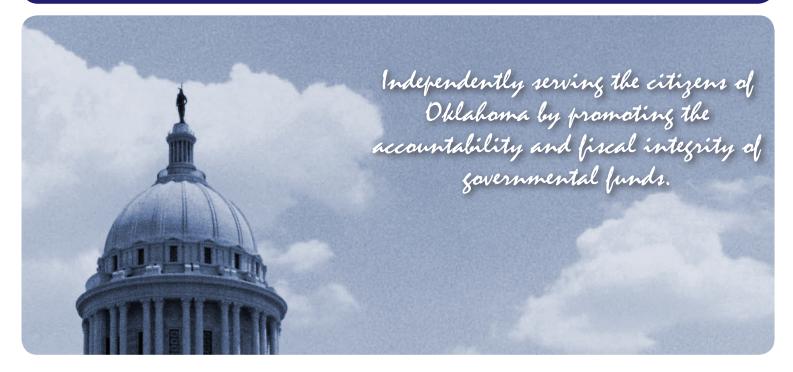
# COUNTY AUDIT

# TEXAS COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010





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

#### TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND JUNE 30, 2010

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# **Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector**

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

June 14, 2011

TO THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Texas County, Oklahoma for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010. A report of this type is critical in nature; however, we do not intend to imply that our audit failed to disclose commendable features in the present accounting and operating procedures of the County.

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

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

Sincerely,

any a

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

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# FINANCIAL SECTION

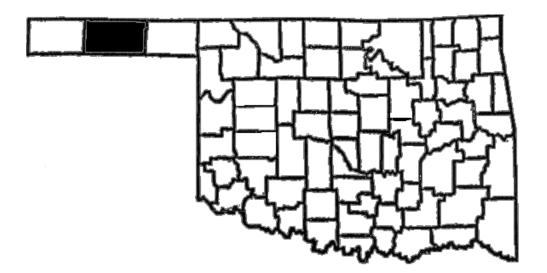
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Texas County was formed at statehood from the central one-third of "Old Beaver County," also known as "No Man's Land." It took its name from the state of Texas.

The Beaver River is the principal stream in Texas County, rising in northeastern New Mexico. It is joined by Wolf Creek near Fort Supply and from there becomes known as the North Canadian River and emptying into the Canadian River near Eufaula.

Texas County consists of level plains and rolling hills. Many trees, especially cottonwood, grow along the streams. A large number of irrigation wells in the County help stabilize farming.

Wheat, grain sorghums, and cattle are the chief agricultural industries, ranking near the top among counties of the state in all three. The County ranks high in natural gas and petroleum, being first in gas production among all counties of the United States.

County Seat - Guymon

County Population - 20,032 (2007 est.)

Farms - 1,038

Area – 2,048.81 Square Miles

Land in Farms - 1,205,978 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2009-2010

**COUNTY ASSESSOR** 

Thyra Grounds

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.

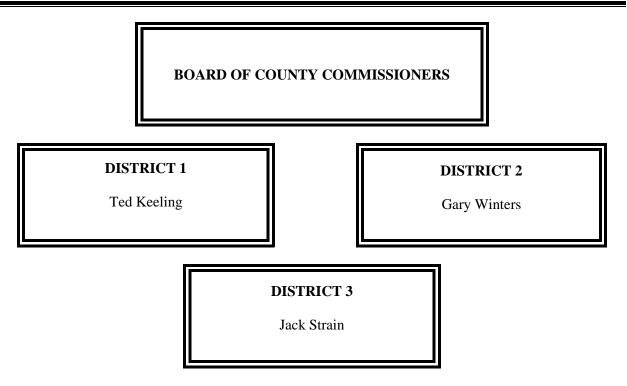
COUNTY CLERK

Marcia Hollingshead

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

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

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



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

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

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

# **COUNTY SHERIFF**

Rick Caddell

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

Rita Wise

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

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

# COURT CLERK

Karen Parish

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.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

James M. Boring

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

# **ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY**

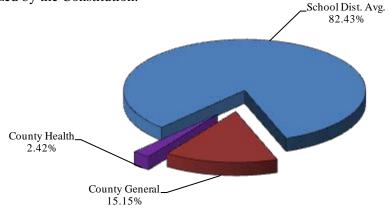
Melissa Costner

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

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

### TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA AD VALOREM TAX DISTRIBUTION SHARE OF THE AVERAGE MILLAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

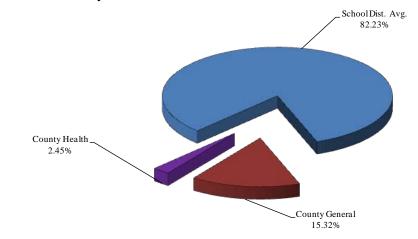
Property taxes are calculated by applying a millage rate to the assessed valuation of property. Millage rates are established by the Oklahoma Constitution. One mill equals one-thousandth of a dollar. For example, if the assessed value of a property is \$1,000.00 and the millage rate is 1.00, then the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



County-Wide M	illages		School	l District	Millages			
			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Career Tech	Common	Total
County General	10.00	Yarbrough	I-1	5.00	7.80		4.00	51.80
County Health	1.60	Guymon	I-8	5.00	9.94		4.00	53.94
		Guymon rural	I-8	5.00	9.94		4.00	53.94
		Optima	I-9	5.00			4.00	44.00
		Hardesty	I-15	5.00	4.72		4.00	48.72
		Hardesty rural	I-15	5.00	4.72		4.00	48.72
		Hooker	I-23	5.00	2.07		4.00	46.07
		Hooker rural	I-23	5.00	2.07		4.00	46.07
		Tyrone	I-53	5.00	10.10		4.00	54.10
		Tyrone rural	I-53	5.00	10.10		4.00	54.10
		Goodwell	I-60	5.00	15.87	7.31	4.00	67.18
		Goodwell rural	I-60	5.00	15.87		4.00	59.87
		Texhoma	I-61	5.00	13.85		4.00	57.85
		Texhoma rural	I-61	5.00	13.85		4.00	57.85
		Straight	I-80	5.00			4.00	44.00
		Straight rural	I-80	5.00			4.00	44.00
		Cimarron Co.	Jt 11	5.00	12.24		4.00	56.24
		Beaver Co.	Jt 128	5.00	8.01		4.00	52.01

### TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA AD VALOREM TAX DISTRIBUTION SHARE OF THE AVERAGE MILLAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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



County-Wide M	illages		School	District 1	Millages			
			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Career Tech	Common	Total
Country Country 1	10.00	<b>V</b> - 1 1				Tech		
County General	10.00	Yarbrough	I-1	5.00	7.37		4.00	51.37
County Health	1.60	Guymon	I-8	5.00	9.11		4.00	53.11
		Guymon rural	I-8	5.00	9.11		4.00	53.11
		Optima	I-9	5.00			4.00	44.00
		Hardesty	I-15	5.00	5.09		4.00	49.09
		Hardesty rural	I-15	5.00	5.09		4.00	49.09
		Hooker	I-23	5.00	3.94		4.00	47.94
		Hooker rural	I-23	5.00	3.94		4.00	47.94
		Tyrone	I-53	5.00	16.96		4.00	60.96
		Tyrone rural	I-53	5.00	16.96		4.00	60.96
		Goodwell	I-60	5.00	17.53	6.98	4.00	68.51
		Goodwell rural	I-60	5.00	17.53		4.00	61.53
		Texhoma	I-61	5.00	13.69		4.00	57.69
		Texhoma rural	I-61	5.00	13.69		4.00	57.69
		Straight	I-80	5.00			4.00	44.00
		Cimarron Co.	Jt 11	5.00	10.03		4.00	54.03
		Beaver Co.	Jt 128	5.00	7.68		4.00	51.68

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (UNAUDITED)

Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2008		\$ 1	84,485,007
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value			9,224,250
Total bonds outstanding	-		
Total judgments outstanding	-		
Less cash in sinking fund	5		-
Legal debt margin		\$	9,224,250

Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2009		\$ 192,219,68	<u>l</u>
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value		9,610,984	1
Total bonds outstanding	-		
Total judgments outstanding	-		
Less cash in sinking fund	5_		
Legal debt margin		\$ 9,610,984	1

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (UNAUDITED)

	2009
Estimated population	20,032
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2008	\$ 184,485,007
Gross bonded debt	-
Less available sinking fund cash balance	5_
Net bonded debt	\$ -
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value	0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	\$ -

### TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (UNAUDITED)

	2010
Estimated population	20,032
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2009	\$ 192,219,681
Gross bonded debt	-
Less available sinking fund cash balance	5_
Net bonded debt	\$ -
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value	0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	<u>\$</u>

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 (UNAUDITED)

Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2008	\$68,355,214	\$22,738,334	\$96,787,636	\$3,396,177	\$184,485,007	\$1,369,840,924

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 (UNAUDITED)

Valuation		Public	Real	Homestead		Estimated Fair Market
Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1/1/2009	\$75,808,999	\$20,444,016	\$99,359,138	\$3,392,472	\$192,219,681	\$1,436,917,737

FINANCIAL SECTION



# **Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector**

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

# **Independent Auditor's Report**

TO THE OFFICERS OF TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Texas County, Oklahoma, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, listed in the table of contents as the basic financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of Texas County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

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

As described in Note 1, this financial statement was prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, which practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statement of the variances between these regulatory accounting practices and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

In our opinion, because of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Texas County as of June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, or changes in its financial position for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the combined total of receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash of Texas County for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 23, 2011, on our consideration of Texas County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial

reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined total of all funds within the basic financial statement taken as a whole. The combining information is presented for purposes of additional analysis rather than to present the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances of the individual funds. Also, the other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the basic financial statement. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statement and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statement taken as a whole. The information listed in the table of contents under Introductory Section has not been audited by us, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

sary all

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

May 23, 2011

**Basic Financial Statement** 

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2008		Receipts Apportioned		Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2009	
Combining Information:								
County General Fund	\$	4,757,459	\$	2,871,154	\$	2,670,630	\$	4,957,983
County Highway Cash		5,721,022		8,003,919		8,175,221		5,549,720
County Commissioner Reward Fund		440		18				458
County Health Department		210,380		310,173		259,238		261,315
Resale Property		42,219		57,271		45,267		54,223
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		5,712		3,000		800		7,912
County Clerk Lien Fee		130,607		15,019		2,347		143,279
County Clerk Records Preservation Fee		148,343		22,030		16,750		153,623
Assessor Revolving Fee		18,600		6,127				24,727
Assessor Visual Inspection		388						388
Assessor Equipment Upgrade		101						101
Sheriff Service Fee		857,094		502,495		657,137		702,452
Sheriff Special Revenue		25,456		127,673		64,518		88,611
Sheriff Commissary		100,955		84,644		103,040		82,559
Sheriff Training		954				80		874
Juvenile Detention		163,753		418,057		466,360		115,450
Community Service Sentencing Program		1,721						1,721
Activity Center/Free Fair		27,243		36,129		40,554		22,818
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Grant				59,924		2,992		56,932
Local Emergency Planning Commission		29,775		7,350		1,251		35,874
Grant Account		5,000				5,000		
ACCO Safety Award		10,000				9,999		1
County Sales Tax Proceeds		3,697,422		2,110,346		1,076,932		4,730,836
County Building		306,620		1,903				308,523
Sinking Fund		5						5
Combined TotalAll County Funds	\$	16,261,269	\$	14,637,232	\$	13,598,116	\$	17,300,385

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

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2009		Receipts Apportioned		Disbursements		Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2010	
Combining Information:								
County General Fund	\$	4,957,983	\$	2,689,683	\$	2,921,557	\$	4,726,109
County Highway Cash		5,549,720		7,014,626		6,469,257		6,095,089
County Commissioner Reward Fund		458		, ,		, ,		458
County Health Department		261,315		313,762		251,370		323,707
Resale Property		54,223		68,447		46,211		76,459
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		7,912		2,910		2,400		8,422
County Clerk Lien Fee		143,279		11,906		1,335		153,850
County Clerk Records Preservation Fee		153,623		19,743		43,917		129,449
Assessor Revolving Fee		24,727		4,558		10,632		18,653
Assessor Visual Inspection		388						388
Assessor Equipment Upgrade		101						101
Sheriff Service Fee		702,452		560,328		411,970		850,810
Sheriff Special Revenue		88,611		13,711		37,007		65,315
Sheriff Commissary		82,559		86,693		104,408		64,844
Sheriff Training		874						874
Sheriff Sales Tax				883,191				883,191
Juvenile Detention		115,450		400,077		428,732		86,795
Community Service Sentencing Program		1,721						
Activity Center/Free Fair		22,818		31,268		31,827		22,259
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Grant		56,932		71,820		43,852		84,900
Local Emergency Planning Commission		35,874		10,166		3,595		42,445
ACCO Safety Award		1						1
County Sales Tax Proceeds		4,730,836		395,386		1,215,081		3,911,141
County Building		308,523		1,070				
Sinking Fund		5						5
40% Sales Tax				588,790				588,790
Combined TotalAll County Funds	\$	17,300,385	\$	13,168,135	\$	12,023,151	\$	18,134,055

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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

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.

The accompanying basic financial statement presents the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances of the total of all funds of Texas County, Oklahoma. The financial statement referred to includes only the primary government of Texas County, Oklahoma, and does not include financial information for any of the primary government's legally separate component units, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be reported with the financial information of the primary government. The funds presented as line items are not a part of the basic financial statement, but have been included as supplementary information within the basic financial statement. These separate funds are established by statute, and their operations are under the control of the County officials. The general fund is the County's general operating fund, accounting for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The other funds presented account for financial resources whose use is restricted for specified purposes.

#### B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

<u>County Commissioner Reward Fund</u> - accounts for money received through the District Court and disbursed to citizens reporting crime in the County in which a reward is offered.

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

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

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

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

<u>County Clerk Records Preservation Fee</u> - accounts for fees collected for instruments filed in the County Clerk's office as restricted by statute for preservation of records.

<u>Assessor Revolving Fee</u> - accounts for the collection of fees for copies 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>Assessor Equipment Upgrade</u> – accounts for the collection of a grant to be used to update equipment in the Assessor's office.

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

<u>Sheriff Special Revenue</u> – accounts for the collection of medical fees reimbursed from prisoners and disbursements are made for general operations of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Commissary</u> – accounts for the collection of fees from purchases of commissary goods by prisoners. Disbursements account for the maintenance and operation of the Sheriff's office and stocking of the commissary goods.

<u>Sheriff Training</u> – accounts for the collection of miscellaneous receipts and disbursement for the training of sheriff deputies.

<u>Sheriff Sales Tax</u> – accounts for collection of sales tax to be disbursed for the Sheriff's operations.

<u>Juvenile Detention</u> – accounts for the collections from the State of Oklahoma and other Oklahoma Counties for the housing of juvenile offenders. Disbursements are for the operation of the juvenile detention center.

<u>Community Service Sentencing Program</u> - accounts for the collection of funding through the State Department of Corrections for administrative expenses and supervision of offenders.

<u>Activity Center/Free Fair</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax funds and is disbursed for the operations of the free fair organization.

<u>State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Grant</u> – accounts for the reimbursement for housing of illegal aliens.

<u>Local Emergency Planning Commission</u> – accounts for the collection of fees received from pipeline companies and disbursement of funds may be used for emergency planning, training, and equipment.

<u>Grant Account</u> – accounts for the collection of grant funds for emergency civil management to be disbursed in compliance with grant requirements.

<u>ACCO Safety Award</u> – accounts for the collection of a state-wide safety award from the Association of County Commissioners of Oklahoma to be disbursed to employees of Texas County Qualifying for the award.

<u>County Sales Tax Proceeds</u> – accounts for the collection of reserve sales tax monies received from the Texas County Development Authority in excess of bond issue payments. Disbursements are for the general operation of the county jail.

<u>County Building</u> – accounts for the collection of funds used for the maintenance and remodeling of county buildings.

<u>Sinking Fund</u> – accounts for monies collected on behalf of Texas County from ad valorem taxes, used to pay principal and interest on bonds outstanding. There has been no activity in this fund for several years.

<u>40% Sales Tax</u> – accounts for the collection of sales tax money to be disbursed for rural Texas County emergency providers including ambulance and fire services, rural 911 emergency telephone services, Memorial Hospital of Texas County, the Texas County Free Fair, and the Sheriff of Texas County for the Texas County Detention Center.

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

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The basic financial statement is prepared on a basis of accounting wherein amounts are recognized when received or disbursed. This basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require revenues to be recognized when they become available and measurable or when they are earned, and expenditures or expenses to be recognized when the related liabilities are incurred. This cash basis financial presentation is not a comprehensive measure of economic condition or changes therein.

#### D. <u>Budget</u>

Under current Oklahoma Statutes, a general fund and a county health department fund are the only funds required to adopt a formal budget. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, each officer or department head submits an estimate of needs to the governing body. The budget is approved for the respective fund by office, or department and object. The County Board of Commissioners may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the County Excise Board.

For the highway funds and other funds, which are not required to adopt a formal budget, appropriations are made on a monthly basis, according to the funds then available.

#### E. Cash

The County pools the cash of its various funds in maintaining its bank accounts. However, cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable on the County's books. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

State statutes require financial institutions with which the County maintains funds to deposit collateral securities to secure the County's deposits. The amount of collateral securities to be pledged is established by the County Treasurer; this amount must be at least the amount of the deposit to be secured, less the amount insured (by, for example, the FDIC).

#### F. Investments

The County Treasurer has been authorized by the County's governing board to make investments. By statute (62 O.S. § 348.1 and § 348.3), the following types of investments are allowed:

- U.S. Government obligations
- Certificates of deposit
- Savings accounts
- G.O. bonds issued by counties, municipalities or school districts
- Money judgments against counties, 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 acceptance 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

All investments must be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, the Oklahoma State Government, fully collateralized, or fully insured.

#### G. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

All full time employees are entitled to annual leave that is accrued on a monthly basis. Depending on years of service, an employee can earn from 5 days of vacation leave to 15 days of vacation leave per year. Employees may carry over no more than 240 hours or 30 days of vacation at any time. Accrued vacation is payable upon employee termination.

All full-time employees shall be entitled to sick leave with pay that is accrued on a monthly basis. Sick leave shall accumulate at the rate of 10 hours for each full calendar month of service to the County. Sick leave may be accrued up to a maximum of 130 days, but is not payable to the employee upon termination.

#### 2. Ad Valorem Tax

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

The assessed property value as of January 1, 2008, was approximately \$184,485,007.

The assessed property value as of January 1, 2009, was approximately \$192,219,681.

The County levied 10.00 mills (the legal maximum) for general fund operations, and 1.6 mills for county health department. In addition, the County collects the ad valorem taxes assessed by school districts and remits 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.

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2009, were approximately 92.38 percent of the tax levy.

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2010, were approximately 86.37 percent of the tax levy.

### 3. Fuel Tax

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.

#### 4. Risk Management

The County is exposed to the various risks of loss shown in the following table:

Types of Loss	Method of Management	<b>Risk of Loss Retained</b>			
<ul> <li>General Liability</li> <li>Torts</li> <li>Errors and Omissions</li> <li>Law Enforcement Officers' Liability</li> <li>Vehicle</li> <li>Physical Plant</li> <li>Theft</li> <li>Damage to Assets</li> <li>Natural Disasters</li> </ul>	The County participates in a public entity risk pool: Association of County Commissioners of Oklahoma-Self-Insurance Group. (See ACCO-SIG.)	If claims exceed the authorized deductibles, the County could have to pay its share of any pool deficit. A judgment could be assessed for claims in excess of the pool's limits.			
Employee • Medical • Disability • Dental • Life	The County participates in the Oklahoma Public Employees Health and Welfare Plan. (See OPEH&WP.)	If claims exceed pool assets, the members have surcharges assessed to pay the excess claims.			

<u>ACCO-SIG</u> – The pool operates as a common risk management and insurance program and is to be self-sustaining through member premiums. Each participating member chooses a deductible

amount (\$10,000, \$25,000, or \$50,000). The County has chosen a \$10,000 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 County's deductible amount. The pool has acquired specific excess insurance with retention limits of \$250,000 for property claims and \$500,000 for general liability claims. The pool has acquired reinsurance in the amount of \$2,000,000 for general liability and \$50,000,000 per occurrence for property to cover claims that exceed the pool's retention limits. If claims exceed pool assets, the County could be liable for its share of the pool's deficit. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

<u>OPEH&WP</u> – The County has entered into an interlocal agreement with other governmental entities to participate in a pooled self-insurance fund to provide insurance coverage. The pool provides for surcharges to be assessed for claims in excess of pool assets to offset pool deficits. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal year. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal years.

#### 5. Long-term Obligations

#### **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. § 636.1 through § 636.7. Lease agreements entered into with the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) are interest free, but have a one-time fee of 3% on all pieces of machinery acquired.

#### 6. Pension Plan

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

Funding Policy for fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. 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 9.5% and 14.5% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire compensation. The County contributes 14.5% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were \$717,066, \$609,039, and \$530,565, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

<u>Funding Policy for fiscal year ended June 30, 2010</u>. The contribution rates for each member category are established by the Oklahoma Legislature and are based on an actuarial calculation which is performed to determine the adequacy of contribution rates. County employees are required to contribute between 3.5% and 8.5% of earned compensation. The County contributes between 10.5% and 15.5% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire compensation. The County contributes 15.5% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008, were \$744,306, \$717,066 and \$609,039, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

2.5% Step-Up. Members have the option to elect to increase the benefit computation factor for all future service from 2.0% to 2.5%. The election is irrevocable, binding for all future employment under OPERS, and applies only to full years of service.

#### 7. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

In addition to the pension benefits described in the Pension Plan note, OPERS provides postretirement health care benefits of up to \$105 each for retirees who are members of an eligible group plan. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis as part of the overall retirement benefit. OPEB expenditure and participant information is available for the state as a whole; however, information specific to the County is not available nor can it be reasonably estimated.

#### 8. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, primarily the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable fund. Amounts, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined, although, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

As of the end of the fiscal year, there were no claims or judgments that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County; however, the outcome of any lawsuit would not be determinable.

#### 9. Sales Tax

On April 11, 1994, Texas County voters approved a one cent sales tax. The sales tax began on August 1, 1994, and ends the last day of July, 2009. The sales tax was used for the constructing of a county jail facility and the continuance of operations of the same. The sales tax also provides certain funds for the Memorial Hospital of Texas County, the Texas County Firefighters Emergency Services, the Texas County Free Fair, and the general operations of Texas County.

The sales tax is reported in three funds beginning in fiscal year 2010. Those funds are; County Sales Tax Proceeds, 40% Sales Tax, and Sheriff Sales Tax.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund						
	Original	Final					
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 4,757,459	\$ 4,757,459	\$ 4,757,459	\$ -			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(154,425)	(154,425)	(154,425)				
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(83,763)	(83,763)	(53,112)	30,651			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	4,519,271	4,519,271	4,549,922	30,651			
Receipts:							
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,677,127	1,677,127	1,806,432	129,305			
Charges for Services			513,408	513,408			
County Sales Tax			76,281	76,281			
Intergovernmental Revenues		2,134	398,590	396,456			
Miscellaneous Revenues			76,443	76,443			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	1,677,127	1,679,261	2,871,154	1,191,893			
Expenditures:							
District Attorney State	10	10		10			
District Attorney County	7,740	7,740	5,667	2,073			
County Sheriff	400,024	400,155	388,522	11,633			
County Treasurer	185,684	185,714	184,031	1,683			
County Commissioners	148,001	148,001	147,645	356			
OSU Extension	22,500	22,500	22,467	33			
County Clerk	326,535	326,535	291,606	34,929			
Court Clerk	114,568	114,568	113,111	1,457			
County Assessor	106,669	106,669	105,254	1,415			
Revaluation of Real Property	274,496	274,496	258,116	16,380			
Juvenile Shelter Bureau	103,000	103,000	54,564	48,436			
District Court	1,000	1,000	340	660			
General Government	768,155	768,155	182,702	585,453			
Excise Equalization Board	5,200	5,200	2,588	2,612			

continued on next page

The accompanying notes to the other supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule. See independent auditor's report.

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

continued from previous page				
-	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
County Election Board	66,767	68,822	54,176	14,646
Insurance	1,434,037	1,433,955	553,042	880,913
Charity	11,000	11,000	10,907	93
Fire Fighting Services	92,200	92,200	31,492	60,708
Dispute Mediation	62,869	62,869	54,902	7,967
Civil Defense	51,665	51,665	47,702	3,963
Highway Budget	9,615	9,615	7,808	1,807
County Audit	18,448	18,448		18,448
Free Fair	39,500	39,500	39,451	49
Library	2,000	2,000	993	1,007
County Hospital	46,121	46,121	46,121	
Building Maintenance	1,170,205	1,170,205	43,770	1,126,435
Other Uses	682,295	682,295		682,295
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	6,150,304	6,152,438	2,646,977	3,505,461
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary				
Basis	\$ 46,094	\$ 46,094	4,774,099	\$ 4,728,005
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balance	s			
Add: Current Year Encumbrances	-		67,885	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants			115,451	
Add: Estopped Warrants Ending Cash Balance			<u>548</u> \$ 4,957,983	

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	General Fund							
	Original	Final						
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance				
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 4,957,983	\$ 4,957,983	\$ 4,957,983	\$ -				
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(115,451)	(115,451)	(115,451)					
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(67,885)	(67,885)	(37,744)	30,141				
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	4,774,647	4,774,647	4,804,788	30,141				
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,747,452	1,747,452	1,825,676	78,224				
Charges for Services			319,643	319,643				
County Sales Tax			71,195	71,195				
Intergovernmental Revenues			408,818	408,818				
Miscellaneous Revenues			64,351	64,351				
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	1,747,452	1,747,452	2,689,683	942,231				
Expenditures:								
District Attorney State	10	10		10				
District Attorney County	7,740	7,740	5,994	1,746				
County Sheriff	405,205	410,128	398,700	11,428				
County Treasurer	188,300	188,300	160,209	28,091				
County Commissioners	148,000	148,000	146,504	1,496				
OSU Extension	22,500	22,500	22,498	2				
County Clerk	326,535	326,535	293,573	32,962				
Court Clerk	114,568	114,568	112,111	2,457				
County Assessor	116,169	116,256	114,109	2,147				
Revaluation of Real Property	278,262	278,262	256,821	21,441				
Juvenile Shelter Bureau	103,000	103,000	69,741	33,259				
District Court	1,000	1,000	791	209				
General Government	768,153	768,153	133,785	634,368				
Excise Equalization Board	5,200	5,200	2,349	2,851				

continued on next page

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

continued from previous page				
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
	Budget	Dudget	Actual	Variance
County Election Board	62,556	63,723	52,303	11,420
Insurance	1,434,037	1,434,170	552,373	881,797
Charity	11,000	11,000	6,580	4,420
Fire Fighting Services	122,000	122,000	32,389	89,611
Dispute Mediation	62,869	62,885	60,901	1,984
Civil Defense	51,665	51,665	50,589	1,076
Highway Budget	9,615	9,615	8,031	1,584
County Audit	19,222	37,670	37,670	
Free Fair	42,108	42,108	42,104	4
Library	2,000	2,000	979	1,021
County Hospital	48,055	48,055	48,055	
Building Maintenance	2,095,137	2,070,363	376,455	1,693,908
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	6,444,906	6,444,906	2,985,614	3,459,292
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary				
Basis	\$ 77,193	\$ 77,193	4,508,857	\$ 4,431,664
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balanc	es			
Add: Current Year Encumbrances			110,207	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants			107,045	
Ending Cash Balance			\$ 4,726,109	

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	County Health Department Fund							
	Original			Final				
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Variance	
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	206,999	\$	206,999	\$	210,380	\$	3,381
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(4,065)		(4,065)		(4,065)		
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(27,161)		(27,161)		(22,017)		5,144
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		175,773		175,773		184,298		8,525
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes		268,342		268,342		288,808		20,466
Charges for Services		18,127		18,127		19,214		1,087
Intergovernmental Revenues		93		93		1,170		1,077
Miscellaneous		1,055		1,055		981		(74)
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		287,617		287,617		310,173		22,556
Expenditures:								
Health and Welfare		463,390		463,390		286,752		176,638
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		463,390		463,390		286,752		176,638
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash								
Balances Over Expenditures,	<b>.</b>		<b>.</b>				<u>_</u>	
Budgetary Basis	\$		\$			207,719	\$	207,719
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,								
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances						32,743		
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants						20,853		
Ending Cash Balance					\$	261,315		

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL—BUDGETARY BASIS— COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

	County Health Department Fund							
	Original		Final					
	Budget		Budget		Actual		Variance	
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	260,915	\$	260,915	\$	261,315	\$	400
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(20,853)		(20,853)		(20,853)		
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(32,743)		(32,743)				32,743
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		207,319		207,319		240,462		33,143
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes		279,592		279,592		292,108		12,516
Charges for Services		17,292		17,292		18,956		1,664
Intergovernmental Revenues		1,023		1,023		2,074		1,051
Miscellaneous		884		884		624		(260)
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		298,791		298,791		313,762		14,971
Expenditures:								
Health and Welfare		506,110		506,110		247,949		258,161
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		506,110		506,110		247,949		258,161
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash								
Balances Over Expenditures,								
Budgetary Basis	\$	-	\$	-		306,275	\$	306,275
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances						10,116		
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants						5,927		
Add: Estopped Warrants						1,389		
Ending Cash Balance					\$	323,707		

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA DETAILED SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—SINKING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 5
Receipts:	-
Total Receipts	 -
Disbursed to General Fund	-
Total Disbursements	 -
Ending Cash Balance	\$ 5

## TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA DETAILED SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—SINKING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 5
Receipts:	 -
Total Receipts	 
Disbursed to General Fund	 -
Total Disbursements	 
Ending Cash Balance	\$ 5

#### **1. Budgetary Schedule**

The Comparative Schedules of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund and County Health Department Fund present comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data. The "actual" data, as presented in the comparison of budget and actual, will differ from the data as presented in the Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances with Combining Information because of adopting certain aspects of the budgetary basis of accounting and the adjusting of encumbrances and outstanding warrants to their related budget year.

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

#### 2. Sinking Fund Schedule

Debt service receipts are derived generally from a special ad valorem tax levy and from interest earned on investments of cash not immediately required for debt service payments.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



**Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector** 

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

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

## TO THE OFFICERS OF TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Texas County, Oklahoma, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, which comprises Texas County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated May 23, 2011. Our report on the basic financial statement was adverse because the statement is not a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Texas County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Texas County's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 2009-1, 2009-2, 2009-3, 2009-4, 2010-1, 2010-2, 2010-3, and 2010-4. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Texas County's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of Texas County, which are included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

Texas County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit Texas County's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, those charged with governance, others within the entity, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties. This report is also a public document pursuant to the Oklahoma Open Records Act (51 O.S. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

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

May 23, 2011

SECTION 1—Findings related to the Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* 

### Finding 2009-1 – Estimate of Needs/Financial Statement (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accuracy is an overall goal of management in providing detailed information on the County's Estimate of Needs.

Condition: For the County financial statements, the following deficiencies were noted on the Estimate of Needs.

- The original and final budgeted receipts for the General Fund were \$46,094 and \$77,193 more than the original and final budgeted expenditures for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 respectfully.
- The Excise Board approved general fund appropriations in the amount of \$5,468,008.47 for the fiscal year; however, the original appropriation for the 2008-2009 fiscal year was \$6,150,303.91 on the Estimate of Needs. The variance of \$682,295.44 was reported as the original appropriations under "Other Uses" on the Estimate of Needs.
- The amount reported as general fund outstanding warrants for June 30, 2009, was \$192,643.99, however, the actual outstanding warrants at June 30, 2009, for the general fund was \$115,451.47, a variance of \$77,192.52.
- The amount reported as warrants since issued (for June 30, 2008) was \$83,762.71; however, the actual amount of warrants since issued was \$53,112.02, a variance of \$30,650.69.
- The Excise Board approved health department appropriations in the amount of \$287,000 for the fiscal year 2008-2009; however, the original appropriation for the 2008-2009 fiscal year was \$463,390 on the Estimate of Needs. The variance of \$176,390 was reported as the original appropriations under "Other Uses" on the Estimate of Needs.
- The cash fund balance at June 30, 2009, for the County Sales Tax reported on the Estimate of Needs was \$4,825,552.21. The actual cash fund balance at June 30, 2009, was \$4,730,835.03, a variance of \$94,717.18.

Effect: These conditions could result in misappropriations of assets, unrecorded transactions, and misstatements to the financial statements.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends county management ensure detailed, accurate information is reported for all exhibits on the County Estimate of Needs to provide accuracy in financial statement reporting.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Commissioners: Our plan is to correct the situation by hiring a new Certified Public Accountant to prepare the Estimate of Needs and Financial Statement for Texas County. Also, to ensure the accountant has all the correct information needed and do a more thorough review of the completed Financial Statement and Estimate of Needs. Texas County strives to ensure accuracy and maintain a good reputation and good relationship with the State Auditor's Office. The above mentioned situation will be corrected.

### Finding 2010-1 - Estimate of Needs/Financial Statement (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accuracy is an overall goal of management in providing detailed information on the Estimate of Needs.

Condition: For the County financial statements, the following deficiencies were noted on the Estimate of Needs.

- The Excise Board approved general fund appropriations in the amount of \$5,519,974.89 for the fiscal year; however, the original appropriation for the 2009-2010 fiscal year was \$6,444,906.03 on the Estimate of Needs, a variance of \$924,931.14.
- The amount reported as general fund outstanding warrants for June 30, 2010, was \$2,111.55, however, the actual amount of outstanding warrants at June 30, 2010, for the general fund was \$107,045.18, a variance of \$104,933.63.
- The amount reported as warrants issued and reserved for June 30, 2010, was \$2,975,079.34, however, the actual total of warrants issued and reserved for June 30, 2010, was \$2,985,612.99, a variance of \$10,533.65.

Effect: These conditions could result in misappropriations of assets, unrecorded transactions, and misstatements to the financial statements.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends county management ensure detailed, accurate information is reported for all exhibits on the County Estimate of Needs to provide accuracy in financial statement reporting.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Commissioners: Our plan is to correct the situation by hiring a new Certified Public Accountant to prepare the Estimate of Needs and Financial Statement for Texas County. Also, to ensure the accountant has all the correct information needed and do a more thorough review of the completed Financial Statement and Estimate of Needs. Texas County strives to ensure accuracy and maintain a good reputation and good relationship with the State Auditor's Office. The above mentioned situation will be corrected.

#### Finding 2009-2—2010-2 – Footnote Disclosure (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: The County's management is responsible for establishing internal control procedures to prevent or detect misstatements in a timely manner. Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 115 indicates that a control deficiency exists when management does not have adequate expertise to apply accounting principles to the financial statements or to review financial statements prepared on their behalf by others to ensure they are prepared in accordance with these principles. Professional audit standards preclude the external financial statement auditor from performing any part of management's control activities or be a component of the internal controls over financial reporting as this would impair their independence.

Condition: Internal controls have not been developed to prevent or detect misstatements in a timely manner or to ensure all required disclosures are presented with the financial statement.

Effect: The potential exists for misstatements to go undetected, specifically for the completeness of financial statement disclosures.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County consider one or more of the following controls:

- Having at least one staff member with sufficient skills necessary to understand the application of accounting principles in regards to the preparation of financial statements.
- Contract an outside firm or individual to review or prepare the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements to ensure appropriate disclosures are presented.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Commissioners: Our plan is to correct the situation by hiring a new Certified Public Accountant to prepare the Estimate of Needs and Financial Statement for Texas County. Also, to ensure the accountant has all the correct information needed and do a more thorough review of the completed Financial Statement and Estimate of Needs. Texas County strives to ensure accuracy and maintain a good reputation and good relationship with the State Auditor's Office. The above mentioned situation will be corrected.

#### Finding 2009-3—2010-3 – Bank Reconciliation Approval (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accountability is an overall goal of management. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved. This approval should be performed by someone other than the preparer.

Condition: Based on the observation of bank reconciliations at June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, it was noted there was no documented review and approval of the reconciliation.

Effect: The condition could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, undetected errors, or misappropriation of assets.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management implement procedures where bank reconciliations are reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer, in order to ensure a proper accounting of funds.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Treasurer: I will have the deputy that reconciles the bank statement initial it and I will initial it after I check it and put it on the monthly report as I have always done in the past with the exception of putting our initials on it.

#### Finding 2009-4—2010-4 – Reconciliation of Appropriations (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Effective internal controls include performance of appropriate reconciliations and the retention of copies or records of reconciliations performed and approvals by the appropriate supervising officials.

Condition: The control test of monthly reconciliations of appropriations performed between the County Clerk and County Treasurer indicated that the reconciliations performed between the offices were not formally approved and records of variances and/or corrections were not retained.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the County officials retain all reconciliation records until the OSAI audit has been completed, so as to provide evidence that controls are in place for the reconciliation of warrants issued and paid between the County Clerk and County Treasurer.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Treasurer: The Treasurer's Office has been doing monthly reconciliations with the County Clerk. We were never told to initial after we reconcile, but we will do that from now on and keep a copy in our file.

County Clerk: I am a little confused on what to write as it is hard to correct something we are already doing. We have always retained all reconciliation records until and after the OSAI audit has been completed. The field auditors here never checked or asked to see these. Therefore, we already do and have done for years what the finding is. The only thing that was not done was the County Clerk did not initial off on the reconciliations. This has never been done in the 25 years I have worked in the County Clerk's Office and had we been told we should, there would not have been a problem. We assume after 25 years if something is being done wrong, that at least one audit would have caught it. I'm confused with the statement we do not keep the monthly reconciliations, because if we did not keep them, how did someone know we did not initial off on them. I apologize for this and can ensure you this will be corrected.

SECTION 2—This section contains certain matters not required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we believe these matters are significant enough to bring to management's attention. We recommend that management consider these matters and take appropriate corrective action.

#### Finding 2009-5—2010-5 – Inmate Trust Disbursements (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, supporting information and documentation for transactions should be completed and filed as necessary to verify the transactions are authorized by the appropriate level of supervision and/or management.

Condition: The test of trust disbursements indicated some payments to reimburse the Texas County Sheriff's Office for medical bills and/or per diem housing and board were lacking in sufficient documentation to verify payments to a specific inmate or inmates.

Effect: Internal controls over the disbursement process in inmate funds may be insufficient to deter possible misappropriations or fraud.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends that the Texas County Sheriff's office implement a voucher form to record the reason for the disbursement and to identify to which specific inmate or inmates that the disbursement relates. These forms should be filed in a sequential file by check number or filed as a disbursement record in the inmates' files.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Sheriff: We are looking at having a receipt book printed that will be used to show each inmate that money was collected from, for medical or other reasons. The receipt will show check number that was issued by the Sheriff.

# Finding 2009-6—2010-6 – Inmate Trust Account (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Effective internal controls include all accounting records, such as receipt books, bank deposit books, bank account reconciliations, and inmate files and records of bookings and releases, be maintained in a timely and accurate manner and retained for recordkeeping and audit purposes.

Condition: During the audit period, there were three processes by which the Texas County jail administration receipted funds for inmates: 1) the jail staff collected and receipted cash and other property through the "book in" process; 2) the jail staff collected and receipted cash, money orders, etc. that came through the U.S. mail for inmates; 3) the front desk receptionist collected and receipted cash, money orders, etc. brought in by family and friends during the visitation process. Separate receipt books were issued to the jail staff versus the receptionist/front desk office.

Effect: Internal controls over the inmate trust bank account were not as effective with regard to deterring misappropriation or fraud.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the following:

- Have receipt books printed three to a page with a separate number series for use by the jail staff versus the front desk/reception staff.
- Receipt books should be reviewed daily to verify that receipts are issued in sequence, none are being skipped.
- Identify the dollar amount of stale-dated checks being carried over month to month and use the amount as a "reconciling item" in completing a full reconciliation of the bank account monthly.
- As a control, in order to reduce the amount of cash being handled by staff, consider a new policy to accept cash only during the "book-in" process, and encourage/require trust funds to be paid by money order or cashier's check only.
- OSAI recommends greater emphasis on processing and depositing inmate trust collections daily.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

County Sheriff: We will be changing receipt books and changing to money orders or cashier's checks for funds being left for inmates. Looking at closing inmate account and re-opening with a new account number to take care of stale-dated checks. We are also looking at using a Commissary Company.



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