

WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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STATE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

STEVE BURRAGE, CPA State Auditor

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September 28, 2010

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Transmitted herewith is the audit of Washita County, Oklahoma for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. 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.

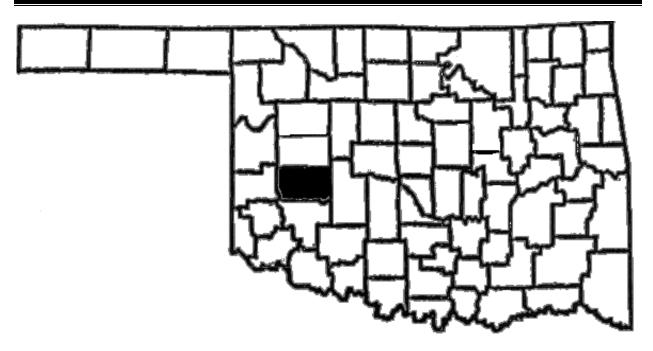
Sincerely,

STEVE BURRAGE, CPA

STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

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Part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho lands opened to settlement in the Land Run of April 19, 1892. This area was settled originally in 1886, when a white man named John M. Seger and 500 Indians left the old Cheyenne-Arapaho Agency at Darlington, near El Reno, and established a colony on the banks of Cobb Creek. This settlement was on the site of present-day Colony in eastern Washita County.

Designated as County "H," it was named Washita after the Washita River, and is derived from two Choctaw words meaning "big hunt." Washita County has ranked as one of Oklahoma's leading agricultural counties, and later the Anadarko Basin made it famous for oil and gas production.

County Seat - Cordell

Area - 1,009.07 Square Miles

County Population - 11,667 (2007 est.)

Farms - 975

Land in Farms - 591,031 Acres

Primary Source: Oklahoma Almanac 2008-2009

COUNTY ASSESSOR

Janie Batt Bellah

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

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

COUNTY CLERK

Marita McKee

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

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

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

See independent auditor's report.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

DISTRICT 1

James Woodrow Gee

DISTRICT 2

Leo Goeringer

DISTRICT 3

Raydell Schneberger

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

Larry Burrows

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

Byron Gore

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.

COURT CLERK

Carol Corbett

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

Court proceedings are recorded in the appropriate journal or record docket. All the court proceedings are public information except those related to juvenile, guardianship, adoption, and mental health cases.

The Court Clerk issues marriage licenses, passports, notary certificates, beer and pool hall licenses, and private process server licenses.

Monies from the court fund are identified for distribution by the Court Clerk to the appropriate units of county and state government. Court Clerks use forms and follow procedures prescribed by the Court Administrator's Office, the Oklahoma Supreme Court, and the State Auditor and Inspector.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Dennis Smith

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.

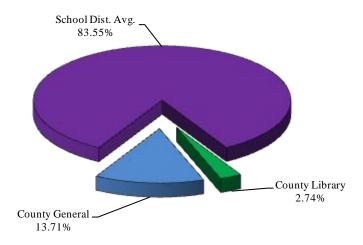
ELECTION BOARD SECRETARY

Leah Jones

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 Milla	iges	School District Millages									
County General	10.41			Gen.	Bldg.	Skg.	Career Tech	Bldg. Tech	EMS	Common	Total
Multi-County Library	2.08	Sentinel - Rocky	I-1	36.21	5.17		10.33	2.00		4.16	57.87
		Corn-Colony	I-9	38.02	5.43	6.14				4.16	53.75
		Burns Flat-Dill City	I-10	35.97	5.14	6.22	10.33	2.00		4.16	63.82
		Canute-Foss	I-11	35.82	5.12	8.41	10.33	2.00		4.16	65.84
		Cordell-Bessie	I-78	36.52	5.22		10.33	2.00		4.16	58.23
		Merritt	J-2	35.00	5.00		10.33	2.00		4.16	56.49
		Mt. View-Gotebo	J-003	36.95	5.28		10.52	1.05	3.17	4.16	61.13
		Elk City	J-6	36.53	5.22		10.33	2.00		4.16	58.24
		Weatherford	J-26	36.18	5.17	15.12	10.33	2.00		4.16	72.96
		Carnegie	J-33	36.28	5.18	12.60	10.52	1.05		4.16	69.79
		Clinton	J-99	35.94	5.13	12.80	10.33	2.00		4.16	70.36
		Hydro-Eakly	J-11	36.54	5.22	15.13	10.52	1.05		4.16	72.62

See independent auditor's report.

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

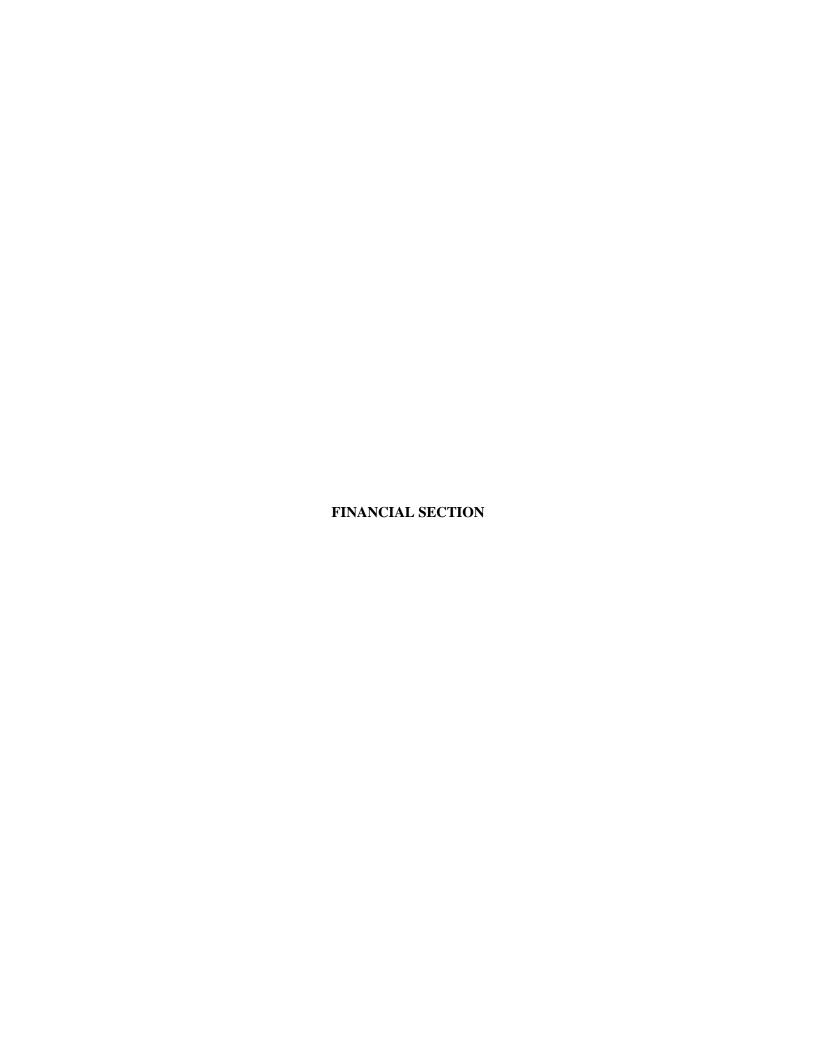
Total net assessed value as of January 1, 2008		\$ 87,500,432
Debt limit - 5% of total assessed value		4,375,022
Total bonds outstanding	-	
Total judgments outstanding	-	
Less cash in sinking fund	1,200	
Legal debt margin		\$ 4,375,022

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

		2009
Estimated population		11,667
Net assessed value as of January 1, 2008	_\$_	87,500,432
Gross bonded debt		-
Less available sinking fund cash balance		1,200
Net bonded debt	\$	
Ratio of net bonded debt to assessed value		0.00%
Net bonded debt per capita	\$	

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

Valuation	Damanal	Public	Real	Homestead	N-4 V-1	Estimated Fair Market
Date	Personal	Service	Estate	Exemption	Net Value	Value
1/1/2008	\$40,804,664	\$11,906,731	\$37,664,719	\$2,875,682	\$87,500,432	\$749,613,859



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Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE OFFICERS OF WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

In our opinion, because of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Washita County as of June 30, 2009, 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 Washita County for the year ended June 30, 2009, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 19, 2010, on our consideration of Washita 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.

STEVE BURRAGE, CPA

STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 19, 2010



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

	Cas	Beginning sh Balances aly 1, 2008	Receipts pportioned	Dis	bursements	Ending sh Balances ne 30, 2009
Combining Information:						
County General Fund	\$	2,875,698	\$ 3,688,924	\$	2,847,854	\$ 3,716,768
Highway Cash		4,270,538	7,442,387		7,088,659	4,624,266
Resale Property		94,470	17,386		12,921	98,935
Treasurer Mortgage Tax Certification Fee		15,444	4,674		9,447	10,671
County Clerk Lien Fee		113,804	40,589		23,643	130,750
County Clerk Records Management Preservation Fee		71,053	49,210		63,602	56,661
Assessor Revolving Fee		9,191	7,075		8,983	7,283
Sheriff Service Fee		174,099	127,270		54,930	246,439
Sheriff Training		1,335	92,572		18,570	75,337
Sheriff Estray Cattle		11				11
Sheriff Department of Corrections		711	3,231		370	3,572
County Sales Tax Proceeds		345,667	1,504,875		1,542,662	307,880
REAP Grant			62,692		62,692	
Courthouse Security		16,745	15,194			31,939
Emergency Fund			11,609		11,591	18
CENA Grant Fund		65	14,513		14,543	35
Courthouse Clock Restoration		4,156			4,156	
Oklahoma Centennial Commission		51,113	145		51,258	
Emergency and Transportation Revolving			1,649,000			1,649,000
E911 Land			100,000			100,000
Washita Sinking		1,200				1,200
Community Service Sentencing Program		3,124				3,124
County Health Fee		11,239				11,239
Assessor Visual Inspection		243				243
Assessor Hardware Upgrade		46				46
Combined TotalAll County Funds	\$	8,059,952	\$ 14,831,346	\$	11,815,881	\$ 11,075,417

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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

<u>Sheriff Training</u> – accounts for the collection of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements 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>Sheriff Department of Corrections</u> - accounts for the reimbursement of the cost incurred for state held prisoners. Disbursements are for the purpose of operating the jail.

<u>County Sales Tax Proceeds</u> – accounts for collection of sales tax and distributed to the OSU Extension, Free Fair, Senior Citizen Centers, County Maintenance, and County Health for general operations.

<u>REAP Grant</u> – accounts for grant monies received from the State of Oklahoma and disbursed for E911 SIGNAGE, a Community center and a conservation district.

<u>Courthouse Security</u> – accounts for fees collected through the courts and disbursed for courthouse security.

<u>Emergency Fund</u> – accounts for collection of ad valorem taxes and disbursed to the emergency service monthly.

<u>CENA Grant Fund</u> – accounts for the collection of grant money and disbursed for operation of the Cloud Chief Community Center.

<u>Courthouse Clock Restoration</u> – accounts for monies received from the State of Oklahoma in the form of a grant from the Centennial Commission and disbursed for the courthouse clock restoration.

Oklahoma Centennial Commission – accounts for monies received from the State of Oklahoma in the form of a grant and disbursed for centennial activities.

<u>Emergency and Transportation Revolving</u> – accounts for monies received from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation to be used for road projects. These funds must be repaid after completion of the designated project.

<u>E911 Land</u> – accounts for a state grant from the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, to be used to establish 911 services for the County through the South West Oklahoma Development Authority.

<u>Washita Sinking</u> – accounts for the remaining balance of ad valorem taxes collected to pay off the debt of the chicken plant.

<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>County Health Fee</u> – accounts for monies collected on behalf of the county health department from fees. This account was not active.

<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. This account was not active.

<u>County Assessor Hardware Upgrade</u> - accounts for the collection and expenditure of funds received from the State of Oklahoma for the upgrade of assessor computer equipment. This account was not active.

The County Treasurer collects and remits material amounts of intergovernmental revenues and ad valorem tax revenue for other budgetary entities, including emergency medical districts, 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.

C. Basis of Accounting

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

D. Budget

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

Commissioners may approve changes of appropriations within the fund by office or department and object. To increase or decrease the budget by fund requires approval by the County Excise Board.

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

E. Cash

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

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

F. <u>Investments</u>

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 Washita County employees shall be entitled to vacation leave. After one full year, employees shall be granted 10 days of vacation. Vacation must be earned before it is taken.

Employees may carry over no more than 5 days of vacation from one year to the next. Upon separation, an employee will be paid for the balance of accrued annual leave up to the accumulation limit.

Years of Service	Accrual Rate	Accrual Limits
1 to 10 years	10 days vacation	15 days
11 to 20 years	15 days vacation	25 days
Over 20 years	20 days vacation	30 days

All full-time Washita County employees shall be entitled to sick leave with pay that is accrued on a monthly basis. Sick leave shall accumulate at the rate of 1 day for each full calendar month of service to the County. Sick leave may be accrued up to a maximum of 130 days, and accrued sick leave is not paid upon the employee's termination of employment with the County.

2. Ad Valorem Tax

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

The assessed property value as of January 1, 2008, was approximately \$87,500,432.

Per Article 10, § 8A, with the repeal of personal property tax, the millages with the adjustment factor are 10.41 mills for general fund operations and 2.08 mills for multi-county library operations. In addition, the County collects the ad valorem taxes assessed by emergency medical districts, 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.

Current year tax collections for the year ended June 30, 2009, were approximately 96 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	Risk of Loss Retained
General Liability Torts Errors and Omissions Law Enforcement Officers' Liability Vehicle Physical Plant Theft Damage to Assets	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.
 Natural Disasters 		
Employee		
MedicalDisabilityDentalLife	The County participates in the Oklahoma Public Employees Health and Welfare Plan. (See OPEH&WP.)	If claims exceed pool assets, the members have surcharges assessed to pay the excess claims.

ACCO-SIG – The pool operates as a common risk management and insurance program and is to be self-sustaining through member premiums. Each participating member chooses a deductible amount (\$10,000, \$25,000, or \$50,000). The County has chosen a \$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 County's deductible amount. The pool has acquired specific excess insurance with retention limits of \$250,000 for property claims and \$500,000 for general liability claims. The pool has acquired reinsurance in the amount of \$2,000,000 for general liability and \$50,000,000 per occurrence for property to cover claims that exceed the pool's retention limits. If claims exceed pool assets, the County could be liable for its share of the pool's deficit. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

<u>OPEH&WP</u> – The County has entered into an interlocal agreement with other governmental entities to participate in a pooled self-insurance fund to provide insurance coverage. The pool provides for surcharges to be assessed for claims in excess of pool assets to offset pool deficits. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior fiscal years. 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, but have a one-time fee of 3% on all pieces of machinery acquired.

6. Pension Plan

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

<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 9.5% and 14.5% of earned compensation. Elected officials could contribute between 4.5% and 10% of their entire compensation. The County contributes 14.5% of earned compensation for elected officials. The County's contributions to the Plan for the years ending June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were \$397,437, \$368,563, and \$276,870, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

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

7. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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

8. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

The voters of Washita County approved a five-eighth cent sales tax effective October 1, 2004. This sales tax will have a life of no longer than 60 months. The sales tax is distributed among the following entities: OSU Extension Office (49.5%) not to exceed \$93,555.00; Fair Board (9%) not to exceed \$17,010.00; Senior Citizen Center (10%) not to exceed \$18,900.00; County Maintenance (15%) not to exceed \$28,350.00; and County Health (16.5%) not to exceed \$31,185.00. All collections over these amounts shall go to the county general fund.

The voters of Washita County also approved a one-half of one-cent (.5%) sales tax effective October 1, 2004. This sales tax will have a life of no longer than 60 months. The sales tax is distributed to the Cordell Memorial Hospital.

During the fiscal year, the County received \$1,504,875 in sales tax revenue that was apportioned to the Sales Tax Fund.

In June 2009, Washita County citizens voted to renew a five-eighth cent sales tax for various County purposes and offices, and a one-half cent sales tax restricted for the general support of Cordell Memorial Hospital. The renewal votes extended both sales taxes for an additional 60 months and both become effective October 1, 2009.

WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Also in June 2009, a new three-fourth cent sales tax was approved by Washita County voters for the "acquisition, construction and equipping of a new County detention facility and renovating the old jail facility. Half of the three-fourth cent sales tax will be used to pay the principal and interest for indebtedness incurred in building the new facility and is for a period of up to 20 years or the final payment of bonded indebtedness. The second half of the three-forth cent sales tax will be used for operating and maintaining the new facility and will be in place for 20 years.



WASHITA 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, 2009

	General Fund							
	Original	Final						
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance				
Beginning Cash Balances	\$ 2,875,698	\$ 2,875,698	\$ 2,875,698	\$ -				
Less: Prior Year Outstanding Warrants	(204,950)	(204,950)	(204,950)					
Less: Prior Year Encumbrances	(464,840)	(464,840)	(464,840)					
Beginning Cash Balances, Budgetary Basis	2,205,908	2,205,908	2,205,908					
Receipts:								
Ad Valorem Taxes	828,072	828,072	872,570	44,498				
Sales Tax	196,000	196,000	1,454,981	1,258,981				
Charges for Services	165,937	165,937	136,742	(29,195)				
Intergovernmental Revenues	33,000	33,000	1,020,114	987,114				
Miscellaneous Revenues	30,000	30,000	204,517	174,517				
Total Receipts, Budgetary Basis	1,253,009	1,253,009	3,688,924	2,435,915				
Expenditures:								
District Attorney	3,000	3,000	3,000					
County Sheriff	923,961	923,635	828,432	95,203				
County Treasurer	167,070	167,070	165,597	1,473				
County Commissioners	270,201	270,241	258,848	11,393				
County Clerk	264,061	264,061	257,391	6,670				
Court Clerk	124,642	124,642	124,052	590				
County Assessor	136,618	136,618	133,462	3,156				
Revaluation of Real Property	103,238	103,238	90,883	12,355				
District Court	3,000	3,000		3,000				
General Government	1,358,149	1,353,119	652,592	700,527				
Excise-Equalization Board	3,600	3,600	2,418	1,182				
County Election Board	83,083	87,109	78,826	8,283				

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

continued on next page

WASHITA 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, 2009

continued from previous page	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Insurance	7,200	7,200	7,200	-
County Audit Budget	11,094	12,384	8,157	4,227
Total Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	3,458,917	3,458,917	2,610,858	848,059
Excess of Receipts and Beginning Cash Balances Over Expenditures, Budgetary Basis	\$ -	\$ -	3,283,974	\$ 3,283,974
Reconciliation to Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Bala	nces			
Add: Current Year Encumbrances			178,731	
Add: Current Year Outstanding Warrants			254,063	
Ending Cash Balance			\$ 3,716,768	

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

Budgetary Schedule

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

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.



STATE AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR

STEVE BURRAGE, CPA State Auditor

MICHELLE R. DAY, ESQ. Chief Deputy



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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 WASHITA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

We have audited the combined totals—all funds of the accompanying Combined Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Balances of Washita County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which comprises Washita County's basic financial statement, prepared using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by Oklahoma state law, and have issued our report thereon dated July 19, 2010. Our report on the basic financial statement was adverse because the statement is not a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Washita 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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. We consider the deficiency 2009-1 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

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 the 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 the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Washita 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 is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted a certain matter that we reported to the management of Washita County, which is included in Section 2 of the schedule of findings and responses contained in this report.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of Washita 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. § 24A.1 et seq.), and shall be open to any person for inspection and copying.

STEVE BURRAGE, CPA

STATE AUDITOR & INSPECTOR

July 19, 2010

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

Finding 2009-1 – Segregation of Duties (Repeat Finding)

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, key duties and responsibilities should be segregated among different individuals to reduce the risk of error or fraud. No one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of property, and record transactions.

Condition: The County Treasurer has two full-time deputies; however, one deputy performs most duties of posting transactions to the daily report, posting transactions to the general ledger, and reconciling transactions to the County Clerk's ledger. This deputy also prepares the monthly report, warrant register, and cancels vouchers and warrants.

Effect: A single person having responsibility for more than one area of recording, authorization, custody of assets, and execution of transactions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective controls lie in management's overseeing of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI recommends management provide segregation of duties so that no one employee is able to perform all accounting functions. In the event that segregation of duties is not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The new Treasurer has one deputy at this time and has implemented policies and procedures to segregate the duties of receipting, posting to the ledger, and reconciling transactions. Depositing at the end of the day will be performed by different employees. The Treasurer will check cash each morning before going to the bank to verify that it reconciles to the deposit. The bank statement reconciliations will be performed by one employee and checked by another employee. Each key process will be verified by either the Treasurer or the deputy and processes will be rotated on a daily basis.

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

Finding 2009-3 – Segregation of Duties – Official Depository Accounts

Criteria: Accountability and stewardship are overall goals of management in the accounting of funds. To help ensure a proper accounting of funds, key duties and responsibilities should be segregated among different individuals to reduce the risk of error or fraud. No one individual should have the ability to authorize transactions, have physical custody of property, and record transactions. The duties of distributing funds and calculating payouts should also be segregated.

Condition: Based on the inquiries of County personnel and testwork performed on the County's fiduciary funds, which are not reported on the County's basic financial statement, we noted instances in which a single person could be responsible for receiving, receipting, recording, depositing cash and checks, reconciliations, and transaction authorization within the following County offices:

The County Sheriff's office has one deputy that writes all receipts, balances the cash drawer to daily receipts, takes deposits to the Treasurer, posts deposits to the cash book, and balances the account at month end to the Treasurer's balance.

The County Treasurer has two full-time deputies in his office; however, one deputy is primarily responsible for the official depository accounts. This deputy writes receipts, prepares deposit slips, posts deposit slips to the official depository ledger, and balances the cash drawer to the daily receipts. She also prepares the monthly bank statement reconciliation of all official depository accounts.

The County Clerk's office has three deputies that can perform all receipting duties; however, these duties are not formally segregated and often times the same deputy or the officer performs all duties.

The County Assessor has three deputies in the office. The duties of receiving, receipting, recording, depositing cash and checks, reconciliations, and transaction authorization are performed primarily by the first deputy and are not properly segregated.

Effect: A single person having responsibility for more than one area of recording, authorization, custody of assets, and execution of transactions could result in unrecorded transactions, misstated financial reports, clerical errors, or misappropriation of funds not being detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: OSAI recommends management be aware of these conditions and realize that concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desired from a control point of view. The most effective controls lie in management's overseeing of office operations and a periodic review of operations. OSAI recommends management provide segregation of duties so that no one employee is able to perform all accounting functions. In the event that segregation of duties is

not possible due to limited personnel, OSAI recommends implementing compensating controls to mitigate the risks involved with a concentration of duties. Compensating controls would include separating key processes and/or critical functions of the office, and having management review and approval of accounting functions.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The Sheriff has instructed his staff to segregate to the best extent possible, the duties of receipting funds over the counter, depositing funds, and balancing the accounts at the end of the month. The Sheriff has instructed his administrative assistant to prepare monthly reports, restrictively endorse checks upon receipt, and approve monthly reconciliations in order to mitigate some of the risk associated with limited personnel.

The new Treasurer's office will establish policy so that each employee is able to receive money through official deposits. Depositing at the end of the day will be performed by different employees. The Treasurer will check cash each morning before going to the bank to verify that it reconciles to the officers' deposit. The bank statement reconciliations will be performed by one employee and checked by another employee.

The incoming County Clerk has designated one deputy to generate the daily deposit and another deputy to verify the deposit. The deputy responsible for verifying the deposit will not issue receipts. All three deputies receiving cash and checks will be authorized to issue receipts; however, each deputy will have an identifying password to designate the receipt writer.

The new Assessor has implemented policies and procedures to strive to properly segregate the duties of receipting and depositing funds on a daily basis. The new Assessor has implemented daily depositing and monthly verification of amounts deposited.



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