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QUITMAN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Audited Financial Statements and Special Reports

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021



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FINANCIAL SECTION



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors Quitman County, Mississippi

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying cash basis financial statements, of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Quitman County, Mississippi (the County), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting, as described in Note 1. This includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or

error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Quitman County, Mississippi, as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in cash basis financial position, thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements which describes that Quitman County, Mississippi prepares its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules, Schedule of Capital Assets, Schedule of Changes in Long-term Debt, and Schedule of Surety Bonds for County Officials and corresponding notes have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 18, 2023, on our consideration of Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC Certified Public Accountants Vicksburg, Mississippi

January 18, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	G	Primary Government Governmental Activities	
Assets			
Cash	\$	6,794,701	
Total Assets		6,794,701	
Net Position			
Restricted:			
Expendable:			
General government		1,082,100	
Debt service		113,580	
Public safety		565,407	
Public works		2,945,658	
Culture and recreation		568	
Economic development		16,100	
Unrestricted		2,071,288	
Total Net Position	\$	6,794,701	

QUITMAN COUNTY **Statement of Activities – Cash Basis** For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

						Receipts and Changes in
					Receipts	Net Position
			Channe (an	Operating	Capital Grants	Primary Government
	_	Cash	Charges for	Grants and	and	Governmental
Functions/Programs		lisbursements	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities
Primary government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$	2,675,690	265,321	679,050	400,000	(1,331,319)
Public safety		2,218,850	88,750	76,556		(2,053,544)
Public works		4,661,783	149,538		1,198,459	(3,313,786)
Health and welfare		177,965				(177,965)
Culture and recreation		104,944		24,512		(80,432)
Conservation of natural resources		43,000				(43,000)
Economic development and assistance		208,277			241,037	32,760
Debt Service:						
Principal		535,668				(535,668)
Interest		8,922				(8,922)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	10,635,099	503,609	780,118	1,839,496	(7,511,876)
	Genera	l receipts:				
	Prop	erty taxes			\$	7,006,865
	Road	d & bridge privile	ege taxes			78,465
			0	cted to specific p	rograms	844,352
		estricted investn			5	21,950
	Proc	eeds from sale o	of capital assets	S		17,428
		eeds from debt	•			920,020
		ellaneous				86,143
	Тс	tal General Rece	eipts			8,975,223
		Changes in Net	Position			1,463,347
	Net	Position - Beginr	ning, as previou	usly reported		5,212,187
		nd reclassification				119,167
	Net	Position - Beginr	ning of year, as	restated		5,331,354
	Net	Position - Ending	ł		\$	6,794,701

Exhibit 2

Net (Disbursements)

			Road &	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	Gen	neral Fund	Bridge Fund	Funds	Funds
ASSETS					
Cash	\$2	2,071,288	1,846,398	2,877,015	6,794,701
Total Assets	2	2,071,288	1,846,398	2,877,015	6,794,701

FUND BALANCES

Restricted for:				
General government			1,082,100	1,082,100
Public safety			565,407	565,407
Public works		1,846,398	1,099,260	2,945,658
Culture and recreation			568	568
Economic development			16,100	16,100
Debt service			113,580	113,580
Unassigned	 2,071,288			2,071,288
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,071,288	1,846,398	2,877,015	6,794,701

QUITMAN COUNTY Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

		Major Funds			
	_		Road &	Other	Total
		General	Bridge	Governmental	Governmental
RECEIPTS	_	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Property taxes	\$	4,338,811	2,527,084	140,970	7,006,865
Road and bridge privilege taxes			78,465		78,465
Licenses, commissions and other receipts		125,317		2,587	127,904
Fines and forfeitures		137,417			137,417
Intergovernmental receipts		349,391	520,706	2,593,869	3,463,966
Charges for services		19,588		218,700	238,288
Interest income		21,570		380	21,950
Miscellaneous receipts	_	61,534	1,012	23,597	86,143
Total Receipts	_	5,053,628	3,127,267	2,980,103	11,160,998
DISBURSEMENTS					
Current:					
General government		2,663,005		12,685	2,675,690
Public safety		1,996,663		222,187	2,218,850
Public works		10,000	3,647,565	1,004,218	4,661,783
Health and welfare		125,771		52,194	177,965
Culture and recreation		81,000		23,944	104,944
Conservation of natural resources		43,000			43,000
Economic development and assistance		118,612		89,665	208,277
Debt service:					
Principal			169,373	366,295	535,668
Interest	-		8,107	815	8,922
Total Disbursements	_	5,038,051	3,825,045	1,772,003	10,635,099
Excess of Receipts over (under) Disbursements	_	15,577	(697,778)	1,208,100	525,899
OTHER CASH SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		4,686	12,742		17,428
Proceeds from debt issued			920,020		920,020
Transfers in		254,962		552,412	807,374
Transfers out	_	(31,068)		(776,306)	(807,374)
Total Other Cash Sources and Uses	_	228,580	932,762	(223,894)	937,448
Net Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances		244,157	234,984	984,206	1,463,347
Cash Basis Fund Balances - Beginning, as previously reported		1,707,964	1,611,414	1,892,809	5,212,187
Fund reclassification		119,167			119,167
Cash Basis Fund Balances - Beginning, as restated	_	1,827,131	1,611,414	1,892,809	5,331,354
Cash Basis Fund Balances - Ending	\$_	2,071,288	1,846,398	2,877,015	6,794,701

	-	Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	\$	8,572
	-	
Total Assets	=	8,572
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		8,572
Individuals, organizations and other governments	_	
Total Net Position	\$	8,572

	-	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Licenses and fees collected for State	\$_	14,818
Total Additions	=	14,818
DEDUCTIONS		
Payments of licenses and fees to State	-	6,246
Total Deductions	\$	6,246
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position		8,572
Net Position - Beginning of year	-	0
Net Position - End of year	\$	8,572

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

A. Financial Reporting Entity - Quitman County, Mississippi (the County) is a political subdivision of the State of Mississippi. The County is governed by an elected five-member Board of Supervisors. The financial statements of the County are presented on a cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. These accounting principles require Quitman County to present these financial statements on the primary government and its component units which have significant operational or financial relationships with the County. There are no outside organizations that should be included as component units of the County reporting entity.

State law pertaining to county government provides for the independent election of county officials. The following elected and appointed officials are all part of the County legal entity and therefore are reported as part of the primary government financial statements.

- Board of Supervisors
- Chancery Clerk
- Circuit Clerk
- Justice Court Clerk
- Purchase Clerk
- Tax Assessor-Collector
- Sheriff

B. Basis of Presentation – The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis and a Statement of Activities - Cash Basis, fund financial statements and accompanying note disclosures which provide a detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis and Statement of Activities - Cash Basis display information concerning the County as a whole. The statements include all nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts and other nonexchange receipts.

The Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the County at year-end. The Government-wide Statement of Activities - Cash Basis presents a comparison between direct disbursements and program receipts for each function or program of the County's governmental activities. Direct disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular

program. Taxes and other receipts not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general receipts of the County.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the County are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, fund balances, receipts, and disbursements. Funds are organized into governmental and fiduciary. Major individual Governmental Funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column as Other Governmental Funds.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – The Government-wide, Governmental Funds and Fiduciary Funds financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves the reporting of only cash and cash equivalents and the changes therein resulting from cash inflows (cash receipts) and cash outflows (cash disbursements) reported in the period in which they occurred. This cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because revenues (cash receipts) are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned and susceptible to accrual, and expenditures or expenses (cash disbursements) are recognized when paid rather than when incurred or subject to accrual.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

<u>Road and Bridge Fund</u> – This fund is used to account for monies from specific revenue sources that are restricted for road and bridge maintenance.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific cash sources that are restricted or committed to disbursement for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> – These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursement for principal and interest.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> – These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to disbursements for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

<u>Permanent Funds</u> – These funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only interest received, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the County's programs.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE

<u>Custodial Funds</u> – These funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

D. Account Classifications – The account classifications used in the financial statements conform to the board classifications recommended in *Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting* as issued in 2012 by the Government Finance Officers Associations.

E. Deposits – State law authorizes the County to invest in interest bearing time certificates of deposit for periods of fourteen days to one year with depositories and in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, State of Mississippi, or any county, municipality, or school district of this state. Further, the County may invest in certain repurchase agreements.

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits, all certificates of deposit and cash equivalents, which are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash (generally three months or less).

F. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as Net Position and displayed in two components:

Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position - All other net position not meeting the definition of "restricted."

Net Position Flow Assumption – When a disbursement is paid for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (unassigned) resources are available, it is the County's general policy to use restricted resources first. When disbursements are made for purposes for which unrestricted (unassigned) resources are available, and amounts in the unrestricted classification could be used, it is the County's general policy to spend unassigned amounts.

Fund Financial Statements – Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Government fund balance is classified as restricted or unassigned. The following are descriptions of fund classifications used by the County:

Restricted fund balance includes amount that have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds if disbursements paid for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption – When a disbursement is paid for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (unassigned) resources are available, it is the County's general policy to use restricted resources first. When disbursements are paid for purposes for which unrestricted (unassigned) resources are available, it is the County's general policy to spend unassigned amounts.

G. Property Tax Revenues – Numerous statutes exist under which the Board of Supervisors may levy property taxes. The selection of authorities is made based on the objectives and responsibilities of the County. Restrictions associated with property tax levies vary with the statutory authority. The amount of increase in certain property taxes is limited by state law. Generally, this restriction provides that these tax levies shall produce no more than 110% of the amount which resulted from the assessments of the previous year.

The Board of Supervisors, each year at a meeting in September, levies property taxes for the ensuing fiscal year which begins on October 1. Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 of the current year, and personal property taxes become a lien on March 1 of the current year. Taxes on both real and personal property; however, are due on or before February 1 of the next succeeding year. Taxes on motor vehicles and mobile homes become a lien and are due in the month that coincides with the month of original purchase. All property taxes are recognized as receipts when collected.

H. Changes in Accounting Standards.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020. The objective of this Statement was to provide temporary relief to governments in light of the COVID-19 pandemic by postponing effective dates of certain Statements and Implementation Guides. The effective dates of GASB 83-84, GASB 88-93, and Implementation Guides No. 2017-3, 2018-1, 2019-1, and 2019-2 were postponed one year. The effective dates of GASB 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, were postponed eighteen months.

GASB 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, was implemented during fiscal year 2021. The objective of this statement is to improve the guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, (4) custodial funds.

NOTE 2 – FUND RECLASSIFICATIONS.

A summary of the significant net position/fund balance reclassifications is as follows:

Exhibit 2 - Statement of Activities - Cash Basis

Explanation	Amount
Governmental Activities	
To reclassify agency funds to the General Fund for the implementation of GASB 84	119,167
Total fund reclassifications	\$ 119,167

Exhibit 4 - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - General Fund

Explanation	Amount
General Fund	
To reclassify agency funds to the General Fund for the implementation of GASB 84	119,167
Total fund reclassifications	\$ 119,167

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS.

The carrying amount of the County's total deposits with financial institutions at September 30, 2021, was \$6,803,273, and the bank balance was \$7,181,317. The collateral for public entities' deposits in financial institutions is held in the name of the State Treasurer under a program established by the Mississippi State Legislature and is governed by Section 27-105-5, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). Under this program, the entity's funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the State Treasurer. Financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State

Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Deposits above FDIC coverage are collateralized by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the Mississippi State Treasurer on behalf of the County.

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS.

The following is a summary of interfund balances at September 30, 2021:

A. Transfers In/Out:

Transfers In	Transfers Out		Amount
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$	254,962
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund		31,068
Other Governmental Funds	Other Governmental Funds	_	521,344
Total		\$	807,374

The principal purpose of the transfers was for 1) county matching on grants, 2) transfer of excess funds, 3) transfer of funds for renovations of special projects, and 4) allocation of funds for the payment of notes for capital purchases. All interfund transfers were routine and consistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer.

NOTE 5 – CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS.

Risk Financing.

The County finances its exposure to risk of loss related to workers' compensation for injuries to its employees through the Mississippi Public Entity Workers' Compensation Trust, a public entity risk pool. The County pays premiums to the pool for its workers' compensation insurance coverage, and the participation agreement provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums. The retention for the pool is \$1,000,000 for each accident and completely covers statutory limits set by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Risk of loss is remote for claims exceeding the pool's retention liability. However, the pool also has catastrophic reinsurance coverage for statutory limits above the pool's retention, provided by Safety National Casualty Corporation, effective from January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2022. The pool may make an overall supplemental assessment or declare a refund depending on the loss experience of all the entities it insures.

NOTE 6 – OPERATING LEASES.

As Lessor:

On February 1, 2005, the County entered into a lease with Rushing Aviation for rental of an airplane hangar for \$921 per month for the first 10 years and decreasing to \$798 per month for the next 10 years, ending January of 2025.

On May 1, 2017, a lease agreement was updated whereby the County leases a cell tower to AT&T for \$1,500 per month.

The County receives income from property it leases under noncancellable operating leases. Total income from such leases was \$28,133 for the year ended September 30, 2021. The future minimum lease receivables for these leases are as follows:

Year Ending September 30:	Amount
2022	\$ 28,920
2023	28,920
2024	28,920
2025	28,920
2026	20,858
2027	7,957
Total	\$ 144,495

NOTE 7 – CONTINGENCIES.

<u>Federal Grants</u> - The County has received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Entitlements to these resources are generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the disbursements of resources for allowable purposes. The County may be responsible for any disallowances.

<u>Litigation</u> - The County is party to legal proceedings, many of which occur in the normal course of governmental operations. It is not possible at the present time to estimate ultimate outcome or liability, if any, of the County with respect to the various proceedings. However, the County's legal counsel believes that ultimate liability resulting from these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

<u>Claim Liability</u> – Pursuit to Section 65-15-21 "Refund to Municipalities" and Section 65-15-23 "Payment of Municipal Refund", Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), the County received a request to refund one-half (1/2) of all ad valorem taxes collected by or for the county on property within the municipality (the streets of which are worked at the expense of the municipal treasury) for road purposes of the County. The claim requested that ad valorem taxes collected for the fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020 be refunded to the municipality. While it appears the municipality has authority to make such a claim, there are certain mitigating factors which may affect the amount of the claim. It is not possible at the present time to estimate the ultimate outcome or liability.

NOTE 8 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS.

The County participates in the following jointly governed organizations:

Coahoma Community College operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Quitman, Tallahatchie, and Tunica. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints 2 of the 12 members of the College Board of Trustees. The County levied \$164,261 in taxes for maintenance and support in the fiscal year 2021.

Northwest Community College operates in a district composed of the Counties of Benton, Calhoun, DeSoto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tunica, and Yalobusha. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints one of the 23 members of the College Board of Trustees. The County levied \$138,447 in taxes for maintenance and support in the fiscal year 2021.

Mid-State Opportunity, Inc. operates in a district composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints two of the 30 members of the Board of Directors. The other member counties appoint eight members, in the aggregate. Ten members are appointed from the business sector and ten members are appointed by minority disadvantaged persons who use the services of the organization. Most of the entity's funding comes from federal funds, with less than one percent coming from the counties in the aggregate.

Yazoo-Mississippi Water Management District operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, DeSoto, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica, Washington, and Yazoo. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints 2 of 21 members of the Board of Commissioners. The County levied \$59,122 in taxes to support the district in fiscal year 2021.

Region One Mental Health Center operates in a district composed of the counties of Coahoma, Quitman, Tallahatchie, and Tunica. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints one of the four member board of commissioners. The County appropriated \$25,200 to the Center for support in the fiscal year 2021.

North Delta Planning and Development District operates in a district composed of the counties of Coahoma, DeSoto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica. The Quitman County Board of Supervisors appoints four of the 30 members of the Board of Directors. The County contributes a small percentage of the District's total revenue. The County appropriated \$17,500 for support of the District in fiscal year 2021.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN.

General Information about the Pension Plan

<u>Plan Description</u>. Quitman County, Mississippi contributes to the Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi (PERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state law and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to Public Employees' Retirement System, PERS Building, 429 Mississippi Street, Jackson, MS 39201-1005 or by calling 1-800-444-PERS.

<u>Funding Policy</u>. At September 30, 2021, PERS members were required to contribute 9% of their annual covered salary, and the County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The rate at September 30, 2021 was 17.40% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of PERS members are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature. The County's contributions (employer share only) to PERS for the years ending September 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were \$567,331, \$509,153, and \$450,038, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

OTHER INFORMATION

QUITMAN COUNTY Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget to Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

					Variance with
				Actual	Final Budget
		Original	Final	(Budgetary	Positive
	-	Budget	Budget	Basis)	(Negative)
RECEIPTS					
Property taxes	\$	4,323,584	4,338,811	4,338,811	-
Licenses, commissions and other receipts		101,600	125,317	125,317	-
Fines and forfeitures		126,000	137,417	137,417	-
Intergovernmental receipts		436,610	349,391	349,391	-
Charges for services		15,000	19,588	19,588	-
Interest income		29,000	21,570	21,570	-
Miscellaneous receipts	-	74,800	61,534	61,534	
Total Receipts	-	5,106,594	5,053,628	5,053,628	
DISBURSEMENTS					
General government		2,696,540	2,663,005	2,663,005	-
Public safety		1,809,700	1,996,663	1,996,663	-
Public works		10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Health and welfare		116,900	125,771	125,771	-
Culture and recreation		81,000	81,000	81,000	-
Conservation of natural resources		61,600	43,000	43,000	-
Economic development and assistance		122,000	118,612	118,612	-
Debt service	-	18,200			
Total Disbursements	-	4,915,940	5,038,051	5,038,051	
Excess of Receipts over					
(under) Disbursements	-	190,654	15,577	15,577	
OTHER CASH SOURCES (USES)					
Sources		481,630	259,648	259,648	-
Uses	-	(106,889)	(31,068)	(31,068)	
Total Other Cash Sources and Uses	-	374,741	228,580	228,580	
Net Change in Cash Basis Fund Balance		565,395	244,157	244,157	-
Cash Basis Fund Balance - Beginning, as previously stated		966,697	1,707,964	1,707,964	
Fund Reclassification	-	-	119,167	119,167	
Cash Basis Fund Balances - Beginning, as restated	-	966,697	1,827,131	1,827,131	
Cash Basis Fund Balance - Ending	\$_	1,532,092	2,071,288	2,071,288	

QUITMAN COUNTY Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) Road and Bridge Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
RECEIPTS					
Property taxes	\$	2,524,355	2,527,084	2,527,084	-
Road and bridge privilege taxes		75,000	78,465	78,465	-
Intergovernmental receipts		477,000	520,706	520,706	-
Miscellaneous receipts	-	2,000	1,012	1,012	
Total receipts	-	3,078,355	3,127,267	3,127,267	
DISBURSEMENTS					
Public works		4,002,380	3,647,565	3,647,565	-
Debt service	-	653,000	177,480	177,480	
Total Disbursements	-	4,655,380	3,825,045	3,825,045	
Excess of Receipts over					
(under) Disbursements	-	(1,577,025)	(697,778)	(697,778)	
OTHER CASH SOURCES/(USES)					
Sources		1,010,000	932,762	932,762	-
Uses	-	-			
Total Other Cash Sources and Uses	-	1,010,000	932,762	932,762	
Net Change in Cash Basis Fund Balance		(567,025)	234,984	234,984	-
Cash Basis Fund Balance - Beginning	-	2,193,058	1,611,414	1,611,414	
Cash Basis Fund Balance - Ending	\$_	1,626,033	1,846,398	1,846,398	

QUITMAN COUNTY Schedule of Capital Assets For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		Balance				Balance
	_	Oct. 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Sept. 30, 2021
Land	\$	325,060				325,060
Construction in progress		616,308	574,430			1,190,738
Infrastructure		3,867,924				3,867,924
Buildings		3,745,533				3,745,533
Improvements other than buildings		662,231				662,231
Mobile equipment		5,575,503				5,575,503
Furniture & equipment		705,982				705,982
Capital Leases	_	-				
Total capital assets	\$	15,498,541	574,430	-	-	16,072,971

QUITMAN COUNTY Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities and obligations for the year ended September 30, 2021:

Governmental activities:								
	Issue	Maturity	Interest	Balance		Principal		Balance
DESCRIPTION	Date	Date	Rate	Oct. 1, 2020	Issued	Payments	Adjustments	Sept. 30, 2021
A. Equipment Notes								
Motor Graders	11/10/16	11/10/21	2.35%	342,752		342,752		-
Dump Truck	11/27/17	11/27/22	2.38%	105,569		105,569		-
Dump Trucks	5/7/20	5/7/25	2.44%	330,846		63,613		267,233
Motor Graders	6/21/21	6/21/26	2.29%		920,020			920,020
B. Other Loans								
Capital Ioan - airport (hangar)	1/2/05	4/1/26	3.00%	49,885		8,422		41,463
Capital improvements revolving loan	7/16/08	8/1/23	3.00%	45,646		15,312		30,334
				\$ 874,698	920,020	535,668		1,259,050

Schedule of Surety Bonds for County Officials For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

Name	Position	Surety Company	Amount
Sheridan Boyd	Supervisor District 1	Western Surety Company	\$ 100,000
Greg Thomas	Supervisor District 2	Western Surety Company	100,000
Johnny Tullos	Supervisor District 3	Western Surety Company	100,000
Manual Killebrew	Supervisor District 4	Western Surety Company	100,000
Jeremy Moore	Supervisor District 5	Western Surety Company	100,000
Otis Jones	County Administrator	Western Surety Company	100,000
T.H. Butch Scipper	Chancery Clerk	Western Surety Company	100,000
Tracy G. Pinkston	Purchasing Clerk	Western Surety Company	75,000
Sheryl S Cole	Assistant Purchasing Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Rosie B. Autman Moss	Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	75,000
Carol Foster	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Beatrice Pryor	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Bill Knight	Inventory Control Clerk	Western Surety Company	75,000
Brenda Wiggs	Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	100,000
Bobbie Buggs	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Harold Dean Wiggs	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Oliver Parker, Jr.	Sheriff	Western Surety Company	100,000
Brenda Cook	Justice Court Judge	Western Surety Company	50,000
Joe M Brown	Justice Court Judge	Western Surety Company	50,000
Gloria Survillion	Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Haley Pennington	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	50,000
Alice Smith	Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	100,000
Sallie M Price	Tax Collector/Assessor Deputy	Western Surety Company	50,000
Tiffany Griffin	Tax Collector/Assessor Deputy	Western Surety Company	50,000
Dorothy Peoples	Tax Collector/Assessor Deputy	Western Surety Company	50,000
Darlissia Cannon	Tax Collector/Assessor Deputy	Western Surety Company	50,000
Robert Andrews	Road Manager	Western Surety Company	50,000
Tyrone Survillion	Constable	Western Surety Company	50,000
Thomas Bryant	Constable	Western Surety Company	50,000

QUITMAN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI NOTES TO OTHER INFORMATION For the Year Ended September 30, 2021 UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - Budgetary Comparison Schedule

A. Budgetary Information.

Statutory requirements dictate how and when the county's budget is to be prepared. Generally, in the month of August, prior to the ensuing fiscal year beginning each October 1, the Board of Supervisors of the County, using historical and anticipated fiscal data and proposed budgets submitted by the Sheriff and Tax Assessor-Collector for his or her respective department, prepares an original budget for each of the Governmental Funds for said fiscal year. The completed budget for the fiscal year includes for each fund every source of receipt, each general item of disbursement, and the unencumbered cash and investment balances. When during the fiscal year it appears to the Board of Supervisors that budgetary estimates will not be met, it may make revisions to the budget.

The County's budget is prepared principally on the cash basis of accounting. All appropriations lapse at year end, and there are no encumbrances to budget because state law does not require that funds be available when goods or services are ordered, only when payment is made.

B. Basis of Presentation.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual presents the original legally adopted budget, the final legally adopted budget, actual amounts on a budgetary basis and variances between the final budget and the actual amounts. The schedule is presented for the General Fund and each major Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 2 – LONG-TERM DEBT INFORMATION

<u>Legal Debt Margin</u> - The amount of debt, excluding specific exempted debt that can be incurred by the County is limited by state statute. Total outstanding debt during a year can be no greater than 15% of assessed value of the taxable property within the County, according to the then last completed assessment for taxation. However, the limitation is increased to 20% whenever a county issues bonds to repair or replace washed out or collapsed bridges on the public roads of the county. As of September 30, 2021, the amount of outstanding debt was equal to 1.46% of the latest property assessments.

Issue Date	Interest Rate	 Issue Amount	Type of Financing	Source of Financing
10/7/2021	4.25%	\$ 250,300	Other Loan	Ad valorem taxes
11/3/2021	4.25%	200,300	Other Loan	Ad valorem taxes
11/19/2021	2.05%	750,000	Other Loan	Ad valorem taxes

<u>Subsequent Events</u> – Subsequent to September 30, 2021, the County issued the following debt obligations:

SPECIAL REPORTS



DAVID I. BRIDGERS, JR., CPA L. KARL GOODMAN, CPA, MBA WILLIAM F. BAIRD, CPA EUGENE S. CLARKE, IV, CPA DAVID E. CLARKE, CPA

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MEMBERS OF MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY OF CPAs AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CPAs GOVERNMENT AUDIT QUALITY CENTER

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Members of the Board of Supervisors Quitman County, Mississippi

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Quitman County, Mississippi (the County), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 18, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the antity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Quitman County, Mississippi's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of Quitman County, Mississippi, in the Independent Accountant's Report on Central Purchasing System, Inventory Control System and Purchase Clerk Schedules and the Limited Internal Control and Compliance Review Management Report dated January 18, 2023, included within this document.

Purpose of this Report

This purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird, & Clarke, PLLC Certified Public Accountants Vicksburg, Mississippi

January 18, 2023



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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON CENTRAL PURCHASING SYSTEM, INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM AND PURCHASE CLERK SCHEDULES (REQUIRED BY SECTION 31-7-115, MISS. CODE ANN. (1972))

Members of the Board of Supervisors Quitman County, Mississippi

We have examined Quitman County, Mississippi's (the County) compliance with establishing and maintaining a central purchasing system and inventory control system in accordance with Section 31-7-101 through 31-7-127, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) and compliance with the purchasing requirements in accordance with the bid requirements of Section 31-7-13, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) during the year ended September 30, 2021. The Board of Supervisors of Quitman County, Mississippi is responsible for the County's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the County's compliance with specified requirements. The Board of Supervisors of Quitman County, Mississippi, has established centralized purchasing for all funds of the County and has established an inventory control system. The objective of the central purchasing system is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that purchases are executed in accordance with state law.

Because of inherent limitations in any central purchasing system and inventory control system, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any current evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed a certain instance of noncompliance with the aforementioned code sections. This instance of noncompliance was considered in forming our opinion on compliance. Our finding and recommendation and your response are disclosed below:

Purchase Clerk

1.	Public Officials Should Establish and Maintain Internal Control and Compliance with Public Purchasing Laws.
Repeat Finding	g No.
Criteria	The County is responsible for complying with the requirements of the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchasing Laws; Titles 31 and 37.
Condition	The County failed to comply with the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchasing Laws: Titles 31 and 37. A well-designed purchasing system would comply with the provisions of Titles 31 and 37 and would include proper bid requirements as well as the use of purchase requisitions, purchase orders, and receiving reports. During our test work, we noted the following instances of non-compliance:
	• One (1) instance where no competitive bid or second quote was obtained for an expenditure of greater than \$5,000
	• One (1) instance where a sole source purchase was not approved on the minutes or listed on the Purchase Clerk Schedules
	• One (1) instance where there were no purchasing documents beyond the invoice
	• One (1) instance where the invoice is dated prior to the purchase requisition and purchase order
Cause	The County has failed to establish and maintain an adequate internal control system to ensure compliance with the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchasing Laws: Titles 31 and 37.
Effect	The County is not in compliance with the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchasing Laws: Titles 31 and 37.
Recommendat	tion The County should establish and maintain an adequate internal control system which would ensure that the County is in compliance with the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchasing Laws: Titles 31 and 37.
Response	The Purchase Clerk will comply with the State of Mississippi Policies and Procedures with reference to the Public Purchase Laws; Titles 31 and 37. The Purchase Clerk will inform all Department Heads that if a purchase is made without a purchase order number that the invoice for said purchase has to be taken before the Board of Supervisors to approve payment for said invoice and placed within the minutes.

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance referred to in the preceding paragraph, Quitman County, Mississippi, complied, in all material respects, with state laws governing central purchasing, inventory and bid requirements for the year ended September 30, 2021.

The accompanying schedules of (1) Purchases Not Made from the Lowest Bidder, (2) Emergency Purchases and (3) Purchases Made Noncompetitively from a Sole Source are presented in accordance with Section 31-7-115, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). The information contained on these schedules has been subjected to procedures performed in connection with our aforementioned examination of the purchasing system and, in our opinion, is fairly presented when considered in relation to that examination.

Quitman County's response to the finding included in this report was not audited, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for use in evaluating the central purchasing system and inventory control system of Quitman County, Mississippi, and is not intended to be and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird, & Clarke, PLLC Certified Public Accountants Vicksburg, Mississippi

January 18, 2023

QUITMAN COUNTY Schedule of Purchases Not Made from the Lowest Bidder For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

Our tests did not identify any purchases that were not made from the lowest bidder.

Our test results did not identify any emergency purchases.

QUITMAN COUNTY Schedule of Purchases Made Noncompetitively from a Sole Source For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

Schedule 3

Date		Item Purchased	 Amount	Vendor
9/30/2021	Tasers		\$ 9,548.85	Axon Enterprise, Inc.



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LIMITED INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE REVIEW MANAGEMENT REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors Quitman County, Mississippi

In planning and performing our audit of the cash basis financial statements of Quitman County, Mississippi (the County) for the year ended September 30, 2021, we considered Quitman County, Mississippi's internal control to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

In addition, for areas not considered material to Quitman County, Mississippi's financial reporting, we have performed some additional limited internal control and state legal compliance review procedures as identified in the state legal compliance audit program issued by the Office of the State Auditor. Our procedures were substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on the County's compliance with these requirements. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. This report does not affect our report dated January 18, 2023, on the financial statements of Quitman County, Mississippi.

Due to the reduced scope, these review procedures and compliance tests cannot and do not provide absolute assurance that all state legal requirements have been complied with. Also, our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters within the internal control that might be weaknesses. In accordance with Section 7-7-211, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), the Office of the State Auditor, when deemed necessary, may conduct additional procedures and tests of transactions for this or other fiscal years to ensure compliance with legal requirements.

The results of our review procedures and compliance tests identified certain areas that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. Our findings, recommendations, and your responses are disclosed below:

Board of Supervisors

1. <u>Public Officials and Employees should ensure compliance with state law over surety bonding</u> requirements.

Repeat Finding No

Criteria	Section 25-1-15, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "A new bond in an amount not less than that required by law shall be secured upon employment and coverage shall continue by the securing of a new bond every four (4) years concurrent with the normal election cycle of the Governor or with the normal election cycle of the local government applicable to the employee."	
Condition	During the course of our testing we noted the following instances of non- compliance:	
	One (1) deputy circuit clerk had a continuation certificate only	
	• One (1) deputy justice court clerk was bonded as the justice court clerk	
	• One (1) deputy tax collector is bonded as both a deputy tax collector and a deputy tax assessor on the same bond	
	• One (1) deputy tax assessor was not bonded prior to beginning work	
Cause	Public Officials and the Board of Supervisors have insufficient control over the requirements for bonding officials and employees.	
Effect	Failure to have a bond in place for a specific term could limit the amount available for recovery if a loss occurred over multiple terms, as well as the current terms.	
Recommendation	We recommend the Board of Supervisors implement procedures to ensure that County officials' and employees' bonds meet the requirements of State Laws.	
Response	The Quitman County Board of Supervisors have corrected said findings. The Board of Supervisors will send out inter office memos to all department heads related to procedures of County officials and employees' bond required by state law. A copy of the inter office Memo will be placed upon the minutes.	

Board of Supervisors and Purchase Clerk.

2. Public Officials Should Ensure that Credit Card Expenditures are in Compliance with State Law.

Repeat Finding	Yes, 2020, 2019, 2018
Criteria	Section 19-3-68, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "The board of supervisors of any county may acquire one or more credit cards which may be used by members of the board of supervisors and county employees to pay expenses incurred by them when traveling in or out of the state in the performance of their official dutiesThe issuance of a credit card to a supervisor or county employee under the provisions of this section does not authorize the supervisor or county employee to use the credit card to make any expenditure that is not otherwise authorized by law. Any supervisor or county employee who uses the credit card to

	make an expenditure that is not approved for payment by the board shall be personally liable for the expenditure and shall reimburse the county."
Condition	During the course of our test work, we noted one instance where the county credit card was used to make expenditures for items other than travel.
Cause	The County has failed to establish a credit card usage policy and failed to maintain an adequate internal control system to ensure compliance with the credit card statute.
Effect	The County is not in compliance with the State's credit card purchasing law, and this may result in the misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Board should ensure that the County's credit card usage policy is in compliance with state law. The Purchase Clerk should ensure that only approved, travel-related expenditures are made on the County's credit cards unless using an approved State Procurement Card.
Response	The Quitman County Board of Supervisors and Purchase Clerk shall comply with Credit Card Expenditures State Law. The Board has adopted the Credit Card Usage Policy as of October 17, 2022.

Circuit Clerk.

3. Circuit Clerk Should Ensure Compliance with State Law over Depositing Excess into the County General Fund.

Repeat Finding	Νο
Criteria	Section 9-1-43(1), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "All such fees received by the office of Chancery or Circuit Clerks that are in excess of the salary limitation shall be deposited by such Clerk into the county general fund on or before April 15 for the preceding calendar year."
	Section 9-1-45(1), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "Each Chancery and Circuit Clerk shall file, not later than April 15 of each year.

ates, "Each Chancery and Circuit Clerk shall file, not later than April 15 of each year, with the State Auditor of Public Accounts a true and accurate annual report on a form to be designed and supplied to each Clerk by the State Auditor of Public Accounts immediately after January 1 of each year. The form shall include the following information: (a) revenues subject to the salary cap, including fees; (b) revenues not subject to the salary cap; and (c) expenses of office, including any salary paid to a Clerk's spouse or children. Each Chancery and Circuit Clerk shall provide any additional information requested by the Public Employees' Retirement System for the purpose of retirement calculations."

	Section 9-1-45(3), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "If the Chancery or Circuit Clerk fails to provide the reports required in this section, then the State Auditor shall give by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, written notification to the Chancery or Circuit Clerk of noncompliance. If within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice, the Chancery or Circuit Clerk, in the opinion of the State Auditor, remains in noncompliance, the State Auditor may institute civil proceedings in a court of the county in which the Clerk serves. The court, upon a hearing, shall decide the issue and if it determines that the Clerk is not in substantial compliance, shall order the Clerk to immediately and thereafter comply. Violations of any order of the court shall be punishable as for contempt. In addition, the court in its discretion may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) upon the Clerk, for which the clerk shall be liable in his/her individual capacity, for any such noncompliance that the court determines as intentional or willful."		
Condition	The Circuit Clerk did not deposit excess funds into the general Fund until June 6, 2022.		
Cause	The Circuit Clerk did not timely deposit excess funds into the general fund until after the statutory deadline.		
Effect	Failure to file an Annual Financial Report could result in a civil court proceeding and possible civil penalty in an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000). Additionally, failure to deposit any amount in excess of the salary limitation into the county general fund could result in misappropriation and/or loss of public funds.		
Recommendation	The Circuit Clerk should ensure that the amount in excess of the salary limitation is deposited into the county general fund by April 15 th .		
Response	I will comply.		
Chancery Clerk			
4.	<u>Chancery Clerk Should Ensure Compliance with State Law over Depositing</u> <u>Excess into the County General Fund.</u>		
Repeat Finding	No.		
Criteria	Section 9-1-43(1), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "All such fees received by the office of Chancery or Circuit Clerks that are in excess of the salary limitation shall be deposited by such Clerk into the county general fund on or before April 15 for the preceding calendar year."		

Section 9-1-45(1), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "Each Chancery and Circuit Clerk shall file, not later than April 15 of each year, with the State Auditor of Public Accounts a true and accurate annual report on a form to be designed and supplied to each Clerk by the State Auditor of Public Accounts immediately after January 1 of each year. The form shall include the following information: (a) revenues subject to the salary cap, including fees; (b) revenues not subject to the salary cap; and (c) expenses of office, including any salary paid to a Clerk's spouse or children. Each Chancery and Circuit Clerk shall provide any additional information requested by the Public Employees' Retirement System for the purpose of retirement calculations."

Section 9-1-45(3), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "If the Chancery or Circuit Clerk fails to provide the reports required in this section, then the State Auditor shall give by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, written notification to the Chancery or Circuit Clerk of noncompliance. If within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice, the Chancery or Circuit Clerk, in the opinion of the State Auditor, remains in noncompliance, the State Auditor may institute civil proceedings in a court of the county in which the Clerk serves. The court, upon a hearing, shall decide the issue and if it determines that the Clerk is not in substantial compliance, shall order the Clerk to immediately and thereafter comply. Violations of any order of the court shall be punishable as for contempt. In addition, the court in its discretion may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) upon the Clerk, for which the clerk shall be liable in his/her individual capacity, for any such noncompliance that the court determines as intentional or willful."

- **Condition** The Chancery Clerk did not deposit excess funds into the general fund until June 6, 2022.
- CauseThe Chancery Clerk did not timely deposit excess funds into the general
fund until after the statutory deadline.
- Effect Failure to file an Annual Financial Report could result in a civil court proceeding and possible civil penalty in an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000). Additionally, failure to deposit any amount in excess of the salary limitation into the county general fund could result in misappropriation and/or loss of public funds.
- RecommendationThe Chancery Clerk should ensure that the amount in excess of the salary
limitation is deposited into the county general fund by April 15th.
- **Response** I shall comply in the future.

5.	The Chancery Clerk Should Ensure Compliance with State Laws over Statutorily Imposed Limits on the Salary for Fees Not Otherwise Provided.
Repeat Finding	No
Criteria	Section 25-7-9(1)(i), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "For public service not otherwise specifically provided for, the chancery court may by order allow the clerk to be paid by the county on the order of the board of supervisors, an annual sum not exceeding\$ 5,000.00."
Condition	During the course of our test work, we noted that the Chancery Clerk received a total of \$6,248.36 for public services not particularly provided for. This resulted in an excess of \$1,248.36 paid to the Clerk.
Cause	The Chancery Clerk did not use the statutorily allowed amount to determine how to bill the county for public services not particularly provided for.
Effect	The Chancery Clerk was overpaid for public services not particularly provided for.
Recommendation	The Chancery Clerk should make sure to use the correct statutory amount for determining the amounts owed for public services not particularly provided for. Further, it is recommended that the Chancery Clerk repay the County the \$1,248.36 paid in excess.
Response	I have repaid the county \$1,248.36 on Friday, December 16, 2022. Check number 8106 drawn out of my personal banking account.

Solid Waste Clerk

6. <u>The Solid Waste Clerk has inadequate controls over collections.</u>		
Repeat Finding	No.	
Criteria	A properly designed and implemented system of internal controls should require that all those employees performing collection duties for an entity or department use a cash drawer. Furthermore, the entity should seed the drawer with an appropriate amount of cash to make change.	
Condition	During the course of our testing, we noted that there is no established cash drawer and no officially set amount of money for use to make change when necessary for collections.	
Cause	The entity or department has not established adequate controls over the cash collection process.	

Effect	Inadequate controls surrounding revenue collections could result in loss or misappropriation of assets and improper revenue recognition.
Recommendation	The Solid Waste Clerk should implement an effective system of internal controls over the revenue collection process including the establishment of cash drawers for use by the clerk.
Response	The Quitman County Board of Supervisors approved Solid Waste to Establish a petty cash drawer, as of October 17, 2022.

Road Manager

7.	The Road Manager Should Approve All Requisitions for the County Road Department.	
Repeat Finding	No.	
Criteria	Section 65-17-1(2), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), states, "All requisitions for the purchase and repair of all equipment, heavy equipment, machinery, supplies, commodities, materials and services for the county road department shall be prepared by the county road manager and submitted to the county department of purchasing for processing in accordance with the central purchasing system."	
Condition	During the course of our test work, we noted the following instances of non-compliance:	
	• Three (3) instances where the Purchase Requisition for the Road Department was signed by someone other than the Road Manager	
Cause	The Road Manager is not signing the purchase requisitions for the Road Department.	
Effect	The County is not in compliance with State law, and this may result in the misappropriation of public funds.	
Recommendation	The Road Manager should verify that he or she signs all purchase requisitions for the road department.	
Response	The Quitman County Road Manager will comply.	

Quitman County's responses to the findings included in this report were not audited and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Supervisors, and others within the entity and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird, & Clarke, PLLC Certified Public Accountants Vicksburg, Mississippi

January 18, 2023

QUITMAN COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Section 1: Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements:

1.	Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements	Unmodified
2.	Internal control over financial reporting:	
	a. Material weaknesses identified?	No
	b. Significant deficiency identified?	None reported
3.	Noncompliance material to the financial statements?	No

Section 2: Financial Statement Findings

The results of our tests did not disclose any findings related to the financial statements that are required to be reported by *Government Auditing Standards*.