



HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Office of the County Auditor

AUDIT OF PETTY CASH - JURY COMMISSIONER

Report Number:
2024-A-04

Report Date:
8/9/2023

Council Members and County Executive Cassilly:

In accordance with Section 213 of the Harford County Charter, we have performed an audit of the Jury Commissioner's petty cash funds for the period of 7/1/2022 through 7/31/2023 and cash on hand as of 08/02/2023. This audit was conducted as part of the County Auditor's risk-based Annual Audit Plan approved by the County Council for FY2024.

The objective of the audit was to confirm proper tracking, use and accounting of cash held by County departments. The scope was limited to the controls performed by the Departments' petty cash custodians to secure and account for the funds. The results of the audit and our findings are detailed in this report.

We would like to thank the members of management for their cooperation during the audit. Although none was required, they have been provided an opportunity to respond to this report; accordingly, no response was provided.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chrystal Brooks, CPA".

Chrystal Brooks
County Auditor

CONCLUSIONS

Our opinion, based on the evidence obtained, is cash on hand agreed to the expected amount and was appropriately secured. This assessment is based on the strengths and weaknesses identified for the operational objectives below.

Business Process Objective	Assessment ⁱ
Cash is held securely	Effective
Accounting for petty cash is correct and timely	Effective
County Code requirements are met	Effective

BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The Jury Commissioner's Office maintains a petty cash fund to make daily payments to people serving jury duty. The office uses a system generated sign-in sheet to track juror attendance and, consequently, confirm who has received payment. Jurors may donate a portion or the entire payment to the Generous Jurors Fund by signing a form confirming that fact. The petty cash fund is reconciled by the Jury Commissioner's staff each business day and they request fund replenishments, as needed.

The objective of the audit was to confirm proper tracking, use and accounting of cash held by County departments. The scope was limited to the controls performed by the Departments' petty cash custodians to secure and account for the funds.. The review did not include a complete evaluation of internal controls, but instead, relied on substantive testing to support conclusions. This lack of a complete review did not affect achievement of the audit objective. The audit approach focused on testing the key controls that address management's objectives. Our audit procedures included interviewing personnel, observation and testing as described in the table below.

Process / Control Objective	Scope of Review
Physical Security	
Cash is secured in a locked safe or drawer with limited access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe the secure location of the petty cash Confirm that backup custodians are limited in number
At all times, cash on hand and receipts agree to the expected fund amount.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count cash and receipts during an unannounced inspection
Employees accepting cash must sign to confirm receipt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm that all required signatures are present on meal vouchers
Proper Accounting	
Expenditures are supported by receipts and approval documentation.	For a sample of petty cash replenishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm that transactions are applied to the correct accounts Confirm that receipts were maintained Confirm supervisor approvals when required
Reconciliations are performed at least monthly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm the timeliness of fund replenishments

Process / Control Objective	Scope of Review
Compliance with Procurement Law	
Reconciliations are performed at least monthly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the timeliness of fund replenishments
Purchases do not exceed \$50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that transactions are below the limit

Harford County management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls. Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance that objectives pertaining to the reliability of financial records, effectiveness and efficiency of operations including safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations are achieved. Because of inherent limitations in internal control, errors or fraud may nevertheless occur and not be detected.

The audit was performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient 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.

Report Distribution:		Audit Team:	
Mr. Robert Sandlass, County Treasurer		Chrystal Brooks	Sarah Self, CIA, CGAP
Ms. Joanne Molloy, Court Administrator		CPA, CIA, CGAP, CISA, CGFM, CRMA	Senior Auditor
Ms. Cathy Valdivia, Jury Commissioner		County Auditor	Ivy Simmons
			Audit Intern

ⁱ Definitions

Effective: The design and effectiveness of the internal control environment address key risks. The business unit complies with external laws and regulations, and internal policies, procedures and guidelines. Business processes are managed effectively resulting in achievement of expected outcomes.

Generally Effective: The design and/or effectiveness of the internal control environment generally address key risks; however, the number and severity of findings relative to the size and scope of the business unit being audited indicate that some minor areas of weakness in the control environment need to be addressed. Isolated instances of non-compliance with external laws and regulations, and internal policies, procedures and guidelines may exist. Business processes may not be managed effectively in all areas resulting in reduced achievement of expected outcomes.

Not Effective: The design and/or effectiveness of the internal control environment does not address key risks. Non-compliance or historical patterns of non-compliance with key regulatory requirements and internal policies, procedures and guidelines exist which expose the audited entity to financial, reputational, and operational risks. Business processes are not managed effectively and expected outcomes are not achieved.