

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

CABARRUS COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

FINANCIAL RELATED AUDIT

SEPTEMBER 2012

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

BETH A. WOOD, CPA

STATE AUDITOR

CABARRUS COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

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THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. BAGGS
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

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

September 18, 2012

The Honorable Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor The General Assembly of North Carolina The Honorable William W. Baggs, Cabarrus County Clerk of Superior Court

This report presents the results of our financial related audit at the Cabarrus 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 results of our audit disclosed no internal control deficiencies or instances of noncompliance or other matters that are considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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.

Beth A. Wood, CPA

1 th St. Ward

State Auditor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|----------------------------|------|
| BACKGROUND | 1 |
| AUDIT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES | 2 |
| METHODOLOGY | 3 |
| RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS | 4 |
| Ordering Information | 5 |

BACKGROUND

As authorized by Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the *North Carolina General Statutes*, we have conducted a financial related audit at the Cabarrus County Clerk of Superior Court. There were no special circumstances that caused us to conduct the audit, but rather it was performed as part of our effort to periodically examine and report on the financial practices of state agencies and institutions.

The voters of each county elect a Clerk of Superior Court for a four-year term. Clerks are responsible for all clerical and record-keeping functions of the superior court and district court. The Clerks' Offices collect, invest, and distribute assets in a fiduciary capacity. For example, the Clerks' Offices collect fines and court costs, hold cash and property bonds, administer estates on behalf of minors, and distribute resources to government and private parties as required.

The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NCAOC) provides statewide support services for the courts, including court programs and management services; information, technology; human resources services; financial, legal, and legislative research and planning support; and purchasing services. In addition, the NCAOC prepares and administers the court system's budget.

AUDIT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this financial related audit was to identify improvements needed in internal control over selected fiscal matters. 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. Our audit does not provide a basis for rendering an opinion on internal control, and consequently, we have not issued such an opinion.

Our audit scope covered the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. During our audit, we considered internal control related to the following accounts and objectives:

Cash - This classification includes cash on deposit with private bank accounts. 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 laws and regulations for depositing cash receipts and escheating unclaimed funds after a prescribed period of time. As of June 30, 2012, the Clerk had \$685,862 in cash on deposit with private banks.

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 over disbursements from these accounts to ensure proper safeguards are in place. We also examined evidence to support compliance with finance-related laws and regulations that set guidelines for disbursements from these accounts. As of June 30, 2012, the Clerk had \$1,910,228 in trust accounts.

Cash Bonds - We examined internal control and evidence to support compliance with finance-related laws and regulations over forfeited cash bonds. These laws and regulations require the Clerk to remit such funds to the county once a final judgment of forfeiture is entered. As of June 30, 2012, the Clerk had \$1,055,630 in cash bonds.

METHODOLOGY

To accomplish our audit objectives, we gained an understanding of internal control over matters described in the *Audit Scope and Objectives* section of this report 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 provide evidence about our audit objectives. 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 professional auditing standards. As discussed in the standards, 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 audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards applicable to performance audits. 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.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of our audit disclosed no internal control deficiencies or instances of noncompliance or other matters that are considered reportable under generally accepted government auditing standards.

ORDERING INFORMATION

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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

This audit required 210 audit hours at an approximate cost of \$15,120. The cost represents 0.15% of the

\$10,368,868 in total assets subjected to audit.