REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MAGOFFIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through May 16, 2015



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

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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Matthew Wiseman, Magoffin County Judge/Executive The Honorable Carson Montgomery, Magoffin County Sheriff Members of the Magoffin County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the Magoffin County Sheriff's Settlement - 2014 Taxes for the period April 16, 2014 through May 16, 2015 - 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.

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Matthew Wiseman, Magoffin County Judge/Executive The Honorable Carson Montgomery, Magoffin County Sheriff Members of the Magoffin 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 Magoffin County Sheriff 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 taxes charged, credited, and paid fund of the Magoffin County Sheriff, for the period April 16, 2014 through May 16, 2015.

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, 2014 through May 16, 2015 of the Magoffin 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 1, 2018, on our consideration of the Magoffin 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 effectiveness of the Magoffin County Sheriff's 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 Magoffin County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Matthew Wiseman, Magoffin County Judge/Executive The Honorable Carson Montgomery, Magoffin County Sheriff Members of the Magoffin County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

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

- 2014-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And Disbursements
- 2014-002 The Sheriff Has Unpaid Liabilities of \$18,808 And A Deficit In His 2014 Tax Account
- 2014-003 The Sheriff's Office Did Not Properly Account For Franchise Tax Bills
- 2014-004 The Sheriff Did Not Distribute Interest Payments To The School And The Fee Account
- 2014-005 The Sheriff Did Not Distribute 10% Add-On Fees On A Monthly Basis
- 2014-006 The Sheriff Did Not Prepare The Annual Settlement Of Tax Collections Timely
- 2014-007 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2013 Tax Account
- 2014-008 The Sheriff Used 2012 Tax Surplus Money To Operate His Office
- 2014-009 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2011 Tax Account
- 2014-010 The Sheriff Failed To Eliminate The Deficit In His 2010 Tax Account

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

October 1, 2018

MAGOFFIN COUNTY CARSON MONTGOMERY, SHERIFF <u>SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES</u>

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through May 16, 2015

		Special		
Charges	County Taxes	Taxing Districts	School Taxes	State Taxes
Real Estate	\$ 711,162	\$ 495,137	\$ 911,893	\$ 233,230
Tangible Personal Property	277,600	155,391	236,582	186,530
Fire Protection	2,955			
Increases Through Exonerations	86			
Franchise Taxes	249,064	140,149	214,774	
Additional Billings	242	168	310	79
Bank Franchises	117,590			
Penalties	5,026	3,473	6,384	1,673
Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt	(222)	(20)	(38)	(1,022)
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff	1,363,503	794,298	1,369,905	420,490
Credits				
Exonerations	6,524	4,520	8,301	2,204
Discounts	17,356	10,121	17,919	4,814
Delinquents:				
Real Estate	47,563	32,983	60,744	15,536
Tangible Personal Property	125,619	70,317	107,058	106,462
Unpaid Bank Franchise Taxes	40,723			
Unpaid Franchise Taxes	8,088	4,752	7,795	
Total Credits	245,873	122,693	201,817	129,016
Taxes Collected	1,117,630	671,605	1,168,088	291,474
Less: Commissions *	47,499	28,543	46,724	12,388
Taxes Due	1,070,131	643,062	1,121,364	279,086
Taxes Paid	1,056,002	641,793	1,123,401	278,874
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)	579	421	795	212
Due Districts or				
(Refund Due Sheriff)				
as of Completion of Audit	\$ 13,550	\$ 848	\$ (2,832)	\$ 0
-		**		

* and ** See next page.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY CARSON MONTGOMERY, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2014 TAXES For The Period April 16, 2014 Through May 16, 2015 (Continued)

* Commissions:	
4.25% on \$2,080,709	
4% on \$1,168,088	
** Special Taxing Districts:	
Library District	\$ 407
Health District	149
Extension District	316
Watershed District	 (24)
Due Districts or	
(Refund Due Sheriff)	\$ 848

MAGOFFIN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

May 16, 2015

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 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 Magoffin County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the 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.

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 Magoffin 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 May 16, 2015, 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, 2014. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was November 24, 2014 through May 16, 2015.

B. Franchise Taxes

The franchise tax assessments were levied by the Kentucky Department of Revenue for various tax years. Franchise taxes are billed to finance governmental services. The collection period for these assessments was April 17, 2014 through May 16, 2015.

Note 4. Interest Income

The Magoffin County Sheriff earned \$135 as interest income on 2014 taxes. As of October 1, 2018, the sheriff owed \$47 in interest to the school district and \$88 in interest to his fee account.

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

The Magoffin County Sheriff collected \$9,727 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.119(7). This amount was used to operate the sheriff's office. As of October 1, 2018, the sheriff owed \$3,840 in 10% add-on fees to his fee account.

Note 6. Unrefundable Duplicate Payments And Unexplained Receipts

The sheriff had unrefundable duplicate payments and unexplained receipts in an interest-bearing account. The sheriff's escrowed amounts were as follows:

2012	\$5,685	
2011	\$ 520	

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 by 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 STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS* THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Matthew Wiseman, Magoffin County Judge/Executive The Honorable Carson Montgomery, Magoffin County Sheriff Members of the Magoffin 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 Magoffin County Sheriff's Settlement - 2014 Taxes for the period April 16, 2014 through May 16, 2015 - Regulatory Basis and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated October 1, 2018. The Magoffin 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 Magoffin 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 Magoffin County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Magoffin County Sheriff's internal control.

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 Schedule of Findings and Responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2014-001, 2014-002, 2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-006, 2014-007, 2014-008, 2014-009, and 2014-010 to be material weaknesses.

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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* (Continued)

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Magoffin 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2014-002, 2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-006, 2014-007, 2014-008, 2014-009, and 2014-010.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

The Magoffin County Sheriff's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The sheriff's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 1, 2018

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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MAGOFFIN COUNTY CARSON MONTGOMERY, SHERIFF SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Period April 16, 2014 Through May 16, 2015

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2014-001 The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And Disbursements

The sheriff's office lacks adequate segregation of duties and internal controls over tax receipts and disbursements. The bookkeeper and deputy clerks collect tax receipts. The bookkeeper or a deputy clerk prepares a daily bank deposit and reconciles the daily receipts to the daily collection report and posts items to the receipts ledger. The bookkeeper prepares the month-end tax reports, prepares checks for tax distribution based on the month-end tax reports, and posts checks to the disbursements ledger. The bookkeeper and the sheriff sign tax distribution checks. The county treasurer prepares the monthly bank reconciliation, although there is nothing documented to determine who prepared the reconciliation or that it was reviewed by the sheriff.

The sheriff failed to implement proper internal control procedures. By not segregating these duties, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of assets either by undetected error or fraud. Internal controls and proper segregation of duties protect employees and the sheriff in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. Good internal controls dictate the same employee should not receive payments, prepare deposits, and post to the receipts ledger. The same employee should not prepare monthly reports, sign checks, and post to the disbursements ledger, and the same employee should not deposit funds, sign checks, post to ledgers, and prepare bank reconciliations and monthly reports.

We recommend the sheriff's office implement internal controls and segregate duties as much as possible. Employees receiving payments and preparing deposits should not be posting to the receipts ledger and preparing bank reconciliations. Employees preparing and signing checks should not be posting to the disbursements ledger and preparing bank reconciliations. A proper segregation of duties may not be possible with a limited number of employees, and in that case, the sheriff could take on the responsibility of preparing or reviewing the daily deposits, receipts and disbursements ledgers, monthly reports, and bank reconciliations. These reviews must be documented in a way that indicates what was reviewed, by whom, and when, because signing off on inaccurate information does not provide internal control.

Sheriff's Response: Due to the size of our budget and the limited number of staff, we cannot be expected to segregate duties at the level expected.

Auditor's Reply: As noted in the comment, when staffing limitations prevent adequate segregation of duties, compensating controls and strong management oversight should be put into place to mitigate the risks.

2014-002 The Sheriff Has Unpaid Liabilities of \$18,808 And A Deficit In His 2014 Tax Account

The sheriff has a deficit of \$622 in his 2014 tax account. Deficits are primarily due to undeposited receipts. The 2014 tax account cannot be closed until all receivables and liabilities are resolved. In order to settle the account, the sheriff should collect and pay the following:

2014-002 The Sheriff Has Unpaid Liabilities of \$18,808 And A Deficit In His 2014 Tax Account (Continued)

Assets		
Cash in Bank		\$ 15,330
Due From School District		2,832
Due From Soil District		 24
Total Assets		18,186
Unpaid Obligations-		
Other Taxing Districts-		
County	\$ 13,550	
Library	407	
Health	149	
Extension	316	
Add on fees due 2015 Fee Account-Property	3,840	
Add on fees due 2015 Fee Account-Gas & Oil	42	
Interest Due Sheriff's Fee Account	88	
Interest Due School	47	
Deposit Errors Due 2015 Fee Account	 369	
Total Unpaid Obligations		 18,808
Total Fund Deficit as of Exit Conference Date		\$ (622)

Failure to pay liabilities timely causes taxing districts and other governmental agencies to be deprived of funds for significant time periods. After all receivables are collected and all liabilities are paid, the sheriff will be able to close his 2014 tax account. KRS 134.192 states, "[e]ach sheriff shall annually settle his or her accounts with the department, the county, and any district for which the sheriff collects taxes on or before September 1 of each year." Furthermore, KRS 64.820 states:

(1) The fiscal court shall collect any amount due the county from county officials as determined by the audit of the official conducted pursuant to KRS 43.070 and 64.810 if the amount can be collected without suit.

(2) In the event the fiscal court cannot collect the amount due the county from the county official without suit, the fiscal court shall then direct the county attorney to institute suit for the collection of the amount reported by the Auditor or certified public accountant to be due the county within ninety (90) days from the date of receiving the Auditor's or certified public accountant's report.

In order to pay the liabilities due the districts and the other accounts noted above, \$622 should be collected from the sheriff personally and deposited into the 2014 tax account. We recommend the sheriff collect all receivables and pay all the liabilities to close this account.

2014-002 The Sheriff Has Unpaid Liabilities of \$18,808 And A Deficit In His 2014 Tax Account (Continued)

Sheriff's Response: This matter has been addressed in a previous response. This is a matter regarding payroll for December being paid in January.

Auditor's Reply: The sheriff's 2014 tax account did not and should not pay payroll. As previously stated, tax account deficits are primarily due to undeposited receipts.

2014-003 The Sheriff's Office Did Not Properly Account For Franchise Tax Bills

Franchise bills are generated in the county clerk's office and given to the sheriff's office for collection. The sheriff also collects bank franchise bills. During the 2014 tax collection period, the sheriff collected \$660,218 in franchise taxes. The sheriff did not maintain copies of original franchise bills from the county clerk's office and did not maintain a listing of all franchise bills paid and unpaid. Although the bookkeeper marked some franchise bills mailed, paid, and distributed to the taxing districts. As a result, the sheriff failed to pay \$17,747 to the taxing districts for 2014 franchise tax collections. The sheriff also did not collect \$40,723 in bank franchises and did not turn over unpaid bank franchises to the county clerk as delinquent. The sheriff is required by KRS 134.191 to report and pay to the taxing districts by the tenth of each month all taxes collected during the preceding month. We recommend the sheriff maintain copies of all franchise bills mailed, including bank franchises folders which detail when franchise bills are paid and the amount collected. We also recommend the sheriff attempt to collect unpaid bank franchise bills or turn the bills over to the county clerk as delinquent.

Sheriff's Response: The sheriff cannot possibly pay a bill he did not receive. For every bill received, disbursements were made. We are not responsible for bills that have never been to or have already left our office.

Auditor's Reply: Two instances were noted in which the sheriff collected franchise taxes but did not distribute the funds to the taxing districts. On October 8, 2014, the sheriff received \$12,561 in bank franchise tax receipts. These funds should have been distributed to the taxing district by November 10, 2014. On January 12, 2015, the sheriff received \$5,185 in franchise tax receipts that should have been distributed by February 10, 2015. The sheriff did not write checks disbursing these funds.

2014-004 The Sheriff Did Not Distribute Interest Payments To The School And The Fee Account

The sheriff did not distribute interest earned on tax collections to either the school or the fee account. The sheriff did not implement proper internal control procedures that ensured interest was paid to the fee and tax account monthly. By not paying interest monthly, the sheriff was not in compliance with statutes. KRS 134.140(2) requires the sheriff to pay monthly, "that part of the investment earnings for the month which are attributable to the investment of school taxes[.]" KRS 134.140(4) requires the remaining monthly interest to be transferred to the sheriff's fee account. We recommend the sheriff implement procedures to ensure the sheriff pay the amount of interest due to the school and fee account on a monthly basis.

Sheriff's Response: We are working diligently to correct this matter by the date listed above. (12/21/18)

2014-005 The Sheriff Did Not Distribute 10% Add-On Fees On A Monthly Basis

The sheriff collected \$9,727 in 10% add-on fees for 2014 property tax collections. The sheriff did not implement proper internal control procedures that ensured add-on fees were paid to the fee account monthly. By not distributing add-on fees monthly, the sheriff was not in compliance with statutes. KRS 134.119(7) states, "the sheriff shall be entitled to an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the total taxes due plus ten percent (10%) of the ten percent (10%) penalty for all delinquent taxes." This fee shall be added to the total amount due and paid by the person paying the delinquent tax bill and then distributed to the sheriff's fee account monthly. Additionally, KRS 134.191 requires the sheriff to submit reports of the amount of taxes and other funds collected by the tenth day of each month and to pay the amounts collected to the appropriate district. We recommend the sheriff distribute add-on fees as required.

Sheriff's Response: Add-on fees reflect only monies owed to the sheriff's department for commissions. Tax program did not take excess fees into consideration. Money is still in the accounts and no monies are unaccounted for.

2014-006 The Sheriff Did Not Prepare The Annual Settlement Of Tax Collections Timely

The annual tax settlement was not presented to and approved by the fiscal court until October 8, 2015. The sheriff did not implement proper control procedures to ensure the county settlement was prepared timely. By not preparing the county settlement timely, the sheriff was not in compliance with statutes. KRS 134.192 requires each sheriff to annually settle his tax accounts on or before September 1 of each year. Furthermore, the annual settlement shall be filed in the county clerk's office and approved by the governing body of the county no later than September 1 of each year. The settlement shall show the amount of taxes collected and disbursed for the county, school district, and all taxing districts. We recommend the sheriff's office comply with KRS 134.192 by timely preparing an annual tax settlement.

Sheriff's Response: Our quarter ends on September 30th, therefore we do not always have all of our financial information available when the court meets in September. We always have our report ready for the first meeting after September 30.

Auditor's Reply: The sheriff turned over the 2014 property taxes to the county clerk on May 16, 2015. The sheriff had three and a half months to prepare the county settlement and present the settlement to the fiscal court by September 1, 2015.

2014-007 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2013 Tax Account

The sheriff did not settle his 2013 tax account. The sheriff failed to oversee the daily operations of his tax office. As a result, the following receivables and liabilities should be collected and paid:

Cash in Bank		\$ 0
Due From 2016 Fee Account		6
Receivables:		
State	\$ 769	
County	2,108	
School	2,854	
Library	415	
Extension	490	
Soil Conservation	89	
2014 Fee Account For Commission Overpayment	1,652	
2014 Fee Account For Check Purchase	242	
Total Assets		8,619
Unpaid Obligations:		
Health	5,633	
State Gas and Oil	498	
County Gas and Oil	586	
Health Gas and Oil	303	
Extension Gas and Oil	1,294	
Interest Due Sheriff's 2014 Fee Account	199	
Interest Due School	 112	
Total Unpaid Obligations		 8,625
Total Fund Balance		\$ 0

Failure to pay liabilities timely causes taxing districts and other governmental agencies to be deprived of funds for significant time periods. After all receivables are collected and all liabilities are paid, the sheriff will be able to close his 2012 Fee account. KRS 134.192 states, "[e]ach sheriff shall annually settle his or her accounts with the department, the county, and any district for which the sheriff collects taxes on or before September 1 of each year."

2014-007 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2013 Tax Account (Continued)

KRS 64.820 states:

(1) The fiscal court shall collect any amount due the county from county officials as determined by the audit of the official conducted pursuant to KRS 43.070 and 64.810 if the amount can be collected without suit.

(2) In the event the fiscal court cannot collect the amount due the county from the county official without suit, the fiscal court shall then direct the county attorney to institute suit for the collection of the amount reported by the Auditor or certified public accountant to be due the county within ninety (90) days from the date of receiving the Auditor's or certified public accountant's report.

We recommend the sheriff collect all receivables and pay all the liabilities to close this account.

Sheriff's Response: We are working diligently to address this matter by the date listed above. (12/21/18)

2014-008 The Sheriff Used 2012 Tax Surplus Money To Operate His Office

The sheriff had a tax surplus of \$5,685 in his 2012 tax account. The 2012 tax audit directed the sheriff to turn over the unexplained tax surplus money to the Kentucky State Treasurer. However, on September 7, 2016, the sheriff transferred this tax money into his 2016 operating account. The sheriff failed to direct his staff to follow the recommendations of the 2012 tax audit. As a result, the 2016 fee account owes \$5,685 to the Kentucky State Treasurer for 2012 tax surplus funds. When the sheriff has unexplained receipts in the tax account, the money should be turned over the Kentucky State Treasurer in accordance with KRS 393.090 and KRS 393.110. We recommend the sheriff pay \$5,685 of tax surplus money from his 2016 fee account to the Kentucky State Treasurer for unexplained tax receipts.

Sheriff's Response: This matter was addressed and explained in a previous response. This involves December payroll being paid using January Funds.

Auditor's Reply: The sheriff's 2014 tax account did not and should not pay payroll. Tax accounts and operating accounts were maintained in separate bank accounts. The sheriff transferred surplus tax money into his operating account.

2014-009 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2011 Tax Account

The sheriff had a cash balance of \$2,092 in his 2011 tax account. Of this amount, \$520 is due to the Kentucky State Treasurer as tax surplus money and \$1,572 is due to the sheriff's 2012 tax account for commissions earned. However, on September 7, 2016, the sheriff transferred the balance of the 2011 tax account into his 2016 operating account. The sheriff failed to direct his staff to follow the recommendations of the 2011 tax audit. As a result, the 2016 fee account owes \$520 to the Kentucky State Treasurer for 2011 tax surplus funds. Tax commissions of \$1,572 are also due to the 2012 fee account from the 2016 fee account. Failure to pay liabilities timely causes governmental agencies to be deprived of funds for significant time periods. After all liabilities are paid, the sheriff will have settled his 2011 tax account.

2014-009 The Sheriff Did Not Settle His 2011 Tax Account (Continued)

KRS 134.192 states, "[e]ach sheriff shall annually settle his or her accounts with the department, the county, and any district for which the sheriff collects taxes on or before September 1 of each year."

We recommend the sheriff take the necessary steps to settle his 2011 tax account by paying commission of \$1,572 to the 2012 fee account and \$520 to the Kentucky State Treasurer as unexplained tax receipts.

Sheriff's Response: We are working diligently to correct this matter by the date listed above. (12/21/18)

2014-010 The Sheriff Failed To Eliminate The Deficit In His 2010 Tax Account

The sheriff has a deficit of \$2,961 in his 2010 tax account. On September 7, 2016, the sheriff's bookkeeper transferred the remaining cash balance of \$4,056 from the 2010 tax account to his 2016 operating account. The remaining tax money should have been allocated to the taxing districts detailed in the Magoffin County 2010 Tax Settlement Audit. Deficits are primarily due to undeposited receipts. In order to settle the account, the sheriff should collect and pay the following:

Cash in Bank		\$ 0
Due From 2016 Fee Account		 4,056
Total Assets		4,056
Unpaid Obligations:		
County	\$ 1,143	
School	3,788	
Health	242	
2010 Refunds Paid By 2011 Fee Due 2011 Fee	498	
2010 Unmined Coal Deposit Error Due 2011 Fee	1,169	
Commission Due 2011 Fee Account	 177	
Total Unpaid Obligations		 7,017
Total Fund Deficit		\$ (2,961)

Because the sheriff transferred 2010 tax account money into his 2016 operating account, the 2016 fee account owes the 2010 tax account \$4,056 In addition, failure to pay liabilities timely causes taxing districts and other governmental agencies to be deprived of funds for significant time periods. After all receivables are collected and all liabilities are paid, the sheriff will be able to close his 2010 tax account. KRS 134.192 states, "[e]ach sheriff shall annually settle his or her accounts with the department, the county, and any district for which the sheriff collects taxes on or before September 1 of each year."

2014-010 The Sheriff Failed To Eliminate The Deficit In His 2010 Tax Account (Continued)

Furthermore, KRS 64.820 states:

(1) The fiscal court shall collect any amount due the county from county officials as determined by the audit of the official conducted pursuant to KRS 43.070 and 64.810 if the amount can be collected without suit.

(2) In the event the fiscal court cannot collect the amount due the county from the county official without suit, the fiscal court shall then direct the county attorney to institute suit for the collection of the amount reported by the Auditor or certified public accountant to be due the county within ninety (90) days from the date of receiving the Auditor's or certified public accountant's report.

In order to pay the liabilities due the districts and the other accounts noted above, \$2,961 should be collected from the sheriff personally and deposited into the 2010 tax account. We recommend the sheriff collect all receivables and pay all the liabilities to close this account.

Sheriff's Response: We are working diligently to correct this matter by the date specified above. (12/21/18)