COUNTY AUDIT

WASHINGTON COUNTY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012





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

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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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

January 22, 2016

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Washington County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The audit was conducted in accordance with 19 O.S. § 171.

A report of this type can be critical in nature. Failure to report commendable features in the accounting and operating procedures of the entity should not be interpreted to mean that they do not exist.

The goal of the State Auditor and Inspector is to promote accountability and fiscal integrity in state and local government. Maintaining our independence as we provide this service to the taxpayers of Oklahoma is of utmost importance.

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

Sincerely,

Sany after

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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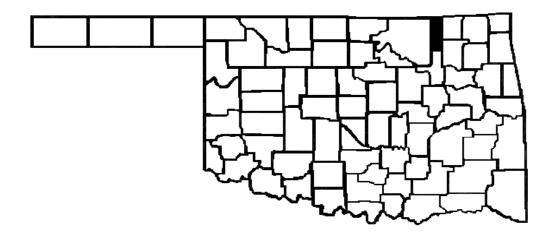
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION UNAUDITED INFORMATION ON PAGES ii - viii PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY



Originally a part of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, Washington County was created at statehood and named for President George Washington.

Bartlesville, the county seat, was the first oil-boom in Indian Territory. George B. Keeler, local fur trader, knew of the existence of oil in this area as early as 1875, but lacked the financial support and tribal permission necessary to exploit his discovery. It was not until April 15, 1897, that the No. 1 Nellie Johnstone, the first commercial oil well in Oklahoma, was brought in by the Cudahy Oil Company. W.W. "Bill" Keeler, grandson of George, eventually became head of Phillips Petroleum Company and chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Headquarters of the former Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville is also the site of the Frank Phillips Home, the restored twenty-six room mansion of the founder of Phillips Petroleum.

Dewey, the first town in Oklahoma to have electric lights, waterworks, and a telephone line, is the sight of the Tom Mix Museum. Mix, one-time deputy sheriff and night marshal in Dewey, was an early-day silent film star.

The Bartlesville Historical Commission published two volumes of *History of Washington County* by Margaret Teague. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/337-2840.

County Seat – Bartlesville

Area – 424.15 Square Miles

County Population – 50,706 (2009 est.)

Farms – 853

Land in Farms – 226,568 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2011-2012

Board of County Commissioners

District 1 – Gary Deckard District 2 – Linda Herndon District 3 – Mike Dunlap

County Assessor

Todd Mathes

County Clerk

Marjorie Parrish

County Sheriff

Rick Silver

County Treasurer

Brad Johnson

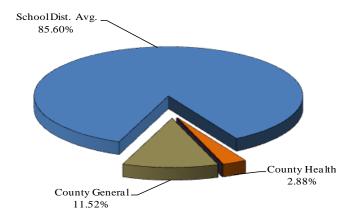
Court Clerk

Jill Spitzer

District Attorney

Kevin Buchanan

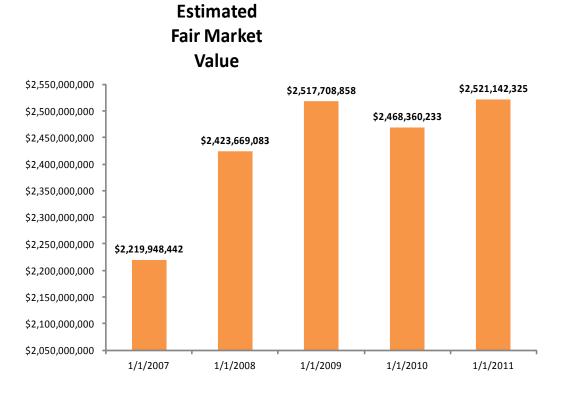
Property taxes are calculated by applying a millage rate to the assessed valuation of property. Millage rates are established by the Oklahoma Constitution. One mill equals one-thousandth of a dollar. For example, if the assessed value of a property is \$1,000.00 and the millage rate is 1.00, then the 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 Millage	es	School District Millages											
							Career						
County General	10.44			Gen.	Bldg.	Sinking	Tech.	Common	Total				
County Health	2.61												
		Bartlesville	I-30	36.49	5.21	25.83	15.66	4.17	87.36				
Cities and Towns		Dewey	I-7	36.45	5.21	17.79	15.66	4.17	79.28				
		Copan	I-4	36.77	5.25	13.99	15.66	4.17	75.84				
Bartlesville	15.28	Caney Valley	I-18	36.74	5.25	6.34	15.66	4.17	68.16				
Dewey	8.24	Nowata	J-3	36.82	5.26	17.28	15.66	4.17	79.19				
		Tulsa Co. Collinsville	J-6	36.68	5.24	22.76	13.91	4.17	82.76				
		Tulsa Co. Skiatook	J-7	37.33	5.33	24.86	13.91	4.17	85.60				
		Osage Co. Avant	J-35	37.15	5.31	-	15.66	4.17	62.29				

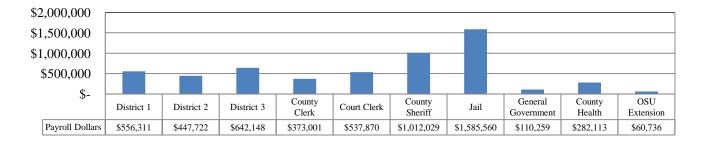
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY TREND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Valuation Date	Personal	Public Service	Real Estate	Homestead Exemption	Veterans Exemption	Net Value	Estimated Fair Market Value
1/1/2011	\$37,016,840	\$24,998,752	\$254,662,383	\$12,009,993	\$2,130,903	\$302,537,079	\$2,521,142,325
1/1/2010	\$35,601,840	\$25,307,751	\$249,403,903	\$12,153,237	\$1,957,029	\$296,203,228	\$2,468,360,233
1/1/2009	\$48,878,682	\$24,317,286	\$242,977,451	\$12,191,094	\$1,857,262	\$302,125,063	\$2,517,708,858
1/1/2008	\$49,644,580	\$22,677,771	\$232,659,935	\$12,505,675	\$1,636,321	\$290,840,290	\$2,423,669,083
1/1/2007	\$43,279,433	\$22,510,814	\$214,469,998	\$12,485,178	\$1,381,254	\$266,393,813	\$2,219,948,442

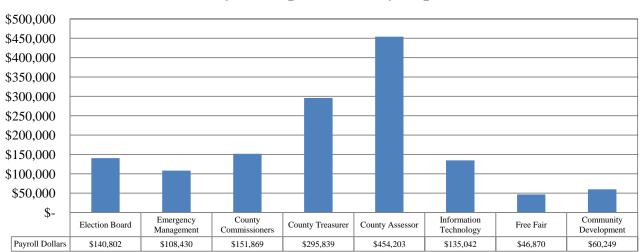


WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COUNTY PAYROLL EXPENDITURES ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

County officers' salaries are based upon the assessed valuation and population of the counties. State statutes provide guidelines for establishing elected officers' salaries. The Board of County Commissioners sets the salaries for all elected county officials within the limits set by the statutes. The designated deputy or assistant's salary cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. Salaries for other deputies or assistants cannot exceed the principal officer's salary. The information presented below is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.



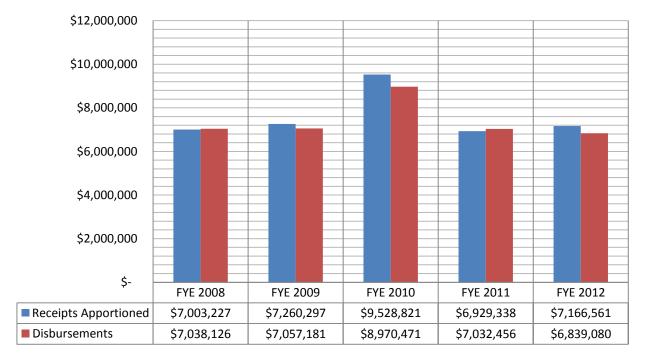
Payroll Expenditures by Department



Payroll Expenditures by Department

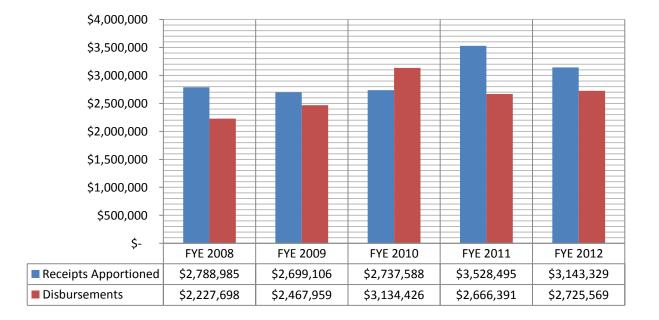
County General Fund

The Oklahoma Constitution and the Oklahoma Statutes authorize counties to create a County General Fund, which is the county's primary source of operating revenue. The County General Fund is typically used for county employees' salaries plus many expenses for county maintenance and operation. It also provides revenue for various budget accounts and accounts that support special services and programs. The Board of County Commissioners must review and approve all expenditures made from the County General Fund. The primary revenue source for the County General Fund is usually the county's ad valorem tax collected on real, personal (if applicable), and public service property. Smaller amounts of revenue can come from other sources such as fees, sales tax, use tax, state transfer payments, in-lieu taxes, and reimbursements. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's General Fund for the last five fiscal years.



County Highway Fund

The County receives major funding for roads and highways from a state imposed fuel tax. Taxes are collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. Taxes are imposed on all gasoline, diesel, and special fuel sales statewide. The County's share is determined on formulas based on the County population, road miles, and land area and is remitted to the County monthly. These funds are earmarked for roads and highways only and are accounted for in the County Highway Fund. The chart below summarizes receipts and disbursements of the County's Highway Fund for the last five fiscal years.



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 WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined total—all county funds on the accompanying regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Washington County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, listed in the table of contents as the financial statement. This financial statement is the responsibility of Washington County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the combined total—all county funds 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 differences between this regulatory basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are also described in Note 1.

In our opinion, because of the effects 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 Washington County as of June 30, 2012, 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 balances for all county funds of Washington County, for the year ended June 30, 2012, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2016, on our consideration of Washington 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 county funds on the financial statement. 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 financial statement. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined total—all county funds on the regulatory basis Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Balances and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the combined total—all county funds. Washington County has not presented the budgetary comparison information for the Comparative Schedule of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances— Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis—General Fund. Although not a part of the financial statement, such information is an integral part of the regulatory presentation for county government. 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.

Sany afto

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

January 22, 2016

REGULATORY BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS (WITH COMBINING INFORMATION)—MAJOR FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Ca			Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2011		Receipts Apportioned		Transfers In		Transfers Out		Disbursements		Ending ish Balances ne 30, 2012
Combining Information:														
Major Funds:														
County General Fund	\$	2,757,316	\$	7,166,561	\$	40,227	\$	-	\$	6,839,080	\$	3,125,024		
Highway Cash		1,641,012		3,143,329		2,546				2,725,569		2,061,318		
County Health		747,464		836,996		-		-		821,445		763,015		
Correctional Facility Sales Tax		1,949,648		2,968,796		-		-		2,726,895		2,191,549		
Remaining Aggregate Funds		1,648,021		1,162,118		7,675		10,871		938,841		1,868,102		
Combined Total - All County Funds, as Restated	\$	8,743,461	\$	15,277,800	\$	50,448	\$	10,871	\$	14,051,830	\$	10,009,008		

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Washington County is a subdivision of the State of Oklahoma created by the Oklahoma Constitution and regulated by Oklahoma Statutes.

The accompanying financial statement presents the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances of the total of all funds under the control of the primary government. 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, where its use is restricted for a specified purpose. Other funds established by statute and under the control of the primary government are also presented.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including, 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. Any trust or agency funds maintained by the County are not included in this presentation.

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 county funds included as combining information within the financial statement:

<u>County General Fund</u> – accounts for the general operations of the government. This fund also accounts for the collection of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales tax collections and is disbursed for the purpose of construction, operation and maintenance of the road and bridge system of Washington County and to equip and maintain Washington County courthouse facilities.

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

 $\underline{County Health}$ – accounts for monies collected on behalf of the county health department from ad valorem taxes and state and local revenues.

<u>Correctional Facility Sales Tax</u> – accounts for the collection of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent county sales tax collections and is disbursed for the purpose of the acquisition, construction, equipping, operating and maintaining of the Washington County Detention Center.

C. Basis of Accounting

The 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 regulatory basis financial presentation is not a comprehensive measure of economic condition or changes therein.

Title 19 O.S. § 171 specifies the format and presentation for Oklahoma counties to present their financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) or on a regulatory basis. The County has elected to present their financial statement on a regulatory basis in conformity with Title 19 O.S. § 171. County governments (primary only) are required to present their financial statements on a fund basis format with, at a minimum, the general fund and all other county funds, which represent ten percent or greater of total county revenue. All other funds included in the audit shall be presented in the aggregate in a combining statement.

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 May 31 of each year, each officer or department head submits an estimate of needs (budget) to the governing body. The budget is approved for the respective fund by office, or department and object. Within weeks, the County Budget Board may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object.

E. Cash and Investments

For the purposes of financial reporting, "Ending Cash Balances, June 30" includes cash and cash equivalents and investments as allowed by statutes. 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).

The County Treasurer has been authorized by the County's governing board to make investments. Allowable investments are outlined in statutes 62 O.S. § 348.1 and § 348.3.

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. All investments as classified by state statute are nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are not subject to interest rate risk or credit risk.

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."

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.

3. Other Information

A. <u>Pension Plan</u>

<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.

B. 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.

C. <u>Contingent Liabilities</u>

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.

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.

D. Sales Tax

The voters of Washington County approved a permanent one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax effective December 1, 2002. This sales tax was established to provide revenue for the construction, operation and maintenance of the road and bridge system of Washington County and to equip and maintain the County Jail and other Courthouse facilities.

The voters of Washington County approved a one-half percent (1/2%) sales tax effective July 1, 2009. The revenue from this sales tax was pledged toward the retirement of indebtedness incurred for the acquisition, construction and equipping a new Washington County Detention Facility; operating and maintaining the Washington County Detention Facility; and certain Courthouse improvements. One-quarter (1/4%) of one cent shall have a limited duration of ten (10) years from the date of commencement, or until the principal and interest upon indebtedness incurred on behalf of Washington County Correctional Facilities Authority in furtherance of the new County Detention Facility and certain Courthouse improvements is paid in full, whichever occurs earlier; while the remaining portion of the one-quarter (1/4%) of one cent to continue and be permanent.

E. <u>Residual Transfers</u>

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

- The following funds were closed and residual balances in the amount of \$40,227 were transferred to County General Fund upon recommendation of the District Attorney:
 - \circ \$650 from Truth in Sentencing,
 - \$20 from District Attorney Drug Task Force,
 - o \$27,709 from Protest Tax All Years,
 - o \$9,429 from Interest Earn Old,

- \$645 from Prior Year Old,
- o \$490 from Current Year Old and
- \$1,284 from Protest Interest Fund.
- The following funds were closed and residual balances in the amount of \$2,546 were transferred to Highway Cash upon recommendation of the District Attorney:
 - o \$2,444 from Reap Grant Fund and
 - \$102 from 4-T Restricted.
- The following funds were closed and residual balances in the amount of \$7,675 were transferred to Sheriff Service Fee upon recommendation of the District Attorney:
 - \$1,243 from Reward Fund,
 - \$3,552 from Sheriff Tax Warrants,
 - \$168 from Elderly Watch Grant,
 - \$150 from Trash Cop
 - \$1,817 from Equipment Grant
 - \$635 from Cops In Schools and
 - \$110 from Cops Grant.

F. <u>Restatement</u>

Due to reclassification of funds, the prior year ending balance as reported at June 30, 2011 is different than the July 1, 2012 beginning balance. The difference is due to a fund reported as a county fund at June 30, 2011 that should have been reported as a trust and agency fund. The restatement of the prior ending balance resulted in a decrease of \$1,969.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WASHINGTON 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, 2012

	County Health Department Fund										
]	Budget		Actual	v	ariance					
Beginning Cash Balances	\$	747,464	\$	747,464	\$	-					
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants		(23,877)		(23,877)		-					
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances		(35,581)		(35,581)		-					
Plus: Prior Year Lapsed		-		2,399		2,399					
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis		688,006		690,405		2,399					
Receipts:											
Ad Valorem Taxes		734,381		773,743		39,362					
Miscellaneous Revenues		-		63,253		63,253					
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis		734,381		836,996		102,615					
Expenditures:											
Health and Welfare		1,422,387		852,817		569,570					
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis		1,422,387		852,817		569,570					
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$			674,584	\$	674,584					
Dudgetary Dasis	ψ			074,504	ψ	074,304					
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances											
Add: Current Year Encumbrances				62,462							
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants				25,969							
Ending Cash Balance			\$	763,015							

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES—REGULATORY BASIS— REMAINING AGGREGATE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Beginning Cash Balances July 1, 2011		Receipts Apportioned		ransfers In	Transfers Out				Cas	Ending sh Balances se 30, 2012
Remaining Aggregate Funds:											
Emergency Operations Center Grant	\$	68,535	\$ 45,449	\$	-	\$	-	\$	68,391	\$	45,593
Hazard Mitigation Emergency Preparedness Grant		5,588	3,006		-		-		3,339		5,255
Juvenile Detention		6,488	-		-		-		-		6,488
Reward Fund		1,243	-		-	1	,243		-		-
Sheriff Service Fees		471,404	350,004		7,675		-		299,399		529,684
Sheriff Lake Patrol		5,457	6,824		· -		-		7,961		4,320
Treasurer Fees		14,871	10,338		-		-		7,829		17,380
County Clerk Lien Fees		41,005	15,123		-		-		15,655		40,473
Elderly Watch Grant		168	-		-		168		-		-
Trash Cop		150	-		-		150		-		-
Cops Grant		110	-		-		110		-		-
Assessor Visual Inspection		26,630	1,281		-		-		9,999		17,912
D.A.R.E Program		13,244	2,178		-		-		2,024		13,398
Oklahoma Highway Safety Grant		5,913	22,974		-		-		22,266		6,621
Board of Prisoners		61,758	118,646		-		-		76,256		104,148
Sheriff Tax Warrants		3,552	-		-	3	3,552		-		-
Sheriff Commissary		85,858	143,751		-		-		163,346		66,263
Equipment Grant		1,817	-		-	1	,817		-		-
Forestry Grant		16,434	46,928		-		-		24,288		39,074
REAP Grant		15,163	-		-	2	2,444		12,719		-
County Clerk Preservation		262,353	55,838		-		-		33,027		285,164
Stop Grant		5,611	-		-		-		5,611		-
State Grant		119	-		-		-		-		119
Cops in Schools		635	-		-		635		-		-
4-T Restricted		102	-		-		102		-		-
Community Development		12,493	-		-		-		901		11,592
Truth in Sentencing		650	-		-		650		-		-
Tyler Agriculture Cash		10,467	13,822		-		-		13,180		11,109
Resale		508,703	325,956		-		-		172,650		662,009
Community Development Block Grant		1,500	-		-		-		-		1,500
Combined Total - Remaining Aggregate Funds	\$	1,648,021	\$ 1,162,118	\$	7,675	\$ 10),871	\$	938,841	\$	1,868,102

1. Budgetary Schedules

The Comparative Schedules of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the County Health Department Fund presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data. The "actual" data, as presented in the comparison of budget and actual, will differ from the data as presented in the Combined Statement of 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.

The Comparative Schedule of Receipts, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balances—Budget and Actual—Budgetary Basis for the General Fund has not been presented. Therefore, the legally adopted budget cannot be compared with actual data for the General Fund.

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.

4. **Remaining County Funds**

Remaining aggregate funds as presented on the financial statement are as follows:

<u>Emergency Operations Center Grant</u> – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of funds from federal, state, and local governments for the operations of the Emergency Management office.

<u>Hazard Mitigation Emergency Preparedness Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from an environmental protection grant. Disbursements are for the controlling of hazardous materials.

<u>Juvenile Detention</u> – accounts for revenues from the State of Oklahoma. Disbursements are for travel reimbursements for juvenile offender transport.

<u>Reward Fund</u> – accounts for the monies collected from fines imposed for littering and disbursed to citizens involved in the reporting of littering offenses.

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

<u>Sheriff Lake Patrol</u> – accounts for revenues from the Corps of Engineers. Disbursements are for the expense of patrolling Corp of Engineers lands.

 $\underline{\text{Treasurer Fees}}$ – accounts for revenues from a fee for certifying mortgages. Disbursements are for any lawful expense of the Treasurer's office.

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

<u>Elderly Watch Grant</u> – accounts for a federal grant received to prevent crimes against the elderly.

<u>Trash Cop</u> – accounts for grant funds received from the State of Oklahoma for the enforcement of trash and litter laws.

 $\underline{Cops \ Grant}$ – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of federal funds for payroll of Sheriff's officers.

<u>Assessor Visual Inspection</u> – accounts for revenues from fees collected from the Assessor's office. Disbursements are for any lawful expenses of the Assessor's office.

<u>D.A.R.E.</u> Program – accounts for revenues from a federal grant and donations for drug education. Disbursements are for payroll of drug officers who teach Drug Abuse Resistance Education in schools

<u>Oklahoma Highway Safety Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from grant monies received from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to be used to reimburse the County Sheriff's office for extra law enforcement shifts put in place to enforce seatbelt usage and to deter impaired driving.

<u>Board of Prisoners</u> – accounts for revenues from fees charged for boarding prisoners of noncounty entities in the county jail. Disbursements are for feeding and housing inmates of the county jail.

<u>Sheriff Tax Warrants</u> – accounts for revenues from various government entities for the service of tax warrants. Disbursements are for the lawful operation of the Sheriff's office.

<u>Sheriff Commissary</u> – accounts for profits on commissary sales in the county jail and disbursements are for the operation of the jail as restricted by state statute.

<u>Equipment Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from a Department of Justice grant. Disbursements are for the purchase of Sheriff's equipment. The County uses a "letter of intent" to appropriate money and encumber funds.

<u>Forestry Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from federal, state, and local governments. Disbursements are for the purchase of communication equipment for the Emergency Management Office.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

<u>REAP Grant</u> – accounts for monies from state grants and disbursed as restricted by the grant requirements.

<u>County Clerk Preservation</u> – accounts for revenues from a fee charged by the County Clerk for recording instruments. Disbursements are for the maintenance and preservation of public records.

<u>Stop Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from a Department of Justice grant. Disbursements are for violence prevention by the Sheriff's office.

<u>State Grant</u> – accounts for revenues from the State of Oklahoma. Disbursements are for REAP projects.

<u>Cops in Schools</u> – accounts for revenues from a federal grant. Disbursements are for more police presence in area schools.

<u>4-T Restricted</u> – accounts for restricted highway funds received from the State of Oklahoma. Disbursements are for the maintenance of roads and bridges on school bus and mail routes.

<u>Community Development</u> – accounts for monies received from private telephone companies for the operation of emergency 911 services.

<u>Truth in Sentencing</u> – accounts for revenues from state funds to reimburse the County for expenses incurred in community sentencing services.

<u>Tyler Agriculture Cash</u> – accounts for revenues generated from renting the Tyler Agricultural Building. Disbursements are for the utilities of the building.

<u>Resale</u> – accounts for revenues from interest and penalties on delinquent ad valorem taxes. Disbursements are to offset the expense of collecting delinquent ad valorem taxes.

<u>Community Development Block Grant</u> – accounts for collections and disbursements of federal Community Development Block Grant monies.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION



Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector

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

TO THE OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Washington County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which comprises Washington County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2016. 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. However, our report also included our opinion that the financial statement does present fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and changes in cash balances – regulatory basis of the County for the year ended June 30, 2012, on the basis of accounting prescribed by Oklahoma state law, described in Note 1. 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 Washington 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 Washington County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. 2012-1 and 2012-2.

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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 2012-3 and 2012-4.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Washington 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 regarding statutory compliance that we reported to the management of Washington County, which are included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

Washington County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit Washington 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.

Sany after

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

January 22, 2016

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 2012-1 – Inadequate County-Wide Controls and Disaster Recovery Plan (Repeat Finding)

Condition: County-wide controls regarding Risk Assessment and Monitoring have not been designed. Further, the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, County Assessor, and the Information Technology Office do not have a Disaster Recovery Plan in place for the information systems used within their offices.

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

Effect of Condition: These conditions could result in unrecorded transactions, undetected errors, or misappropriation of funds. Further, these conditions could also result in the loss of data, the unreliability of data, and increase the risk that the County may not recover from an emergency and/or disaster.

Recommendation: The Oklahoma State Auditor & Inspector's Office (OSAI) recommends that the County design procedures to identify and address risks. OSAI also recommends that the County design monitoring procedures to assess the quality of performance over time. These procedures should be written policies and procedures and could be included in the County's policies and procedures handbook. The County Commissioners County Treasurer, County Assessor, and the Information Technology Office should prepare a Disaster Recovery Plan in order to maintain operations in the event of a disaster.

Management Response:

Board of County Commissioners Chairman: As of December 10, 2015, the offices mentioned are in the process of preparing or have prepared Disaster Recovery plans. During Budget Board meetings, risks associated with revenue fluctuations and other concerns are or will be addressed.

County Treasurer: As of August 8, 2014, the Treasurer's office has completed its Disaster Recovery Plan and is available for review.

County Assessor: We are in the process of preparing a Disaster Recovery Plan for the Assessor's office and plan to have one in effect by the end of the calendar year.

Criteria: Internal control is an integral component of an organization's management that provides reasonable assurance that the objectives of effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations are being met. Internal control comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives. Internal control also serves as the first line of defense in safeguarding assets and preventing and detecting errors and fraud. County management is responsible for designing a county-wide internal control system comprised of Risk Assessment and Monitoring for the achievement of these goals.

An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets which includes adequate Disaster Recovery Plans. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention in a County being unable to function in the event of a disaster. Disaster Recovery Plan(s) are an integral part of county operations to ensure that business can be continued as usual in the event of a disaster. Each office or the county as a whole should have a current, detailed Disaster Recovery Plan on file and should be aware of its content.

According to the standards of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (CobiT, Deliver and Support 4), information services function management should ensure that a written Disaster Recovery Plan is documented and contains guidelines and instructions for the County to follow in the event of a disaster.

Finding 2012-2 – Budget Preparation and Accuracy

Condition: The County's budgeted expenditures for the County General Fund exceeded the amount of revenues that were expected to be collected in the amount of \$206,319. The budget was not properly reviewed by officials to ensure the amount approved for expenditures would not exceed the amount of revenues reasonably expected to be collected during the fiscal year.

Cause of Condition: Procedures have not been designed for the management of the County to review the budget for accuracy and to ensure that the budgeted expenditures will not exceed that amount of expected revenues.

Effect of Condition: This condition resulted in the County approving the County General Fund budget for \$206,319 more than expected funds available for the fiscal year. This condition also resulted in an approved budget that was not a true reflection of the County's financial condition. This condition could result in the County overspending and create a deficit in the fund.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management implement procedures that will ensure the annual budget is accurate and that budgeted expenditures do not exceed the amount of revenues available for use.

Management Response:

County Commissioner District 1: I was not in office during this time.

County Commissioner District 2: The budget preparations have been taken care of by an accounting firm.

County Commissioner District 3: Management will make a stronger effort to ensure a more reliable and accurate reporting to the financial position of the County.

County Treasurer: Discussions are underway as to why these discrepancies exist. The Treasurer's office will provide the budget preparer with preliminary financial statements that should resolve any issues in the future.

County Clerk: This office will work with the County Treasurer and County Commissioners to ensure the Financial Report and County Budget are accurate.

Criteria: The adopted budget is an expression of public policy and financial intent and is a method of providing controls over that intent.

Title 19 O.S. § 1416 states:

A. No expenditure may be authorized or made by any county officer or employee which exceeds any fund balance in any fund for which a budget is not required to be adopted.

B. Any balance remaining in a fund at the end of the budget year shall be carried forward to the credit of the fund for the next budget year.

C. It shall be unlawful for any county officer or employee in any budget year of a fund for which a budget has been prepared:

1. To create or authorize creation of a deficit in any fund; or

2. To authorize, make or incur expenditures or encumbrances in excess of ninety percent (90%) of the appropriation for a given category of expenditure in the budget of any fund as adopted or amended until revenues in an amount equal to at least ninety percent (90%) of the appropriation have been collected. Any fund balance which is included in the appropriation within a given fund is considered revenue in the budget year for which it is appropriated. Expenditures may then be made and authorized as revenues are available so long as any expenditure does not exceed the actual fund balance in any budgeted fund.

D. Any obligation that is contracted or authorized by any county officer or employee in violation of this act shall become the obligation of the officer or employee himself and shall not be valid or enforceable against the county. Any county officer or employee who violates this act shall forfeit his office or position and shall be subject to such civil and criminal punishments as are provided by law. Any obligation, authorization for expenditure or expenditure made in violation of this act shall be illegal and void.

Finding 2012-3 – Financial Record Preparation (Repeat Finding)

Condition: During our review of the procedures involved in the reconciliation of the County Treasurer's financial records to the County Clerk's financial records, the following was noted:

• Procedures have not been designed for the County Clerk and County Treasurer to work together to reconcile the warrants issued and warrants paid.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to ensure reconciliation is performed between the warrants issued by the County Clerk to the warrants paid by the County Treasurer.

Effect of Condition: This condition could result in misappropriation of assets, unrecorded transactions, incomplete disbursement data, and undetected errors.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management implement procedures to ensure warrants issued are reconciled to warrants paid and all reconciliations are reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Management Response:

County Clerk: The County Clerk's office is now reconciling on a monthly basis.

County Treasurer: The County Treasurer and County Clerk will develop a process to reconcile warrants issued to warrants paid.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. An important aspect of internal controls is the safeguarding of assets. Internal controls over safeguarding of assets constitute a process, affected by an entity's governing body, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions and safeguarding assets from misappropriation. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, warrants issued should be reconciled to warrants paid on a monthly basis and all the reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Finding 2012-4 – Inadequate Internal Controls Over the Payroll Process (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry, observation, and testing of the County's payroll process, the following was noted:

- There is no indication payroll claims are independently reviewed by someone other than the Payroll Clerk to ensure that all changes made have been approved and that any unapproved changes have not gone undetected.
- Of the 29 finalized payroll claims tested, 14 were not signed by the elected official or department heads prior to the issuance of payroll.
- Prior to the issuance of payroll there is no independent verification of payroll; therefore, the Board of County Commissioners is only approving preliminary payroll calculations.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented with regard to compensating internal controls over the payroll process.

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

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the County Clerk implement the following compensating control to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties:

• The elected officials should review and sign payroll claims, after the Payroll Clerk has finalized payroll, to ensure that all changes made have been approved and that any unapproved changes have not gone undetected.

Management Response:

County Clerk: The Elected Officials are reviewing and signing the payroll claims as of 2013.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. Internal controls should be designed to analyze and check accuracy, completeness, and authorization of payroll calculations and/or transactions. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, the duties of processing, authorizing, and payroll distribution should be segregated.

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 2012-8 – Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Condition: The County has not designed and implemented formal internal controls for the reporting of its federal programs as required by OMB Circular A-133. During our review and reconciliation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as initially prepared by Washington County, errors in the reporting of receipts and expenditures resulted in receipts being understated in the amount of \$42,411.20 and expenditures being understated in the amount of \$31,962.47.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented to accurately report federal expenditures on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in a misstatement of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends Washington County have a policy for handling all federal grants awarded to the County. These policies could incorporate by reference applicable federal regulations to be followed, as well as the appropriate policy for the application, receipt, and expenditure of federal funds. OSAI also recommends that amounts reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards be reconciled to accounting records.

Management Response:

County Commissioner District 1: I was not in office during this period.

County Commissioner District 2: We will have these policies in place as soon as possible.

County Commissioner District 3: It is the opinion of the Board of County Commissioners that we have been tracking the federal grants in a timely manner. Maybe there has been some failure to provide them to the proper locations, which we will be glad to correct.

County Sheriff: The Washington County Sheriff's Office will create a policy and incorporate applicable federal regulations to be followed, as well as create an appropriate policy for the application, receipt, and expenditure of federal funds.

County Clerk: The County Clerk has not participated in the preparing of the Schedule of Federal Awards form.

County Treasurer: The Treasurer will continue to accurately book proceeds associated with federal programs.

Emergency Management Director: The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG) was missed due to the fact that we were trying to retroactively prepare multiple years of SEFA reports and the fire department is a very small sub-division of the overall Emergency Management department and the accounting for that sub-division is kept separately. Therefore, the failure to report those FMAG receipts was a simple administrative oversight.

Criteria: *OMB A-133, Subpart C*, §____.300 (b)(d) reads as follows:

Subpart C—Auditees

§____.300 Auditee responsibilities.

The auditee shall:

(b) Maintain internal control over Federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing Federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a material effect on each of its Federal programs.

(d) Prepare appropriate financial statements, including the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards in accordance with §____.310.

Further, accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, an accurate record of federal expenditures should be maintained.

Finding 2012-9 – Inadequate Internal Controls and Noncompliance Over Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund (Repeat Finding)

Condition: Upon inquiry and observation of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund, the following exceptions were noted:

- Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account bank reconciliations are not reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.
- Blank Inmate Trust checks are maintained in an unsecured area.
- Expenditures are made from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account for purposes other than to the Sheriff Commissary Fund or to refund inmates' funds.

• The Sheriff's office does not file an annual report for the Commissary Fund with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.

Cause of Condition: Policies and procedures have not been designed and implemented regarding the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account and Sheriff Commissary Fund.

Effect of Condition: These conditions resulted in noncompliance with state statutes, laws, and regulations. Also, without proper accounting and safeguarding of the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends the following:

- Bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.
- Blank checks should be retained in a secure location.
- Expenditures should be made from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account in accordance with 19 O.S. § 531 A.
- Expenditures from the Commissary funds should only for those items allowed by 19 O.S. § 180.43D.
- As prescribed by 19 O.S. § 180.43D, the Sheriff should file a report of the commissary with the Board of County Commissioners by January 15th of each year.

Management Response:

County Sheriff: A letter has been sent to the DA for review of this process. The Washington County Sheriff has received court orders that have ordered this office to pay from the inmates trust account to the Court Clerk fines that is owed by the inmate.

Additionally, a process has been created whereby the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account bank reconciliation will be reviewed by the Undersheriff after they have been prepared by the Jail Administrator, blank Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account checks are now locked up in the office of the Jail Administrator and the report prescribed by 19 O.S. 180.43 D, for commissary will be created and presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

Auditor Response: Since Title 19 O.S. § 531 A only allows for checks to be issued from the Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account to the Sheriff's Commissary Account or to the inmates, in the event that the Sheriff's office receives a court order to pay an inmate's fines from the inmate's trust account, a check should be written out to the inmate and inmate then pay the fines. Additionally, all commissary related expenditures should be paid for by issuing a purchase order and warrant from the Sheriff Commissary account as prescribed by Title 19 O.S. § 180.43 D.

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, bank reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer and blank checks should be retained in a secure area.

Title 19 O.S. § 531 A. states in part, "The county sheriff may establish a checking account, to be designated the "Inmate Trust Fund Checking Account." The county sheriff shall deposit

all monies collected from inmates incarcerated in the county jail into this checking account and may write checks to the Sherriff's Commissary Account for purchases made by the inmate during his or her incarceration and to the inmate from unencumbered balances due the inmate upon his or her discharge."

Title 19 O.S. § 180.43 D. states in part "The sheriff shall be permitted to expend the funds to improve or provide jail services. The sheriff shall be permitted to expend any surplus in the Sheriff's Commissary Account for administering expenses for training equipment, travel or for capital expenditures...The sheriff shall file an annual report on any said commissary under his or her operation no later than January 15 of each year."



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