

**SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

July 16, 2003

TO THE CITIZENS OF
SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002. 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 serve the public interest by providing independent oversight and to issue 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeff A. McMahan".

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

**SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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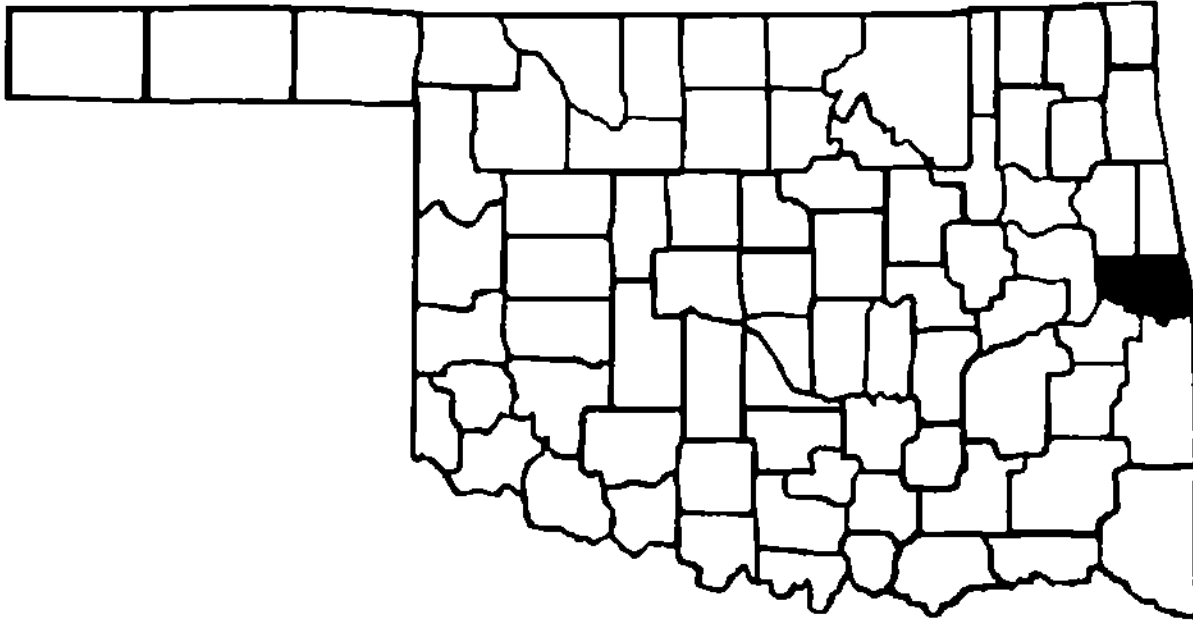
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**REPORT TO THE CITIZENS
OF
SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**



Once a part of Arkansas, this county was created at statehood, and named for the Sequoyah District of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Sequoyah was the Cherokee linguist who developed an alphabet for his people. Sallisaw is the county seat.

Agriculture is a mainstay of the county's economy, with grain and cattle being major products. Applegate Cove, Cowlington Point, and Short Mountain Cove are among the many campgrounds available in the county. Lake Tenkiller and Robert S. Kerr Reservoir also afford recreational opportunities. Blue Ribbon Downs racetrack, Oklahoma's first pari-mutual horse racing track, is another county tourist attraction, as is Sequoyah's home in Sallisaw.

County Seat – Sallisaw

Area – 673.9 Square Miles

County Population – 37,886
(1999 est.)

Farms – 1,125

Land in Farms – 293,366 Acres

Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2001-2002

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

COUNTY ASSESSOR
Jack O'Neal
(D) Muldrow

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

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

COUNTY CLERK
Donna Jamison
(D) Sallisaw

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

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

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

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

DISTRICT #1
Bruce Tabor
(D) Roland

DISTRICT #2
Lewis Warren
(D) Gore

DISTRICT #3
Cleon Harrell
(D) Sallisaw

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.

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

COUNTY SHERIFF
Johnny Philpot
(D) Sallisaw

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
Martha Taylor
(D) Sallisaw

All revenues received 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 revenues and expenditures, the County Treasurer is required to maintain an accurate record of all the monies received and disbursed. The State Auditor and Inspector's Office prescribes all the forms used by the County Treasurer, and at least twice a year inspects the County Treasurer's accounts.

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

COURT CLERK
Bernell Edwards
(D) Sallisaw

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. Court Clerks use forms and follow procedures prescribed by the Court Administrator's Office, the Oklahoma Supreme Court, and the State Auditor and Inspector.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Dianne Barker Harrold
(D) Fort Gibson

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.

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

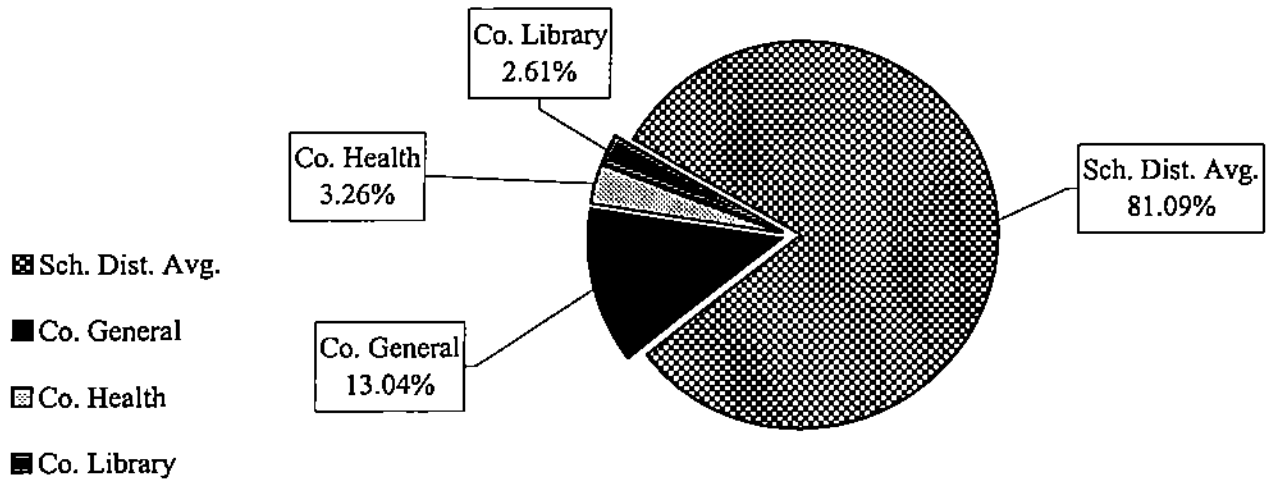
ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY
Dorothy Harvell
(D) Roland

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 operating expenses 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.

**AD VALOREM TAX DISTRIBUTION
SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SHARE OF THE AVERAGE MILLAGE**

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 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.



<u>County-Wide Millages:</u>		<u>School District Millages:</u>			<u>Vo-Tech</u>			
			<u>Gen.</u>	<u>Bldg.</u>	<u>Skg.</u>	<u>Gen</u>	<u>Common</u>	<u>Total</u>
Co. General Fund	10.00	Sallisaw	35.00	5.00		10.00	4.00	54.00
Co. Health	2.50	Vian	35.00	5.00	15.54	10.00	4.00	69.54
Co. Library	2.00	Muldrow	35.00	5.00		10.00	4.00	54.00
		Gans	35.00	5.00	10.82	10.00	4.00	64.82
		Roland	35.00	5.00	4.41	10.00	4.00	58.41
		Gore	35.00	5.00	19.32	10.00	4.00	73.32
		Cent. Sallisaw	35.00	5.00	5.71	10.00	4.00	59.71
		Liberty	35.00	5.00	15.53	10.00	4.00	69.53
		Marble City	35.00	5.00		10.00	4.00	54.00
		Brushy	35.00	5.00	9.07	10.00	4.00	63.07
		Belfonte	35.00	5.00		10.00	4.00	54.00
		Moffett	35.00	5.00	13.18	10.00	4.00	67.18
		Braggs	35.00	5.00	12.76	10.00	4.00	66.76

See independent auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report



STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF
SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2002, as listed in the table of contents. These general-purpose financial statements are the responsibility of Sequoyah County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general-purpose financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority, which represent 100 percent and 100 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the component unit column. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority, is based on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

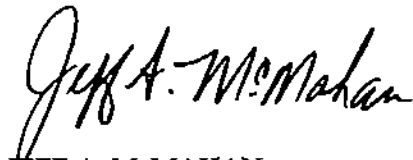
As explained in Note 1(H), the general-purpose financial statements referred to above do not include the general fixed assets account group, which should be included in order to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The amount that should be recorded in the general fixed assets account group is not known.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, except for the effect on the general-purpose financial statements of the omission described in the preceding paragraph, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2002, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 22, 2003, on our consideration of Sequoyah County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations and contracts. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general-purpose financial statements of Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, taken as a whole. The other information listed in the table of contents under *Introductory Section* has not been audited by us, and accordingly, we express no opinion on such data.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeff A. McMahán". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

April 22, 2003

General-Purpose Financial Statements

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUP
JUNE 30, 2002

	Governmental Fund Types		Fiduciary Fund Types	Account Group	Total (Memorandum Only)	Discretely Presented Component Unit	Total (Memorandum Only)
	General	Special Revenue	Trust and Agency	General Long-Term Debt	Primary Government	Governmental	Reporting Entity
ASSETS							
Cash	\$ 598,290	\$ 3,684,471	\$ 5,834,446	\$	\$ 10,117,207	\$ 1,312,894	\$ 11,430,101
Ad valorem taxes receivable	25,167	6,292	152,437		183,896		272,742
Sales tax receivable		177,692			177,692	85,725	174,571
Accrued interest receivable	7,903	540	3,194		11,637	94	11,731
Due from other governments	4,127	204,744	14,980		223,851		223,851
Work in process						2,654,951	2,654,951
Amount to be provided for retirement of general long-term debt						2,200,000	2,200,000
Amount to be provided for capitalized lease agreements				667,988	667,988		667,988
Total assets	\$ 635,487	\$ 4,073,739	\$ 6,005,057	\$ 667,988	\$ 11,382,271	\$ 6,253,664	\$ 17,635,935
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY							
Liabilities:							
Warrants payable	\$ 109,760	\$ 205,393	\$	\$	\$ 315,153	\$	\$ 315,153
Accounts payable	22,422	270,836			293,258		293,258
Due to other taxing units			5,735,178		5,735,178		5,735,178
Due to others			269,879		269,879		269,879
Bonds payable						2,200,000	2,200,000
Capitalized lease obligations payable				667,988	667,988		667,988
Total liabilities	132,182	476,229	6,005,057	667,988	7,281,456	2,200,000	9,481,456
Fund equity:							
Investment in work in process						2,654,951	2,654,951
Fund balances:							
Reserved for encumbrances	17,555	96,733			114,288		114,288
Reserved for interest account						100,151	100,151
Reserved for principal account						113,949	113,949
Reserved for operation and maintenance						701,605	701,605
Reserved for project fund						482,722	482,722
Unreserved:							
Undesignated	485,750	3,500,777			3,986,527	286	3,986,813
Total fund equity	503,305	3,597,510	-	-	4,100,815	4,053,664	8,154,479
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$ 635,487	\$ 4,073,739	\$ 6,005,057	\$ 667,988	\$ 11,382,271	\$ 6,253,664	\$ 17,635,935

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

	Government Fund Types			Total (Memorandum Only)	Discretely Presented Component Unit	Total (Memorandum Only)
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Primary Government		Reporting Entity
Revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,037,547	\$ 259,384	\$	\$ 1,296,931	\$	\$ 1,296,931
Sales tax		1,031,825		1,031,825	1,014,910	2,046,735
Charges for services	157,811	225,885		383,696		383,696
Intergovernmental revenues	390,245	3,093,064		3,483,309		3,483,309
Miscellaneous revenues	202,556	394,051	3	596,610	73,829	670,439
Total revenues	<u>1,788,159</u>	<u>5,004,209</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6,792,371</u>	<u>1,088,739</u>	<u>7,881,110</u>
Expenditures:						
Current operating:						
General government	1,222,110	326,398		1,548,508		1,548,508
Public safety	582,389	240,543		822,932		822,932
Education	22,549			22,549		22,549
Health and welfare		232,759		232,759		232,759
Roads and highways	6,821	4,657,708		4,664,529		4,664,529
Trust fees					7,500	7,500
Bond reissuance costs					58,356	58,356
Insurance					2,538	2,538
Capital outlay					2,390,928	2,390,928
Debt service:						
Principal retirement			4,939	4,939	2,860,000	2,864,939
Interest and fiscal agent charges			5	5	133,957	133,962
Total expenditures	<u>1,833,869</u>	<u>5,457,408</u>	<u>4,944</u>	<u>7,296,221</u>	<u>5,453,279</u>	<u>12,749,500</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(45,710)	(453,199)	(4,941)	(503,850)	(4,364,540)	(4,868,390)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Bond proceeds					2,420,000	2,420,000
Capitalized lease agreements		204,180		204,180		204,180
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>204,180</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>204,180</u>	<u>2,420,000</u>	<u>2,624,180</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(45,710)	(249,019)	(4,941)	(299,670)	(1,944,540)	(2,244,210)
Beginning fund balances	549,015	3,846,529	4,941	4,400,485	5,998,204	10,398,689
Ending fund balances	<u>\$ 503,305</u>	<u>\$ 3,597,510</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,100,815</u>	<u>\$ 4,053,664</u>	<u>\$ 8,154,479</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
(COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT ONLY) FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

	General			Health		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
Beginning fund balances, budgetary basis	\$ 484,298	\$ 488,849	\$ 4,551	\$ 175,731	\$ 175,866	\$ 135
Revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	969,787	1,036,402	66,615	242,447	259,098	16,651
Charges	146,245	157,812	11,567	21,260	21,260	
Intergovernmental revenues	290,139	389,844	99,705		3,191	3,191
Miscellaneous revenues	158,273	211,155	52,882		2,502	2,502
Total revenues, budgetary basis	<u>1,564,444</u>	<u>1,795,213</u>	<u>230,769</u>	<u>263,707</u>	<u>286,051</u>	<u>22,344</u>
Expenditures:						
Current operating:						
General government	1,419,042	1,230,801	188,241			
Public safety	596,700	574,697	22,003			
Health and welfare				439,438	214,931	224,507
Education	22,300	21,472	828			
Roads and highways	10,700	8,539	2,161			
Total expenditures, budgetary basis	<u>2,048,742</u>	<u>1,835,509</u>	<u>213,233</u>	<u>439,438</u>	<u>214,931</u>	<u>224,507</u>
Excess of revenues and beginning fund balances over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>448,553</u>	<u>\$ 448,553</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>246,986</u>	<u>\$ 246,986</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances						
Add: Ad valorem taxes receivable		25,167			6,292	
Due from other governments		4,127				
Accrued interest receivable		7,903			424	
Reserved for encumbrances		17,555			945	
Ending fund balances		<u>\$ 503,305</u>			<u>\$ 254,647</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the County are required to be presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies and practices are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Counties were created by the Constitution of Oklahoma. One county officer is appointed; however, most county officers are locally elected by their constituents. All county powers are delegated by the state.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity are required to include those of Sequoyah County (the primary government) and its legally separate component units.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the combined financial statements includes the financial data of the County's discretely presented component unit. It is reported in a separate column to distinguish between the financial data of the primary government and that of the discretely presented component unit. The following component unit is included in the reporting entity because the primary government is financially accountable and is able to impose its will on the organization.

Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority

Under the provision of the Oklahoma Trust Act, the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority") was established March 20, 2000, for the purpose of promoting the establishment and maintenance of an effective corrections and detention system which will enhance the preservation of the welfare and safety of the residents of the County. The Authority is governed by a board of trustees, which include the Board of County Commissioners, the County Sheriff, and an individual who shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners.

All information included is from the component unit's fiscal year ended June 30, 2002. Complete audited financial statements of this individual discretely presented component unit can be requested from the Sequoyah County Clerk's Office.

The component unit reports as a governmental fund type.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Related Organization Excluded from the Reporting Entity

The County's officials are also responsible for appointing the members of the boards of other organizations, but the County's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments. The following organizations are not included in the financial statements.

Sequoyah County/City of Sallisaw Hospital Authority
Sequoyah County 911 Trust Authority
Sequoyah County Economic Development Authority
Sequoyah County Home Finance Authority
Sequoyah County Public Works Authority
Sequoyah County Utility Service Authority

B. Fund Accounting

The government uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Funds are classified into two major categories: governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked monies (special revenue funds), and the servicing of general long-term debt (debt service funds). The general fund is used to account for the activities of the general government not accounted for in some other fund.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the government. Agency funds are generally used to account for assets that the government holds on behalf of others as their agent.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Account Groups

General Fixed Assets Account Group (GFAAG) - Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the fixed assets of a government be reported in a general fixed assets account group (GFAAG). This account group is not a fund. It does not have a balance sheet as such, nor does it report operations. Instead, the GFAAG serves as a list of the government's fixed assets and is designed to ensure accountability.

General Long-Term Debt Account Group (GLTDAG) - The general long-term debt account group (GLTDAG) is used to account for a government's unmatured long-term indebtedness that has not been identified as a specific fund liability of a trust fund. In addition to general obligation debt instruments (e.g., bonds, notes), the GLTDAG is also used to report revenue bonds that will be repaid from general government resources, special assessment debt when the government is "obligated in some manner," special revenue bonds, and certain liabilities that are normally not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources (e.g., capitalized lease-purchase obligations).

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these fund types present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be quantified, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers property taxes as available if collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when incurred and the related fund liability is expected to be paid from available spendable resources. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund expenditures when paid or when amounts for principal and interest have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, sales tax, interest revenue, and other taxes collected and held by the Oklahoma Tax Commission at year-end on behalf of the government. Charges for services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Budgetary Policies and Procedures

Under current Oklahoma Statutes, the general fund and the county health department fund are required to adopt a formal budget. The budget presented for the general and special revenue (county health department only) funds includes the originally approved budgeted appropriations for expenditures as adjusted for supplemental appropriations and approved transfers between budget categories. Appropriations for the highway funds and other cash funds are made on a monthly basis, according to the funds then available.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general and special revenue funds.

Any encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. At the end of the year, unencumbered appropriations are lapsed.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General and Special Revenue (County Health Department only) Funds presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data. The "actual" data, as presented in the comparison of budget and actual, will differ from the data as presented in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - All Governmental Fund Types because of adopting certain aspects of the modified accrual basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances to their related budget year.

E. Cash

The County pools cash resources of its various funds to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

F. Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value.

G. Interest Receivable

Interest on deposits is recorded as revenue in the year the interest is earned and is available to pay liabilities of the current period.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H. Fixed Assets – Primary Government

The County presently maintains some individual records of personal property; however, the County does not keep similar records for land, buildings, and improvements. Because the County does not maintain detailed records of its land, buildings, and improvements, a statement of general fixed assets, required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, is not presented on the Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Account Group.

Fixed Assets – Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority

The Authority is in the process of building a jail. This is reported in the financial statements as "Work in Process".

I. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss as follows:

<u>Types of Loss</u>	<u>Method Managed</u>	<u>Risk of Loss Retained</u>
General Liability - Torts - Errors and Omissions - Law Enforcement Officers Liability - Vehicle	The County participates in a public entity risk pool; Association of County Commissioners of Oklahoma-Self-Insured Group. (See ACCO-SIG.)	If claims exceed pool assets, the County would have to pay its share of the pool deficit.
Physical Plant - Theft - Damage to Assets - Natural Disasters	The County participates in a public entity risk pool. (See ACCO-SIG.)	If claims exceed pool assets, the County would have to pay its share of the pool deficit.
Worker's Compensation - Employees' Injuries	The County participates in a public entity risk pool; Association of County Commissioners of Oklahoma-Self-Insured Fund. (See ACCO-SIF.)	If claims exceed pool assets, the County would have to pay its share of the pool deficit.
Health and Life - Medical - Disability - Dental - Life	The County carries commercial insurance for these types of risk.	None

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2002

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ACCO-SIG - The pool operates as a common risk management and insurance program and is to be self-sustaining through member premiums. Each participating county will pay a deductible amount (\$1,000 to \$10,000; Sequoyah County has a \$5,000 deductible) for each insured event as stated in the County's "Certificate of Participation." The risk pool will pay legitimate claims in excess of the deductible amounts up to and including \$50,000 per insured event. The pool has acquired commercial reinsurance to cover claims in excess of \$50,000 up to \$1,000,000 limit per insured event. The pool, established in 1986, has never had to assess additional premiums to be paid by its members.

ACCO-SIF - The pool operates as a common risk management and insurance program and is to be self-sustaining through member premiums. ACCO-SIF was set up in 1984 and will pay legitimate worker's compensation claims up to \$500,000 per incident. A reinsurance policy, with no limit, pays claims that exceed \$500,000 for a particular incident. The pool has not assessed additional premiums to be paid by its members in the past three years.

The County continues to carry commercial insurance for employees' health and life insurance. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the County. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the 2002 fiscal year.

J. Compensated Absences

The County does not accrue any liability for future vacation benefits. Vacation benefits are earned by the employee during the year and must be taken during the year earned.

Annual leave is accrued at the following rates:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Amount of Leave</u>
7 Months – 5 Years	10 Days
5 Years – 10 Years	12 Days
10 Years – 15 Years	14 Days
15 Years – 20 Years	16 Days
20 Years – 25 Years	18 Days
25 Years and Over	20 Days

This amount of accumulated unpaid vacation benefits is not material to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2002.

Sick leave is earned at the rate of ten hours per month. Employees are not paid for accumulated sick leave at termination. All benefits for sick leave are based on occurrences outside the County's or employee's control which have not yet occurred; hence, no liability exists at June 30, 2002.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Long-Term Obligations

The County reports long-term debt of governmental funds at face value in the general long-term debt account group. Certain other governmental fund obligations not expected to be financed with current available financial resources are also reported in the general long-term debt account group.

L. Memorandum Only - Total Columns

Total columns on the financial statements are captioned "memorandum only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Interfund transactions have not been eliminated from the total column of each financial statement.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Compliance

On or before the first Monday in July of each year, each officer or department head submits an estimate of needs to the governing body. The budget is approved by fund, office or department, and object. The County Board of Commissioners may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the County Excise Board.

3. Detailed Notes on Account Balances

Title 62 O.S. § 348.3 authorizes the County Treasurer to invest in:

- U.S. government obligations
- Certificates of deposit
- Savings accounts
- G.O. bonds issued by counties, municipalities or school districts
- Money judgments against county, municipalities or school districts
- Bonds and revenue notes issued by a public trust when the beneficiary of the trust is a county, municipality or school district
- Negotiable certificates of deposit
- Prime bankers acceptances which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System
- Prime commercial paper with a maturity of 180 days or less
- Repurchase agreements
- Money market funds regulated by the securities and exchange commission and which investments consist of the above-mentioned types of investments

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2002

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

A. Deposits

Deposits – Primary Government

At year-end, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$ 10,117,207 and the bank balance was \$ 10,174,105. Of the bank balance, all funds were covered by federal depository insurance or collateral held by the County's agent in the County's name.

Deposits – Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority

The Authority has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits, and investments in Federated Treasury Obligations. Demand deposits are covered by the FDIC. Federated Treasury Obligations are insured by the Federal Government.

Deposits and investments made by the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority are summarized below.

Category 1

Insured or registered, or securities held by Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority or its agent in Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority's name.....\$1,312,894

B. Receivables

The County's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 of the same year for all real and personal property located in the County, except certain exempt property. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor within the prescribed guidelines established by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and the State Equalization Board. Title 68 O.S. § 2820.A. states, "... Each assessor shall thereafter maintain an active and systematic program of visual inspection on a continuous basis and shall establish an inspection schedule which will result in the individual visual inspection of all taxable property within the county at least once every four (4) years."

The net assessed property value as of January 1, 2001, was \$ 106,676,581.

The County levied 10 mills for general fund operations, 2.5 mills for county health department and 2.00 mills for county library. In addition, the County also collects the ad valorem taxes assessed by cities and towns and school districts and apportions the ad valorem taxes collected to the appropriate taxing units.

Taxes are due on November 1 following the levy date, although, they may be paid in two equal installments. If the first half is paid prior to January 1, the second half is not delinquent until April 1. Unpaid real property taxes become a lien upon said property on October 1 of each year. Unpaid delinquent personal property taxes are published usually in May. If the taxes are not paid within 30 days from publication, they shall be placed on the personal tax lien docket.

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2002

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2002, were approximately 93 percent of the tax levy.

C. Pension Plan

Plan Description. The County contributes to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan (the Plan), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). Benefit provisions are established and amended by the Oklahoma Legislature. The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to Plan members and beneficiaries. Title 74, Sections 901 through 943, as amended, establishes the provisions of the Plan. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing OPERS, P.O. Box 53007, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 or by calling 1-800-733-9008.

Funding Policy. The contribution rates for each member category are established by the Oklahoma Legislature and are based on an actuarial calculation which is performed to determine the adequacy of contribution rates. County employees are required to contribute between 3.5% and 8.5% of earned compensation. The County contributes between 5.0% and 10.0% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire compensation. The County contributes 10.0% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000, were \$213,666, \$193,890, and \$175,149, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

D. Capital Leases

The County acquires road machinery and equipment through lease-purchase agreements financed by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation and/or the equipment vendors or their assignees pursuant to the provisions of 69 O.S. 1991, § 636.1 through § 636.7. Lease agreements entered into with the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) are interest-free. However, starting in January 1997, ODOT began charging a one-time fee of 3% on all subsequent pieces of machinery acquired. The one-time fee is reported as interest. Oklahoma statutes prohibit the County from entering into contracts of this nature longer than one year. For this reason, these lease-purchase agreements do not qualify for capitalization until the year the lease-purchase agreements are completed and title to the equipment is transferred to the County. However, because it is the County's intent to exercise its right to purchase this property, the lease-purchase agreements have been capitalized to conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The unpaid portions of these agreements have been reflected as capitalized lease obligations within the general long-term debt account group.

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2002

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

Providing all capital leases are renewed each year by resolution of the Board of Commissioners, minimum lease commitments under capitalized lease-purchase agreements as of June 30, 2002, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2003	\$ 196,256	\$ 14,439	\$ 210,695
2004	170,805	9,032	179,837
2005	130,089	5,527	135,616
2006	108,465	2,107	110,572
2007	51,447	79	51,526
2008 & thereafter	10,926		10,926
Total	<u>\$ 667,988</u>	<u>\$ 31,184</u>	<u>\$ 699,172</u>

During the year, the County capitalized leases totaling \$204,180 and paid \$197,790 on the outstanding balances of lease-purchase agreements.

E. Long-Term Debt – Primary Government

During the year ended June 30, 2002, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the general long-term debt account group:

	Balance July 1, 2001	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2002
Claims and judgments	\$ 4,939	\$ -	\$ 4,939	\$ -
Capital leases	661,598	204,180	197,790	667,988
Total	<u>\$ 666,537</u>	<u>\$ 204,180</u>	<u>\$ 202,729</u>	<u>\$ 667,988</u>

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2002

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

F. Long - Term Debt – Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority

At June 30, 2002, bonds payable consisted of the following issues:

Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority Revenue Notes,
 Series 2001 dated November 15, due in annual installments
 through November 2007, bearing interest rates of 3.85%\$2,200,000

Required obligations to retire debt:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003.....	\$440,000	\$84,700	\$524,700
2004.....	440,000	67,760	507,760
2005.....	440,000	50,820	490,760
2006.....	440,000	33,880	473,880
2007.....	440,000	16,940	456,940
	<u>\$2,200,000</u>	<u>\$254,100</u>	<u>\$2,454,100</u>

Bond Defeasement – Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority

On May 1, 2000, the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority issued \$3,060,000 in bonds with a stated interest rate of 5.9%. The bonds were sold at par value. These bonds were issued to finance the construction of the Sequoyah County Jail. In November 2001 the outstanding 2000 series bonds were called. The Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority then issued \$2,420,000 in bonds with a stated interest rate of 3.85%. The bonds were sold at par value.

The advance refunding reduced total debt service payment over the next five years by \$191,100.00. This results in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payment on the old and new debt) of \$91,849.52.

G. Fund Equity

Reservations of fund balances of governmental funds are established to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require a portion of the fund balance be segregated or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future expenditures. Specific reservations of the fund balance accounts of the primary government are summarized below:

Reserved for Encumbrances – The reserve for encumbrances represents encumbrances outstanding at the end of the year based on purchase orders and contracts signed by the County but not completed as of the close of the fiscal year.

Detailed Notes on Account Balances (continued)

H. Sales Tax

On February 10, 1998, Sequoyah County voters approved a one half-cent sales tax. The sales tax is for a period of five years. Proceeds of the sales tax are to be used for roads and highways.

On January 11, 2000, Sequoyah County voters approved a one-half-cent sales tax. The exclusive purpose of said tax shall be the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority. Two-thirds of said tax shall be used for construction and one-third shall be used for operation and maintenance. The duration of the portion of the tax pledged to construction is seven years. The duration of the portion pledged to maintenance and operation shall be unlimited.

I. Fuel Taxes

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 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 County highway fund is reported herein as "special revenue," and the fuel tax revenue is presented as "intergovernmental."

4. Contingent Liabilities

The government is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the government attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

**Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With
*Government Auditing Standards***



STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

**Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial
Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With
*Government Auditing Standards***

TO THE OFFICERS OF
SEQUOYAH COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the financial statements of Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2002, and have issued our report thereon dated April 22, 2003. We qualified our opinion because the general fixed assets account group was not included in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include the Sequoyah County Criminal Justice Authority, a component unit of Sequoyah County. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Sequoyah County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, 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 no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Sequoyah County's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the County's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. The reportable condition is described below.

Finding 98-1 – (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for a governmental entity using governmental fund types require the presentation of the general fixed assets account group (GFAAG) in the financial statements.

Condition: Information is not available for reporting general fixed assets in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for a government entity. The County does not maintain a summary listing with the required information for land, buildings, and improvements. The general fixed assets control account is not accurate.

Effect: This component of internal control is not effective. Accordingly, there is a greater risk that a fixed asset may not be properly accounted for and safeguarded against loss.

Recommendation: We recommend records include acquisition cost, a complete description, purchase date, location of such asset, and that a control total of the cost of these assets be maintained and reconciled annually.

Management's Corrective Action Plan-

Contact Person: Donna Jamison, Sequoyah County Clerk

Anticipated Completion Date: None

Corrective Action Planned: No planned corrective action is anticipated to obtain fixed assets records in such a manner that general fixed assets could be reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the reportable condition described above to be a material weakness.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement on Auditing Standards No. 87 requires the inclusion of the following paragraph in this report:

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management of the County and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

However, the Oklahoma Open Records Act states that all records of public bodies and public officials shall be open to any person, except as specifically exempted. The purpose of this Act is to ensure and facilitate the public's right of access to and review of government records so they may efficiently and intelligently exercise their inherent political power. Therefore, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is in no way limited or restricted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeff A. McMahon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

JEFF A. McMAHAN
State Auditor and Inspector

April 22, 2003