

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

**WAYNE COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT**

**FISCAL CONTROL AUDIT**

**GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA**

**FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2005, THROUGH MARCH 31, 2006**

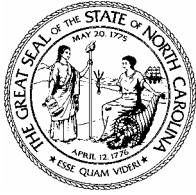
**OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR**

**LESLIE W. MERRITT, JR., CPA, CFP**

**STATE AUDITOR**

**FISCAL CONTROL AUDIT REPORT ON  
WAYNE COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT  
GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA  
FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2005, THROUGH MARCH 31, 2006**

**THE HONORABLE J. MARSHALL MINCHEW, CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT**



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
Office of the State Auditor

Leslie W. Merritt, Jr., CPA, CFP  
State Auditor

2 S. Salisbury Street  
20601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-0601  
Telephone: (919) 807-7500  
Fax: (919) 807-7647  
Internet  
<http://www.ncauditor.net>

## AUDITOR'S TRANSMITTAL

---

The Honorable Michael F. Easley, Governor  
The General Assembly of North Carolina  
The Honorable J. Marshall Minchew, Clerk of Superior Court

This report presents the results of our fiscal control audit of the Wayne County Clerk of Superior Court for the period October 1, 2005, through March 31, 2006. Our work was performed by authority of Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the *North Carolina General Statutes* and was conducted in accordance with the standards contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The objective of a fiscal control audit is to gather and evaluate evidence about internal control over selected fiscal matters, such as financial accounting and reporting; compliance with finance-related laws and regulations; and/or abuse. Abuse involves behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable and necessary business practice.

The results of our audit disclosed deficiencies in internal control and/or instances of noncompliance or other matters that are considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. These matters are described in the Audit Findings and Recommendations section of this report.

*North Carolina General Statutes* require the State Auditor to make audit reports available to the public. Copies of audit reports issued by the Office of the State Auditor may be obtained through one of the options listed in the back of this report.

*Leslie W. Merritt, Jr.*

Leslie W. Merritt, Jr., CPA, CFP  
State Auditor

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	1
OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS .....	3
AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	6
ORDERING INFORMATION .....	7

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

---

The office of the Clerk of Superior Court is created by the North Carolina Constitution which mandates that there be a Clerk of Superior Court for each county. Under the constitution, it is the responsibility of the General Assembly to prescribe jurisdiction and the powers of the Clerk. Laws of the General Assembly regarding clerks must be uniformly applied in every county in the State.

Voters of each county elect the Clerk of Superior Court to a four-year term. Clerks are paid by the State, with their salaries scaled in accordance with the population of their counties. The Clerk appoints the assistants, deputies and employees in his or her office. The number of assistants and deputies that each clerk may employ varies from county to county depending on the volume of business. Assistant and deputy clerks are paid on a salary schedule fixed by the Administrative Office of the Courts based on education and years of service in the Clerk's office; the maximum and minimum salaries within that scale are fixed by the General Assembly.

The responsibilities of the Clerk are numerous and varied. The Clerk, as a judicial officer of the Superior Court, has judicial responsibilities. The Clerk is judge of probate; that is, the Clerk handles the probate of wills (proceedings to determine if a paper writing is a valid will) and the administration of estates of decedents, minors and incompetents. The Clerk also hears a variety of special proceedings such as adoptions, incompetency determinations and partitions of land and is empowered to issue arrest and search warrants and to exercise the same powers as a magistrate with respect to taking pleas of guilty to minor littering, traffic, wildlife, boating, marine fisheries, alcoholic beverage, State park recreation and worthless-check offenses.

The Clerk is also responsible for all clerical and record-keeping functions of the Superior Court and District Court. The Clerk operates a unified record-keeping system for all civil actions, special proceedings, estates, criminal actions, juvenile actions, minutes of the court, judgments, liens, lis pendens, and numerous other records required by law. The Clerk maintains the judgment docket, is custodian of evidence in civil and criminal trials, and issues civil summons and subpoenas. In addition, the Clerk invests money received and held by his or her office in trust and receives and administers insurance or other money on behalf of minors and incapacitated adults.

[ This Page Left Blank Intentionally ]

# **OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS**

---

## **OBJECTIVES**

As authorized by Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the *North Carolina General Statutes* and in accordance with the standards contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, we have conducted a fiscal control audit at the Wayne County Clerk of Superior Court.

The objective of a fiscal control audit is to gather and evaluate evidence about internal control over selected fiscal matters, such as financial accounting and reporting; compliance with finance-related laws and regulations; and/or abuse. Abuse involves behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable and necessary business practice. Our audit does not provide a basis for issuing an opinion on internal control, and consequently, we have not issued such an opinion.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control. Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant objectives are achieved. Because of inherent limitations in internal control, errors or fraud may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that conditions may change or compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

## **SCOPE**

Our audit scope covered the period October 1, 2005, through March 31, 2006, and included selected internal controls in the following areas:

### General

*Control Environment* - The control environment consists of the actions, policies, and procedures that reflect the overall attitude of top management about control and its importance to the entity. The control environment sets the tone of the organization, influencing the control consciousness of its employees.

*Information System Controls* - Information system controls include activities that relate to many computerized information system applications and support the effective functioning of application controls. Information system controls include access and end-user controls.

### Financial Accounting and Reporting

*Cash and Investment Cycle* - The cash and investment cycle generally consists of the activities associated with the custody of cash and investments. Financial statement accounts typically impacted by the cycle include cash, certificates of deposit, and other investments.

## **OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS (CONTINUED)**

*Cash Receipts Cycle* – The cash receipts cycle generally consists of the activities associated with the receipt of cash. All financial statement accounts are impacted by this cycle.

*Cash Disbursements Cycle* – The cash disbursements cycle generally consists of the activities associated with disbursing cash for items other than operating and payroll costs. All financial statement accounts are impacted by this cycle.

### **Finance-Related Compliance**

Listed below are the compliance areas with one or more examples of the criteria for each.

*Cash Management and Investments* – Laws and regulations set limits on authorized deposits and investments. Moneys are required to be deposited in approved depositories and invested in specific investment types. Accounts must be protected with adequate insurance and collateral. Also, disbursements that are unclaimed by payees for a prescribed time period are often required to be remitted to the State Treasurer in accordance with the State of North Carolina's Escheats and Abandoned Property Program.

*Deposit of Receipts* – Laws and regulations require deposit of moneys as soon as possible in order to safeguard assets and to enhance the cash management and investment program. Receipts over a specified amount are required to be deposited on a daily basis.

*Annual Financial Reporting* – Laws and regulations require preparation of annual financial report information in a prescribed format and within a prescribed timeframe. Financial statement information is required to be filed with the Administrative Office of the Courts timely after year-end.

*Case Files* – Laws and regulations set record maintenance and security requirements. Records are required to be filed in a secure location using a uniform indexing system.

*Costs and Fees* – Laws and regulations set costs and fees to be charged. Uniform costs and fees are required to be charged as established by State law.

*Special Provisions* – Laws and regulations impose specific requirements on particular entities or activities. Partial payment collections are required to be distributed in the order prescribed by State law. Other special provisions include the investment of accounts greater than \$2,000, record retention requirements, and review procedures over monthly aging reports.



## **OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS (CONCLUDED)**

### **METHODOLOGY**

To accomplish our audit objectives, we gained an understanding of internal control, performed tests of control effectiveness, and/or performed direct tests of the accounts and transactions as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Specifically, we performed procedures such as interviewing personnel, observing operations, reviewing policies, analyzing accounting records and examining documentation supporting recorded transactions and balances.

### **RESULTS**

The results of our audit disclosed deficiencies in internal control and/or instances of noncompliance or other matters that are considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. These items are described in the Audit Findings and Recommendations section of this report.

## AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

### INTERNAL CONTROL OVER CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

The Clerk is responsible for establishing adequate internal control procedures to safeguard assets. Controls should provide for proper segregation of duties among employees who are involved in the cash disbursement process.

Only two employees, the head bookkeeper and the assistant bookkeeper, are involved in the cash disbursement process. Both bookkeepers perform daily bookkeeping functions including entering payment authorizations, preparing and entering juror payment authorizations, posting journal entries and setting up amounts to be disbursed. They have access to blank check stock as well as the keys to the signature machine that is located in the bookkeeping office. They print and distribute checks and maintain the check sequence log. No one outside of bookkeeping is reconciling the printed checks to payment authorizations or juror check payments to the juror attendance forms prior to disbursement. The lack of segregation of duties allows one the opportunity to create and process fraudulent checks without being detected.

*Recommendation:* To ensure proper controls over cash disbursements, an employee not involved in the bookkeeping process should be reconciling payment authorizations to the check register, check log and printed checks prior to disbursement.

*Clerk's Response:* Our office has made the requested changes involved in cash disbursements. The jury duty clerk will reconcile the payment authorizations and jury payments to the printed checks. She will also mail all checks and record the checks in the check register book. In her absence, someone independent of bookkeeping will fill in with these duties.

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

---

Audit reports issued by the Office of the State Auditor can be obtained from the web site at [www.ncauditor.net](http://www.ncauditor.net). Also, parties may register on the web site to receive automatic email notification whenever reports of interest are issued. Otherwise, copies of audit reports may be obtained by contacting the:

Office of the State Auditor  
State of North Carolina  
2 South Salisbury Street  
20601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-0601

Telephone: 919/807-7500

Facsimile: 919/807-7647