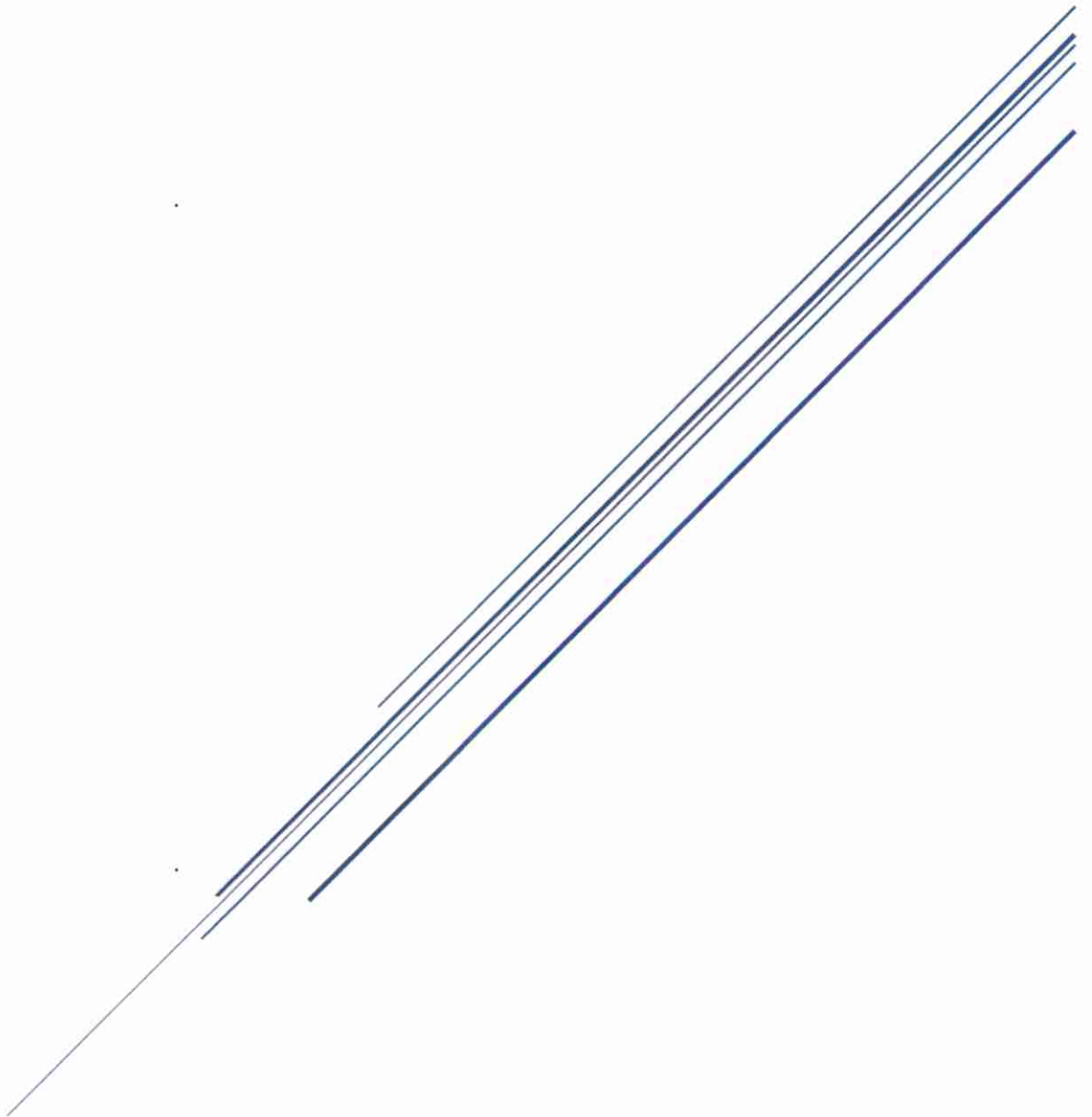


COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOMPANYING AUDITOR'S REPORTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024



COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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KRISTI L. DOBBINS

Certified Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Coal County Conservation District

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and related notes to the financial statement of Coal County Conservation District (District), as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended as listed in the table of contents.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the modified cash basis financial position of the District, as of June 30, 2024, and the changes in its modified cash financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in the first note of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am required to be independent of the District and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter-Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to the first note of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. My opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

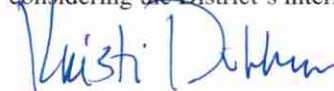
In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and *Government Auditing Standards*, I:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in my judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

I am required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that I identified during the audit.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued a report dated November 14, 2024, on my consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain laws, regulations, contracts and grants and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Kristi L. Dobbins, CPA
Pauls Valley, OK
November 14, 2024

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION AND ACTIVITIES

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Statement of Net Position (Modified Cash Basis) - June 30, 2024

ASSETS

Cash	\$47,659
Investments	380,000
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>405,315</u>
Total Assets	<u>832,974</u>

LIABILITIES

NET POSITION

Unrestricted	832,974
Total Net Position	<u>\$832,974</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and Independent Auditor's Report.

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Statement of Activities (Modified Cash Basis) - Year Ended June 20, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net(Expense)
		Charges for	Operating	Revenue and Changes
		Services	Grants and	in Net Assets
			Contributions	Primary Government
				Governmental
				Activities
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
General Government	\$147,043			(\$147,043)
General revenues:				
Intergovernmental revenue restricted				
to specific programs				92,620
Rental Income				30,240
Lease Income				11,080
Other Income				429
Equipment rental				10,937
Investment income				14,821
Change in net position				13,084
Net position - beginning				819,890
Net position - ending				\$832,974

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and Independent Auditor's Report.

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-GOVERNMENTAL FUND

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Government Fund Balance Sheet (Modified Cash Basis) - June 30, 2024

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash	\$47,659
Investments	380,000
Total Assets	<u>427,659</u>

LIABILITIES

FUND BALANCE

Fund Balance	
Unassigned	427,659
Total Fund Balance	<u>427,659</u>

Reconciliation to Statement of Net Position:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position
are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities of \$588,590 net of accumulated
depreciation of \$183,275 are not financial resources and, therefore, are not
reported in the funds.

405,315
<u>\$832,974</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and Independent Auditor's Report.

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
(Modified Cash Basis) - Year Ended June 30, 2024

Operating Revenues:

Reimbursements from Oklahoma Conservation Commission	\$57,620
Cost share program	35,000
Total Reimbursements from Oklahoma Conservation Commission	<u>92,620</u>
 Rental Income	 30,240
Equipment Rental	10,937
Lease Income	11,080
Other Income- Royalties	229
Donations	200
Interest	<u>14,821</u>
Total Revenues	<u><u>160,127</u></u>

Expenditures:

Automobile expense	997
Cost share expense	37,500
Repairs and maintenance	1,999
Environmental education expense	674
Salaries and payroll taxes	57,398
Professional fees	1,250
Office expense and postage	3,842
Janitorial, lawn care and pest control	5,475
Labor- moving equipment	1,224
Board expenses	810
Scholarships and sponsorships	2,145
Dues and fees	1,842
Retirement and insurance	821
Utilities	5,429
Insurance	<u>6,328</u>
Total Expenditures	<u><u>127,734</u></u>

Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	32,393
 Fund Balance - beginning of year	 395,266
Fund Balance - end of year	<u><u>427,659</u></u>
 Net change in fund balance	 32,393
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities a	
Depreciation expense	(19,309)
 Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>13,084</u></u>

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except for the use of a modified cash basis of accounting as discussed below, the District complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

Coal County Conservation District was established pursuant to Title 27A, Sections 3-3-101 through 3-3-410, as amended of Oklahoma State Law. The purpose of the District is to provide for the conservation of the renewable natural resources of this state, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages, and for furthering the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water and thereby to preserve and develop natural resources, control floods, conserve and develop water resources and water quality, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, preserve wildlife, preserve natural beauty, promote recreational development, protect the tax base, protect public lands and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

The accompanying financial statements include all functions and activities over which the Conservation District exercises financial accountability. The District is considered a primary government as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and has no other component units within its reporting entity.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The Coal County Conservation District has no business-type activities as of June 30, 2024.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. The District presently has no proprietary funds. The District is considered a governmental entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). There is only one fund, which is the General Fund.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus is a term used to describe “how” transactions are recorded within each fund type. Basis of accounting refers to “when” transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Measurement Focus

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item a. below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions with a provision for depreciation in the government-wide statements. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

If the District utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the governmental fund types would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the government wide financial statements would use the full accrual basis of accounting.

Modified Accrual Basis - Revenues would be recognized when "measurable and available". Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough hereafter to pay current liabilities.

Expenditures (including capital outlay) would be recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which would be reported when due.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Cash

For the purpose of the balance sheet, "cash" includes all demand accounts held by the District.

Investments

Investments consist of certificates of deposit whose original maturity term exceeds three months and are carried at cost.

Accounts Receivable

As a result of the modified cash basis of accounting, accounts receivable and other revenue related receivables are not reported in the financial statements.

Capital Assets

Government-Wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets are accounted for as assets in the Statement of Net Position. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable. The District has determined that all assets with a cost of more than \$1,000 will be capitalized. Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation.

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Net Position and Fund Balance

In the government-wide financial statement, net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature of normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws, or other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District currently has no restricted net position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the hierarchy of fund balances. The hierarchy is based primarily on the degree of spending constraints placed upon use of resources for specific purposes versus availability of appropriation. An important distinction that is made in reporting fund balance is between amounts that are considered *nonspendable* (i.e., fund balance associated with assets that are *not in spendable form*, such as inventories or prepaid items, long-term portions of loans and notes receivable, or items that are legally required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of a permanent fund)) and those that are *spendable* (such as fund balance associated with cash, investments or receivables).

Amounts in the spendable fund balance category are further classified as restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned, as appropriate.

Restricted fund balance represents amounts that are constrained either externally by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or by law, through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance represents amounts that are useable only for specific purposes by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Such amounts are not subject to legal enforceability (like restricted amounts) but cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the limitation by taking action similar to that which imposed the commitment.

Assigned fund balance represents amounts that are intended to be used specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the governing body itself, or a subordinated high-level body or official who the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances includes all remaining spendable amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds other than the general fund, that are neither restricted nor committed, and amounts in the general fund that intended to be used for specific purpose in accordance with the provisions of the standard.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. It represents the amounts that have not been assigned to other funds, and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Reimbursements

The District receives reimbursements from the Oklahoma Conservation Commission (OCC). The funds for operation of the OCC and the conservation districts are appropriated annually by the legislature for the Commission to allocate to each district on a reimbursable basis. The funding is broken down into the following program areas:

- Administration
- Watershed Planning and Archeology
- Field Services
- Small Watersheds Flood Control Fund
- Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Program
- Water Quality Management

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Program Revenues

In the Statement of Activities, revenues that are derived directly from each activity or from parties outside the District's reimbursements are reported as program revenues. The District has the following program revenues in each activity:

General Government: OCC Reimbursements, Rent and Equipment Rental

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are reported on the modified cash basis and are classified by function or activity for governmental activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified by category.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the other comprehensive basis of accounting used by the District requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures (such as estimated useful lives in determining depreciation expense); accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

DIFFERENCES FROM GAAP

Basis of Accounting

As discussed below the District reports both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In accordance with O.S. Title 62, Section 516.3, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds and other political subdivisions in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral valued at the lower of market or par. The District's deposits were fully insured by FDIC Insurance carried by depository banks.

DETAIL NOTES - TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

Cash

Custodial Credit Risk

At June 30, 2024, the District held deposits of approximately \$427,659 at financial institutions. The District's cash deposits were covered by the Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC)

Investment Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits the investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Investment Credit Risk

The District has no policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state law as follows:

- a. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- b. Certificates of deposits or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- c. With certain limitations, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers' acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- d. County, municipal or school district tax supported debt obligations, bonds or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality, or school district.
- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligation of the National Mortgage Association.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs (a.-d.).

The investments held at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Type	Weighted Average Maturity (Months)	Credit Rating	Market Value	Cost
Investments				
Certificates of deposit	12	N/A	\$200,000	\$200,000
Certificates of deposit	12	N/A	\$120,000	\$120,000
Certificates of deposit	12	N/A	\$60,000	\$60,000
Total Investments			\$380,000	\$380,000

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity resulting from modified cash basis transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2024
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$198,640			\$198,640
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	202,263			202,263
Machinery and equipment	187,687			187,687
Total other capital assets at historical cost	588,590			588,590
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	57,739	4,983		62,722
Machinery and equipment	106,226	14,327		120,553
Total accumulated depreciation	163,965	19,310		183,275
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$424,625	(\$19,310)		\$405,315

COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

OTHER NOTES

EMPLOYEE PENSION AND OTHER BENEFITS

The District participates in one employee pension system as follows:

Name of Plan/System	Type of Plan
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System	Cost Sharing Multiple Employer - Defined Benefit Plan

The Oklahoma Conservation Commission, as the employer, participates in one statewide cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan on behalf of the employees working at least 1,000 hours per month. The system is funded by contributions from participants, employers, insurance premium taxes, and state appropriations, as necessary.

The following is a summary of eligibility factors, contribution methods, and benefit provisions.

Obtaining separately issued financial statements	Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System 6601 N. Broadway, Suite 129 Oklahoma City, OK 73116
Eligibility to participate	All full-time permanent employees of a participating local government
Authority establishing contribution obligations and benefits	State Statute
Employee's contribution rate (percent of covered payroll)	3.5%
Commission's Contribution rate (percent of covered payroll)	16.5%
State obligation	State appropriation to fund the unfunded actuarial accrued liability
Period required to vest	7½ years, of which 6 must be fulltime service
Eligibility and benefits for distribution (full-time)	2% of the average highest 3 years' annual covered compensation received during the last 10 years of participating service multiplied by the number of years of credited service.
Deferred retirement option	No
Provisions for:	
Cost of living adjustments (normal retirement)	Yes
Death (duty, non-duty, post retirement)	Yes
Disability (duty, non-duty)	Yes
Cost of living allowances	No

Contributions required by State Statute and paid to the System for fiscal years 2022, 2023 and 2024 were \$8,756, \$7,160 and \$8,755 respectively. These contributions represent 100% of the required contribution in the fiscal year and were made by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission.

Related Party Investments

As of June 30, 2024, the System held no related-party investments of the District.

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The District's commitment for accrued compensated absences at June 30, 2024 was \$3,194.

Contingencies:

The District is not involved with any legal proceedings, which normally occur in the course of governmental operations at this time. Therefore, the financial statements do not include accruals or provisions for loss contingencies.

While legal proceedings cannot be foreseen, the District feels that any settlement or judgment not covered by insurance carried by the Commission would not have a material effect on the financial condition of the District.

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE



KRISTI L. DOBBINS

Certified Public Accountant

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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**

November 14, 2024

Board of Directors
Coal County Conservation District

I have audited in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the Coal County Conservation District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated November 14, 2024. My report on the financial statements disclosed, that as described in the first note to the financial statements, the District prepares its financial statements on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and 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 control 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. I consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a 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.

Coal County Conservation District
November 14, 2024

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I 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 my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

District Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the findings identified in my audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response to the finding identified above was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, I express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Kristi L. Dobbins, CPA
Pauls Valley, OK 73075

**COAL COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

Material Weakness Communicated in Current and Prior Year:

Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting: Inadequate Segregation of Duties:

Criteria: An adequate internal control structure does not exist because of the small size of the entity, nor is there adequate segregation of duties. A good internal control system would provide for separation of duties and responsibilities in financial matters between various employees.

Condition: The same individual is responsible for all accounting functions, billing, receiving, bank reconciliations, etc.

Cause: The entity's size and budget make it difficult to fully segregate the duties.

Effect or Potential Effect: Without sufficient segregation of duties, the risk significantly increases that errors and/or fraud related to accounting activities, including misappropriation of assets could occur and not be detected on a timely basis.

Recommendation: The best protection is to maintain sufficient bond on those handling cash to cover losses should they occur.

Board's Response: The board actively oversees the accounting records of the District. They feel that the benefit of hiring more employees to achieve segregation of duties would exceed the benefit.