COUNTY AUDIT

PAYNE COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007





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

PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

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Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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April 27, 2011

TO THE CITIZENS OF PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Payne County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. A report of this type is critical in nature; however, we do not intend to imply that our audit failed to disclose commendable features in the present accounting and operating procedures of the County.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to our office during the course of our audit.

The Office of the State Auditor and Inspector is committed to serving the public interest by providing independent oversight and by issuing reports that serve as a management tool to the State to ensure a government which is accountable to the people of the State of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

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GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION (Unaudited)

ii
iii
viii
ix
X
xi

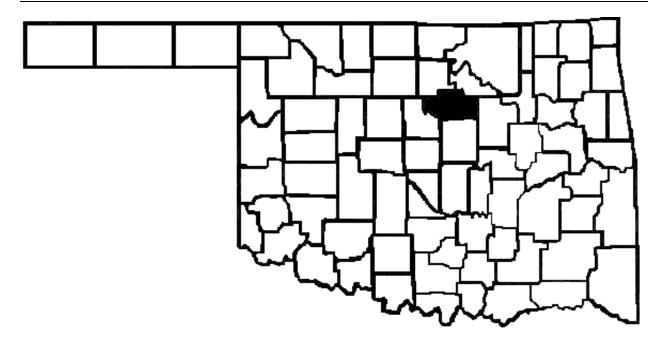
FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of State Auditor and Inspector	
Report of State Auditor and hispector	1

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION

2
. 4

REPORT TO THE CITIZENS OF PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA



Payne County was among the first counties settled during the land run of April 22, 1889.

For more than half a century, agriculture was the basis of the county's economy, with cotton, corn, and later oats, wheat and alfalfa the major crops.

Since World War II, the economic base has changed. Industry has replaced agriculture as the leading source of employment. Major industrial plants along North Perkins Road in Stillwater employ more than 2,500 workers, many of whom commute from Yale, Ripley, Glencoe, Perkins, and Cushing. Oklahoma State University, which opened in 1891, is still the county's largest employer with more than 7,500 employees.

From 1913 to 1930, oil was a major economic factor in this county, but this, too, has declined except for massive facilities at Cushing, enhancing its status as "Pipeline Crossroads of the World."

County Seat – Stillwater

County Population – 69,151 (2005 est.)

Farms - 1,445

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2007-2008

See independent auditor's report.

Area – 697.13 Square Miles

Land in Farms – 340,629 Acres

COUNTY ASSESSOR Jacquie Rose

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

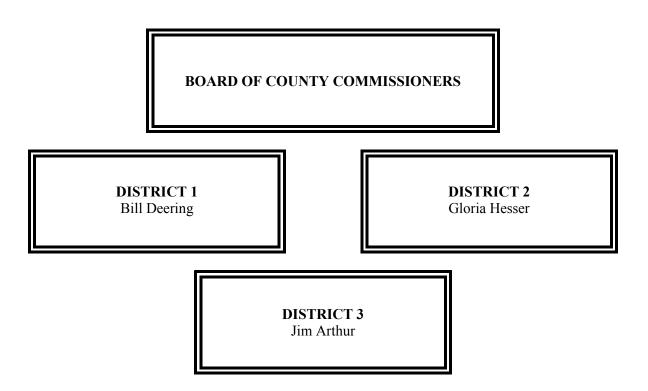
The County Assessor is required to build and maintain permanent records of the taxable real property and tax exempt real property within the county. Information entered on each record includes the property's legal description, owner's name and address, and the homestead exemption status of the owner.



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

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

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



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

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

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

COUNTY SHERIFF Carl Hiner

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

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

COUNTY TREASURER Bonita Stadler

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

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

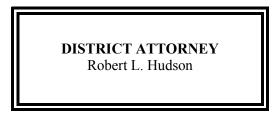
COURT CLERK Lisa Lambert

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

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

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

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



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

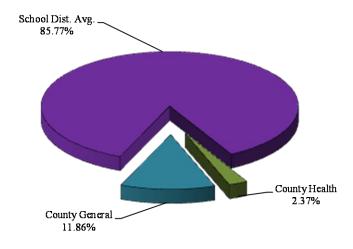
ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY Glenna Craig

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

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

PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA AD VALOREM TAX DISTRIBUTION SHARE OF THE AVERAGE MILLAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

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 Millages	School District Millages								
							Career		
County General	10.00			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech	Common	Total
County Health	2.00	Ripley	I-3	35.00	5.00	23.79	13.00	4.00	80.79
		Logan	I-3	35.00	5.00	12.69	15.00	4.00	71.69
		Noble-Joint	I-6	35.00	5.00	21.07	15.00	4.00	80.07
		Logan	I-14	35.00	5.00	12.83		4.00	56.83
Others		Stillwater	I-16	35.00	5.00	22.93	15.00	4.00	81.93
	-	Creek	I-20	35.00	5.00	12.94	13.00	4.00	69.94
Yale EMS	3.00	Creek	I-39	35.00	5.00	18.38	13.00	4.00	75.38
Stillwater	6.17	Perkins	I-56	35.00	5.00	20.27	15.00	4.00	79.27
		Cushing	I-67	35.00	5.00	11.10	13.00	4.00	68.10
		Glencoe	I-101	35.00	5.00	19.86	15.00	4.00	78.86
		Yale	I-103	35.00	5.00	4.57	13.00	4.00	61.57
		Oakgrove	D-104	35.00	5.00	6.30	13.00	4.00	63.30

Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2006		\$ 373,143,848
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value		18,657,192
Total bonds outstanding	-	
Total judgments outstanding	-	
Less cash in sinking fund		
Legal debt margin		\$ 18,657,192

PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

	2007
Estimated population	69,151
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2006	\$ 373,143,848
Gross bonded debt	-
Less available sinking fund cash balance	
Net bonded debt	\$ -
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value	0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	\$ -

PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Valuation Date	n Public Personal Service		Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2006	\$63,821,411	\$41,893,797	\$279,754,099	\$12,325,459	\$373,143,848	\$3,273,191,649

FINANCIAL SECTION



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Payne County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007. The financial statements are the responsibility of Payne County's management.

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

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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 12, 2011, on our consideration of Payne 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.

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. JONÉS, CPA, CFE OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

April 12, 2011

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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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 PAYNE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Payne County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated April 12, 2011. We did not express an opinion on the financial statements because the County did not prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We were engaged to conduct our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Payne County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiency 2007-1 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Payne County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2007-1.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management of Payne County and should not be used for any other purpose. This report is also a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

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GARY A. JONES, CPA, CFE OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

April 12, 2011

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 2007-1—Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Management did not respond.



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