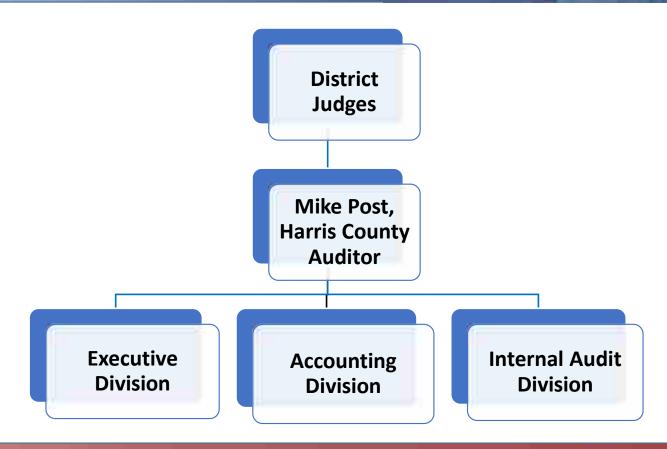


Harris County Auditor's Office







- Elected to office for a 4-year term.
- > Serves as clerk and custodian of records for the commissioners court, constitutional county court and statutory county courts.
- ➤ Acts as a recorder and custodian of important public records, including all bonds, deeds, birth and death certificates, assumed names and livestock brands, ensuring that records are maintained in a secure, archival manner.
- > Issues marriage licenses.
- > Serves as chief elections officer in most counties.



^{*}Source: https://www.county.org/resources/resource-library/education-and-training/duties-texas-county-officials

County Clerk vs District Clerk

- ➤ County clerks differ from district clerks in terms of which courts they serve. The county clerk in a county serves the county courts, while the district clerk serves the district courts, which handle felony criminal cases and higher-stakes civil litigation.
- ➤ In counties with a population less than 8,000, a combination county & district clerk may be elected unless the voters choose to elect separate offices.





Harris County Clerk has 11 office locations throughout the County.



In Texas, 10 new County Clerks were elected for their first terms in 2024.





Statutory Requirements

LGC §112.006:

- (a) The county auditor has general oversight of the books and records of a county, district, or state officer authorized or required by law to receive or collect money or other property that is intended for the use of the county or that belongs to the county.
- (b) The county auditor shall see to the strict enforcement of the law governing county finances.

LGC §115.002:

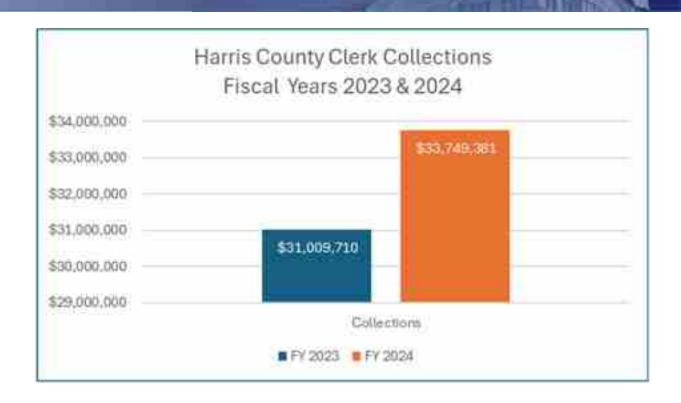
- (a) The county auditor shall carefully examine and report on all reports that are about the collection of money for the county and that are required to be made to the Commissioners Court.
- (b) At least once each quarter, the county auditor shall check the books and shall examine in detail the reports of the county tax assessor-collector, the county treasurer, and all other officers. The auditor shall verify the footings and the correctness of those books and reports. The auditor shall either stamp the books and reports approved or shall note any differences, errors, or discrepancies.



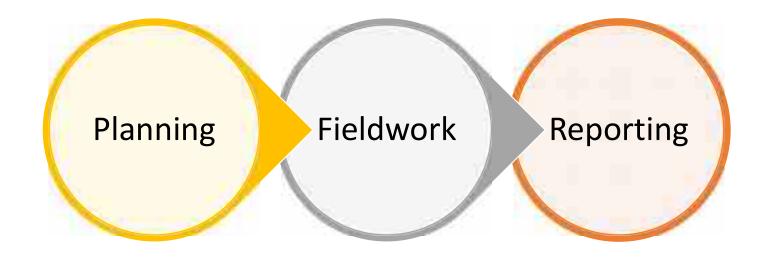
- A great deal of money is collected by the County Clerk's Office in the form of fines, fees of court, and marriage license fees.
- Collected fees can include:
 - filing fees
 - costs for certified copies
 - court fees that stay in the county
 - miscellaneous copies
 - beer license fees



Collections over the last 2 fiscal years



12/2025 11





Auditing the County Clerk - Planning

Risk Areas:

- Incorrect assessment of fines and fees
- Collection and recording of receipts
- Incorrect use of manual receipts
- Improper voids
- Untimely deposits
- Missing deposits



Auditing the County Clerk - Planning

Common Limitations:

- > Documents are not electronic
 - **≻** Receipts
 - > Required forms
 - ➤ Required approvals
- ► Lack of system interface
- ➤ Internal processes not formally documented
- ► Lack of adequate staffing





Auditing the County Clerk – Planning

Can include, but not be limited to:

- 1. Background interviews and walkthroughs.
- 2. Reevaluating the approach used in previous audits for efficiency and effectiveness.
- 3. Identifying any potential fraud risks associated with the collections reported.
- 4. Determining if there were any changes to the processes that require changes in your normal audit procedures.
- 5. Evaluating department controls that are in place to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements.
- Deciding whether tests for compliance will employ sampling or if 100% of the population will be tested due to either efficiency or risk.



Auditing the County Clerk – Planning

Sample Objectives

- 1. To verify that the monthly collection reports were submitted timely and accurately.
- 2. To verify that fees charged complied with the current fee schedule.
- 2. To verify that the amounts reported were properly recorded in the County's depository.
- 3. To verify that receipts were properly allocated in the County's Financial System.
- 4. To verify the numerical sequencing of receipts (if applicable).



Auditing the County Clerk – Planning

- > Remain knowledgeable of relevant laws.
- > Stay updated on county policies.
- Confirm departmental contacts and note any key personnel changes.
- Evaluate changes in departmental processes.
- Determine how you will obtain your requested documentation.
- Document any additional areas of risk that may not be within the scope of your current audit.





Auditing the County Clerk - Fieldwork

Sample Audit Procedures

- 1. Confirm submission of the monthly collections report.
 - Was it submitted timely?
 - Was it signed by the County Clerk or designee?
- 2. Verify that all collections reported agree to the amounts deposited.
 - Do total deposits equal to the amounts on the collections report?
- 3. Verify the accuracy of collections reported.
 - Do the amounts on the monthly collections report reconcile to the amounts in the department's internal receipting system?
 - Were fees collected in accordance with current fee schedules?
 - Were receipts issued in numerical order, or was there a break in sequence?



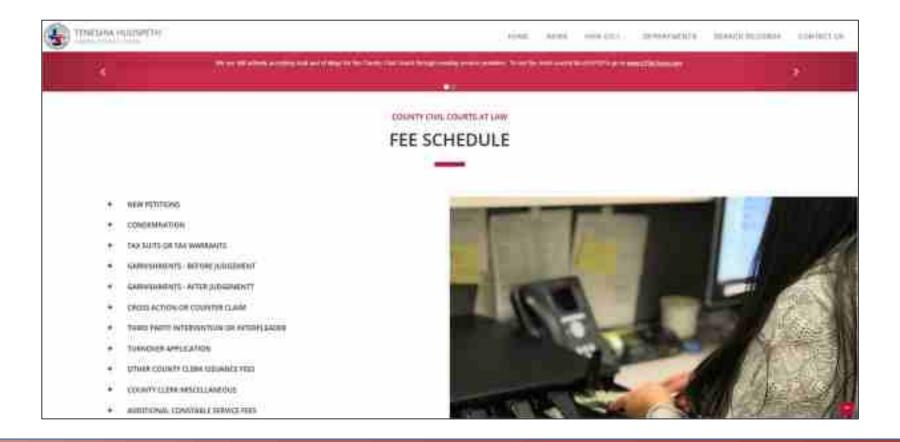
Auditing the County Clerk - Fieldwork

Sample Audit Procedures

- 4. Confirm that receipts were properly recorded in the County's financial records.
- 5. Verify that manual receipts have been properly recorded and entered into the system timely.
 - Manual receipts are harder to track than system receipts and should be verified on a continuous basis.
- 6. Verify that voided receipts were processed appropriately and documented.
 - Were the voids processed by an authorized supervisor?
 - Was an explanation documented for the void?



Auditing the County Clerk - Fieldwork





Auditing the County Clerk - Reporting

Common audit observations:

- Monthly collection reports were not submitted timely.
- Monthly collection reports submitted were not accurate.
- Monthly collection reports were not signed by the Elected Official or approved designee.
- Funds deposited during the quarter did not reconcile to the receipts issued.



Auditing the County Clerk - Reporting

Sample Audit Report





Cash Counts

- ➤ Statutory Reference: LGC §115.0035:
 - (b) At least once each county fiscal year, or more often if the county auditor desires, the auditor shall, without advance notice, fully examine the accounts of all precinct, county and district officials.
- ➤ Objective: To verify that petty cash and change funds reconcile to the balances authorized by Commissioners Court.





Closeout Audits

➤ Statutory Reference: Harris County Road Law Section 10

[Final accounting upon death, resignation, or retirement of officer or employee] "Upon the death, resignation, or retirement of officer or employee, the Auditor shall require an accounting of all property of every kind of the County or its political subdivisions of which he has custody, possession, control, or supervision ..."

≻Objectives:

- To verify the existence of capital assets.
- To verify that purchase cards expenditures complied with County policy.
- To verify that bank account reconciliations were timely and that signatory rights were removed.
- To verify that physical and system access was disabled.



Audit finds thousands missing, data manipulation in Erie County Clerk's Office

At least \$90,000 unaccounted for

Former Erie County deputy clerk sentenced for theft

January 18, 2025 4:11 PM / 1 Staff Report

Alexander McDougall, a former deputy clerk in Erie County, was sentenced to 1 1/3 to 4 years in prison and ordered to repay over \$320,000 he stole from county funds. McDougall diverted cash collected for court fees and taxes into his personal account between 2019 and 2023, using his position to faisity records and conceal the theft.

