County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, listed in the table of contents as the financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of McIntosh 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 McIntosh County as of June 30, 2008, 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 McIntosh County, for the year ended June 30, 2008, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 28, 2013, on our consideration of McIntosh 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 accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the financial statement. The remaining 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. 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

August 28, 2013



McINTOSH 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, 2008

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2007	Balances Receipts		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2008
Combining Information:				
Major Funds:				
General Fund	\$ 1,344,331	\$ 3,415,490	\$ 3,350,473	\$ 1,409,348
Highway Cash Fund	1,010,423	3,468,851	3,087,733	1,391,541
County Health Department	155,188	258,078	282,743	130,523
Sheriff Revolving Narcotic Cash Fund	13,643	470,682	404,404	79,921
Sheriff Fees Cash Fund	55,454	168,124	175,388	48,190
Sinking Fund	30	-	-	30
MCPFA Sales Tax Fund	64,958	815,716	781,547	99,127
Remaining Aggregate Funds	512,132	389,944	378,777	523,299
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$ 3,156,159	\$ 8,986,885	\$ 8,461,065	\$ 3,681,979

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including emergency medical districts, libraries, school districts, and cities and towns. The cash receipts and disbursements attributable to those other entities do not appear in funds on the County's financial statement; those funds play no part in the County's operations. Any trust or agency funds maintained by the County are not included in this presentation.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

<u>Highway Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from state imposed fuel taxes and disbursements are for the maintenance and construction of county roads and bridges.

<u>County Health Department</u> – revenues are from ad valorem taxes, miscellaneous fees charged by the health department, and state and federal funds. Disbursements are for the operation of the county health department.

<u>Sheriff Revolving Narcotic Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of drug money seized in crimes and forfeited to the Sheriff's office via court order. Disbursements are made for any lawful expenditure of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Fees Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from fees charged for serving summons and notices. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sinking Fund</u> – accounts for monies collected from ad valorem taxes for payment of bonds or judgments against the County. The County has no long term debt and this balance will eventually be transferred to the general fund.

<u>MCPFA Sales Tax Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of county sales tax money used for the retirement of indebtedness incurred on behalf of McIntosh County by the McIntosh County Public Facilities Authority (MCPFA) for the construction of a new detention facility.

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 on a regulatory basis. 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.

Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are published usually 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 McIntosh County approved a 1% sales tax through a special election on June 11, 2002, that went into effect on August 14, 2002. This sales tax has an unlimited duration. The sales tax was established to provide revenue for the following: Senior Citizens Organizations-5.0%; Rural Fire Departments-10%; Office of Emergency Management-0.5%; OSU Extension Office-3.5%; McIntosh County Fair Board-2.0%; County Commissioners-M&O of Roads & Bridges-23.0%; County Clerk-5.0%; County Assessor-2.5%; County Treasurer-2.5%; Court Clerk-2.0%; County Sheriff-12.0% County Government-19.0%; Maintenance & Repairs to McIntosh County Courthouse-7.0%; Library-5.0%; Collection Fee to Oklahoma Tax Commission-1.0%. These funds are accounted for in the County General Fund.

The voters of McIntosh County approved a one-half of one cent sales tax through a special election on May 9, 2006, with proceeds to be designated and used specifically for the acquisition of real property, construction, equipping, operating and maintaining the new McIntosh County Detention Facility and courthouse improvements. A portion of such sales tax, three-eighths 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 McIntosh County by the McIntosh County Public Facility Authority in furtherance of the county detention facility and courthouse improvements are paid in full, whichever occurs earlier; while the remaining portion of such sales tax, one-eighth of one cent, to continue for operation and maintenance expenses of the county detention facility until repealed by a majority of the electors of McIntosh County in an election called for the purpose of posing said proposition; making provisions separable; and declaring an emergency be approved. These funds are accounted for in the Jail Sales Tax Operations Cash Fund and the MCPFA Sales Tax Fund.

E. Reclassification

Due to the reclassification of a fund for fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the ending balance as reported on June 30, 2007 is different than the beginning balance of the June 30, 2008 report. The difference is due to a fund being reported as a trust and agency fund in fiscal year 2007 that should have been classified as a county fund resulting in an increase of \$64,958.

Prior year ending balance as reported	\$ 3,091,201
Fund moved to County Funds	64,958
Prior year ending balance as restated	\$ 3.156.159



McINTOSH 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, 2008

	General Fund							
	Budget	Actual	Variance					
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 1,344,331	\$ 1,344,331	\$ -					
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(179,841)	(179,841)	-					
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(53,890)	(46,347)	7,543					
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	1,110,600	1,118,143	7,543					
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes	762,077	881,442	119,365					
Charges for Services	120,800	387,956	267,156					
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,950,315	2,042,600	92,285					
Miscellaneous Revenues	30,000	82,745	52,745					
Contributions from other funds	<u> </u>	20,747	20,747					
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	2,863,192	3,415,490	552,298					
Expenditures:								
District Attorney	8,000	7,555	445					
County Sheriff	380,100	378,299	1,801					
County Treasurer	81,001	80,940	61					
County Commissioners	29,100	25,984	3,116					
County Clerk	81,401	80,964	437					
Court Clerk	222,032	221,632	400					
County Assessor	81,300	80,039	1,261					
Revaluation of Real Property	181,100	177,525	3,575					
General Government	711,657	602,091	109,566					
Excise-Equalization Board	11,100	9,009	2,091					
County Election Board	54,693	46,549	8,144					
Sales Tax OSU Ext	79,229	48,027	31,202					
Sales Tax Rural Fire	212,505	78,910	133,595					
Sales Tax Rural Fire	133,749	91,785	41,964					
Sales Tax Sr. Citizens	127,053	89,309	37,744					
Sales Tax EMS	8,315	1,981	6,334					
Sales Tax Sheriff 12%	203,526	198,244	5,282					
Sales Tax Treasurer 2.5%	61,426	37,511	23,915					
Sales Tax Co Clerk 5%	91,729	88,397	3,332					
Sales Tax Co Assessor 2.5%	52,706	44,867	7,839					
Sales Tax Court Clerk	37,334	36,049	1,285					

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	General Fund						
	Budget	Actual	Variance				
Expenditures (Continued):							
County Audit Budget	8,383	_	8,383				
Sales Tax Fair Board	94,696	69,048	25,648				
Free Fair	2,000	1,724	276				
Sales Tax Highway	394,794	345,695	49,099				
Sales Tax Library	80,667	80,199	468				
Sales Tax General Gov't	358,059	279,879	78,180				
Sales Tax Courthouse	186,137	140,584	45,553				
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	3,973,792	3,342,796	630,996				
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash							
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	1,190,837	\$ 1,190,837				
Interest on warrants		-,-, -,	,-, -,				
End balance							
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,							
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances							
Add: Current Year Reserves		9,327					
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		209,184					
Add: Current Year Encumbrances							
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 1,409,348					

McINTOSH 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, 2008

	County Health Department Fund								
	1	Budget		Actual	V	ariance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	155,188	\$	155,188	\$	-			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(18,055)		(18,055)		-			
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(32,793)		(31,443)		1,350			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		104,340		105,690		1,350			
Receipts:									
Ad Valorem Taxes		190,148		211,609		21,461			
Charges for Services		44,864		43,631		(1,233)			
Miscellaneous Revenues				2,838		2,838			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		235,012		258,078		23,066			
Expenditures:									
Health and Welfare		339,352		270,599		68,753			
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		339,352		270,599		68,753			
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures,									
Budgetary Basis	\$			93,169	\$	93,169			
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,									
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances				3,080					
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				34,274					
Ending Cash Balance			\$	130,523					

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS— REMAINING AGGREGATE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2007		Receipts Apportioned Disbursements		oursements .	Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2008	
Remaining Aggregate Funds:							
HAVIR Cash Fund	\$	1,142	\$ -	\$	947	\$	195
County Assessor Fees Cash Fund	Ψ	40,224	9,684	Ψ	5,805	Ψ	44,103
Mortgage Tax Cash Fund		13,510	5,600		13,892		5,218
Resale Cash Voucher Fund		193,029	88,074		124,011		157,092
County Clerk M&M Cash Fund		68,067	37,211		60,783		44,495
McIntosh County Development Authority		8,861	53,737		49,087		13,511
RM&P Cash Fund		92,131	47,440		27,796		111,775
Community Service Cash Fund		29,488	-		1,193		28,295
COPS Cash Fund		283	-		-		283
Sheriff Drug Buy Cash Fund		3,132	-		3,132		_
Lake Patrol Cash Fund		2,732	12,928		12,378		3,282
Trash Cop Cash Fund		500	-		500		-
Sheriff Board of Prisoners Cash Fund		14,371	27,640		29,843		12,168
Sheriff Training Cash Voucher Fund		168	-		133		35
Sheriff Federal Drug Sharing Cash Fund		1,146	-		-		1,146
Jail Use Tax Cash Fund		23,722	67,801		-		91,523
Adult Drug Court Revolving Cash Fund		8,045	25,000		25,400		7,645
Storm Shelter Grant		1,166	-		1,166		-
EOP-Upgrade Grant		5	-		5		-
CDBG Rural Water Dist. #9		1	-		1		-
REAP Hickory Hills		142	-		142		-
REAP Rentiesville		117	-		117		-
REAP Texanna Road Chip & Seal		419	-		419		-
REAP Vivian Fire Department		9,731	-		7,198		2,533
EODD REAP 911			14,829		14,829		
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds	\$	512,132	\$ 389,944	\$	378,777	\$	523,299

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 Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances with Combining Information because of adopting certain aspects of the budgetary basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances and outstanding warrants to their related budget year.

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

2. Remaining County Funds

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

<u>HAVIR Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection and expenditure of monies by the Assessor as restricted by state statute for the visual inspection program.

<u>County Assessor Fees Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from fees charged by the Assessor. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Assessor's office.

<u>Mortgage Tax Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from a fee for certifying mortgages. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Treasurer's office.

<u>Resale Cash Voucher Fund</u> – revenues are from interest and penalties on delinquent ad valorem taxes. Disbursements are to offset the expense of collecting delinquent ad valorem taxes.

<u>County Clerk M&M Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from a fee charged by the County Clerk for filing liens. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the County Clerk's office.

<u>McIntosh County Development Authority</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursements of funds used to construct County Health Department building.

<u>RM&P Cash Fund</u> – revenues are from a fee charged by the County Clerk for recording instruments. Disbursements are for the maintenance and preservation of public records.

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

<u>Community Service Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of monies provided to the Sheriff's office for individuals providing community service. The expenditures consist of items used for community service activities.

<u>COPS Cash Fund</u> – balance of a federal grant received for the payroll of Sheriff's officers.

<u>Sheriff Drug Buy Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of the Sheriff's percentage of drug forfeiture funds.

<u>Lake Patrol Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of monies from the Corp of Engineers for the payroll of a part-time patrol officer.

<u>Trash Cop Cash Fund</u> – accounts for grant funds received from the State of Oklahoma for the enforcement of trash and littler laws.

<u>Sheriff Board of Prisoners Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of money supplied to the Sheriff's office for the housing of prisoners for towns, tribes, and other counties. This money can be used for any lawful expenditure of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Training Cash Voucher Fund</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of money supplied to the Sheriff's office for the training of officers.

<u>Sheriff Federal Drug Sharing Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the County's share of federal drug case monies from the U.S. Department of Justice.

<u>Jail Use Tax Cash Fund</u> – accounts for the use tax collected by the State of Oklahoma and disbursed to the County with funds to be used toward costs related to the new jail.

<u>Adult Drug Court Revolving Cash Fund</u> – accounts for funds collected and disbursed for the adult drug court.

<u>Storm Shelter Grant</u> – accounts for grant monies collected and disbursed to residents of the County for the establishment of a storm shelter.

<u>EOP-Upgrade Grant</u> – balance of grant funds not fully disbursed during the project.

<u>CDBG Rural Water Dist. #9</u> – accounts for monies from the Community Development Block Grant provided for water system improvements for Rural Water District #9.

<u>REAP Hickory Hills</u> – revenues are from a State Rural Economic Action Plan Grant provided for double chip and seal on Texanna Road (Hickory Hills Addition).

<u>REAP Rentiesville</u> – revenues are from a State Rural Economic Action Plan Grant provided for the purchase of equipment for the Rentiesville Fire Department.

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

<u>REAP Texanna Road Chip & Seal</u> – revenues are from a State Rural Economic Action Plan Grant provided for the road chipping of Texanna Road.

<u>REAP Vivian Fire Department</u> – revenues are from a State Rural Economic Action Plan Grant provided for the building of an addition to the Vivian Area Fire Protection Association Fire Station.

<u>EODD REAP 911</u> – revenues are from the Eastern Oklahoma Development District and are provided for the implementation of the Emergency 911 system.

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor's Number	Federal Expenditures	
			-	-
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Direct Grant:				
Payment to States in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes	12.112		\$ 3,265	_
Total U.S. Department of Defense			3,265	_
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Passed Through State Department of Commerce:				
Community Development Block Grants/State's program and				
Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228		66,643	
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			66,643	_
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
Direct Grant:				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226		116,439	_
Total U.S. Department of Interior			116,439	_
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
Passed Through Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management:				
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	1678	126,781	
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	1707	10,734	
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	1712	513,345	
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	1752	168,549	
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	1754	37,957	
Total CFDA #97.036			857,366	_
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039		1,166	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security	97.039		858,532	_
Total C.S. Department of nonleight Security			030,332	_
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 1,044,879	_

McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTE TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Basis of Presentation

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of McIntosh County, and is presented on the *cash basis of accounting*. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*.



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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 McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of McIntosh County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which comprises McIntosh County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated August 28, 2013. Our report on the basic financial statement was adverse because the statement is not a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered McIntosh 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 McIntosh 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 questioned costs, 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 questioned costs to be material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. 2008-1, 2008-2, 2008-5, 2008-6, and 2008-8.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 2008-7 and 2008-13.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether McIntosh 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 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 questioned costs as items 2008-8 and 2008-13.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of McIntosh County, which are included in Section 4 of the schedule of findings and questioned costs contained in this report.

McIntosh County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit McIntosh 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 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., section 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

August 28, 2013

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Independent Auditors Report on Compliance with Requirements That Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

TO THE OFFICERS OF McINTOSH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of McIntosh County, Oklahoma, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on McIntosh County's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2008. McIntosh County's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of McIntosh County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on McIntosh County's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about McIntosh County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of McIntosh County's compliance with those requirements.

As described in items 2008-21 and 2008-19, in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, McIntosh County did not comply with requirements regarding Allowable Costs/Cost Principles that are applicable to its Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters). Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for McIntosh County to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the preceding paragraph, the County, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2008.

Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of McIntosh County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered McIntosh County's internal

control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of McIntosh County's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance 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 discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2008-17 and 2008-20 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, as items 2008-19 and 2008-21 to be significant deficiencies.

McIntosh County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit McIntosh 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 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., section 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

August 28, 2013

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SECTION 1—Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements		
Type of auditor's report issued:Adverse as to GAAP; unqualified as to statutory presentation		
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	Yes	
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes	
Federal Awards		
Internal control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	Yes	
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Qualified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A-133?	Yes	
Identification of Major Programs		
CFDA Number(s) 97.036	Name of Federal Program or Cluster Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between	
Type A and Type B programs:	\$300,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

SECTION 2—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 2008-1 – County-Wide Internal Controls

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

Recommendation: 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:

County Treasurer: Will discuss with the Board of County Commissioners about setting up a quarterly meeting with the Treasurer and County Clerk to discuss the risk assessment and monitoring policies.

County Clerk: Discussing with Commissioners and other officials about holding a quarterly meeting on risk management affecting the financial statement and any other risks that needs addressed, as well as monitoring.

District 1 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, from this date forward, procedures to identify, address, and monitor risks/internal controls will be implemented.

District 2 County Commissioner: The Commissioners, County Clerk, and County Treasurer have agreed to meet quarterly to discuss the risk management and monitoring issues of the County.

District 3 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, I plan to discuss with other Commissioners about holding a quarterly meeting to address risk management and monitoring.

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.

Finding 2008-2 - Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over County Treasurer Receipts and Deposits

Condition: The County Treasurer has segregated the duties of preparing/reviewing deposits and performing bank reconciliations; however, the employees who perform these duties also issue receipts. In addition, all employees work from the same cash drawer. For mail-in payments, all employees can open the mail and issue receipts. A daily mail log is not maintained.

Cause of Condition: In order to provide prompt services to the citizens of McIntosh County and for ease of operations, the County Treasurer's office utilizes all employees to issue receipts. Additionally, due to the limited number of personnel, one individual is sometimes responsible for all the key functions of the office.

Effect of Condition: A single person having responsibility for more than one area of recording, authorization, custody of assets, and execution of transactions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the following key accounting functions of the Treasurer's office be adequately segregated:

- Issuing receipts.
- Preparing/reviewing deposits and taking them to the bank.
- Maintaining accounting ledgers and reconciling bank statements.

In addition OSAI recommends establishing a system of controls to adequately protect the collections of the Treasurer's office, which include but are not limited to the following:

- Establish separate cash drawers for all employees receiving cash.
- A daily log of mailed in receipts should be compiled.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: Due to a limited budget and amount of employees, personnel have to issue receipts in addition to other duties. I do not have enough employees to maintain a mail log in December and January.

Auditor Response: 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 approve accounting functions.

Criteria: Effective internal controls require that key functions within a process be adequately segregated to allow for prevention and detection of errors and possible misappropriation of funds.

Finding 2008-5 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over Purchasing

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the County's purchasing process, the following concentration of duties was noted; the Purchasing Agent prepares purchase orders, encumbers purchase orders, approves/authorizes the encumbrance, reviews the purchase order for accuracy, has custody of/prepares the warrants, maintains ledgers, and distributes warrants. In addition, the County Clerk's office has the ability to perform the requisitioning duties for the County Commissioners.

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

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, and 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 approve accounting functions. Further, the duties of encumbering funds and posting to the ledgers should be separated from the printing and distribution of payments.

Management Response:

County Clerk: We have implemented the following procedures regarding purchasing; all deputies are trained to encumber purchase orders. The Purchasing Agent enters purchase orders into the computer, prints, and signs. The Deputy signs and certifies. The Requisitioning County Official signs. The County Clerk or First Deputy certifies and signs. Two or more County Commissioners sign and approve. The verification report is printed by the First Deputy, verified and initialed. The Purchasing Agent prints the checks and the Deputy distributes them.

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 disbursements and/or transactions. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of processing, authorizing, and distribution should be segregated.

Finding 2008-6 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over Payroll

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the County's payroll process, it was noted that the Payroll Clerk enrolls new hires, makes payroll changes, runs verification reports, prints payroll checks, distributes payroll checks, and maintains personnel files.

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

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, and 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 approve accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Clerk: We have implemented the following procedures regarding payroll; all deputies are being trained to enroll new employees. The Payroll Clerk will make all payroll changes and run the verification report for each office to verify. The Purchasing Agent will print payroll checks and the checks will be disbursed by a deputy (other than the Payroll Clerk or Purchasing Agent) or County Clerk.

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 2008-7 – Reconciliation of Appropriation Ledger to General Ledger

Condition: The County Clerk's appropriation ledger was not reconciled to the County Treasurer's general ledger during the 2008 fiscal year.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures were not designed regarding a monthly reconciliation of the County Clerk's appropriation ledger to the County Treasurer's general ledger.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, misappropriation of funds, or clerical errors that are not detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County Clerk's appropriation ledger be reconciled monthly to the County Treasurer's general ledger.

Management Response:

County Clerk: The following procedures have now been implemented; a reconciliation report is printed at the end of each month. It is given to the Treasurer's office and they reconcile their records with ours. The Treasurer's office initials when balanced as does the County Clerk.

County Treasurer: This situation has been corrected and currently we are reconciling with each other.

Criteria: Safeguarding controls are an aspect of internal controls. Safeguarding controls relate to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions and unauthorized access to assets. Failure to

perform tasks that are part of internal controls, such as reconciliations not prepared or timely prepared, are deficiencies in internal control. Further, reconciliations should be performed on a monthly basis.

Finding 2008-8 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Purchasing

Condition: While testing nineteen purchase orders, we noted the following:

• Two were not timely encumbered:

Warrant #	Fund	Purpose	Amount
2102	General	Skid Unit	\$9,000.00
1227	Highway	Overlay Road	\$185,392.65

While testing five cash voucher claims, we noted the following:

• Three were not supported by proper documentation:

Warrant #	Fund	Purpose	Amount
36	Resale	Postage	\$1,380.86
49	Resale	Excess Resale	\$1,186.93
156	Resale	Postage Meter	\$2,000.00

• Two were not supported by a receiving report:

Warrant #	Fund	Purpose	Amount
49	Resale	Excess Resale	\$1,186.93
147	Resale	Postage Meter	\$11,000.00

Cause of Condition: The County did not follow the policies and procedures designed by statutes regarding the purchasing process.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in the county being in noncompliance with statutes, laws, regulations or legislative intent, and inaccurate records, incomplete information, or a misappropriation of assets.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County adhere to state purchasing guidelines. Purchase orders should be encumbered before goods or services are ordered. Cash voucher claims should be supported by an invoice and signed receiving report.

Management Response:

County Clerk: I consulted with the Purchasing Agent and each responsible office about the findings to make them aware of proper policies and procedures designed by state statutes regarding the purchasing process.

District 2 County Commissioner: Funds will be encumbered in a more timely manner. I was not in office at the time of this.

County Treasurer: We no longer have a Reserve Account. We will put a copy of the order form with the claim and completed receiving report.

Criteria: Title 19 O.S. § 1505 prescribes the procedures established for the requisition, purchase, lease-purchase, rental, and receipt of supplies, material, and equipment for maintenance, operation, and capital expenditures of county government.

Further, effective internal controls would include all supporting documentation related to disbursements be attached to the purchase order and cash voucher claim prior to approval for payment.

Finding 2008-13 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Pledged Collateral and Noncompliance with Statute

Condition: As of January 9, 2008 the County's deposits at a local financial institution were not adequately pledged in the amount of \$29,552.28.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure daily bank deposits are adequately secured.

Effect of Condition: Failure to monitor pledged collateral amounts resulted in unsecured county funds and could result in possible loss of county funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County design procedures to compare daily bank balances to the pledged collateral ledgers to ensure that county funds are adequately secured against loss by a financial institution. Documentation for this daily procedure should be maintained.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: I failed to check the amount of pledges on this date. I have started keeping a log daily.

Criteria: Title 62 O.S. § 517.4(A) states, "a treasurer of a public entity shall require that financial institutions deposit collateral securities or instruments to secure the deposits of the public entity in each such institution. The amount of collateral securities or instruments to be pledged for the security of public deposits shall be established by the treasurer of the public entity consistent with the provisions of the Security for Local Public Deposits Act; provided, such amount shall not be less than the amount of the deposit to be secured, less the amount insured."

Further, effective internal controls would include monitoring the daily bank balances to the amount of securities pledged to protect the County against loss of investments.

SECTION 3—Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements That Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

Finding 2008-17 - Lack of Internal Controls Over Compliance Requirements - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: 1678, 1707, 1712, 1752, and 1754

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2008

CONTROL CATEGORY: Activities Allowed or Unallowed; Allowable Costs/Cost Principles; Cash Management; Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking; Period of Availability of Federal Funds; Procurement and Suspension and Debarment; and Special Tests and Provisions

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$-0-

Condition: During the process of documenting the County's internal controls regarding federal disbursements, we noted the County has not established procedures to ensure compliance with the following compliance requirements: Activities Allowed or Unallowed; Allowable Costs/Cost Principles; Cash Management; Matching, Level of Effort; Period of Availability; Procurement; and Special Test and Provisions.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure federal expenditures are made in accordance with federal compliance requirements.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in noncompliance to grant requirements and loss of federal funds to the County.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County gain an understanding of requirements for these programs and implement internal control procedures to ensure compliance with requirements.

Management Response:

District 1 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, from this date forward, I will implement procedures to ensure requirements designed for federal expenditures will comply with federal requirements.

District 2 County Commissioner: More than one person will be reviewing FEMA project worksheets to assure the correct expenditures are made.

District 3 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, I will gain an understanding of the requirements for these programs and implement internal controls.

Criteria: *OMB A-133, Subpart C*, §____.300 reads as follows:

Subpart C—Auditees

§____.300 Auditee responsibilities.

The auditee shall:

(b) Maintain internal controls over Federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing Federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have material effect on each of its Federal programs.

Further, accountability and stewardship should be overall goals in management's accounting of federal funds. Internal controls should be designed to monitor compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to grant contracts.

Finding 2008-19 - Inaccurate Supporting Documentation - Labor and Equipment - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: 1712 FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2008

CONTROL CATEGORY: Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$2,567.84

Condition: While performing test work, the following exceptions were noted:

Project Worksheet 1016 – District 3

- Site #1-Timesheets did not agree to force account summaries regarding labor and equipment. The County charged FEMA for labor and equipment in the amounts of \$334.08 and \$824.00, respectively, for work performed on July 1, 2007 by three employees; however, the timesheets for these employees reflect that they did not work that day.
- Site #3-Timesheets did not agree to force account summaries regarding labor and equipment. The County charged FEMA for labor and equipment in the amounts of \$129.92 and \$420.00, respectively, for work performed on October 29, 2007 for one employee; however, the timesheets for this employee reflect he did not work that day.
- Site #8-Timesheets did not agree to force account summaries regarding labor and equipment. The County charged FEMA for labor and equipment in the amounts of \$74.24 and \$240.00, respectively, for work performed on October 29, 2007 for one employee; however, the timesheets for this employee reflect he did not work that day.

- Site #18-Timesheets did not agree to force account summaries regarding labor and equipment. The County charged FEMA for labor and equipment in the amounts of \$111.36 and \$360.00, respectively, for work performed on September 21, 2007 for one employee; however, the timesheets for this employee reflect he did not work that day.
- Site #22-Timesheets did not agree to force account summaries for labor. The County charged FEMA for labor in the amount of \$74.24, for work performed on October 16, 2007 for one employee; however, timesheets for this employee reflect he did not work that day.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure compliance with grant requirements.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in noncompliance to grant requirements.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County gain an understanding of requirements for these programs and implement internal controls to ensure compliance with requirements.

Management Response:

District #3 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, I plan to gain an understanding of requirements for this program and implement internal controls.

Criteria: *OMB A-133, Subpart C*, §____.300 reads as follows:

Subpart C—Auditees

§____.300 Auditee responsibilities.

The auditee shall:

(b) Maintain internal controls over Federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing Federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have material effect on each of its Federal programs.

Further, accountability and stewardship should be overall goals in management's accounting of federal funds. Internal controls should be designated to monitor compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to grant contracts. Effective internal controls are essential to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of the entity is objective with regard to reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable compliance requirements. An effective internal control system has in place policies and procedures that reduce the risk of errors and fraud within an organization. A key factor in this system is the reconciliation of the supporting documentation to the daily activity reports.

Finding 2008-20 - County-Wide Controls Over Major Programs - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: 1678, 1707, 1712, 1752 and 1754

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2008

CONTROL CATEGORY: Activities Allowed or Unallowed; Allowable Costs/Cost Principles; Cash Management; Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking; Period of Availability of Federal Funds; Procurement and Suspension and Debarment; and Special Tests and Provisions

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$-0-

Condition: County-wide controls regarding Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Information and Communication, and Monitoring have not been designed.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure the County is in compliance with grant requirements.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in noncompliance to grant requirements.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County implement a system of internal controls to ensure compliance with grant requirements.

Examples of control environment and procedures to address control environment for federal programs:

Control Environment	Procedures
The communication to employees from management of its belief that internal controls are important to meeting goals and objectives of federal grants.	 Establish written policies and procedures regarding federal funds. Provide resources and training for the proper handling of federal funds. Establish a written policy with regards to reporting known or suspected misappropriation of federal funds.

Examples of risks and procedures to address risk management for federal programs:

Risks	Procedures
Errors and misstatements in reporting	Independent review by another employee
Fraudulent activity	Segregation of duties
Information lost to computer crashes	Daily backups of information
Noncompliance with laws and grant requirements	Attend workshops, ensure employees receive current compliance supplements
New employee errors	Training, attending workshops, monitoring

Examples and procedures to address information and communication for federal programs:

Information and Communication	Procedures
The information and communication required to prepare the County's SEFA.	 Designate one person to prepare the SEFA. Each department submits a monthly summary of financial information to the
	 designated SEFA preparer. Record significant grant activity in the BOCC minutes. Review and approve the SEFA in BOCC meeting.

Examples of activities and procedures to address monitoring of federal programs:

Monitoring	Procedures	
Communication between officers	Discussion in BOCC meetings to monitor	
	progress of grant and compliance with grant	
	requirements.	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	Review the SEFA of the County for accuracy and	
(SEFA)	to determine all federal awards are presented.	
Audit findings	Determine audit findings are timely corrected.	
Financial status	Periodically review budgeted amounts to actual	
	amounts and resolve unexplained variances.	
Compliance with grant requirements	Ensure employees understand grant requirements	
	for federal program and are provided with the	
	latest version of the compliance supplement.	

Management Response:

District 1 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, from this date forward, I will implement a system of internal controls to ensure compliance with grant requirements acting upon procedures recommended by OSAI.

District 2 County Commissioner: Three people, including myself, attend the Request for Public Assistance meeting held by FEMA. One person records all daily activity information and time attendance sheets. At the completion of the work, the information will either be spot checked or completely reviewed by me, the Commissioner.

District 3 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, I plan to discuss with the other Commissioners a plan to implement internal controls to ensure compliance with grant requirements.

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 Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Information and Communication, and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

Finding 2008-21 – Scope of Work - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: 1712 FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2008

CONTROL CATEGORY: Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$37,069.93

Condition: The scope of work was not met for the following District 3 projects:

Project Worksheet 66:

- The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 504 cubic yards of road base. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 230 cubic yards which is 274 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$2,219.40 variance.
- The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 598 cubic yards of surface aggregate. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 271.64 cubic yards which is 326.36 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$7,751.05 variance.

Project Worksheet 826:

• The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 405 cubic yards of surface aggregate. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 69.02 cubic yards which is 335.98 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$7,979.53.

Project Worksheet 366:

• The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 911 cubic yards of surface aggregate. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 394.10 cubic yards which is 516.90 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$12,276.38 variance.

Project Worksheet 852:

• The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 261 cubic yards of surface aggregate. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 182.86 cubic

yards which is 78.14 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$1,855.83 variance.

Project Worksheet 853:

• The scope of work documented on the project worksheet includes 587 cubic yards of surface aggregate. The documentation provided for this project shows the County used 376.99 cubic yards which is 210.01 cubic yards less than what was required, resulting in a \$4,987.74 variance.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed to ensure compliance with grant requirements.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in noncompliance to grant requirements.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County gain an understanding of requirements for this program and implement internal controls to ensure compliance with the requirements.

Management Response:

District 3 County Commissioner: As Commissioner, I plan to gain an understanding of requirements for this program and implement internal controls.

Criteria: *OMB A-133, Subpart C*, §____.300 reads as follows:

Subpart C—Auditees

§ .300 Auditee responsibilities.

The auditee shall:

(b) Maintain internal controls over Federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing Federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have material effect on each of its Federal programs.

SECTION 4—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 2008-15 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust and Sheriff's Commissary

Condition: An audit of the Inmate Trust Fund and Sheriff Commissary revealed the following:

- Bank statement reconciliations are not performed.
- Inmate Trust checks for disbursements do not have two authorized signatures.
- The Sheriff's office does not make daily deposits.

- The Sheriff's office does not file an annual report for the Commissary Fund with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15, of each year.
- The County Sheriff does not have a Commissary Account on the County Treasurer's general ledger. All expenditures are made from the Inmate Trust Account and are not filed with and allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.
- Inmate Trust records for the period of July 1, 2007 through August 1, 2010, could not be located.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed regarding the Inmate Trust Fund.

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

Recommendation:

Inmate Trust Fund Account:

OSAI recommends that the Sheriff maintain Inmate Trust Fund monies in a manner that reflects all Inmate Trust deposits, disbursements, and account balances. The Inmate Trust Fund balances should be reconciled to the bank statements each month, collection of inmate monies should be deposited daily, and no operating expenditures should be made from this fund. All checks issued from the Inmate Trust Fund should be signed and have two authorized signatures. All records should be maintained to be made available for the audit.

Sheriff's Commissary Account:

OSAI recommends that the County Sheriff establish a Commissary Account in accordance with 19 § 180.43 (D). Also, the County Sheriff shall file an annual report of the commissary with the County Commissioners by January 15, of each year.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: This office will implement policies to ensure the following: Bank reconciliations will be performed; inmate trust disbursements will have two authorized signatures; the Sheriff's office will make daily deposits; the Sheriff's office will file an annual report with the Commissioners by January 15th of each year; this office will open a Commissary Account with the County Treasurer and expenditures will be approved by Commissioners; and the Inmate Trust records were not available during a time frame that was before the current Administrator took office. All records during his administration will be labeled, packaged, and stored in the storage area beside the sally port.

Criteria: Effective accounting procedures and internal controls are necessary to ensure stewardship and accountability of public funds. Safeguarding controls are an aspect of internal controls. Safeguarding controls relate to the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transaction and unauthorized access to assets. Failure to perform tasks that are part of internal controls, such as reconciliations not performed or not timely prepared, are deficiencies in internal control. Further, reconciliations should be performed on a monthly basis.

Effective internal controls should provide for procedures wherein receipts for the monies collected are maintained and available for inspection and deposits are made in a timely manner.

Title 19 O.S. § 531 (A) states, "Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the "Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account" to be managed by the county sheriff and maintained separately from regular county funds. The checking account shall be subject to audit by the State Auditor and Inspector. The county sheriff shall deposit all monies collected from inmates incarcerated in the county jail into this checking account and may write checks to the Sheriff's Commissary Account for purchases made by the inmate during his or her incarceration 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, "Any funds received pursuant to said operations shall be the funds of the county where the persons are incarcerated and shall be deposited in the Sheriff's Commissary Account. The sheriff shall be permitted to expend the funds to improve or provide jail services. The sheriff shall be permitted to expend any surplus in the Sheriff's Commissary Account for administering expenses for training equipment, travel or for capital expenditures. The claims for expenses shall be filed with and allowed by the board of county commissioners in the same manner as other claims. The Sheriff shall receive no compensation for the operation of said commissary. The sheriff shall file an annual report on any said commissary under his or her operation no later than January 15 of each year."

Finding 2008-16 - Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over the Sheriff's Inmate Trust Account

Condition: There is inadequate segregation of duties regarding the County Sheriff's Inmate Trust Account.

• The Jail Administrator performs all of the daily activity in the Inmate Trust Account. She issues receipts for mailed in payments, prepares and makes the bank deposits, prepares inmate reports, and has control of the bank statement.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed regarding segregation of duties and/or compensating controls for the Inmate Trust Account.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of this condition and determine how to properly segregate duties. OSAI further 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 approve the accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: The Inmate Trust Account balances and deposits will be countersigned by another employee.

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

Finding 2007-9 - Inaccurate Overtime Benefit Rate - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678-1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: FY 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$1,902.52

Condition: McIntosh County used an overtime benefit rate that included a percentage for retirement and health insurance, which should only be paid in relation to base pay (or regular pay) only.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-10 - Noncompliance to Grant Requirements - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$26,533.68

Summary of Condition: McIntosh County expended \$425,997.72 in Disaster Grants-Public Assistance funding of which \$110,097.46 was classified as labor costs that included \$26,553.68 in questioned costs due improper labor cost charged to the project worksheet.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-11 - Inaccurate Supporting Documentation - Labor and Equipment - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$89,169.15

Condition: McIntosh County expended \$425,997.72 in Disaster Grants-Public Assistance funding of which \$110,097.46 was classified as labor costs. This included \$56,125.52 undocumented labor costs and \$6,875.00 in undocumented debris disposal costs, for a total of \$63,000.62 in questioned costs due to a lack of supporting documentation. Also, of the \$266,573.82 recorded equipment costs charged to this program, \$22,813.35 reflected equipment costs with duplicated documentation that was used as a cost for more than one project. It was also noted that \$3,355.18 of the \$43,157.14 charged as material cost for May 9 and May 10 represented duplicate charges to Project Worksheet #213 and Project Worksheet #217.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-12 - Inaccurate Equipment Rates Charged - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$5,363.86

Condition: McIntosh County charged ten hours per day of equipment use for various pieces of equipment; however, the operator's time record indicated only 9.5 hours worked due to lunch. This resulted in an overcharge of equipment use in the amount of \$1,980.86. In addition, although the County maintains a copy of the FEMA Equipment Rate Schedule within the grant files, the use of the wrong equipment rate resulted in an over charge of \$3,383.00 for the use of equipment.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-13 - Inconsistent/Inaccurate Records - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$-0-

Summary of Condition: The County did not always use the proper equipment rate for the equipment or work and employees' timesheets did not agree to the daily activity reports.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-14 - Overcharge of Purchases/Maintenance and Repairs - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$6,457.97

Summary of Condition: McIntosh County was reimbursed by FEMA for equipment repair/maintenance costs that were already included in the rate per hour for the county-owned equipment used during disaster operations resulting in questioned costs of \$6,457.97.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-15 - Inadequate Supporting Documentation for Contract Labor - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: A-Activities Allowed; B-Allowable Cost

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$12,840.00

Condition: McIntosh County charged contract labor costs to Disaster Grants-Public Assistance projects without adequate supporting documentation. In addition, work was not performed immediately after the disaster which resulted in questioned costs of \$12,840.00.

Status: No corrective action was taken.

Finding 2007-16 - Inadequate Controls Over Cash Management - FEMA

PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management

FEDERAL AGENCY: United States Department of Homeland Security

CFDA NO: 97.036

FEDERAL PROGRAM NAME: Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER: DR-1678 and 1707

FEDERAL AWARD YEAR: 2007

CONTROL CATEGORY: Cash Management

QUESTIONED COSTS: \$0

Condition: McIntosh County does not have procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury and disbursement. From monies received for Public Assistance Grants, the County earned approximately \$153.95 in interest, none of which was returned to the federal agency.

Status: No corrective action was taken.



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