# TEXAS COUNTY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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

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**STATE OF OKLAHOMA** OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

June 20, 2008

# TO THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

Sincerely,

arichul R. Day

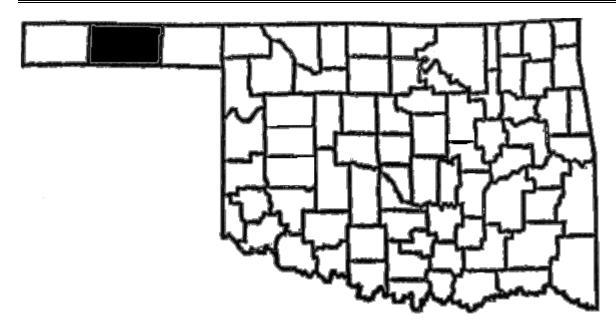
MICHELLE R. DAY, Esq. Deputy State Auditor and Inspector

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# REPORT TO THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA



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

Area – 2,048.81 Square Miles

County Population – 20,112 (2005 est.)

Farms – 1,002

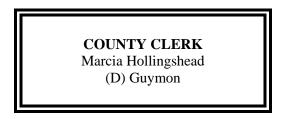
Land in Farms – 1,181,025 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2007-2008

COUNTY ASSESSOR Thyra Grounds (D) Guymon

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

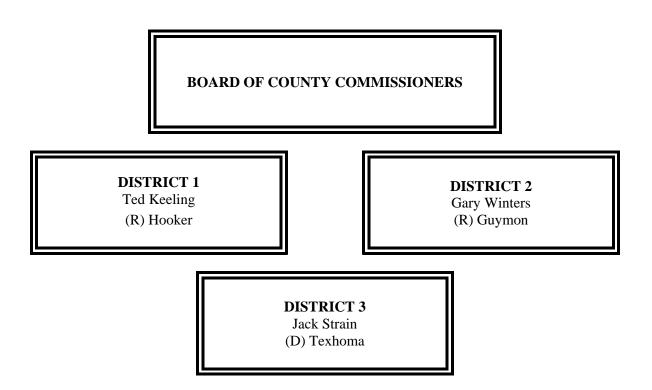
The County Assessor is required to build and maintain permanent records of the taxable real property and tax exempt real property within the county. Information entered on each record includes the property's legal description, owner's name and address, and the homestead exemption status of the owner.



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

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

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



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

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

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

COUNTY SHERIFF Arnold Peoples (D) Goodwell

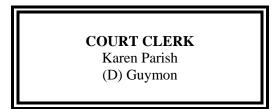
The County Sheriff is responsible for preserving the peace and protecting life and property within the county's jurisdiction. As the county's chief law enforcement officer, the Sheriff has the power and authority to suppress all unlawful disturbances, to apprehend and secure persons charged with felony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

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. 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.

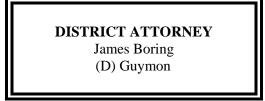


The Court Clerk has the primary responsibility to record, file, and maintain as permanent records the proceedings of the District Court.

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.



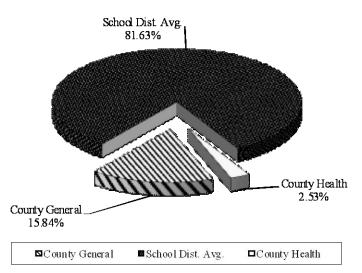
As the chief attorney for county government, the District Attorney acts as the legal advisor to the county officers on matters related to their duties. The District Attorney represents the county in civil litigation. County officials may call upon the District Attorney to clarify a law or request an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

ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY Melissa Costner (R) Guymon

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.

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



County-Wide M	illages	School District Millages								
							Career			
			_	Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Tech	Common	Total	
County General	10.00	Yarbrough	I-1	35.00	5.00	2.88		4.00	46.88	
County Health	1.60	Guymon	I-8	35.00	5.00	11.96		4.00	55.96	
		Guymon rural	I-8	35.00	5.00	11.96		4.00	55.96	
		Optima	I-9	35.00	5.00			4.00	44.00	
		Hardesty	I-15	35.00	5.00	5.74		4.00	49.74	
		Hardesty rural	I-15	35.00	5.00	5.74		4.00	49.74	
		Hooker	I-23	35.00	5.00	4.57		4.00	48.57	
		Hooker rural	I-23	35.00	5.00	4.57		4.00	48.57	
		Tyrone	I-53	35.00	5.00	13.00		4.00	57.00	
		Tyrone rural	I-53	35.00	5.00	13.00		4.00	57.00	
		Goodwell	I-60	35.00	5.00		8.15	4.00	52.15	
		Goodwell rural	I-60	35.00	5.00			4.00	44.00	
		Texhoma	I-61	35.00	5.00	15.85		4.00	59.85	
		Texhoma rural	I-61	35.00	5.00	15.85		4.00	59.85	
		Straight	I-80	35.00	5.00			4.00	44.00	
		Straight rural	I-80	35.00	5.00			4.00	44.00	
		Cimarron Co.	Jt 11	35.00	5.00	13.36		4.00	57.36	
		Beaver Co.	Jt 128	35.00	5.00	8.93		4.00	52.93	

Total net assessed value as of			
January 1, 2006		\$	174,563,763
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value			8,728,188
Total bonds outstanding	-		
Total judgments outstanding	-		
T 1 C 1	5		
Less cash in sinking fund	5		
r 111/ ·		•	0 700 100
Legal debt margin			8,728,188

# 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, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

	 2007
Estimated population	 20,112
Net assessed value as of	
January 1, 2006	\$ 174,563,763
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 ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 (UNAUDITED)

Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2006	\$61,151,849	\$25,750,361	\$91,110,980	\$3,449,427	\$174,563,763	\$1,283,945,577

FINANCIAL SECTION



# **STATE OF OKLAHOMA** OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

# **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 year ended June 30, 2007, 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. Oklahoma Statutes, in addition to audit responsibilities, assign other responsibilities to the State Auditor and Inspector's Office. Those responsibilities include providing various information technology (IT) support for county government.

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, 2007, 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 year ended June 30, 2007, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 9, 2008, 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.

Chichall R. Day

MICHELLE R. DAY, Esq. Deputy State Auditor and Inspector

June 9, 2008

**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, 2007

	Cas	Beginning sh Balances 1ly 1, 2006	I I		Disbursements			Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2007
Combining Information:								
County General Fund	\$	3,997,171	\$	2,705,264	\$	2,371,537	\$	4,330,898
County Highway Fund		5,429,633		7,318,943		7,140,317		5,608,259
County Commissioner Reward Fund		290		50		, ,		340
County Health Department		389,899		291,348		456,604		224,643
Resale Property		56,947		65,788		83,158		39,577
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		4,846		3,530		6,169		2,207
County Clerk Lien Fee		96,842		20,582		6,993		110,431
County Clerk Records Preservation Fee		116,418		26,252		19,961		122,709
Assessor Revolving Fee		8,688		3,971				12,659
Assessor Visual Inspection		388						388
Assessor Equipment Upgrade		101						101
Sheriff Service Fee		530,803		968,052		524,539		974,316
Sheriff Special Revenue		15,357		37,470		9,008		43,819
Sheriff Commissary		44,048		102,612		83,351		63,309
Sheriff Training		954						954
Sheriff Estray Cattle		1,260				1,260		
Local Emergency Planning Commission		20,390		7,119		2,337		25,172
Community Service Sentencing Program		1,721						1,721
Juvenile Detention		186,010		420,857		436,975		169,892
County Sales Tax Proceeds		1,376,187		2,027,754		919,947		2,483,994
County Building		297,852		83,425		140,000		241,277
Sinking Fund		5						5
Combined TotalAll County Funds	\$	12,575,810	\$	14,083,017	\$	12,202,156	\$	14,456,671

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 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 Fund</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.

 $\underline{County \ Clerk \ Lien \ Fee}$  - 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 Registrar of Deeds 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 Estray Cattle</u> – accounts for the collection of selling cattle found and unclaimed. Disbursements are made for the general operations of the Sheriff's office.

<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>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>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>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.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including emergency medical districts, county or city-county health departments, school districts and cities and towns. 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.

#### C. <u>Basis of Accounting</u>

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, the general fund is the only fund 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. <u>Cash</u>

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. Compensated Absences

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.

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.

#### 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, 2006, was approximately \$174,563,763.

The County levied 10.00 mills (the legal maximum) for general fund operations and 1.60 mills for county health department. In addition, the County collects the ad valorem taxes assessed by cities and towns and 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, 2007, were approximately 94.77 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.
<ul><li>Workers' Compensation</li><li>Employees' Injuries</li></ul>	The County carries commercial insurance.	A judgment could be assessed for claims in excess of coverage.
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 would 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 county chooses a \$10,000, \$25,000, or a \$50,000 deductible amount. The County has chosen a \$25,000 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 amount for replacement value up to \$100,000 for property, and up to \$500,000 for general liability. The pool has acquired commercial reinsurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 to cover claims that exceed the pool's risk retention limits. 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>Commercial Insurance</u> – The County obtains commercial insurance coverage to pay legitimate workers' compensation claims and employees' insurance. 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.

#### 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. However, starting in January 1997, ODOT began charging a one-time fee of 3% on all pieces of machinery subsequently 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.

<u>Funding Policy</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 7.5% and 12.5% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire compensation. The County contributes 12.5% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were \$530,565, \$479,161, and \$345,463, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### 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. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time; although, the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

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

#### 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.

**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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	General Fund						
	Original	Final					
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance			
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 3,997,171	\$ 3,997,171	\$ 3,997,171	\$ -			
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(93,939)	(93,939)	(93,939)				
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(118,554)	(118,554)	(87,754)	30,800			
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	3,784,678	3,784,678	3,815,478	30,800			
Receipts:							
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,586,943	1,586,943	1,700,850	113,907			
Charges for Services	81,690	81,690	91,357	9,667			
Intergovernmental Revenues	460,563	460,563	791,494	330,931			
Miscellaneous Revenues	16	16	121,563	121,547			
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	2,129,212	2,129,212	2,705,264	576,052			
Expenditures:							
District Attorney	31,000	31,000	15,693	15,307			
County Sheriff	358,908	359,194	346,553	12,641			
County Treasurer	185,968	185,968	184,638	1,330			
County Commissioners	134,182	134,182	132,759	1,423			
OSU Extension	14,800	14,800	14,728	72			
County Clerk	303,840	303,840	277,360	26,480			
Court Clerk	103,618	103,618	103,079	539			
County Assessor	92,893	92,893	90,345	2,548			
Revaluation of Real Property	252,766	252,766	228,100	24,666			
Juvenile Shelter Bureau	97,500	97,500	74,048	23,452			
District Court	1,001	1,001	569	432			
General Government	764,897	765,957	155,316	610,641			
Excise-Equalization Board	4,800	4,800	4,379	421			
County Election Board	47,551	48,249	46,271	1,978			
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 FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

continued from previous page	Original	Final		
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance
Insurance	1,436,350	1,436,297	482,626	953,671
Charity	11,000	11,000	8,512	2,488
Firefighting	67,000	67,000	62,747	4,253
Public Defender	66,505	66,505	42,150	24,355
Library	2,000	2,000	997	1,003
Civil Defense	38,621	39,494	39,233	261
Highway Budget	8,602	8,602	7,609	993
Audit Budget	17,456	17,456	14,985	2,471
Free Fair	38,800	38,800	38,242	558
County Hospital	43,641	43,641	43,641	
Total Building Maintenance	1,167,205	1,167,205		1,167,205
Other Deductions	616,858	613,223		613,223
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	5,913,890	5,913,890	2,419,034	3,494,856
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary				
Basis	\$ -	\$ -	4,101,708	\$ 4,101,708
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts,				
Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances Add: Current Year Encumbrances			134,201	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants			94,989	
Ending Cash Balance			\$ 4,330,898	

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— COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

	County Health Department Fund							
	0	Driginal		Final				
	]	Budget		Budget	Actual		Variance	
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	389,899	\$	389,899	\$	389,899	\$	-
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(1,720)		(1,720)		(1,720)		
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(10,639)		(10,639)		(39,675)		(29,036)
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		377,540		377,540		348,504		(29,036)
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes		253,911		253,911		272,859		18,948
Charges for Services		8,938		8,938		12,932		3,994
Intergovernmental Revenues		149		149		791		642
Miscellaneous		4,094		4,094		4,766		672
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		267,092		267,092		291,348		24,256
Expenditures:								
Health and Welfare		644,632		644,632		526,863		117,769
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		644,632		644,632		526,863		117,769
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures,								
Budgetary Basis	\$		\$	_		112,989	\$	112,989
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances								
Add: Current Year Encumbrances						68,543		
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants						43,111		
Ending Cash Balance					\$	224,643		

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

# TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA DETAILED SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—SINKING FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

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

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

#### **1. Budgetary Schedules**

The Comparative Schedules of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis, for the General Fund and the 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



#### **STATE OF OKLAHOMA** OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

# 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 year ended June 30, 2007, 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 June 9, 2008. 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. Also, our report describes certain responsibilities of the State Auditor and Inspector's Office other than audit responsibilities. 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 the County's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be 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.

#### **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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2007-1.

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

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

Chichau R. Day

MICHELLE R. DAY, Esq. Deputy State Auditor and Inspector

June 9, 2008

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

#### Finding 2007-1 – Tax Roll Correction Forms

Criteria: Title 68 O.S. §2871.A and §2871.B requires all alterations to the tax rolls, certified by the County Assessor, must be made on authority of a proper certificate authorized by law (erroneous assessment form). In addition, this title requires all certificates of erroneous assessments be formally approved by the Board of Tax Roll Corrections and noted in the Board of Tax Roll Minutes.

Condition: The audit of 112 certificates of clerical error revealed that 43 of these certificates required a change to valuation and/or dollar change. These certificates were not approved by the Board of Tax Roll Corrections as provided by law.

Effect: Violation of state statutes relating to tax roll corrections.

Recommendation: We recommend all certificates of erroneous assessment forms be used for the proper approval of corrections to the Tax Rolls. All corrections to the Tax Rolls must be noted in the Board of Tax Roll Corrections' Minutes. Clerical error forms should only be used in the instance of name and address changes. Any dollar amount changes to the tax rolls should either be performed on an omitted property form or an erroneous assessment form.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The Assessor is aware of the number of tax roll corrections that required a change to valuation and/or dollar change. Some of these changes occurred when "splitting" parcels to be paid by more than one tax payer. The Assessor will make every attempt to use the correct form when making changes to the valuation or a dollar change.



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