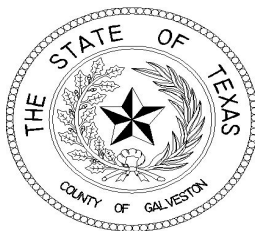


GALVESTON COUNTY



Office of the County Auditor

Sergio Cruz
County Auditor

Christie Motogbe, CPA
First Assistant County Auditor

P.O. Box 1418, Galveston, Texas 77553

(409) 770-5300

722 Moody Ave, 4th Floor, Galveston, TX 77550

August 03, 2026

Honorable Mark A. Henry, County Judge, and
Members of the Commissioners Courts
722 Moody Avenue
Galveston, Texas 77550

Honorable Mark A. and Members of the Court:

Attached to be received and filed is the internal audit report of the Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3. The audit covered the period June 1, 2025 through May 31, 2026. Also attached is the response letter from the Honorable Billy A. Williams, dated July 14, 2026.

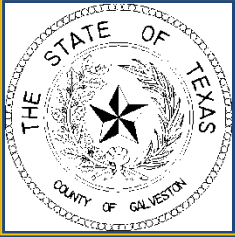
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sergio Cruz".

Sergio Cruz
County Auditor

cc: Honorable Judge Billy A. Williams

Attachment: Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 Audit Report
Response Letter, Judge Billy A. Williams



Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 Audit

June 30, 2026

**Galveston County
Internal Audit Division**

**Sergio Cruz
County Auditor**

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Executive Summary

Reliability and Integrity of Information (page 4)

- Compensating controls have been implemented in different areas of the court's operations to ensure a proper separation of duties.
- No material exceptions were noted in review of support documentation for adjustments, reversals and voids.
- No material exceptions were noted in the recording of citations issued by the Galveston County Sheriff's Office in Odyssey.

Safeguarding of Assets (page 5)

- All collections were accounted for during the surprise cash counts.
- Physical security over assets (collections) is adequate.
- Collections are deposited daily.
- Bond account bank reconciliations are reviewed quarterly by the Auditor's Office.

Compliance with Statutes, Policies and Procedures (pages 6-9)

- No discrepancies were noted in the testing of Administrative Dismissals.
- No discrepancies were noted in the testing of No-Charge Dismissals.
- No material discrepancies were noted in the testing of Court costs, fines and fees.
- No material discrepancies were noted when testing of the allocation of credits awarded.
- No material discrepancies were noted in the court's assessment of Time Payment Fees.
- No discrepancies were noted in the testing of collection contracts.
- No material discrepancies were noted in review of support documentation for credit awarded.
- To ensure compliance with court policies, charges must be applied per Texas statute.

Executive Summary (cont.)

Statistical Analysis (pages 10-11)

- Nearly half (46.1%) of the cases filed in fiscal year 2025 were non-traffic misdemeanors. Traffic misdemeanors made up 23.4% and evictions were at 23.3% with debt claims being 10.3% of the total cases.
- Bank deposits increased 14% from \$689,459 in FY2021 to \$798,795 in FY2025.

Introduction

The Internal Audit Division conducted an internal audit of the Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3, in accordance with Local Government Code (LGC) §1115. The internal audit covered the period June 1, 2025 through May 31, 2026. The audit was performed from June 10, 2026 through June 29, 2026.

The primary objectives of the internal audit are to provide reasonable assurance concerning:

- Reliability and integrity of the information.
- Safeguarding of assets.
- Compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, policies, plans and procedures.

The scope of the internal audit encompassed the financial records and administrative procedures related to the Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3. The internal audit included, but was not limited to, the books, accounts, reports, dockets and records of the Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3.

The internal audit included examining transactions on a test basis and required exercising judgment in the selection of such tests. As the internal audit was not a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that errors or fraud were not detected during the internal audit. The official therefore retains the responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information.

Because of certain statutory duties required of the County Auditor, we are not independent with regard to the Galveston County Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 as defined by the AICPA professional standards. However, our internal audit was performed with objectivity and due professional care.

Lisa McCabe, Internal Auditor, performed the audit.

Reliability and Integrity of Information

Reliable information is accurate, timely, complete and useful. In order to achieve this, controls over record keeping and reporting must be adequate and effective.

Separation of Duties

One of the most important internal controls is to have proper separation of duties. No one person should authorize a transaction, record a transaction and have custody of the assets. A proper separation of duties is sometimes difficult to establish due to the size of staff and budgetary constraints; however, compensating controls have been implemented in different areas of the court's operations.

Adjustments, Reversals and Voids

All clerks have the ability to process adjustments, reversals and voids in their own till in Odyssey, the court's case management software. An explanation for the transaction is recorded in the "comment" section of the case. Court policy requires the judge's approval for reversals and voids. A copy of the transaction receipt, signed by the judge, must be scanned into Odyssey as proof of the judge's authorization. The County Cash Handling Policy (effective 9/1/2017) Section 3.0 Cash Handling "required procedures for cash collection points include approval of any voided receipts by the area supervisor". A sample of adjustments, reversals and voids was tested for compliance with court policy and the County Cash Handling Policy.

No material discrepancies were noted.

Completeness and Accuracy

Information from citations issued by the Galveston County Sheriff's Office is recorded in their Record Management System (RMS). The citations are turned in to the related Justice Court and subsequently entered into Odyssey by the clerks. Internal Audit tested a sample of citations recorded in RMS to verify the information was completely and accurately recorded in Odyssey. A sample of citations was tested for compliance with court policy.

No material discrepancies were noted.

Safeguarding of Assets

Safeguarding of assets has three basic components: 1) physical security of the collections 2) minimal exposure to loss and 3) proper management of the collections.

Physical Security

Physical security encompasses any method to physically secure the collections from loss. Monies collected should be kept in a locked drawer or safe until they are deposited in the bank.

As part of the audit, the auditor conducted a surprise cash count at the Galveston office on June 24, 2026, the La Marque office on June 16, 2026 and the Crystal Beach office on June 29, 2026. Controls are in place to ensure the staff of each office uses a lockable safe to secure collections until ready to be deposited. The safe remains locked in each office when not in use.

Minimizing Exposure to Loss

Daily depositing is one of the best methods of minimizing exposure of collections to loss as well as providing the county with maximum benefit of the collections. Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 has a policy to deposit collections daily. Deposits are reviewed quarterly by the Auditor's Office.

Management of Collections

Properly prepared and adequately supported bank reconciliations are one of the best methods of cash management available to any official. The reconciliation process identifies any discrepancies in the bond account and assists in preventing the misuse of funds. Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 performs a bond account bank reconciliation each month and submits a copy to the Auditor's Office. Bond account bank reconciliations are reviewed quarterly by the Auditor's Office.

Compliance with Statutes, Policies and Procedures

The following areas were tested to provide reasonable assurance the court is in compliance with statutes, policies and procedures.

Administrative Dismissals

Certain charges may be dismissed with an administrative fee when the defendant provides proof the underlying violation is resolved within the statutory time limit. When the proof is presented and the administrative fee has been paid, the clerk may dismiss the case without the consent of the Judge or the Assistant District Attorney. A sample of administrative dismissals was tested for compliance with applicable statutes.

No discrepancies were noted.

Dismissal by State's Attorney

Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §32.02 Dismissal By State's Attorney states, "The attorney representing the State may, by permission of the court, dismiss a criminal action at any time upon filing a written statement with the papers in the case setting out his reasons for such dismissal, which shall be incorporated in the judgment of dismissal. No case shall be dismissed without the consent of the presiding judge." Court policy requires support documentation for no-charge dismissals, signed by the judge or the Assistant District Attorney, to be scanned into Odyssey as proof of its validity. A sample of no-charge dismissals was tested, all were in compliance with CCP §32.02 and court policy.

No discrepancies were noted.

Court Costs, Fines and Fees

The Texas Judicial Branch publishes a 'Justice Court Convictions Court Cost Chart' each year there is a legislative update. The chart shows the fees to be assessed for misdemeanor offenses, including specific costs not assessed upon conviction, but assessed under appropriate circumstances. The chart also provides the statute that supports the amount of court costs, fines and fees reflected on the chart. A sample of cases was tested for compliance with the applicable statutes regarding court costs, fines and fees collected by the office.

No material discrepancies were noted.

Compliance with Statutes, Policies and Procedures (cont.)

Allocation Rule

Attorney General Opinion GA-147 and the 'Justice Courts - Court Costs and Fees Handbook' define the "Allocation Rule" as the practice of allocating monies received from a defendant first to pay court costs and then to pay a fine. If the monies received do not cover all of the costs, then the monies must be allocated to court costs on a pro rata basis. Accordingly, any credit awarded (Jail Time Credit, Community Service, Waivers) must be applied to the fine amount first, then to court costs and fees. A sample of cases was tested for compliance with the "Allocation Rule".

No material discrepancies were noted.

Time Payment Fee

If a person is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor and pays any part of the court costs, fine, or restitution on or after the 31st day after the judgment day, the court must assess an additional cost of a time payment fee. Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §102.030 (effective as of 1/1/2020) states "(a) A person convicted of an offense shall pay a reimbursement fee of \$15 if the person: (1) has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor; and (2) pays any part of a fine, court costs, or restitution, or another reimbursement fee, on or after the 31st day after the date on which a judgment is entered assessing the fine, court costs, restitution, or other reimbursement fee." A sample of cases was tested for compliance with CCP §102.030.

No material discrepancies were noted.

Collection Contracts

Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §103.0031 states the commissioners court of a county may enter into a contract with a private attorney or a public or private vendor for the provision of collection services for debts and accounts receivable such as unpaid fines, fees, court costs, forfeited bonds, and restitution. A commissioner's court that enters into a contract with a private attorney or private vendor under this article may authorize the addition of a collection fee (PC30 fee) in the amount of 30 percent of the outstanding balance that is more than 60 days past due and has been referred to the attorney or vendor for collection. A sample of cases was tested for compliance with CCP §103.0031.

No discrepancies were noted.

Compliance with Statutes, Policies and Procedures (cont.)

Credits

Jail Time Credit

Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §45.048 Discharged From Jail states a defendant placed in jail shall be discharged by showing the defendant is too poor to pay the fine and costs or has remained in jail a sufficient length of time to satisfy the charges. Per court policy, the judge verifies time served before granting jail time credit.

Community Service Credit

Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §45.049(a) Community Service in Satisfaction of Fine or Costs states a justice or judge may require a defendant who fails to pay a previously assessed fine or costs, or who is determined by the court to have insufficient resources or income to pay a fine or costs, to discharge all or part of the fine or costs by performing community service.

Indigent and Waiver Credits

Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §45.0491 Waiver of Payment of Fines and Costs for Indigent Defendants and Children states a justice court may waive payment of all or part of a fine or costs imposed on a defendant if the court determines that:

- (1) the defendant is indigent or does not have sufficient resources or income to pay all or part of the fine or was, at the time the offense was committed, a child as defined by Article 45.058(h); and
- (2) discharging the fine under Article 45.049 or as otherwise authorized by this chapter would impose an undue hardship on the defendant.

Court policy dictates all credit awarded must be approved by the judge and adequate support documentation for credits must be scanned into Odyssey as proof of its validity.

A sample of cases was tested for compliance with CCP §45.048, CCP §45.049(a), CCP §45.0491 and court policy.

No material discrepancies were noted.

Compliance with Statutes, Policies and Procedures (cont.)

Deferred Disposition (Adjudication)

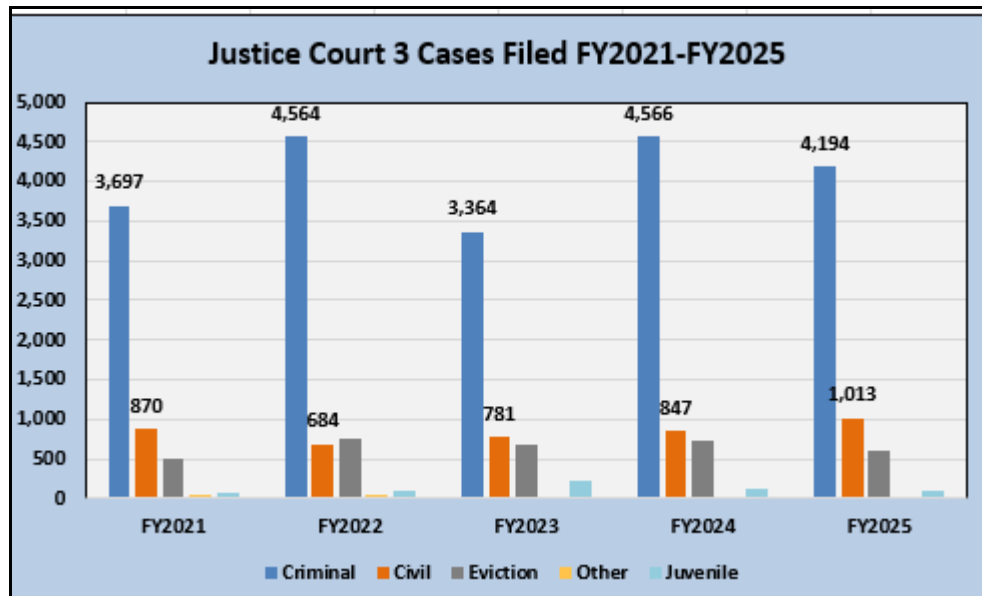
Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) §45.051 Suspension of Sentence and Deferral of Final Disposition (repealed effective 1/1/2025) states on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere on a misdemeanor case, the judge may defer further proceedings without entering an adjudication of guilt and place the defendant on probation not to exceed 180 days. In issuing the order of deferral, the judge may impose a fine on the defendant in an amount not to exceed the amount of the fine that could be imposed on the defendant as punishment for the offense. The fine may be collected at any time before the probation ends. The judge may elect not to impose the fine for good cause shown by a defendant. If the judge orders the collection of a fine under this subsection, the judge shall require the amount of the fine be credited toward the payment of the amount of any fine imposed by the judge as punishment for the offense. Court policy dictates all support documentation to deferred cases, including the Order for Deferred Disposition (Adjudication) signed by the judge, are scanned into Odyssey and the physical copy is retained in the case jacket. A sample of cases was tested for compliance with CCP §45.051 and court policy.

Statistical Analysis

A five-year statistical analysis was performed on the cases filed through Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 from FY2021 through FY2025. The data for the analysis was obtained from the Odyssey Case Filing Statistics Report. The date range used for the report was October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2025. The largest number of case types filed have continually been criminal cases (Traffic and Non-Traffic Misdemeanors), increasing from 3,697 in FY2021 to 4,194 in FY2025. The second-highest number of case types filed were for civil cases, an increase in cases from 870 in FY2021 to 1,013 in FY2025. The following reflects the number of cases filed during the five-fiscal year analysis:

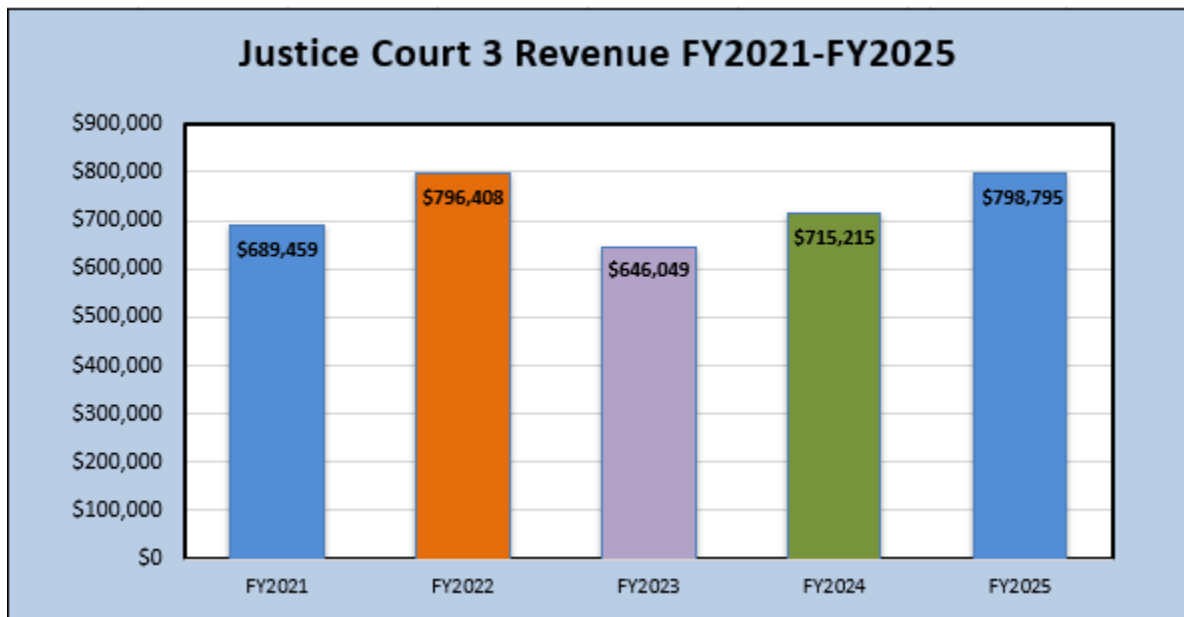
Justice Court 3 Cases Filed FY2021-FY2025

	Criminal	Civil	Eviction	Other	Juvenile	FY Totals
FY2021	3,697	870	509	53	83	5,212
FY2022	4,564	684	757	36	90	6,131
FY2023	3,364	781	668	30	225	5,068
FY2024	4,566	847	729	0	116	6,258
FY2025	4,194	1,013	609	36	109	5,961
Total	20,385	4,195	3,272	155	623	28,630



Statistical Analysis (cont.)

A five-year statistical analysis was also performed on the bank deposits made by Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 from FY2021 through FY2025. The data used in the analysis was obtained from ONESolution, and Workday, the county's financial reporting systems. The date range used for the report was October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2025. The annual bank deposit total increased 14% from \$689,459 in FY2021 to \$798,795 in FY2025. The following chart reflects revenue collected by Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 during the five-year fiscal year analysis:





JUDGE BILLY A. WILLIAMS, JR.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PRECINCT 3, GALVESTON COUNTY

600 59th Street, 1st Floor

Galveston, Texas 77551

(409) 770-5455 / (409) 770-6295 Facsimile

July 14th, 2026

Mr. Sergio Cruz
Galveston County Auditor
722 Moody, 4th Floor
Galveston, Texas 77550

Re: Final Audit Report for Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3

Dear Mr. Cruz:

Justice of the Peace, Precinct 3 is pleased that your office performed the audit on my office dated June 10th, 2026. The audit continues to provide my office with a road map as to what we are doing efficiently and the things we need to correct. I observed that the changes recommended by your department will help me to reiterate those things to make us a more efficient office and perform those tasks that you require. We are willing and ready to work with your office to continue to provide great service to the citizens of Galveston County as we move forward. Thank you very much. I appreciate your dedication to the county.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Billy A. Williams, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Billy A. Williams, Jr.

Justice of the Peace, Pct. 3