# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE FLOYD COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2015



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS www.auditor.ky.gov

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 TELEPHONE (502) 564-5841 FACSIMILE (502) 564-2912

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# AUDIT OF THE FLOYD COUNTY CLERK

# For The Year Ended December 31, 2015

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Floyd County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2015. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

# **Financial Condition:**

Excess fees increased by \$167,999 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$180,789 as of December 31, 2015. Receipts increased by \$1,741,634 from the prior year and disbursements increased by \$1,573,635.

# **Deposits:**

The county clerk's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Benjamin H. Hale, Floyd County Judge/Executive The Honorable Chris Waugh, Floyd County Clerk Members of the Floyd County Fiscal Court

# Independent Auditor's Report

# **Report on the Financial Statement**

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the County Clerk of Floyd County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statement.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting as described in Note 1. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

# Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Audit Guide for County Fee Officials* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

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

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

The Honorable Benjamin H. Hale, Floyd County Judge/Executive The Honorable Chris Waugh, Floyd County Clerk Members of the Floyd County Fiscal Court

# Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by the Floyd County Clerk on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

# Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of each fund of the Floyd County Clerk, as of December 31, 2015, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

# **Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and excess fees of the Floyd County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2015, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 26, 2016 on our consideration of the Floyd County Clerk'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 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 the entity's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

September 26, 2016

#### FLOYD COUNTY CHRIS WAUGH, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2015

Receipts			
State Fees For Services		\$	15,589
Fiscal Court			91,441
Licenses and Taxes: Motor Vehicle-			
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 1,511,364		
Usage Tax	4,806,759		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	4,271,332		
Notary Fees	9,384		
Other-	2,504		
Fish and Game Licenses	14,554		
Marriage Licenses	10,761		
Occupational Licenses	336		
Beer and Liquor Licenses	7,500		
Deed Transfer Tax	34,881		
Delinquent Tax	2,259,965	12,92	26,836
Fees Collected for Services:			
Recordings-			
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	23,850		
Real Estate Mortgages	43,733		
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	98,868		
Powers of Attorney	3,123		
All Other Recordings	59,497		
Charges for Other Services-			
Copywork	2,283		
Miscellaneous	12,151		
Overage/Shortages	2,603		
Postage	2,798	24	48,906
Interest Earned			698
Total Receipts		13,2	83,470

# FLOYD COUNTY CHRIS WAUGH, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2015 (Continued)

Payments to State:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$1,039,564	
Usage Tax	4,664,665	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	1,646,614	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-		
Fish and Game Licenses	14,838	
Delinquent Tax	166,319	
Legal Process Tax	28,651	
Affordable Housing Trust	28,380	\$ 7,589,031
Payments to Fiscal Court:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	498,077	
Delinquent Tax	187,813	
Deed Transfer Tax	31,867	
Occupational Licenses	227	
Beer and Liquor Licenses	6,983	
Miscellaneous	327	725,294
Payments to Other Districts:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	1,956,903	
Delinquent Tax	1,249,045	3,205,948
Desimonte to Shariff		162 145
Payments to Sheriff		163,145
Payments to County Attorney		298,820
Tax Bill Preparation		8,306
Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	529,197	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	45,534	
Employer's Share Retirement	91,708	
Employer's Paid Health Insurance	105,415	
Other Payroll Disbursements	6,126	

# FLOYD COUNTY CHRIS WAUGH, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2015 (Continued)

#### Disbursements (Continued)

Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay:				
Contracted Services-				
Accounting	\$ 7,645			
Advertising	94			
Printing and Binding	11,716			
Materials and Supplies-				
Equipment Lease/Rental	52,886			
Office Supplies	36,090			
Other Charges-				
Conventions and Travel	5,428			
Dues	3,170			
Postage	8,949			
Office Utilities	19,219			
Election Costs/Web Renewals	78,003			
Miscellaneous	1,384			
Capital Outlay-				
Office Equipment	 7,458	\$ 1,010,022		
Total Disbursements			\$13,00	0,566
Net Receipts			28	32,904
Less: Statutory Maximum			9	94,574
Excess Fees			18	38,330
Less: Expense Allowance		3,600		
Training Incentive Benefit		3,941		7,541
Excess Fees Due County for 2015			18	30,789
Payment to Fiscal Court - March 14, 2016				30,789
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit			\$	0

#### FLOYD COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### December 31, 2015

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a selfbalancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of receipts over disbursements to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the county clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the county clerk to settle excess fees with the Fiscal Court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a special purpose framework. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2015 services
- Reimbursements for 2015 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2015

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the county treasurer in the subsequent year.

#### C. Cash and Investments

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county clerk's office to invest in the following obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

FLOYD COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2015 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The county official and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS). This is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute six percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 17.67 percent for the first six months and 17.06 percent for the last six months.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2014, plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Members contribute five percent (nonhazardous) of their annual creditable compensation and one percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with a four percent (nonhazardous) employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (member's age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

FLOYD COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2015 (Continued)

# Note 2. Employee Retirement System and Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 3. Deposits

The Floyd County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240, the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the county clerk's deposits may not be returned. The Floyd County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240. As of December 31, 2015, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

#### Note 4. Lease Agreements

- A. On June 8, 2014, the county clerk's office entered into a rental agreement with a vendor for a 2010 Chevrolet Avalanche. This rental agreement is for a period of 12 months and requires a payment of \$850 that is payable on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> of each month. For calendar year 2015 the county clerk's office made all required rental payments.
- B. On April 24, 2013, the county clerk's office entered into a lease agreement with a vendor for a postage machine. The lease agreement requires 60 monthly payments in the amount of \$253. For calendar year 2015 the county clerk's office made all required rental payments.
- C. On November 19, 2013, the county clerk's office entered into a lease agreement with a vendor for a printer. The lease agreement requires 36 monthly payments in the amount of \$158 payable on the 1<sup>st</sup> of each month. For calendar year 2015 the county clerk's office made all required rental payments.

Note 4. Lease Agreements (Continued)

- D. On June 27, 2013, the county clerk's office entered into a lease agreement with a vendor for six computers. The lease agreement requires 36 monthly payments in the amount of \$504 payable on the first day of each month. For calendar year 2015 the county clerk's office made all required lease payments.
- E. The county clerk for the calendar year 2015 paid \$12,000 to a private company for the rental of a house located within the city limits of Prestonsburg, Kentucky for the purpose of storing the county's election machines and equipment. As of December 31, 2015, the clerk did not have a signed agreement with the company.
- F. The county clerk for the calendar year 2015 paid \$9,000 to a private company for the rental of a building for the county clerk's branch office located in Betsy Layne, Kentucky. As of December 31, 2015, the county clerk did not have a signed agreement with the company.
- G. On February 2, 2012, the county clerk's office entered into a lease agreement with a vendor for six copiers. The lease agreement requires 36 monthly payments in the amount of \$712. For calendar year 2015 the county clerk's office made all required lease payments.

Note 5. Unrefundable Duplicate Payments And Unexplained Receipts

The county clerk deposited unrefundable duplicate payments and unexplained receipts in interest-bearing account. The clerk maintains separate escrow accounts for payments. On hand at December 31, 2015, the amount to be turned over for calendar year 2012 is \$157.

KRS 393.090 states that after three years, if the funds have not been claimed, they are presumed abandoned. Abandoned funds are required to be sent to the Kentucky State Treasurer pursuant to KRS 393.110.

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#### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL <u>STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</u>



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Benjamin H. Hale, Floyd County Judge/Executive The Honorable Chris Waugh, Floyd County Clerk Members of the Floyd County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

# Independent Auditor's Report

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 Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the Floyd County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2016. The Floyd County Clerk's financial statement is prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Floyd County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Floyd County Clerk's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Floyd County Clerk'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement 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 financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Floyd County Clerk's financial statement is 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*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results 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.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

September 26, 2016