OPERATIONAL AUDIT

OKFUSKEE COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013





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



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

February 22, 2016

TO THE CITIZENS OF OKFUSKEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit report of Okfuskee County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

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

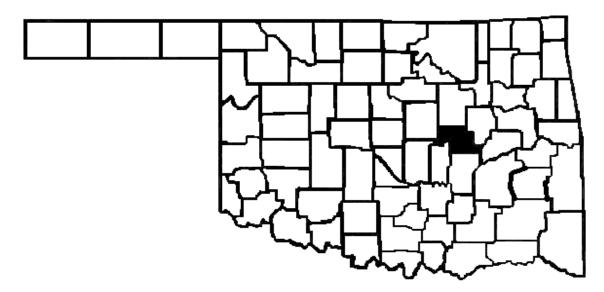
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION UNAUDITED INFORMATION ON PAGES ii - ix PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



Named for a Creek town in Cleburn County, Alabama, Okfuskee County was originally part of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

Much of its history is tied to that of the Creek Nation. For example, Thlopthlocco Town, established in the 1830s in this area in the Creek Nation, became the headquarters of Colonel D.H. Cooper's Confederate forces in 1861, prior to battles with Opothleyahola and the "Loyal Creeks."

Okemah, the county seat, is named for the Creek Chief Okemah, meaning "Big Chief." Two of Okemah's most noted residents were Leon Chase Phillips, eleventh governor of Oklahoma, and legendary songwriter Woody Guthrie. Glen D. Johnson, a two-term Oklahoma Speaker of the House, is also from Okemah.

Boley, founded in 1904 on eighty acres of land belonging to a Creek freedman, is one of the few black towns remaining in the United States. Established to show the ability of the black community to govern itself, it thrived for many years until, in 1932, George Birdwell, "chief lieutenant" of Pretty Boy Floyd, not only robbed the Farmer's State Bank, but in the process shot and killed D.J. Turner, bank president and mayor of Boley.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at (918) 623-1724.

County Seat - Okemah

Area – 628. 91 Square Miles

County Population – 12,358 (2012 est.)

Farms - 950

Land in Farms – 298,814 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2013-2014

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Danny Wilson

District 2 – Max Henry

District 3 – Bruce Smith

County Assessor

Pamela J. Parish

County Clerk

Dianne Flanders

County Sheriff

Jack Choate

County Treasurer

Judy Renee Alcorn

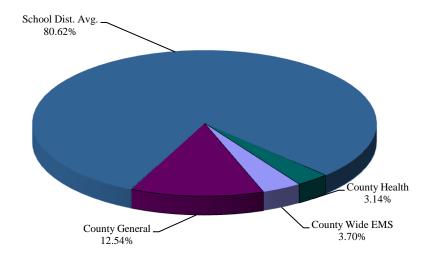
Court Clerk

Sherri Foreman

District Attorney

Max Cook

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



County-Wide M	illages	School District Millages						
County General	10.55			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Common	Total
County Health	2.64	Mason	I-2	39.01	5.57	7.13	4.22	55.93
EMS	3.11	Paden	I-14	37.27	5.32	4.53	4.22	51.34
		Okemah	I-26	36.80	5.26	18.34	4.22	64.62
		Bearden	C-29	37.74	5.39	9.58	4.22	56.93
		Weleetka	I-31	36.13	5.16	27.91	4.22	73.42
		Graham	I-54	37.75	5.39	4.07	4.22	51.43
		Hughes	I-54	39.35	5.62	20.06	4.22	69.25
		Seminole	I-15	36.68	5.24	10.13	4.22	56.27

Sales Tax

Sales Tax of January 1, 1994

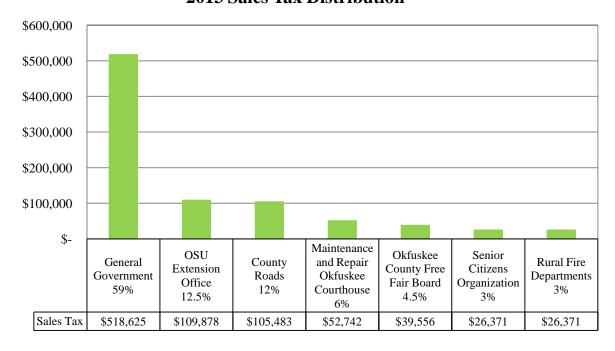
The voters of Okfuskee County approved a continuation of a 1 ¼ percent (1.25%) sales tax that went into effect on January 1, 1994. This sales tax was established to provide revenue for the County and used for the following seven specific areas and percentages:

1.	General Government	59%
2.	OSU Extension Office	12.5%
3.	County Roads	12%
4.	Maintenance and Repair Okfuskee Courthouse	6%
5.	Okfuskee County Free Fair Board	4.5%
6.	Senior Citizens Organizations	3%
7.	Rural Fire Departments	3%

These funds are accounted for in the County General Fund as reported on the Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds.

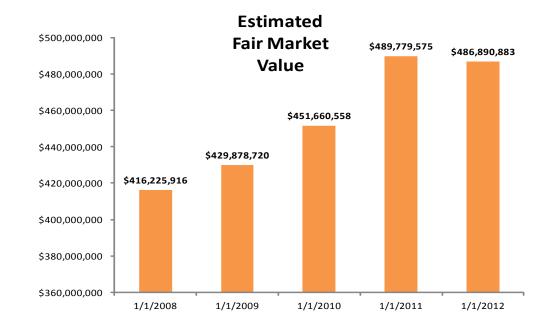
During the fiscal year the County collected \$879,026 in total sales tax.

2013 Sales Tax Distribution

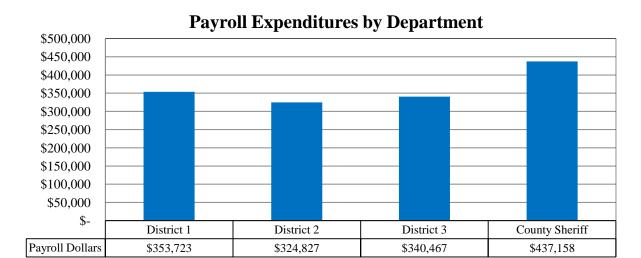


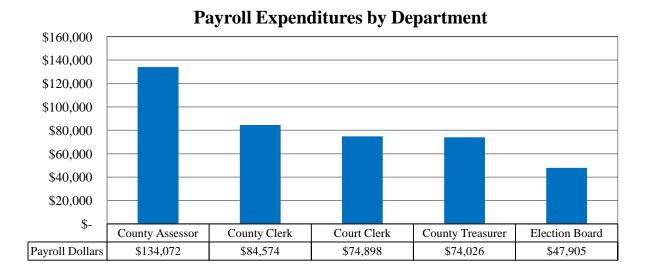
OKFUSKEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY TREND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

						Estimated
Valuation		Public	Real	Homestead		Fair Market
Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1/1/2012	\$16,497,030	\$14,630,499	\$30,276,329	\$2,976,952	\$58,426,906	\$486,890,883
1/1/2011	\$17,189,337	\$15,093,200	\$29,512,604	\$3,021,592	\$58,773,549	\$489,779,575
1/1/2010	\$15,480,100	\$13,225,248	\$28,554,369	\$3,060,450	\$54,199,267	\$451,660,558
1/1/2009	\$15,133,516	\$13,067,416	\$24,360,675	\$2,680,844	\$49,880,763	\$429,878,720
1/1/2008	\$10,137,551	\$12,591,448	\$24,509,163	\$2,991,617	\$44,246,545	\$416,225,916



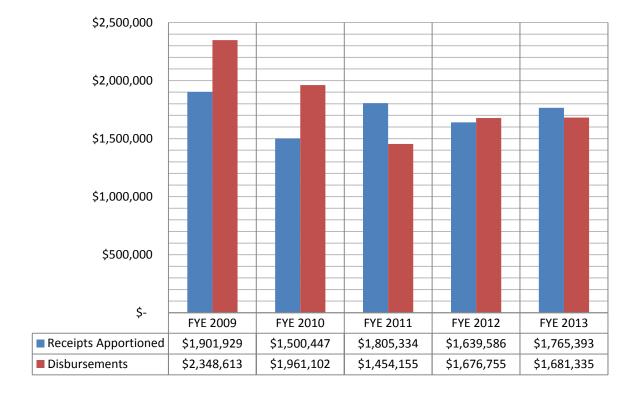
County officers' salaries are based upon the assessed valuation and population of the counties. State statutes provide guidelines for establishing elected officers' salaries. The Board of County Commissioners sets the salaries for all elected county officials within the limits set by the statutes. The 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, 2013.





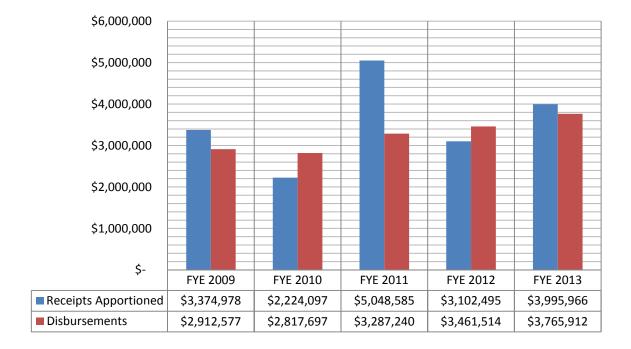
County General Fund

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.



Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds for Fiscal Year Ending June 30,2013

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2012		Receipts Apportioned		Transfers In		Transfers Out		Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2013	
Combining Information:												
County Funds:												
County General Fund	\$	1,290,307	\$	1,765,393	\$	300,035	\$	300,000	\$	1,681,335	\$	1,374,400
Highway Cash		2,364,626		3,995,966		-		_		3,765,912		2,594,680
County Health Department		293,389		166,633		-		-		201,207		258,815
Resale Property		226,436		68,633		-		335		45,658		249,076
Bureau of Indian Affairs		36,867		-		-		-		36,867		-
Emergency Management		9,594		15,000		-		-		10,597		13,997
Sheriff Service Fee		54,824		86,203		-		-		48,119		92,908
County Clerk Lien Fee		94,098		23,870		-		-		22,059		95,909
County Clerk Records Preservation Fee		84,863		18,648		-		-		29,441		74,070
County Assessor Revolving		8,792		2,410		-		-		6,282		4,920
County Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		18,354		2,515		-		-		1,334		19,535
Sheriff Revolving		69,150		26,005		-		-		23,389		71,766
CDBG Solid Waste		446		-		-		-		-		446
Insurance Damage		8,500		-		-		-		-		8,500
REAP		-		25,000		-		-		25,000		-
JAIB Grant		6,009		16		-		-		-		6,025
Safe Room Rebate		-		27,550		-		-		27,550		-
County Use Tax		49,612		48,757						38,294		60,075
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$	4,615,867	\$	6,272,599	\$	300,035	\$	300,335	\$	5,963,044	\$	4,925,122

OKFUSKEE COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY FUNDS OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 2013

Description of County Funds

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 within the Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds:

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

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

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

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

<u>Bureau of Indian Affairs</u> – accounts for revenues from a Bureau of Indian Affairs grant. Disbursements are for county road improvement projects.

<u>Emergency Management</u> – accounts for monies received and disbursed for the Emergency Management Department.

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

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

<u>County Clerk Records Preservation Fee</u> – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed with the County Clerk as restricted by state statute to be used for preservation of records.

<u>County Assessor Revolving</u> – accounts for the collection of fees for copies as restricted by state statute.

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

OKFUSKEE COUNTY DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY FUNDS OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 2013

<u>Sheriff Revolving</u> – accounts for revenues from various fees collected by the Sheriff. Disbursements are for any legal expense of the Sheriff's office.

<u>CDBG Solid Waste</u> – accounts for grant monies received and disbursed as restricted by the grant agreement for a Community Development Block Grant.

<u>Insurance Damage</u> – accounts for revenues from the County's insurance coverage. Disbursements are for the repairs of damaged properties.

<u>REAP</u> – accounts for revenues from State and Rural Economic Action Plan Grant provided for the upkeep of county buildings.

JAIB Grant – accounts for revenues from a Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant.

<u>Safe Room Rebate</u> – accounts for revenues from the safe room rebates obtained from the Safe Room Federal Program. Disbursements are for qualified County residents who installed a safe room.

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

OKFUSKEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS—COUNTY GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	General Fund								
	1	Budget		Actual	,	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	1,290,307	\$	1,290,307	\$	-			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(30,841)		(30,841)		-			
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(33,026)		(33,026)		-			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		1,226,440		1,226,440	_	-			
Receipts:									
Ad Valorem Taxes		560,368		587,459		27,091			
Charges for Services		41,538		63,623		22,085			
Intergovernmental Revenues		767,423		1,023,013		255,590			
Miscellaneous Revenues		62,580		91,298		28,718			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		1,431,909		1,765,393		333,484			
Expenditures:									
County Sheriff		463,880		463,622		258			
County Treasurer		70,676		69,355		1,321			
County Commissioners		74,267		74,267		-			
Court Clerk		67,076		66,738		338			
County Assessor		73,728		70,948		2,780			
Revaluation		102,095		97,499		4,596			
Excise Equalization		3,500		2,739		761			
County Election Expense		53,463		51,056		2,407			
County Purchasing Agent		3,500		3,045		455			
Welfare Agencies		1,500		1,356		144			
Civil Defense		37,000		21,994		15,006			
County Audit Budget Account		11,113		11,040		73			
Sales Tax		1,696,551		776,359		920,192			
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		2,658,349		1,710,018		948,331			
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash									
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$	-		1,281,815	\$	1,281,815			
Interfund Transfers:									
Interfund Transfer In				300,035					
Intefund Transfer Out				(300,000)					
Net Interfund Transfers				35					
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,									
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances									
Add: Cancelled Warrants				144					
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants				50,810					
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				41,596					
Ending Cash Balance			\$	1,374,400					

Source: County Estimate of Needs (presented for informational purposes)

OKFUSKEE 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, 2013

	County Health Department Fund							
]	Budget		Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	293,389	\$	293,389	\$	-		
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(9,364)		(9,364)		-		
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(3,395)		(3,395)		-		
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		280,630		280,630				
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes		140,225		147,004		6,779		
Charges for Services		-		6,649		6,649		
Intergovernmental Revenues		-		11,659		11,659		
Miscellaneous Revenues		10,648		1,321		(9,327)		
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		150,873		166,633		15,760		
Expenditures:								
County Health Budget Account		431,503		258,985		172,518		
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		431,503		258,985		172,518		
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash								
Balances Over Expenditures,								
Budgetary Basis	\$			188,278	\$	188,278		
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,								
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				70,205				
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants				332				
Ending Cash Balance			\$	258,815				

Source: County Estimate of Needs (presented for informational purposes)

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

This audit was conducted in response to 19 O.S. § 171, which requires the State Auditor and Inspector's Office to audit the books and accounts of county officers.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

In planning and conducting our audit, we focused on the major financial related areas of operations based on assessment of materiality and risk for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Our audit procedures included:

- Inquiries of appropriate personnel,
- Inspections of documents and records,
- Observations of the County's operations,
- Reconciling total apportionments, disbursements, and balances presented on the County's Presentation of Apportionments, Disbursements, and Cash Balances of County Funds for the fiscal year to the County Treasurer's and County Clerk's financial ledgers,
- Confirming third party confirmations to the financial ledgers, and
- Selecting representative samples to determine disbursements were made in accordance with state statutes, approved ballots, and county purchasing procedures.
- Gaining an understanding of the County's internal controls as it relates to each audit objective.

To ensure the samples were representative of the population and provided sufficient, appropriate evidence, both random sample and judgmental sample methodologies were used. We identified specific attributes for testing each of the samples and when appropriate, we projected our results to the population.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, combined with the inherent limitations of internal control, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that conditions may change or compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

This report is a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

Objective 1:

To determine the receipts apportioned, disbursements, and cash balances are accurately presented on the County Treasurer's monthly reports for FY 2013.

Conclusion: With respect to the items reconciled and reviewed; the receipts apportioned, disbursements, and cash balances are accurately presented on the County Treasurer's monthly reports. However, we noted some deficiencies in internal controls regarding the financial reporting process.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finding 2013-1 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties – County Treasurer (Repeat Finding)

Condition: The following weaknesses were noted regarding the collection and balancing process in the County Treasurer's office:

- The duties of issuing receipts, voiding receipts, accepting cash, reconciling the cash drawer, and preparing the deposit were not adequately segregated within the County Treasurer's office which is the office primarily responsible for collections of revenues.
- The employees in the County Treasurer's office operate from the same cash drawer.
- Upon visual verification, we determined there was no notation of the monthly bank reconciliations, or monthly reports being reviewed by someone other than the preparer.
- Two accounts on the general ledger do not belong to the County.

Industrial Authority
 Industrial Authority CD
 \$129,981.21
 \$20,310.36

Furthermore, we noted checks which have cleared the bank and not posted as paid, overstating the County General Fund at June 30th in the amount of \$ 27,817.20.

Cause of Condition: Management has not implemented procedures to separate key functions and processes among various employees in the office or to have levels of review over the processes performed.

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

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends the following key accounting functions of the County 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.
- The County Treasurer should only maintain funds belonging to the County.

Management Response:

County Treasurer: I took office on July 6, 2015. I have taken the necessary steps to segregate duties in the issuing of receipts, voiding receipts, accepting cash, reconciling the cash drawer, and preparing the deposit. The monthly bank statements and reports are being verified by one employee and then reviewed and approved by another. This includes documentation of the reconciliation and is being initialed and dated by each employee. The Industrial Authority account and the Industrial Authority CD have been removed from the general ledger as these do not belong to the County. In addition, checks clearing the bank are now treated as checks and are posted as paid on the general fund.

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



Conclusion: With respect to the items tested, the County complied with 68 O.S. § 1370E, which requires the sales tax collections to be deposited in the general revenue or Sales Tax Revolving Fund of the County and be used only for the purpose for which such sales tax was designated.

Objective 3:

To determine the County's financial operations complied with 68 O.S. § 2923, which requires the ad valorem tax collections to be apportioned and distributed monthly among the different funds to which they belong.

Conclusion: With respect to the items tested, the County complied with 68 O.S. § 2923, which requires the ad valorem tax collections to be apportioned and distributed monthly among the different funds to which they belong.

Objective 4:

To determine whether the County's internal controls provide reasonable assurance that expenditures (including payroll) were accurately reported in the accounting records and financial operations complied with significant laws and regulations.

Conclusion: The County's internal controls do not provide reasonable assurance that expenditures (including payroll) were accurately reported in the accounting records. However, the financial operation complied with significant laws and regulations.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finding 2013-3 - Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Disbursement and Payroll Processes

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the County's disbursement and payroll processes, we noted the following:

- A lack of segregation of duties exists in the County Clerk's office because the Payroll Clerk adds new hires to the payroll system, makes changes to payroll, processes payroll claims, issues payroll, prints payroll, and has access to blank warrants and distributes payroll.
- The duties of processing disbursements are not adequately segregated. One employee of the County Clerk can encumber funds, print and issue checks, and have physical custody to deliver checks.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to adequately segregate the duties within the disbursement and payroll processes.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective controls lie in management's oversight of office operations and a periodic review of operations. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Management Response:

County Clerk: As of November 20, 2015, the County Clerk has implemented steps to correct this. The Assistant Purchasing Agent will encumber the funds, the County Clerk will enter and process batch pay, the Assistant Purchasing Agent will print warrants and register them with the County Treasurer, and the County Clerk will separate warrants by department. For payroll, the Payroll Clerk will add new hires to the payroll system and make changes to payroll from the payroll reports; the County Clerk will verify payroll affidavits, process payroll claims, and issue payroll; the Payroll Clerk will print payroll warrants, register warrants with the County Treasurer, and separate payroll warrants by department.

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.

All Objectives:

Finding 2013-5 - Inadequate County-Wide Controls (Repeat Finding)

Condition: County-wide controls regarding Risk Management and Monitoring have not been designed. Also, a County-wide Disaster Recovery Plan has not been designed and implemented by County management, with the exception of County Clerk.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to address risks of the County.

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, or misappropriation of funds. Further, these conditions could also result in the loss of data, the unreliability of data, and increase the risk that the County may not recover in an emergency situation and/or disaster.

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.

Further, a County-wide Disaster Recovery Plan should be designed and implemented with the inclusion of all information systems used by individual offices in order to maintain operations in the event of a an emergency situation and/or disaster.

Management Response:

Board of County Commissioners: The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) has implemented steps to correct this. The BOCC will hold quarterly discussions with all elected officials in an open meeting to address possible risks of the County. The BOCC will design and implement a County-Wide Disaster Recovery Plan and request that each elected official or department head do the same. The County Clerk has a plan on file with the Sheriff, Emergency Management Director, BOCC Chairman, and each County Clerk employee.

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 met. Internal control comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives. Internal control also serves as the first line of defense in safeguarding assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud. County management is responsible for designing a county-wide internal control system comprised of Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

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

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



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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Okfuskee County
Board of County Commissioners
Okfuskee County Courthouse
Okemah, Oklahoma 74859

Dear Chairman:

For the purpose of complying with 19 O.S. § 171 and 20 O.S. § 1312, we have performed statutory procedures regarding the following offices and departments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013:

- All County Offices Fixed Assets procedures (19 O.S. § 178.1 and 69 O.S. § 645).
- All County Offices Consumable Inventories procedures (19 O.S. § 1502 and 19 O.S. § 1504).
- Court Clerk procedures (20 O.S. § 1304 and 19 O.S. § 220).
- Inmate Trust Fund procedures (19 O.S. § 531 and 19 O.S. § 180.43).

Our statutory compliance engagement was limited to the procedures related to the statutes above and was less in scope than an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on any basic financial statement of Okfuskee County.

Based on our procedures performed, we have presented our findings in the accompanying schedule.

This report is intended for the information and use of the management of the County. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report, which is a matter of public record.

GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE

OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

February 18, 2016

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Finding 2013-6 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund (Repeat Finding)

Condition: During the audit of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary, we noted the following weaknesses:

- One employee issues receipts, voids receipts, accepts cash, reconciles the cash drawer, prepares deposits, maintains inmates' accounts and reconciles accounts.
- Funds were not deposited daily.
- Upon visual verification, we determined there was no evidence the monthly bank reconciliations were reviewed by someone other than the preparer.
- Checks from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account did not require two signatures.
- The Annual Commissary Report was not filed with the Board of County Commissioners.
- Operating expenses were paid out of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account.
- Blank purchase orders for the Commissary Fund are pre-signed and located in an unsecured area.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the total of inmate's trust fund balances should be reconciled to the bank statements each month with someone other than the preparer reviewing it, collection of inmate monies should be deposited daily, and no operating expenditures should be made from this fund. Furthermore, an annual report of commissary operations should be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners no later than January 15th of each year. Purchase orders should not be pre-signed and located in a secure area. All checks from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account should have two authorized signatures.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: In response to the finding we have implemented the following:

- There are now two people maintaining the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account.
- Funds will be deposited daily.
- The verification of monthly bank reconciliations is being reviewed by a separate person other than the preparer.
- Checks from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account now require two signatures.
- The Commissary Report is being filed with the Board of County Commissioners.
- Operating expenses will not be paid out of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account.

 Blank purchase orders for the Commissary Fund are now in a secured location and no longer presigned.

Criteria: The overall goal of effective internal controls is to demonstrate accountability and stewardship. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, no one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of assets, and record transactions. In addition, two authorized signatures should be required on all inmate trust account checks, bank reconciliations should be performed each month, and contracts should be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

19 O.S. § 180.43 E. and 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 2013-7 - Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Court Clerk Collection and Disbursement Processes (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the Court Clerk's Office, we noted the following weaknesses with regard to internal controls related to the receipting and expenditure processes.

Receipting Process:

- All employees operate from the same cash drawer.
- One employee issues receipts, balances the cash drawer, prepares deposits, takes the deposit to the Treasurer, and reconciles daily receipts to the cash book.

Expenditure Process:

One employee prepares claims, approves claims, prints vouchers, signs vouchers, reconciles
accounts, has access to make changes and voids in system, and prepares quarterly and annual
reports.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to adequately segregate the duties of the receipting and expenditure processes within the office of the Court Clerk.

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 that management be aware of these conditions and realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. Regarding the receipting process, OSAI recommends that one employee should not be performing all of the duties regarding issuing receipts, balancing the cash drawer, preparing the deposit, and delivering the deposit to the County Treasurer's office. Further, we recommend that all employees issuing receipts operate from separate cash drawers. The cash drawer should be closed out, reconciled to the employees daily receipts, and be approved by someone independent of the cash drawer and making the deposit.

OSAI also recommends the following key accounting functions of the disbursement be adequately segregated as follows:

- Preparing claims.
- Printing vouchers.
- Signing and registering vouchers with the County Treasurer.
- Reconciling monthly and quarterly reports with the County Treasurer.

Management Response:

Court Clerk: At this time our office is implementing changes as to the cash drawer and delegation of duties. This will include two people signing off for acceptance of cash payments on receipts and cash payment slips. All receipts and monies shall be balanced at the end of the day by two deputies, locked overnight and taken for deposit the following day by another deputy. A mail log for incoming daily payments shall be maintained by all deputies opening mail. Preparation of claims and vouchers shall also require the clerk and deputy or two deputies preparing and another signing off on vouchers after authorization by the Court Fund Committee.

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

Finding 2013-8 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Reconciliation – Court Clerk

Condition: An unidentified variance of -\$361.44 was noted on the Court Clerk's reconciliation of the Revolving Fund to the County Treasurer's ending balance at June 30, 2013.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure that all reconciliations are properly preformed.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in inaccurate reports, incomplete records or misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends all variances be investigated and identified by the Court Clerk in order to properly reconcile the Court Clerk Revolving Fund to the County Treasurer each month.

Management Response:

Court Clerk: I was sworn into office on January 3, 2013 and this finding involved a reconciliation error which occurred in January 2013 due to an incorrect deposit and has been corrected. There have been changes implemented to ensure the Court Fund and Revolving Fund balance with the County Treasurer each month, so any error may be detected as soon as possible and corrected.

Criteria: Safeguarding controls are an important aspect of internal control. 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 properly prepared are deficiencies in internal control.



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