



# PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

## **Operational Audit**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



State Auditor & Inspector

#### PUSHMATAHA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AUDIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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 (<u>www.sai.ok.gov</u>) and in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries Publications Clearinghouse Digital Prairie Collection (<u>http://digitalprairie.ok.gov/cdm/search/collection/audits/</u>) pursuant to 65 O.S. § 3-114.



January 31, 2019

#### TO THE CITIZENS OF PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit report of Pushmataha County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

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,

ndi Byrd

CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR



#### PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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



Originally part of the Choctaw Nation, this county was created at statehood and takes its name from the Pushmataha District of the Choctaw Nation. Pushmataha was also the name of a Choctaw leader.

Antlers, the county seat, is the site of several manufacturing companies that produce items such as custom mixed concrete, lumber, roof trusses, building materials, and sportswear. Tuskahoma, last capital of the Choctaw Nation, is the site of the Choctaw Council House, built in 1884 and noted for its fine architecture.

A popular recreational area for outdoor enthusiasts, Pushmataha County offers locations such as the Kiamichi Mountains, Clayton Lake Recreational Area, Pine Creek State Park, and Sardis Lake for sporting activities. Although tourism and recreation contribute a great deal to the county's economy, agriculture is still a basic component, and wheat is the major crop. Ranching and timber are the main industries.

For additional information, call the County Clerk's office at (580) 298-3626 or the chamber of commerce at (580) 298-2488.

County Seat – Antlers

Area – 1,422.78 Square Miles

County Population – 11,125 (2014 est.)

Farms - 732

Land in Farms – 297,429 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2015-2016

#### **Board of County Commissioners**

District 1 – Michael Brittingham District 2 – Jerry Duncan District 3 – Rickie Briggs

#### **County Assessor**

Frances Joslin

#### **County Clerk**

Jane Dunlap

#### **County Sheriff**

Terry Duncan

#### **County Treasurer**

Jenny Beth Caraway

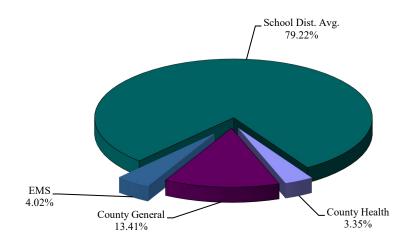
#### **Court Clerk**

Tina Freeman

#### **District Attorney**

Mark Matloff

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	s School District Millages							
							Career		
County General	10.29		_	Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech.	Common	Total
County Health	2.57	Rattan	I-1	36.66	5.24	-	-	4.12	46.02
EMS	3.09	Albion	D-2	35.75	5.11	10.77	12.32	4.12	68.07
		Tuskahoma	D-4	36.27	5.18	-	12.32	4.12	57.89
		Clayton	I-10	35.59	5.08	-	12.32	4.12	57.11
		Antlers	I-13	35.99	5.14	-	12.32	4.12	57.57
		Nashoba	D-15	35.97	5.14	-	12.32	4.12	57.55
		Moyers	I-22	36.54	5.22	6.07	12.32	4.12	64.27
		Soper	JT-4	35.00	5.00	11.04	12.32	4.12	67.48
		Stringtown	JT-7	35.00	5.00	9.30	12.32	4.12	65.74
		Smithville	JT-14	35.60	5.09	6.37	12.32	4.12	63.50
		Battiest	JT-71	35.85	5.12	6.18	12.32	4.12	63.59

#### Sales Tax

#### Sales Tax of April 1, 2011

The voters of Pushmataha County approved a one percent (1%) sales tax effective April 1, 2011. The sales tax was effective for period of five years and terminated March 31, 2016. This sales tax was established to provide revenue to the County for the following areas:

•	Maintenance and Operation of the County Jail and for the financing	
	the Operation and Maintenance of the Office of the Sheriff	50%
٠	County General Maintenance and Operation which funds the offices	
	of the Tax Assessor, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Court Clerk,	
	Election Board, District Attorney, Sheriff; and for Maintenance and	
	Operation and Equipment of County Roads	34%
٠	OSU Extension Office	9%
•	Pushmataha County Fair Board	2%
•	Economic Development	3.5%
٠	Emergency Management	1.5%

These funds are accounted for in the ST (Sales Tax) Cash fund.

#### Sales Tax of April 1, 2016

The voters of Pushmataha County approved a continuation of a one percent (1%) sales tax effective April 1, 2016. The sales tax is effective for period of five years. This sales tax was established to provide revenue to the County for the following areas:

•	Maintenance and Operation of the County Jail and for the financing the Operation and Maintenance of the Office of the Sheriff	50%
•	County General Maintenance and Operation which funds the offices of the Tax Assessor, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Court Clerk, Election Board, District Attorney, Sheriff; and for Maintenance and	
	Operation and Equipment of County Roads	34%
•	OSU Extension Office	9%
•	Pushmataha County Fair Board	2%
•	Economic Development	3.5%
•	Emergency Management	1.5%

These funds are accounted for in the ST (Sales Tax) Cash fund.

#### Sales Tax of July 1, 2013

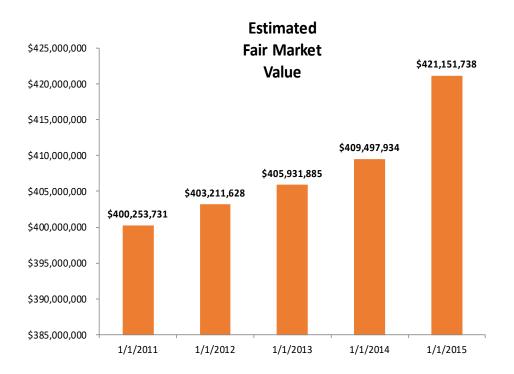
The voters of Pushmataha County approved a continuation of a one-quarter percent (1/4%) sales tax effective July 1, 2013. The sales tax is effective for period of five years. This sales tax was established to provide revenue dedicated solely for the purchase of any and all equipment, maintenance, training, construction on new buildings or improvements made to existing buildings, existing or future loans, services and supplies for all existing Fire Departments in Pushmataha County. These funds are accounted for in the County General Fund.

The voters of Pushmataha County also approved a continuation of three-quarter percent (3/4%) sales tax effective July 1, 2013. The sales tax is effective for period of five years. This sales tax was established to provide revenue to support the operation, maintenance, equipment, and administration of the Pushmataha County Hospital. These funds are accounted for in the County General Fund.

During the fiscal year the County collected \$1,172,117 in total sales tax.

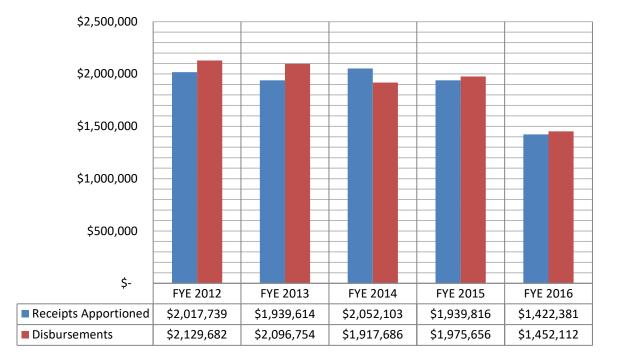
#### PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY TREND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2015	\$4,752,146	\$7,564,311	\$37,457,868	\$3,225,010	\$46,549,315	\$421,151,738
1/1/2014	\$4,842,372	\$6,589,559	\$36,545,947	\$3,212,035	\$44,765,843	\$409,497,934
1/1/2013	\$5,725,541	\$6,227,795	\$35,356,349	\$3,246,215	\$44,063,470	\$405,931,885
1/1/2012	\$5,959,756	\$6,495,541	\$34,549,777	\$3,256,433	\$43,748,641	\$403,211,628
1/1/2011	\$6,634,549	\$6,869,755	\$33,295,029	\$3,260,630	\$43,538,703	\$400,253,731



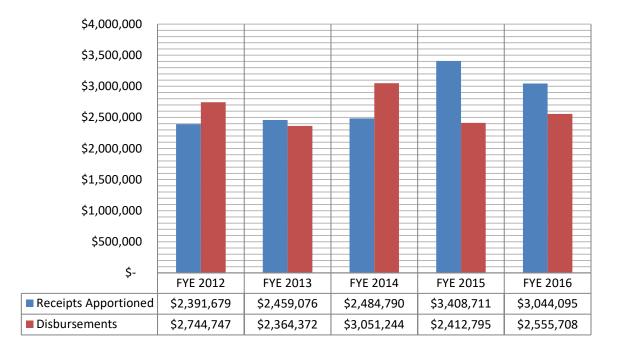
#### **County General Fund**

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 the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Cas	Beginning sh Balances ly 1, 2015	Receipts Apportioned	]	Fransfer In	]	Transfer Out	Disbursements	 Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2016
Combining Information:									
County Funds:									
County General Fund	\$	1,082,081	\$ 1,422,381	\$	-	\$	284,141	\$ 1,452,112	\$ 768,209
County Highway		1,105,549	3,044,095		-		-	2,555,708	1,593,936
Resale Property		196,503	240,618		-		-	118,237	318,884
County Health		317,682	243,933		-		-	279,535	282,080
Sheriff Cash Service Fee		20,923	83,542		-		-	72,004	32,461
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Fee		1,778	2,595		-		-	2,733	1,640
County Clerk Lien Fee		2,601	4,533		-		-	4,551	2,583
Assessor Visual Inspection		40	-		-		-	-	40
Sheriff Revolving		28	-		-		-	-	28
Assessor Revolving Fund		52,679	6,508		-		-	3,203	55,984
Sheriff Drug Cash Account		236	-		-		-	-	236
CDBG		-	80,621		-		-	80,621	-
REAP		442	151,628		-		-	146,756	5,314
SGA (Sheriff Grant Account)		7	-		-		-	-	7
RMP (Records Management and Preservation Fund)		35,477	14,952		-		-	14,723	35,706
ST (Sales Tax) Cash		50,888	599,424		284,141		-	561,463	372,990
CAMA		28,162	650		-		-	12,993	15,819
CBRI-105		493,116	204,530		-		-	136,066	561,580
Trash Cop		145	-		-		-	-	145
911 Collections		17,364	97,641		-		-	107,076	7,929
BIA-3		-	334,369		-		-	334,369	-
Sheriff Commissary Account		106	-		-		-	-	106
DOC Revolving Fund		29	9,747		-		-	7,689	2,087
FEMA/VFD		-	939		-		-	939	-
Court Clerk Payroll		6,235	60,846		-		-	63,847	3,234
Combined Total - All County Funds	\$	3,412,071	\$ 6,603,552	\$	284,141	\$	284,141	\$ 5,954,625	\$ 4,060,998

Source: County Treasurer's Monthly Reports (presented for informational purposes)

#### **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:

<u>County General Fund</u> – accounts for the general operations of the government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Assessor Visual Inspection</u> – accounts for the collection and disbursement of monies by the Assessor as restricted by state statute for the visual inspection program.

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

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

<u>Sheriff Drug Cash Account</u> – accounts for the collection of the Sheriff's percentage of drug forfeitures and disbursed as restricted by state statute.

<u>CDBG</u> – accounts for federal grant funds for various projects in the County.

<u>REAP</u> – accounts for state grant funds used for various community projects in Pushmataha County.

<u>SGA (Sheriff Grant Account)</u> – accounts for state funds to be used for the operation of the Sheriff's office.

<u>RMP (Records Management and Preservation Fund)</u> – accounts for fees collected for instruments filed with the County Clerk as restricted by state statute for preservation of records.

<u>ST (Sales Tax) Cash</u> – accounts for the collection of one-cent sales tax revenue for the use of maintenance and operation of the County jail and office of the Sheriff, for County General maintenance and operation, OSU-Extension office, County Fair Board, Economic Development and Emergency Management as restricted by the sales tax ballot.

<u>CAMA</u> – accounts for state funds to be used for the Child Abuse Awareness Program.

 $\underline{CBRI-105}$  – accounts for state funds to be used for the construction of roads and bridges throughout the County.

Trash Cop – accounts for state funds to be used to prosecute trash offenders.

<u>911 Collections</u> – accounts for the collection of fees charged on telephone bills for the County's Emergency 911 system. Disbursements are for the expenditures related to providing 911 services.

<u>BIA-3</u> – accounts for Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funds from the Choctaw Nation to be used for road projects throughout the County.

<u>Sheriff Commissary Account</u> – accounts for profits on commissary sales in the county jail to be used by the Sheriff's office for jail expenses as restricted by state statute.

<u>DOC Revolving Fund</u> – accounts for the monies received from the State of Oklahoma for the boarding and feeding of Department of Corrections' prisoners.

<u>FEMA/VFD</u> – accounts for federal funds received to reimburse Rural Volunteer Fire Departments for amounts expended during ice storm/flood cleanup.

<u>Court Clerk Payroll</u> – accounts for funds deposited to be used for payroll for the Court Clerk's office.

#### <u>Transfer</u>

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

• \$284,141 from the County General Fund to the ST (Sales Tax) Cash fund to move the carryover sales tax balances to a sales tax revolving fund.

#### PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— COUNTY GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General Fund					
	Budget	Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 1,082,081	\$ 1,082,081	\$ -			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(47,248)	(47,248)	-			
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(80,094)	(79,330)	764			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	954,739	955,503	764			
Receipts:						
Ad Valorem Taxes	435,448	475,128	39,680			
Charges for Services	47,883	61,540	13,657			
Intergovernmental Revenues	258,453	288,447	29,994			
Sales Tax	422,088	586,059	163,971			
Miscellaneous Revenues	7,821	11,207	3,386			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	1,171,693	1,422,381	250,688			
Expenditures:						
District Attorney	13,000	7,542	5,458			
County Sheriff	113,821	113,046	775			
County Treasurer	62,177	62,177	-			
County Commissioners	27,597	27,512	85			
County Clerk	159,858	159,531	327			
Court Clerk	84,623	83,669	954			
County Assessor	87,515	86,807	708			
Revaluation of Real Property	128,526	117,383	11,143			
General Government	190,711	117,333	73,378			
Excise-Equalization Board	6,553	5,501	1,052			
County Election Expense	63,480	50,007	13,473			
County Commissioner - Sales Tax	18,905	-	18,905			
Economic Development - Sales Tax	85,152	-	85,152			
County Sheriff - Sales Tax	39,350	-	39,350			
OSU Extension - Sales Tax	31,710	-	31,710			
General Government - Sales Tax	92,045	-	92,045			
Emergency Management - Sales Tax	14,834	-	14,834			
Free Fair - Sales Tax	4,938	-	4,938			
Hospital - Sales Tax	412,624	410,000	2,624			
VFD - Sales Tax	477,609	135,807	341,802			
County Audit Budget Account	11,404	8,554	2,850			
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	2,126,432	1,384,869	741,563			

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

#### PUSHMATAHA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— COUNTY GENERAL FUND - CONTINUED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General Fund						
Continued from previous page							
	Budget	Actual	Variance				
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash							
Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	993,015	\$ 993,015				
Interfund Transfers:							
Interfund Transfer Out		(284,141)					
Net Interfund Transfers		(284,141)					
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,							
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances							
Add: Warrants Estopped by Statute		21					
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants		36,103					
Add: Current Year Encumbrances		23,211					
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 768,209					

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

#### PUSHMATAHA 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, 2016

	County Health Department Fund						
	Budget Actual			V	Variance		
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	317,682	\$	317,682	\$	-	
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(57,227)		(57,227)		-	
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(3,992)		(3,416)		576	
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		256,463		257,039		576	
Receipts:							
Ad Valorem Taxes		108,756		121,154		12,398	
Charges for Services		-		589		589	
Intergovernmental Revenues		122,492		122,158		(334)	
Miscellaneous Revenues		-		32		32	
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		231,248		243,933		12,685	
Expenditures:							
County Health Budget Account		487,711		258,540		229,171	
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		487,711		258,540		229,171	
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$	-		242,432	\$	242,432	
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances Add: Current Year Encumbrances Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants Ending Cash Balance			\$	37,130 2,518 282,080			

*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, 2016. 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,
- Selecting representative samples to determine disbursements were made in accordance with state statutes, approved ballots, and county purchasing procedures, and
- 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 2016.

**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 2016-001 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over Receipting and Balancing Processes (Repeat Finding)

**Condition:** The duties of issuing receipts, preparing deposits, and reconciling bank statements in the County Treasurer's office are not properly segregated. While the County Treasurer has implemented some mitigating controls, the following weaknesses still exist:

- All employees issue receipts and have administrator rights to void receipts.
- Daily reports are not reviewed by someone other than the preparer.
- Fund activity is manually entered into the Treasurer's Monthly Reports. These reports are not reviewed by someone other than the preparer.
- The amount encoded by the bank on the deposit receipt is verified to the deposit slip; however, the amount encoded by the bank is in total and does not denote the cash amount separately.
- Although cash and checks are verified to receipts while balancing each employee's cash drawer, there is no independent verification to determine that the original change amount was left intact.

The following item, when evaluated with the weaknesses noted above, further weakens the internal controls in place regarding the collection process:

• A mail log is not utilized for collections.

**Cause of Condition:** Although the County Treasurer has worked to implement internal controls over the collections process, there are still weaknesses that should be addressed to safeguard funds and ensure accurate financial reporting.

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

**Recommendation:** The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends the County Treasurer implement the following compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties:

- A report of voided receipts should be generated daily and reviewed for validity and accuracy. Explanations for voided receipts should be included on the report. The report should reflect evidence of the review with initials and dates.
- Daily reports should be signed and dated by the preparer and the reviewer. In addition, tic marks should be used evidencing verification of the daily report to documentation in the daily jacket.
- Monthly reports should be signed and dated by the preparer and the reviewer.
- Additional documentation should be obtained on the deposit receipt from the bank indicating amounts deposited for cash. The amounts encoded on the receipt (cash and total deposit) should be agreed to deposit records by someone other than the person who delivered the deposit to the bank.
- The entire cash drawer should be counted and verified by a second person.

The County Treasurer could further strengthen internal controls by implementing the following procedure:

• Maintain a daily log of mailed in receipts.

#### Management Response:

**County Treasurer:** We will print a voided receipt report daily and include explanations. Currently, one deputy prepares the daily report on the old system and a different deputy prepares the daily report on the new system; they will review and initial each other's work. Another deputy will review the monthly report. The bank will be asked to key in the cash amount on the deposit receipt. We will balance each other's cash drawer once a month. We do not have time or personnel to do a mail log.

**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 receipting collections, preparing and delivering deposit, and maintaining financial ledgers/reconciliations should be segregated.

Objective 2: To determine the County's financial operations 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.

**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. However, internal controls should be strengthened regarding the apportionment/appropriation of sales tax collections.

#### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Finding 2016-002 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over Sales Tax Collections

**Condition:** Upon inquiry and observation, and the review of documentation regarding the process of apportioning/appropriating sales tax collections, the following exception was noted:

• Calculations of the apportionments/appropriations of sales tax monies are not reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented regarding the sales tax collection process to ensure adequate internal controls.

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

**Recommendation:** OSAI recommends that the County implement a review process over the calculations for the sales tax apportionment/appropriation, which would include someone other than the preparer reviewing and approving the calculations for accuracy.

#### Management Response:

**Chairman of the Board of county Commissioners:** In the future, we will work to design and implement internal control procedures regarding the apportionment/appropriation of sales tax collections.

**County Treasurer:** The County Clerk will verify the amounts distributed to taxing entities for sales tax each month.

**County Clerk:** In the future, I will make every effort to review sales tax calculations and maintain documentation of the review.

**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 sales tax calculations. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, a recalculation of the apportionment and appropriation of sales tax should be performed and documented by someone other than the preparer.

# Objective 3:To determine the County's financial operations complied with 68 O.S.<br/>§ 2923, which requires the ad valorem tax collections to be apportioned and<br/>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.

With respect to the items tested, the County's financial operations complied with 19 O.S. § 1505, which requires that disbursements be timely encumbered, properly supported and charged to the appropriate fund and account.

#### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Finding 2016-003 – Inadequate Segregation of Duties Over the Payroll and Purchasing Processes (Repeat Finding)

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

- Lack of segregation of duties over the payroll process One person enrolls all new employees, maintains personnel files, prepares payroll, prints payroll warrants, and has custody of payroll warrants.
- Purchasing duties are not adequately segregated The Purchasing Deputy performs both duties of approving the issuance and encumbrance of purchase orders and certifying the encumbrance.

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

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

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

#### **Management Response:**

**County Clerk:** Regarding payroll, we do not have the staff to segregate payroll duties. If possible, we will implement compensating controls. Regarding purchasing procedures, we have made many changes and we will segregate the issuance and certifying on purchase orders in the future.

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

#### All Objectives:

The following findings are not specific to any objective, but are considered significant to all of the audit objectives.

#### Finding 2016-004 - Inadequate County-Wide Internal Controls (Repeat Finding)

**Condition:** Through the process of gaining an understanding of the County's internal control structure, it was noted that county-wide controls regarding Risk Assessment and Monitoring have not been designed.

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

**Effect of Condition:** Without an adequate system of county-wide controls, there is greater risk of a breakdown in control activities which 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:

**Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners:** In the future, we will strive to improve detailed documentation regarding risk assessment and monitoring procedures and discussions that take place in quarterly meetings.

**County Treasurer:** We will work with other county officials to have quarterly meetings to address any risks of the County.

**County Clerk:** Our office will continue to work with other offices to find solutions regarding risk assessment and monitoring. We will also work within our office to implement internal controls.

**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 processes. Proper monitoring will ensure that controls continue to be adequate and function properly.

#### Other Item(s) Noted:

Although not considered significant to the audit objectives, we feel the following issue should be communicated to management.

### Finding 2016-005 - Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA)

**Condition:** During our audit we identified federal programs that were not listed accurately on the County's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA). Federal expenditures were overstated by \$321,710.

The following misstatements were noted:

- The actual expenditures for Disaster Grants Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) CFDA 97.036, Disaster 4117 were \$35,892 and the County reported \$37,027, resulting in an overstatement of \$1,135.
- The actual expenditures for Disaster Grants Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) CFDA 97.036, Disaster 4222 were \$258,476 and the County reported \$579,051, resulting in an overstatement of \$320,575.

Reported Total Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 768,828
Less: Disaster 4117 (CFDA 97.036) Less: Disaster 4222 (CFDA 97.036) Actual Federal Expenditures of Federal Awards	(1,135) (320,575) \$ 447,118
Original SEFA Overstated by	<u>\$ 321,710</u>

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure accurate reporting of expenditures for all federal awards.

**Effect of Condition:** This resulted in the erroneous reporting and/or a material misstatement of the County's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and increases the potential for material noncompliance.

**Recommendation:** OSAI recommends county officials and department heads gain an understanding of federal programs awarded to Pushmataha County. Internal control procedures should be designed and implemented to ensure accurate reporting of expenditures on the SEFA and to ensure compliance with federal requirements.

#### Management Response:

**Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners:** In the future, we will design procedures to help ensure the accuracy of the SEFA. We will also implement procedures to ensure FEMA expenditures are reported in the correct year.

Criteria: 2 CFR 200, Subpart F, §\_\_\_\_.510(a)(b) reads as follows: Subpart F—Audit requirements §\_\_\_\_.510 Financial statements The auditee must: a) Prepare financial statements that reflect its financial position, results of operations or changes in net assets, and, where appropriate, cash flows for the fiscal year audited. The financial statements must be for the same organizational unit and fiscal year that is chosen to meet the requirements of this part.

(b) Prepare a schedule of expenditures of Federal awards for the period covered by the auditee's financial statements which must include the total Federal awards expended as determined in accordance with § 200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended.

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.

**REPORT ON STATUTORY COMPLIANCE – OTHER MATTERS** 



Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector

2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Room 123, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 | 405.521.3495 | www.sai.ok.gov

Pushmataha County Board of County Commissioners Pushmataha County Courthouse Antlers, Oklahoma 74523

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, 2016:

- All County Offices Fixed Assets procedures (19 O.S. § 178.1, 19 O.S. § 178.2, 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 Pushmataha 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.

CINDY BYRD, CPA OKLAHOMA STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

January 30, 2019



#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

#### Finding 2016-007 - Inadequate Segregation of Duties – Court Clerk (Repeat Finding)

**Condition:** Upon inquiry and observation of the Court Clerk, we noted the following weaknesses with regard to internal controls related to the receipting and expenditure processes over Court Fund, Court Clerk Revolving Fund, and District Court Fund.

Receipting Process:

- All employees issue receipts and operate from the same cash drawer.
- A mail log is not maintained.

Expenditure Process:

- The Court Clerk performs all Court Fund duties associated with preparing claims, issuing vouchers, approving vouchers and claims, preparing reports, and reconciling with the County Treasurer.
- The Court Clerk performs all Court Clerk Revolving Fund duties associated with preparing claims, preparing reports, and reconciling with the County Treasurer.
- The Court Clerk performs all duties associated with the issuing, approving, and distributing of official depository vouchers for the District Court Fund.

**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, undetected 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 a concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. OSAI recommends that procedures be developed to separate key functions of the receipting and expenditure processes for the Court Fund, Court Clerk Revolving Fund, and District Court Fund. In the event that a 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.

#### **Management Response:**

**Court Clerk:** Due to the small size of my office, it is more functional for us to use one cash draw to work from. Instead of a mail log, checks and money orders are copied and attached to the daily deposit. I have not approved any claims issued from my office since April 2016. Claims are approved by the District Judge and Associate Judge and acknowledged by a Court Clerk Deputy. I do not feel comfortable putting my Court Fund on any other computers as I feel this is my responsibility and should not be one of my deputies.

I do not plan on making any changes to the expenditure process; however, I have started having a deputy review and sign my monthly reports.

Auditor Response: The duties regarding the Court Fund expenditure process are not adequately segregated.

**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.

#### Finding 2016-008 - Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund (Repeat Finding)

**Condition:** Upon inquiry of County personnel, observation, and review of documents regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund, the following weaknesses were noted:

- One employee performs the duties of preparing deposits, taking deposits to the bank, posting to inmate accounts, and issuing and approving checks from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account.
- A County Deputy had the authority to sign the County Sheriff's name on Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account checks; therefore, the County Deputy was given sole responsibility, with no oversight, to prepare, approve, and disburse checks.
- Receipts issued between September 19, 2015 and March 1, 2016 could not be located.
- All account ledgers and bank statements could not be located.
- Inmate ledger balances were not reconciled to the bank statements.
- Collections were not deposited daily.
- The County Sheriff's office did not file an annual report for the Sheriff Commissary Fund with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15<sup>th</sup>, of each year.

Additionally, during our review of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account expenditures, we noted two (2) of the thirty-nine (39) checks were not issued in accordance with state statutes. The checks were issued directly to vendors.

**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 in noncompliance with state statutes. In addition, 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 following:

- Key duties and responsibilities 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.
- The Sheriff's office retain all records associated with the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account. This includes receipts, account ledgers, and bank statements.
- Inmate Trust Fund monies be maintained in a manner that reflects each inmate's trust deposits, disbursements, and account balances. The inmate's ledger balances should be reconciled to the bank statements each month.
- All funds received should be deposited to the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account daily.
- The County Sheriff should file a report of the Commissary with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15<sup>th</sup>, of each year in accordance with Title 19 O.S. § 180.43.
- Expenditures should be made from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account in accordance with 19 O.S. § 531 A. The County Sheriff should review all expenditures for accuracy and approve them by affixing his signature.

#### Management Response:

**County Sheriff:** I was not in office during the fiscal year 2016; however, the following is an outline of my current policies and procedures regarding the weaknesses noted in this audit finding:

- Duties are now segregated over the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account. One employee accepts money and issues the receipt; one adds/posts the money to the inmate's account; the same individual prepares the deposit. The deposit is then verified by another employee who signs the deposit slip. The deposit is then taken to the bank. The return receipt from the bank is again signed by the employee who verified the deposit.
- I sign my name on Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account checks. No deputy has authority to prepare, approve, and disburse Inmate Trust Fund checks without my authorization.
- I was not in office between September 19, 2015 and March 1, 2016; therefore, I cannot account for what the prior administration was doing with the Inmate Trust Fund receipts.
- The prior administration did not keep account ledgers and bank statements.
- Inmate ledger balances are now being reconciled to the bank statements.
- Deposits are now being made daily.
- Inmate Trust Fund checks are now only written in accordance with state statutes, and are no longer issued to vendors.
- I was not in office during this fiscal year to be able to file an annual report for the Sheriff Commissary Fund; however, going forward the report will be completed annually by January 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Criteria:** Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, no one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of assets, prepare deposits, make deposits, and record transactions. In addition, bank reconciliations should be performed each month, all funds receipted should be deposited daily, and receipts should be issued in sequential order, bear the name of office and account, and denote the mode of payment.

- Title 19 O.S. § 180.43 D. states, "Each county sheriff may operate, or contract the operation of, a commissary for the benefit of persons lawfully confined in the county jail under the custody of the county sheriff. 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. The State Auditor and Inspector shall conduct an audit of the report in the same manner as other public records of the county."
- Title 19 O.S. § 531(A) states in part, "the county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the 'Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account'," and, "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."

## Finding 2016-009 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Fixed Assets (Repeat Finding)

Condition: While gaining an understanding of internal controls over fixed assets, the following was noted:

- District 1 Commissioner does not perform an annual review of fixed assets.
- The County Sheriff's office did not maintain documentation for the performance of an annual review of fixed assets.

**Cause of Condition:** Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure compliance with the state statutes regarding the maintaining of fixed assets.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes. When fixed assets are not monitored, opportunities for misuse or loss of equipment can occur.

**Recommendation:** OSAI recommends the County perform and document an annual physical verification of fixed assets. The documentation should include the date and signature of the employees conducting and reviewing the verification.

#### Management Response:

**County Commissioner District 1:** In the future, we will perform an annual review of fixed assets and file it with the County Clerk.

**County Sheriff:** I was not in office during fiscal year 2016; however, the County Sheriff's office now maintains documentation for the performance of our annual review of fixed assets.

**Criteria:** Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of fixed assets, and safeguard fixed assets from loss, damage or misappropriation.

Title 19 O.S. § 178.1 states in part, "The board of county commissioners in each county of this state shall take, or cause to be taken, an inventory of all working tools, apparatus, machinery and equipment belonging to the county or leased or otherwise let to it or to any department thereof, other than that which is affixed to and made a part of lands and buildings, the cost of which as to each complete working unit thereof is more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), and thereafter maintain or cause to be maintained a continuous inventory record thereof and of like tools, apparatus, machinery and equipment purchased, leased, or otherwise coming into the custody of the county or of any office, board, department, commission or any or either thereof, and the disposition thereof whether sold, exchanged, leased, or let where authorized by statute, junked, strayed or stolen, and annually thereafter..."





Cindy Byrd, CPA | State Auditor & Inspector 2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Room 123, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 | 405.521.3495 | www.sai.ok.gov