# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE LEWIS COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2016



# 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

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# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Anthony T. Ruckel, Lewis County Judge/Executive The Honorable Glenda Himes, Lewis County Clerk Members of the Lewis 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 Lewis County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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 and budget laws. 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.

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 The Honorable Anthony T. Ruckel, Lewis County Judge/Executive The Honorable Glenda Himes, Lewis County Clerk Members of the Lewis 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 Lewis 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 Lewis County Clerk, as of December 31, 2016, 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 Lewis County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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 January 11, 2018, on our consideration of the Lewis County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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.

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

2016-001 The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

January 11, 2018

## LEWIS COUNTY GLENDA HIMES, COUNTY CLERK <u>STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS</u>

## For The Year Ended December 31, 2016

**Receipts** 

State Revenue Supplement		\$	65,777
State Fees For Services			5,207
Fiscal Court			4,522
Licenses and Taxes:			
Motor Vehicle-			
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 394,969		
Usage Tax	694,434		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	905,743		
Notary Fees	779		
Other-			
Fish and Game Licenses	3,742		
Marriage Licenses	3,373		
Delinquent Tax Registration Fee	855		
Deed Transfer Tax	17,737		
Delinquent Tax	 96,821	2	,118,453
Fees Collected for Services:			
Recordings-			
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	13,504		
Real Estate Mortgages	15,013		
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	44,358		
All Other Recordings	22,351		
Charges for Other Services-			
Candidate Filing Fees	470		
Copywork	5,773		
Postage	 576		102,045
Other:			
Miscellaneous			4,686
Interest Earned			346
Total Receipts		2	,301,036

LEWIS COUNTY GLENDA HIMES, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

## **Disbursements**

Payments to State:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 278,113	
Usage Tax	673,601	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	327,941	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-		
Fish and Game Licenses	3,633	
Delinquent Tax	10,299	
Legal Process Tax	12,999	
Affordable Housing Trust	 22,686	\$ 1,329,272
Payments to Fiscal Court:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	95,496	
Delinquent Tax	10,694	
Deed Transfer Tax	 16,850	123,040
Payments to Other Districts:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	446,061	
Delinquent Tax	 45,197	491,258
Payments to Sheriff		7,130
Payments to County Attorney		13,312
Tax Bill Preparation		3,155
Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	109,782	
Part-Time Salaries	2,777	
Overtime	9,872	
Unemployment Insurance	161	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	14,787	
Contracted Services-		
Advertising	3,004	

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

LEWIS COUNTY GLENDA HIMES, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

Disbursements (Continued)

Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay: (Continue	ed)				
Materials and Supplies-					
Office Supplies	\$	29,888			
Other Charges-					
Conventions and Travel		4,669			
Dues		800			
Postage		7,559			
Refunds		5,313			
Insurance and Bonds		1,023			
Miscellaneous		204	\$ 189,839		
Capital Outlay-					
Office Equipment		9,509			
Scanning		7,223	16,732		
Total Disbursements				\$ 2,17	73,738
Net Receipts				12	27,298
Less: Statutory Maximum					33,356
Excess Fees				2	43,942
Less: Expense Allowance			3,600		
Training Incentive Benefit			 3,969		7,569
Excess Fees Due County for 2016					36,373
Payment to Fiscal Court - February 22, 2017					36,000
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit*				\$	373

\* - The county clerk presented a check to the fiscal court for excess fees on January 11, 2018.

#### LEWIS COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### December 31, 2016

#### 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 2016 services
- Reimbursements for 2016 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2016

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 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. Employee Retirement System and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The county official and employees have elected to participate, pursuant to KRS 78.530, in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), which is 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.

LEWIS COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2016 (Continued)

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

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 17.06 percent for the first six months and 18.68 percent for the last six months.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, 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. Nonhazardous members contribute five percent 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 nonhazardous member's account is credited with a four percent 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.

#### Health Insurance Coverage

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%

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.

KRS issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information on CERS. 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.

#### LEWIS COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2016 (Continued)

Note 3. Deposits

The Lewis 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 Lewis 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, 2016, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Libraries and Archives Grant

The Lewis County Clerk's office received a local records microfilming grant from the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives on February 2, 2015, in the amount of \$9,273. No funds were expended during the year. The unexpended grant balance was \$9,273 as of December 31, 2016.

Note 5. Software Maintenance Agreement

The Lewis County Clerk entered into a 12-month agreement for computer software updates and maintenance on June 23, 2009. The agreement automatically renews for an additional 12 months and was in effect through December 31, 2016. The agreement required quarterly payments of \$1,933. The county clerk was in compliance with the terms of the agreement as of December 31, 2016.

Note 6. Escrow Account

The Lewis County Clerk's escrow amounts as of December 31, 2016, were as follows:

2014 \$460

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 and its accompanying regulations.

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*  THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Anthony T. Ruckel, Lewis County Judge/Executive The Honorable Glenda Himes, Lewis County Clerk Members of the Lewis 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 Lewis County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated January 11, 2018. The Lewis 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 Lewis 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 Lewis County Clerk's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lewis 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, which is described in the accompanying comment and recommendation as item 2016-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Lewis 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*.

## Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

The Lewis County Clerk's views and planned corrective action for the finding identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The county clerk's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **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

January 11, 2018

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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#### LEWIS COUNTY GLENDA HIMES, COUNTY CLERK SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2016

# INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

#### 2016-001 The County Clerk's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2015-001. The county clerk's office lacks adequate segregation of duties over accounting and reporting functions. The county clerk is responsible for receiving cash, preparing daily deposits, preparing and signing checks, posting to receipt and disbursement ledgers, preparing monthly bank reconciliations, and also comparing the weekly, monthly and quarterly reports to the ledgers. According to the county clerk, the clerk's office has a small budget which limits the number of employees the county can hire. A lack of segregation of duties or strong oversight increases the risk of undetected errors. A proper segregation of duties over the accounting and reporting functions such as preparation of the quarterly reports, or implementing compensating controls, is essential for providing protection from undetected errors. The county clerk has implemented compensating controls to offset the risk of lack of segregation of duties, but the compensating controls aren't always documented. We recommend the county clerk separate the duties involved in receiving cash, preparing deposits, writing checks, posting to ledgers, preparing monthly bank reconciliation, and comparing financial reports to ledgers. The county clerk should continue to document and do random reviews of compensating controls to properly offset the lack of segregation of duties.

County Clerk's Response: With a small staff it is impossible to segregate duties. I do however have employees to proof each others work and the ledgers.