REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE LAUREL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2015 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2015 Through April 15, 2016



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT OF THE LAUREL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2015 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2015 Through April 15, 2016

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2015 Taxes for the Laurel County Sheriff for the period April 16, 2015 through April 15, 2016. We have issued an unmodified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

Financial Condition:

The sheriff collected 2015 taxes of \$23,057,072 for the districts, retaining commissions of \$694,112 to operate the sheriff's office. The sheriff distributed 2015 taxes of \$22,333,413 to the districts. Taxes of \$17 are due to a district from the sheriff and refunds of \$8,433 are due to the sheriff from taxing districts.

Report Comment:

2015-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts

Deposits:

The	sheriff's	deposits	were	insured	and	collateralized	by	bank	securities.
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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky

Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet Honorable David Westerfield, Laurel County Judge/Executive Honorable John Root, Laurel County Sheriff Members of the Laurel County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the Laurel County Sheriff's Settlement - 2015 Taxes for the period April 16, 2015 through April 15, 2016 - Regulatory Basis, 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 the 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 the 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 Sheriff's Tax Settlements* 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.

To the People of Kentucky Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet Honorable David Westerfield, Laurel County Judge/Executive Honorable John Root, Laurel County Sheriff Members of the Laurel 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 Laurel County Sheriff on the basis of 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 taxes charged, credited and paid of the Laurel County Sheriff, for the period April 16, 2015 through April 15, 2016.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period April 16, 2015 through April 15, 2016 of the Laurel County Sheriff, 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 October 6, 2016 on our consideration of the Laurel County Sheriff'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 Laurel County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

To the People of Kentucky Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet Honorable David Westerfield, Laurel County Judge/Executive Honorable John Root, Laurel County Sheriff Members of the Laurel County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

2015-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

October 6, 2016

LAUREL COUNTY JOHN ROOT, SHERIFF <u>SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2015 TAXES</u>

For The Period April 16, 2015 Through April 15, 2016

				Special		
Charges	Co	ounty Taxes	Tax	king Districts	School Taxes	State Taxes
Real Estate	\$	1,427,533	\$	3,669,199	\$ 11,274,476	\$ 2,814,728
Tangible Personal Property	Ψ	1,427,333	Ψ	753,880	1,483,640	1,193,970
Fire Protection		1,693		755,000	1,105,010	1,195,976
Increases Through Exonerations		478		1,388	3,735	1,860
Franchise Taxes		89,946		312,619	709,888	_,
Additional Billings		1,267		3,153	9,973	2,491
Unmined Coal - 2015 Taxes		2		4	13	3
Oil Property Taxes		108		270	854	212
Gas Property Taxes		26		66	207	51
Penalties		9,269		24,329	73,123	20,211
Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt		(323)		(725)	0	(712)
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff		1,717,809		4,764,183	13,555,909	4,032,814
Credits						
Exonerations		7,791		20,319	61,528	15,286
Discounts		26,031		72,359	205,434	65,441
Delinquents:						
Real Estate		38,819		100,857	306,237	76,311
Tangible Personal Property		903		3,296	7,138	5,834
Franchise Taxes		5		17	37	
Total Credits		73,549	<u> </u>	196,848	580,374	162,872
Taxes Collected		1,644,260		4,567,335	12,975,535	3,869,942
Less: Commissions *		69,881		191,026	268,732	164,473
Taxes Due		1,574,379		4,376,309	12,706,803	3,705,469
Taxes Paid		1,571,575		4,369,142	12,692,752	3,699,944
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)		2,827		7,223	22,342	5,571
Due District or (Refunds Due Sheriff)						
as of Completion of Audit	\$	(23)	\$	(56)	\$ (8,291)	\$ (46)
*, **, and *** See next page.				**	***	

*, **, and *** See next page.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

LAUREL COUNTY JOHN ROOT, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2015 TAXES For The Period April 16, 2015 Through April 15, 2016 (Continued)

* Commissions:	
4.25% on \$ 9,986,592	
2.039% on \$ 106,932	
2.065% on \$ 12,681,262	
2.5% on \$ 187,341	
1.0% on \$ 94,945	
** Special Taxing Districts:	
Library District	\$ (30)
Health District	(15)
Extension District	 (11)
(Refunds Due Sheriff)	\$ (56)
*** School Districts:	
Laurel County Board of Education	\$ (8,308)
East Bernstadt Independent School	 17
Due District	
(Refund Due Sheriff)	\$ (8,291)

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LAUREL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

April 15, 2016

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

The sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing 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.

B. Basis of Accounting

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. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

C. Cash and Investments

KRS 66.480 authorizes the sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, 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).

Note 2. Deposits

The Laurel County Sheriff 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 sheriff 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.

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Laurel County Sheriff 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 April 15, 2016, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Tax Collection Period

A. Property Taxes

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2015. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was September 01, 2015 through April 15, 2016.

B. Gas & Oil Taxes

The real estate property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2015. Property taxes are billed to financial governmental services. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was November 13, 2015 through May 17, 2016.

C. <u>Unmined Coal Taxes</u>

The tangible property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2015. Property taxes are billed to finance governmental services. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was February 23, 2016 through July 15, 2016.

Note 4. Interest Income

The Laurel County Sheriff earned \$604 as interest income on 2015 taxes. The sheriff distributed the appropriate amount to the school district as required by statute, and the remainder was used to operate the sheriff's office. As of October 6, 2016, the sheriff owed \$72 in interest to his fee account.

Note 5. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Laurel County Sheriff collected \$115,639 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.119(7). This amount was used to operate the sheriff's office. As of October 6, 2016, the sheriff owed \$1,989 in 10% add-on fees to his fee account.

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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



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable David Westerfield, Laurel County Judge/Executive Honorable John Root, Laurel County Sheriff Members of the Laurel 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 Laurel County Sheriff's Settlement - 2015 Taxes for the period April 16, 2015 through April 15, 2016 - Regulatory Basis and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated October 6, 2016. The Laurel County Sheriff'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 Laurel County Sheriff'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 opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Laurel County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Laurel County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying comment and recommendation, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation as item 2015-001 to be a material weakness.

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 Laurel County Sheriff'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

October 6, 2016

COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

LAUREL COUNTY JOHN ROOT, SHERIFF <u>COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION</u>

For The Period April 16, 2015 Through April 15, 2016

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

2015-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts

The sheriff's office lacks adequate segregation of duties over receipts. This control deficiency is present because one employee is responsible for verifying individual checkout sheets, preparing an office-wide checkout sheet, preparing the daily deposit, and preparing the monthly tax reports. No documented oversight of these processes occurs. To adequately protect against misappropriation of assets and inaccurate financial reporting, the sheriff should separate the duties involving preparing cash deposits, preparing daily checkout sheets, and preparing monthly tax reports. If this is not feasible due to a limited budget, cross checking procedures could be implemented and documented by the individual performing the procedure. A lack of oversight could result in the undetected misappropriation of assets and inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies such as the taxing districts.

The segregation of duties over various accounting functions such as preparing cash deposits, preparing daily checkout sheets, preparing monthly tax reports, or the implementation of compensating controls is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities.

We recommend the sheriff separate the duties related to receipt processing, or implement effective compensating controls, to offset the effects of this weakness. If the sheriff chooses to implement compensating controls, he should document his oversight on the appropriate source document.

Sheriff's Response: No Response.