# ATTESTATION REPORT OF RICHARDSON COUNTY COURT

JANUARY 1, 2020, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2021

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
Comments Section	
Summary of Comments	1
Comments and Recommendations	2 - 3
Financial Section	
Independent Accountant's Report	4 - 5
Financial Schedules:	
Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Arising from Cash Transactions - Custodial Funds -	
For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2021	6
Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Arising from Cash Transactions - Custodial Funds -	
For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2020	7
Notes to Financial Schedules	8

#### SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

During our examination of the Richardson County Court, we noted certain deficiencies and other operational matters that are presented here. The following comment is required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*: Comment #1, "Segregation of Duties," which is considered to be a material weakness.

These comments and recommendations are intended to improve the internal control over financial reporting or result in operational efficiencies in the following areas:

- 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 over three years old to the State Treasurer, as required by State statute.

More detailed information on the above items is provided hereinafter. 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 management with an opportunity to review the report and to respond to the comments and recommendations included in this report. All formal responses received have been incorporated into this report. Responses have been objectively evaluated and recognized, as appropriate, in the report. Responses that indicate corrective action has been taken were not verified at this time, but they will be verified in the next examination.

### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 1. Segregation of Duties

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

We noted that the office of the County Court lacked a sufficient segregation of duties, as one person was capable of handling all aspects of processing transactions from beginning to end. Additionally, staff could create and issue orders affixed with the Judge's signature in the JUSTICE (Judicial User System to Improve Court Efficiency) application without formal documentation to support that the Judge approved the order. That same staff had access to court receipts and were able to record non-monetary transactions (e.g., waiving fines) in JUSTICE. We further noted that Richardson County Court access had also been given to one other Clerk Magistrate within the district who was not an employee of the County Court.

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 may not be possible without additional cost. Further, personnel are under the direction of both the Nebraska State Court Administrator and the Presiding Judge.

We have included 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. We also recommend the Supreme Court implement procedures to ensure that each Judge's approval of orders is formally documented.

County Court's Response: The Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation (AOCP) accepts that there is a risk from one person having the authority to initiate and complete financial transactions. To reduce the risk of improper transactions, court financial specialists review court records and provide assistance to county courts if there are discrepancies. However, the Judicial Branch does not have the financial and human resources to mitigate all risks related to segregation of duties sufficient to meet current audit guidelines. As a result, in order to fulfill all statutory obligations, the AOCP has determined that all clerk magistrates will have the authority to operate all financial functions of a court.

# 2. Unclaimed Property

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 69-1307.01 (Reissue 2018), which is found in the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act, presumes intangible personal property held by a court and unclaimed for more than three years to be abandoned. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 69-1310 (Supp. 2021) requires any property presumed abandoned, as of June 30 each year, to be reported and remitted to the State Treasurer by November 1 annually.

During the audit, it was noted that 24 outstanding checks and two receipts, totaling \$1,426, were outstanding for over three years. Of the noted checks, 11, totaling \$396, were due to Unclaimed Property by November 1, 2020, while the remaining 13, totaling \$1,004, were due by November 1, 2021. Both receipts noted, totaling \$26, were due by November 1, 2021. At the time of fieldwork in June 2022, all the balances at issue were still being held.

We recommend the County Court work to remit promptly to the State Treasurer all property in its possession that is presumed abandoned, as required by State statute.

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Concluded)

# 2. Unclaimed Property (Concluded)

County Court's Response: As Clerk Magistrate, I have processed Unclaimed Property to the State Treasurer as necessary, however, through the audit process, it was discovered that a step in processing Unclaimed Property was inadvertently missed, resulting in some of the balances still being held. I immediately attempted to remedy this situation, however per JUSTICE procedures we are only able to process Unclaimed Property funds one time per year. These funds will be paid out this fall when we again process Unclaimed Property to the State Treasurer and this finding will then be remedied. Now being aware of the proper process, this will not be a finding in the future.

APA Response: We recommend the Court establish procedures to remit balances that are in noncompliance with State statute to the State Treasurer as soon as possible.



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#### RICHARDSON COUNTY COURT

#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

Richardson County Court Falls City, Nebraska 68355

We have examined the accompanying Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions of the Richardson County Court as of and for the calendar years ending December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2021. The County Court's management is responsible for the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions based on the accounting system and procedures set forth in Note 1. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions are based on the accounting system and procedures set forth in Note 1, in all material respects. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to the engagement.

In our opinion, the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions for the calendar years ending December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2021, are based on the accounting system and procedures prescribed by the Nebraska Supreme Court, as set forth in Note 1, in all material respects.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we are required to report all deficiencies that are considered to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control; noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, or grant agreements that have a material effect on the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions; fraud that is material, either quantitatively or qualitatively, to the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions; and any other instances that warrant the attention of those charged with governance. We are also required to obtain and report the views of management concerning the findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as any planned corrective actions. We performed our examination to express an opinion on whether the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions are presented in accordance with the criteria described above and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the internal control over the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions or on compliance and other matters; accordingly, we express no such opinions. Our examination disclosed a certain finding that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards, and that finding, along with the views of management, is described in the Comments Section of the report.

The purpose of this report is to express an opinion on the Schedules of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Arising from Cash Transactions, as described in paragraph one above. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. This report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

July 18, 2022

Charlie Janssen Auditor of Public Accounts Lincoln, Nebraska

# RICHARDSON COUNTY COURT FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

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

For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Balance ary 1, 2021	Additions		Deductions		Balance December 31, 2021	
ASSETS Cook and Denosits	\$	194,686	\$	450,494	\$	575,870	¢	60.210
Cash and Deposits	Φ	194,080	<u> </u>	430,494	<u>Ф</u>	373,870	\$	69,310
LIABILITIES								
Due to State Treasurer:								
Regular Fees	\$	4,068	\$	53,124	\$	53,365	\$	3,827
Law Enforcement Fees		437		5,290		5,261		466
State Judges Retirement Fund		1,942		24,593		24,235		2,300
Court Administrative Fees		1,608		25,353		24,277		2,684
Legal Services Fees		1,619		19,248		19,175		1,692
Due to County Treasurer:								
Regular Fines		8,331		126,908		123,493		11,746
Overload Fines		-		575		575		_
Regular Fees		385		19,845		19,306		924
Petty Cash Fund		125		-		-		125
Municipality Fines		693		8,952		8,807		838
Due to Municipalities:								
Regular Fees		-		26		26		-
Trust Fund Payable		175,478		166,580		297,350		44,708
Total Liabilities	\$	194,686	\$	450,494	\$	575,870	\$	69,310

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the schedule.

# RICHARDSON COUNTY COURT FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

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

For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Balance				Balance			
	Janu	ary 1, 2020	<i>P</i>	Additions	D	eductions	Dece	mber 31, 2020
ASSETS Cash and Deposits	\$	34,050	\$	451,193	\$	290,557	\$	194,686
LIABILITIES								
Due to State Treasurer:								
Regular Fees	\$	3,249	\$	39,551	\$	38,732	\$	4,068
Law Enforcement Fees		308		3,837		3,708		437
State Judges Retirement Fund		1,461		17,378		16,897		1,942
Court Administrative Fees		1,755		20,968		21,115		1,608
Legal Services Fees		1,160		14,337		13,878		1,619
Due to County Treasurer:								
Regular Fines		3,905		83,235		78,809		8,331
Overload Fines		25		4,700		4,725		-
Regular Fees		1,073		5,497		6,185		385
Petty Cash Fund		50		75		-		125
Municipality Fines		746		7,142		7,195		693
Due to Municipalities:								
Regular Fees		-		108		108		-
Trust Fund Payable		20,318		254,365		99,205		175,478
Total Liabilities	\$	34,050	\$	451,193	\$	290,557	\$	194,686

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the schedule.

# RICHARDSON COUNTY COURT NOTES TO FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

For the Calendar Years Ending December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2021

## 1. Criteria

# A. Reporting Entity

The Richardson 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 Custodial Funds activity of the County Court, including 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 Richardson County.

# B. Basis of Accounting

The accounting records of the County Court Custodial 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 or collected. Likewise, disbursements are shown as deductions to assets and as a decrease in the related liability when a check is written.

### 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. § 25-2713 (Reissue 2016). 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 2018) to be secured either by a surety bond or as provided in the Public Funds Deposit Security Act.