ATTESTATION REPORT OF MORRILL COUNTY COURT

JULY 1, 2008 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2010

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SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

During our examination of Morrill 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. *Unclaimed Property:* The County Court did not report and remit trust balances to the State Treasurer that were over three years old as required by State Statute.
- 3. *Overdue Balances:* The County Court did not review its overdue balances on an ongoing, timely basis to ensure collection and/or resolution of such balances.

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 County Court.

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

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

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. Further, personnel are under the direction of both the Nebraska State Court Administrator and the Presiding Judge.

We have noted this comment in previous examinations.

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. <u>Unclaimed Property</u>

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 69-1310 (Reissue 2009), the Unclaimed Property Act, provides any unclaimed property, after three years, is presumed abandoned. Any presumed abandoned property, as of June 30 each year, must be reported and remitted to the State Treasurer by November 1 of each year.

Clerk Magistrate was unfamiliar with how to run Unclaimed Property reports in the JUSTICE accounting system. As a result, at June 30, 2010 there were a total of nine trust balances, totaling \$1,033, which had been inactive in excess of three years yet had not been reviewed for possible Unclaimed Property remittance. Remittance requirements for the nine trust balances noted: one, totaling \$39, due November 1, 2008; five totaling \$814, due November 1, 2009; and three, totaling \$180, due November 1, 2010.

When the County Court is not in compliance with the Statutory requirements of the Unclaimed Property Act there is an increased risk of loss, theft, or misuse of funds held by the County Court in a fiduciary capacity.

We recommend the County Court work to promptly remit all unclaimed property in its possession in accordance with State Statute.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued)

3. Overdue Balances

Good internal control and sound business practices require overdue balances of the County Court be reviewed on an ongoing, timely basis to determine what action should be taken to collect and/or otherwise resolve those balances.

During testing of five overdue balances, three, totaling \$558, 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 certain overdue balances as uncollectible. As of February 19, 2011, overdue balances, excluding restitution judgments, totaled \$21,328.

Without regular review of overdue case balances, there is an increased risk overdue balances may either not have proper follow-up action taken or the balances may have been previously resolved and should no longer be reflected as being overdue.

We recommend the County Court implement ongoing, timely review of its Overdue Case Account reports to ensure timely collection and/or resolution of overdue balances.



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MORRILL COUNTY COURT

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

We have examined the accompanying Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions of Morrill County Court as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, and June 30, 2009. The County Court's management is responsible for the Schedules. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Schedules and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the Schedules referred to above present, in all material respects, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Agency Funds of Morrill County Court as of June 30, 2010, and June 30, 2009, and the related activity for the fiscal years then ended, based on the accounting system and procedures prescribed by the Nebraska Supreme Court as described in Note 1.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 24, 2011, on our consideration of Morrill County Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an attestation engagement performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our examination.

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

Signed Original on File

February 24, 2011

Deann Haeffner, CPA Assistant Deputy Auditor

BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

	Balance						Balance	
	Jul	y 1, 2009	1, 2009 Additions		Deductions		June 30, 2010	
ASSETS								
Cash and Deposits	\$	38,925	\$	301,437	\$	296,423	\$	43,939
LIABILITIES								
Due to State Treasurer:								
Regular Fees	\$	3,810	\$	44,611	\$	44,685	\$	3,736
Law Enforcement Fees		314		4,318		4,239		393
State Judges Retirement Fund		1,211		14,914		14,915		1,210
Court Administrative Fees		2,015		26,217		26,394		1,838
Legal Services Fees		1,505		16,517		16,674		1,348
Due to County Treasurer:								
Regular Fines		8,165		117,516		114,820		10,861
Overload Fines		2,050		32,675		29,550		5,175
Regular Fees		99		6,177		5,998		278
Petty Cash Fund		-		-		-		-
Due to Municipalities:								
Regular Fines		-		935		935		-
Regular Fees		-		-		-		-
Trust Fund Payable		19,756		37,557		38,213		19,100
Total Liabilities	\$	38,925	\$	301,437	\$	296,423	\$	43,939

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the schedule.

BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Balance					Balance		
	Jul	July 1, 2008 Additions		Deductions		June 30, 2009		
ASSETS								
Cash and Deposits	\$	30,114	\$	335,694	\$	326,883	\$	38,925
LIABILITIES								
Due to State Treasurer:								
Regular Fees	\$	3,962	\$	56,998	\$	57,150	\$	3,810
Law Enforcement Fees		343	·	3,997	·	4,026	'	314
State Judges Retirement Fund		1,328		15,488		15,605		1,211
Court Administrative Fees		2,201		25,510		25,696		2,015
Legal Services Fees		1,670		19,184		19,349		1,505
Due to County Treasurer:								
Regular Fines		9,747		127,950		129,532		8,165
Overload Fines		1,600		26,125		25,675		2,050
Regular Fees		359		9,877		10,137		99
Petty Cash Fund		-		-		-		-
Due to Municipalities:		• •		40.5		4.007		
Regular Fines		20		1,065		1,085		-
Regular Fees		-		-		-		-
Trust Fund Payable		8,884		49,500		38,628		19,756
Total Liabilities	\$	30,114	\$	335,694	\$	326,883	\$	38,925

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the schedule.

MORRILL COUNTY COURT NOTES TO FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2010, and June 30, 2009

1. <u>Criteria</u>

A. Reporting Entity

The Morrill 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 Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions of the County Court reflect only the Agency Funds activity of the County Court; the receipts, and their subsequent disbursement to the appropriate entities for which they were collected. The Schedules do not reflect the personal services expenses of the County Court, which are paid by the Nebraska Supreme Court, or the operating expenses, which are paid by Morrill County.

B. Basis of Accounting

The accounting records of the County Court Agency Funds are maintained, and the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions have been prepared, based on the accounting system and procedures prescribed by the Nebraska Supreme Court. Under this system 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.

2. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

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. § 25-2713 (Reissue 2008). Funds are generally consolidated in an interest-bearing checking account; however, the County 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. § 77-2326.04 (Reissue 2009) to be secured either by a surety bond or as provided in the Public Funds Deposit Security Act.



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MORRILL COUNTY COURT REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL SCHEDULES PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

We have examined the accompanying Schedules of Morrill County Court as of and for the years ended June 30, 2010, and June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated February 24, 2011. We conducted our examination in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our examination, we considered Morrill County Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the Schedules, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Court's internal control.

Our 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 significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's Schedules will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the following deficiency described in the Comments Section of the report to be a material weakness: Comment Number 1 (Segregation of Duties).

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Morrill County Court's financial schedule 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 schedule amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our examination, 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 items that we reported to management of Morrill County Court in the Comments Section of this report as Comment Number 2 (Unclaimed Property) and Comment Number 3 (Overdue Balances).

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

Signed Original on File

February 24, 2011

Deann Haeffner, CPA Assistant Deputy Auditor