

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

BETH A. WOOD, CPA



CABARRUS COUNTY CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL RELATED AUDIT

JUNE 2017



NCOSA
The Taxpayers' Watchdog

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the State Auditor



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

2 S. Salisbury Street
20601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-0600
Telephone: (919) 807-7500
Fax: (919) 807-7647
<http://www.ncauditor.net>

AUDITOR'S TRANSMITTAL

June 5, 2017

The Honorable Roy Cooper, 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 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 identified a deficiency in internal control that is considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. This item is described in the *Audit Findings, Recommendations, and Responses* 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Beth A. Wood".

Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
BACKGROUND	1
AUDIT OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE.....	2
METHODOLOGY	3
RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	4
AUDIT FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES.....	5
APPENDIX	
CLERK’S RESPONSE	6
ORDERING INFORMATION	7

Article V, Chapter 147 of the North Carolina General Statutes, gives the Auditor broad powers to examine all books, records, files, papers, documents, and financial affairs of every state agency and any organization that receives public funding. The Auditor also has the power to summon people to produce records and to answer questions under oath.

As authorized by Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the *North Carolina General Statutes*, we have conducted a financial related audit at 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 governmental 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 support; and purchasing services. In addition, the NCAOC prepares and administers the court system's budget.

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. Errors or fraud may nevertheless occur and not be detected because of the inherent limitations of internal control. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that conditions may change or that 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, 2016 through January 31, 2017. During our audit, we considered internal control related to the following objectives:

Cash – The Clerk’s Office collects various fines, fees, and court costs daily, as well as collections for bonds, judgments, and other matters. We examined internal controls designed to ensure that the Clerk properly safeguards and accounts for cash receipts. We also examined internal controls designed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations related to depositing cash receipts. During the audit period, the Clerk collected \$31,831,272 in cash.

Estates – The Clerk’s Office ensures all estates are charged an application fee plus an assessment based on the value of the estate’s inventory. An estate inventory is to be filed by the representative of the estate. We examined internal controls designed to ensure that the Clerk properly obtains an inventory for each estate in compliance with laws and regulations. We also examined internal controls designed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations related to the appropriate assessment and collection of estate fees. During the audit period, the Clerk collected \$153,761 in estate fees.

Bond Forfeitures – The Clerk’s Office ensures that all motions or orders to set aside bond forfeitures meet specified criteria and are supported by required documentation. We examined internal controls designed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations related to the processing of these bond forfeitures. During the audit period, \$2,590,095 in bond forfeitures were set aside.

To accomplish the audit objectives, auditors gained an understanding of the Clerk's internal control over matters described in the *Audit Objectives and Scope* section of this report and evaluated the design of the internal control. Auditors then performed further audit procedures consisting of tests of control effectiveness and/or substantive procedures that provide evidence about our audit objectives. Specifically, auditors interviewed personnel, observed operations, reviewed policies, analyzed accounting records, and examined documentation supporting recorded transactions and balances, as considered necessary in the circumstances. 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 as applicable but not quantify the sampling risk. This approach was determined to adequately support audit conclusions.

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: (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.

Based on the results of audit procedures described in the *Methodology* section of this report, auditors identified a deficiency in internal control that is considered reportable under *Government Auditing Standards*. This item is described in the *Audit Findings, Recommendations, and Responses* section of this report. Management's response is presented after the audit finding. We did not audit the response, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

IMPROPER SYSTEM ACCESS INCREASED RISK OF UNDETECTED ERRORS AND FRAUD

Staff in the Clerk's Office had the ability to change and/or delete information in the Financial Management System (FMS), resulting in inadequate segregation of duties. Improper segregation of duties increased the risk that errors, unauthorized transactions, and fraud could have occurred and remained undetected. The Clerk's Office handled \$31,831,272 in receipts during the audit period July 2016 to January 2017.

Specifically, one of 49 employees (2%) had inappropriate access by having both bookkeeper and cashier rights in FMS. The employee could have potentially entered receipts, disbursed funds, created/posted journal entries, and edited bills of cost and payee amounts with the conflicting access.

While no fraud was identified during the audit period, an increased risk of undetected fraud existed because access rights and duties were not properly segregated.

The Clerk's Office did not ensure that system access rights assigned to staff resulted in proper segregation of duties. According to the Clerk, the employee was provided system access to serve as a backup cashier and backup bookkeeper, depending on staffing needs. The Clerk added that this employee does not use the bookkeeping access in FMS for daily job duties, even when serving as backup bookkeeper.

Adequate segregation of duties is required by the *Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual*. Proper segregation of duties involves assigning duties and access to assets and information systems so that one employee's duties automatically provide a cross-check of the work of other employees.

Recommendation: The Clerk should reassign system access rights to properly segregate duties in accordance with the *Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual*.

Clerk's Response: See page 6 for the Clerk's response to this finding.

CLERK'S RESPONSE



State of North Carolina
General Court of Justice
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT
CABARRUS COUNTY

WILLIAM W. BAGGS, CLERK
EX OFFICIO JUDGE OF PROBATE

PO BOX 70
CONCORD, NC 28026-0070

MARTIN B. (MARTY) MCGEE
SENIOR RESIDENT SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

May 24, 2017

Beth A. Wood, CPA
Office of the State Auditor
2 S. Salisbury Street
20601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-0600

Dear Auditor Wood:

I have reviewed the audit findings of your office - **IMPROPER SYSTEM ACCESS INCREASED RISK OF UNDETECTED ERRORS AND FRAUD.**

Your recommendation being that – **The Clerk should reassign system access rights to properly segregate duties in accordance with the *Clerk of Superior Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual.***

I agree with the above finding and the Head Bookkeeper has removed the employee's bookkeeping access in FMS to properly segregate her duties, as of May 2, 2017.


William W. Baggs

Clerk of Superior Court
Cabarrus County

ORDERING INFORMATION

COPIES OF THIS REPORT MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING:

Office of the State Auditor
State of North Carolina
2 South Salisbury Street
20601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-0600

Telephone: 919-807-7500
Facsimile: 919-807-7647
Internet: <http://www.ncauditor.net>

To report alleged incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government contact the
Office of the State Auditor Fraud Hotline: **1-800-730-8477**
or download our free app.



<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.ncauditor.ncauditor>



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/nc-state-auditor-hotline/id567315745>

For additional information contact:
Tim Hoegemeyer
General Counsel
919-807-7670

