

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

JACKSON COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT FISCAL CONTROL AUDIT SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

LESLIE W. MERRITT, JR., CPA, CFP

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THE HONORABLE ANN D. MELTON, CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT



Leslie W. Merritt, Jr., CPA, CFP

State Auditor

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Office of the 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 Ann D. Melton, Clerk of Superior Court

This report presents the results of our fiscal control audit of the Jackson 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 performance audit standards contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The objective of a fiscal control audit is to identify improvements needed in 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 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 Responses section of this report.

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Leslie W. Merritt, fr.

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

As authorized by Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the *North Carolina General Statutes*, we have conducted a fiscal control audit at the Jackson County Clerk of Superior Court.

The objective of a fiscal control audit is to identify improvements needed in 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 rendering 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.

To accomplish our audit objectives, we gained an understanding of internal control over matters described below and evaluated the design of the internal control. We then performed further audit procedures consisting of tests of control effectiveness and/or substantive procedures that may reveal significant deficiencies in internal control.

Specifically, we performed procedures such as interviewing personnel, observing operations, reviewing policies, analyzing accounting records and examining documentation supporting recorded transactions and balances. Whenever sampling was used, we applied a nonstatistical approach but chose sample sizes comparable to those that would have been determined statistically. As a result, we were able to project our results to the population but not quantify the sampling risk.

As a basis for evaluating internal control, we applied the internal control guidance contained in *Internal Control Integrated Framework*, published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). As discussed in the framework, internal control consists of five interrelated components, which are (1) control environment, (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information and communication, and (5) monitoring.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. Our audit scope covered the period October 1, 2007 through March 31, 2008. During our audit, we considered internal control 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, 2008, the Clerk had \$346,619.90 in Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Investments - This classification includes certificates of deposit and pooled money market accounts. We examined internal control designed to ensure that the Clerk properly safeguards, accounts for and reports 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, 2008, the Clerk had \$1,123,089.14 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 these 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, 2008, the Clerk had \$943,314.64 in Trust accounts.

RESULTS

The results of our audit disclosed deficiencies in internal control and/or instances of noncompliance or other matters that are considered reportable under generally accepted government auditing standards. These items are described in the Audit Findings and Responses section of this report.

1. DEFICIENCY IN SEGREGATON OF DUTIES

The Jackson County Clerk of Superior Court has given staff access rights to the financial management system that are incompatible with adequate segregation of duties and not in compliance with the *Clerk of Superior Court Policies and Procedures Manual*. As a result, errors or misappropriations could occur and not be detected in a timely manner.

The Clerk, a deputy clerk, and the bookkeeper have access rights that allow the same person to void receipts, close-out cashiers, reopen batches, enter payment authorizations, and disburse funds. The bookkeeper also has access to the cash by making the daily bank deposit. Another deputy clerk has access rights that allow the same person to enter receipts, enter payment authorizations, and disburse funds.

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

Recommendation: The Clerk should grant access rights to the financial management system and assign duties in accordance with guidance contained within the *Clerk of Superior Court Policies and Procedures Manual*.

Clerk's Response: At the time of the disclosure to me of these findings I immediately made the appropriate requests to the security administrator to properly segregate the access.

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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