#### AUDIT REPORT OF BANNER COUNTY COURT

**JULY 1, 2003 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2004** 

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**Issued on January 19, 2005** 

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Comments Section	
Summary of Comments	1
Comments and Recommendations	2 - 3
Financial Section	
Independent Auditors' Report	4 - 5
Financial Statement:	
Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Arising from Cash Transactions - Agency	
Funds - For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004	6
Notes to Financial Statement	7
Government Auditing Standards Section	
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	8 - 9

#### **SUMMARY OF COMMENTS**

During our audit of Banner County Court, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and other operational matters that are presented here. These comments and recommendations are intended to improve the internal control over financial reporting or result in operational efficiencies in the areas as follows:

- 1. Segregation of Duties: One individual was capable of handling all phases of a transaction from beginning to end.
- 2. Non-Monetary Receipts: The County Court was not consistent in its retention of case file documentation and additionally, was inconsistent in its claiming of non-waiverable court costs in accordance with State Statute.
- 3. Overdue Balances: The County Court did not take regular subsequent action on overdue balances to ensure collection and/or resolution.

More detailed information on the above items is provided hereafter. It should be noted that this report is critical in nature as it contains only our comments and recommendations on the areas noted for improvement and does not include our observations on any accounting strengths of the Court.

Draft copies of this report were furnished to the Court to provide them an opportunity to review the report and to respond to the comments and recommendations included in this report. The Court declined to respond.

We appreciate the cooperation and courtesy extended to our auditors during the course of the audit.

#### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Segregation of Duties

Good internal control includes a plan of organization, procedures, and records designed to safeguard assets and provide reliable financial records. A system of internal control should include proper segregation of duties so no one individual is capable of handling all phases of a transaction from beginning to end.

We noted the office of the County Court had a lack of segregation of duties as one person was capable of handling all aspects of processing transactions from beginning to end. A lack of segregation of duties increases the risk of possible errors or irregularities. However, due to a limited number of personnel, an adequate segregation of duties is not possible without additional cost. Personnel are under the direction of both the Nebraska State Court Administrator and the Presiding Judge. We have noted this comment in previous audits.

We recommend the County Court and the Nebraska State Court Administrator review this situation. As always, the cost of hiring additional personnel versus the benefit of a proper segregation of duties must be weighed.

#### 2. Non-Monetary Receipts

Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 29-2709 R.S.Supp., 2004, states, when any costs in misdemeanor, traffic, felony preliminary, or juvenile cases in county court, except for those costs provided for in subsection (3) of section 24-703 (Judge's Retirement Fee), two dollars of the fee provided in section 33-107.01 (Legal Services Fee), the Court Automation Fee provided in section 33-107.03, and the uniform data analysis fee provided in section 47-633, are found by a county judge to be uncollectible for any reason, including the dismissal of the case, such costs shall be deemed waived unless the judge, in his or her discretion, enters an order assessing such portion of the costs as by law would be paid over by the court to the State Treasurer. In addition, the Nebraska Records Retention and Disposition Schedule 18, as issued by the Nebraska State Records Administrator, Section 18-7-7 stated the original documents in traffic cases, including the Court's copy of the actual traffic citation, may be disposed of two years after the judgment was entered provided an audit has been completed. Furthermore, good internal control requires adequate financial records and supporting documentation be retained by the County Court.

In January 2004 a total of ten instances were noted in which the County Court waived court costs, including the non-waiverable udge's Retirement Fee and Legal Services Fee, on 2000, 2001, and 2002 traffic cases which according to the JUSTICE system had been dismissed. Additionally, Court personnel could not physically locate the Court's copies of these actual dismissed traffic citations and any related dismissal documentation.

#### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued)

#### 2. Non-Monetary Receipts (Concluded)

When adequate records are not retained by the Court, there is an increased risk of loss or misuse of County Court funds.

We recommend the County Court retain all records, at a minimum, according to the Nebraska Records Retention Schedule. As such, the Court should implement filing procedures adequate to ensure all citations necessary for audit are readily available. Additionally, we strongly recommend non-waiverable court costs on dismissed and/or otherwise uncollectible cases be waived and/or claimed only in accordance with Statute.

#### 3. Overdue Balances

Good internal control and sound business practices require overdue balances of the County Court be reviewed on a regular basis to determine what action should be taken to collect and/or otherwise resolve those accounts. Without a regular review of overdue cases, there is an increased risk that a case listed as outstanding will either not have proper action taken, or that the amount outstanding may have been previously resolved.

Two of ten overdue balances tested, totaling \$521, did not have subsequent action taken by the County Court to ensure collection and/or resolution of the balances, such as the issuance of warrants and/or suspensions or declaration of overdue balances as uncollectible.

This comment was also noted in the prior three audits.

We recommend the County Court review its overdue balances on an ongoing basis to determine what action needs to be taken to resolve the accounts.

## STATE OF NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS



Kate Witek State Auditor kwitek@mail.state.nc.us P.O. Box 98917 State Capitol, Suite 2303 Lincoln, NE 68509 402-471-2111, FAX 402-471-3301 www.auditors.state.ne.us

#### Deann Haeffner, CPA

Deputy State Auditor haeffner@mail.state.ne.us

#### Don Dunlap, CPA

Asst. Deputy Auditor ddunlap@mail.state.ne.us

#### Pat Reding, CPA

Asst. Deputy Auditor reding@mail.state.ne.us

#### Tim Channer, CPA

Asst. Deputy Auditor channer@mail.state.ne.us

#### Mary Avery

SAE/Finance Manager marya@mail.state.ne.us

#### Dennis Meyer, CGFM

Subdivision Budget Coordinator dmeyer@mail.state.nc.us

#### Mark Avery, CPA Subdivision Audit

Review Coordinator mavery@mail.state.ne.us

#### BANNER COUNTY COURT

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Frank Goodroe State Court Administrator State Capitol Building, Room 1220 Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

We have audited the accompanying financial statement of Banner County Court as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, as listed in the Table of Contents. The financial statement is the responsibility of the Court's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statement was prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Also, as discussed in Note 1, the financial statement presents only the Court's Agency Funds activity and does not purport to, and does not, present fairly the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of Banner County Court for the year then ended in conformity with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Agency Funds of Banner County Court as of June 30, 2004, and the related activity for the fiscal year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2004, on our consideration of Banner County Court's internal control over financial reporting and 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.

December 27, 2004

**Assistant Deputy Auditor** 

Don Dunlay apA

#### BANNER COUNTY COURT HARRISBURG, NEBRASKA

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS AGENCY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004

	Balance July 1, 2003 Additions		Deductions		Balance June 30, 2004		
ASSETS Cash and Deposits	\$	9,736	\$ 121,257	\$	121,117	\$	9,876
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LIABILITIES							
Due to State Treasurer:							
Regular Fees	\$	1,350	\$ 17,698	\$	17,757	\$	1,291
Law Enforcement Fees		118	2,529		2,443		204
State Judges Retirement Fund		181	4,129		3,962		348
Court Administrative Fees		354	6,513		6,342		525
Legal Services Fees		292	6,489		6,254		527
Due to County Treasurer:							
Regular Fines		5,771	81,414		80,708		6,477
Overload Fines		-	1,949		1,914		35
Regular Fees		-	2		-		2
Trust Fund Payable		1,670	 534		1,737		467
Total Liabilities	\$	9,736	\$ 121,257	\$	121,117	\$	9,876

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement.

### BANNER COUNTY COURT NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Banner County Court is established by State Statute and is administratively operated through the Court Administrator's Office of the Nebraska Supreme Court, which is part of the State of Nebraska reporting entity. The Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions of the County Court reflects only the Agency Funds activity of the Court; the receipts, and their subsequent disbursement to the appropriate entities for which they were collected. The financial statement does not reflect the personal services expenses of the Court, which are paid by the Nebraska Supreme Court, or the operating expenses, which are paid by Banner County.

#### **B.** Basis of Accounting

The accounting records of the County Court Agency Funds are maintained, and the Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions has been prepared, on the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, fines, fees, and receipts relating to trust funds are shown as additions to assets and as an increase in the related liability when received. Likewise, disbursements are shown as deductions to assets and a decrease in the related liability when a check is written. This differs from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) which requires the accrual basis of accounting. Under GAAP, Agency Funds would be reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Agency Funds are not reported in the Statement of Changes of Fiduciary Net Assets. Agency Funds are used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity. Agency Funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

#### 2. Deposits and Investments

Funds held by the County Court are deposited and invested in accordance with rules issued by the Supreme Court as directed by Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 25-2713 R.R.S. 1995. Funds are generally consolidated in an interest-bearing checking account; however, the Court may order certain trust funds to be invested separately. Any deposits in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are required by Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 77-2326.04 R.R.S. 2003 to be secured either by a surety bond or as provided in the Public Funds Deposit Security Act.

The June 30, 2004, carrying amount of total deposits, which included a checking account, was \$9,876. The bank balance was \$9,940. All funds were entirely covered by federal depository insurance.

## STATE OF NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS



Lincoln, NE 68509 402-471-2111, FAX 402-471-3301 www.auditors.state.ne.us

P.O. Box 98917

State Capitol, Suite 2303

Kate Witek State Auditor kwitek@mail.state.ne.us

Deann Haeffner, CPA Deputy State Auditor haeffner@mail.state.ne.us

Don Dunlap, CPA Asst. Deputy Auditor ddunlap@mail.state.ne.us

Pat Reding, CPA Asst. Deputy Auditor reding@mail.state.ne.us

Tim Channer, CPA Asst. Deputy Auditor channer@mail.state.ne.us

Mary Avery SAE/Finance Manager marya@mail.state.ne.us

Dennis Meyer, CGFM Subdivision Budget Coordinator dmeyer@mail.state.ne.us

Mark Avery, CPA Subdivision Audit Review Coordinator mayery@mail.state.ne.us

#### BANNER COUNTY COURT

# 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

Mr. Frank Goodroe State Court Administrator State Capitol Building, Room 1220 Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

We have audited the financial statement of Banner County Court as of and for the year ended June 30, 2004, and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2004. The report was modified to emphasize that the financial statement presents only the Agency Funds of Banner County Court prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements. 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 Banner County Court's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect Banner County Court's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statement. A reportable condition is described in the Comments Section of the report as Comment Number 1 (Segregation of Duties).

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the reportable condition described above is a material weakness.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Banner County Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, 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 also noted certain additional matters that we reported to the management of Banner County Court in the Comments Section of this report as Comment Number 2 (Non-Monetary Receipts) and Comment Number 3 (Overdue Balances).

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Court, the appropriate Federal and regulatory agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

December 27, 2004

**Assistant Deputy Auditor** 

Don Dunlay apA