

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

# GRAHAM COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT FISCAL CONTROL AUDIT ROBBINSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

LESLIE W. MERRITT, JR., CPA, CFP

STATE AUDITOR

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THE HONORABLE WANDA C. BROOMS, CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

# Office of the State Auditor



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#### **AUDITOR'S TRANSMITTAL**

The Honorable Michael F. Easley, Governor The General Assembly of North Carolina The Honorable Wanda C. Brooms, Clerk of Superior Court

This report presents the results of our fiscal control audit of the Graham County Clerk of Superior Court. 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 management of financial resources.

The results of our audit disclosed a deficiency in internal control and/or instance of noncompliance that is considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. This matter is described in the Audit Finding and Recommendation 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., CPA, CFP

State Auditor

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#### 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.

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### **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 Graham 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 management of financial resources. 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, 2006, through March 31, 2007. During our audit, we considered select internal controls and compliance related to the following accounts and control objectives:

Cash and Cash Equivalents – This classification includes change funds and cash on deposit with private bank accounts. We examined internal control designed to ensure that the Clerk properly safeguards and accounts for these assets. As of March 31, 2007, the Clerk had \$69,874.84 in Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Investments – This classification consists of certificates of deposit. We examined internal control designed to ensure that the Clerk properly safeguards and accounts for these assets. We also examined evidence to support compliance with finance-related laws and regulations over these assets. These laws and regulations set limits on authorized investments, set timing requirements for investing funds, provide for the Clerk to receive a fee for administering the investments and provide for allocation of interest to the beneficial owner or owners of the funds. As of March 31, 2007, the Clerk had \$202,422.55 in Investments.

Trusts - This classification includes funds held by the Clerk for minors, incapacitated adults, and others according to the terms of a court order, will or deed. We examined internal control designed to ensure that the Clerk properly safeguards and accounts for trust accounts. We also examined evidence to support compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. These laws and regulations set guidelines for the receipt, administration and disbursement of these accounts. As of March 31, 2007, the Clerk had \$203,053.84 in Trust accounts.

## 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 a deficiency in internal control and/or instance of noncompliance that is considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. This item is described in the Audit Finding and Recommendation section of this report.

#### AUDIT FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

#### **DEFICIENCY IN SEGREGATION OF DUTIES**

The Graham County Clerk of Superior Court office has persons with Financial Management System access rights that are incompatible with adequate segregation of duties and not in compliance with the *Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual*. As a result, errors or misappropriations could occur and not be detected in a timely manner.

The Assistant Clerk holds both Cashier and Head Cashier access rights. These rights allow the Clerk to enter receipts, void receipts, close-out cashiers, re-open batches, and print closed batches.

The Clerk holds Cashier, Head Cashier and Head Bookkeeper rights. In addition to the capabilities listed above, Head Bookkeeper rights allow for entering payment authorizations and distributing funds.

In the *Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures* manual, guidelines are established to maintain segregation of duties. As noted in this manual, segregation of duties are important enough to be adopted whether efficiency or inefficiency is the consequence.

Recommendation: Access rights within the Financial Management System should be assigned and used according to guidance contained within the Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual.

Clerk's Response: Due to the small number of employees in this office (five including myself) everyone here has multiple duties. I agree with your finding of a deficiency in internal controls, specifically multiple access to the Financial Management System, but know of no way to correct it with the number of employees I currently have.

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