



CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

COUNTY OF BUCKS

Administration Building
55 East Court Street, Doylestown, PA 18901-4318
(215) 348-6435 • Fax (215) 348-6107

February 17, 2017

Commissioner Charles H. Martin, Chairman
County of Bucks
Commissioners' Office
55 East Court Street
Doylestown, PA 18901

Re: Audit of Greg Soto, Wrightstown Township Tax Collector

Dear Chairman Martin:

Enclosed is the report for the audit of the Settlement of Duplicates for the Bucks County real estate taxes of the Wrightstown Township Tax Collector, Greg Soto, for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015. The January 15th dates reflect the settlement dates for the two tax years included in the audit period. The section of the report titled Report to Management includes our findings and recommendations.

This examination was made in order to ascertain that Bucks County real estate tax collections were properly processed, that adequate and accurate financial records were maintained by the Tax Collector to reflect compliance to the *Tax Collector's Manual*, the *Local Tax Collection Law* and County policies and that the said collections were properly forwarded to the County. The audit was conducted in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We express our appreciation for the courtesies extended to our auditors and acknowledge the cooperative assistance we received from the Tax Collector.

Should you have any questions regarding this audit, please call us at (215) 348-6563 between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Gallagher
Bucks County Controller

16-22
MJG/mkw

cc: Greg Soto, Wrightstown Township Tax Collector
Brian Hesselthaler, CPA, Chief Operating Officer, Commissioners' Office, County of Bucks
David P. Boscola, Director, Finance Department, County of Bucks

COUNTY OF BUCKS
GREG SOTO
WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIP TAX COLLECTOR
For the Period
January 16, 2014 through January 15, 2016

County of Bucks
Greg Soto
Wrightstown Township Tax Collector
For the Period January 16, 2014 through January 15, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To Commissioner Charles H. Martin, Chairman
County of Bucks
Commissioners' Office
55 East Court Street
Doylestown, PA 18901

We have audited the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates – cash basis, applicable to Bucks County (County) real estate taxes of the Wrightstown Township Tax Collector (Tax Collector), for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the Settlement of Duplicates.

Management's Responsibility for the Settlement of Duplicates

The Tax Collector is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Monthly Report to Taxing Districts (MRTD) sheets, which are the basis for the preparation of the Settlement of Duplicates in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.D. This includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the Settlement of Duplicates in the circumstances. The Tax Collector is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Settlement of Duplicates that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Settlement of Duplicates based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Settlement of Duplicates are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Settlement of Duplicates. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Settlement of Duplicates, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Tax Collector's preparation and fair presentation of the Settlement of Duplicates 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 Tax Collector'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 the Tax Collector, if any, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Settlement of Duplicates.

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

Continued...

Opinion

In our opinion, the Settlement of Duplicates referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the total amount the Tax Collector is responsible to collect and the total amount reported by the Tax Collector, for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015, in accordance with the cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1.D.

Emphasis of Matter and Basis of Accounting

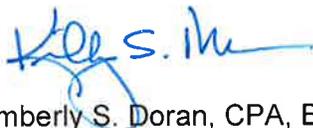
We draw attention to Note 1.C. to the Settlement of Duplicates, which describes that the settlement is prepared to present a reconciliation between the amount of County real estate taxes the Tax Collector is responsible to collect and the reported collection, liened and non-lienable amounts, and is not intended to be a complete presentation of the Tax Collector's financial activities. The County has accepted the Settlement of Duplicate format as a means for presenting this reconciliation.

We also draw attention to Note 1.D. to the Settlement of Duplicates, which describes the basis of accounting. The Settlement of Duplicates are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our opinion is not modified with respect to either matter.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Tax Collector and the County. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report, which is a matter of public record.



Kimberly S. Doran, CPA, Bucks County Deputy Controller
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

February 6, 2017
16-22

County of Bucks
Wrightstown Township Tax Collector

Settlement of Duplicate
For the Tax Year Ended January 15, 2016
Tax Year 2015
(Cash Basis)

Amount the Tax Collector is Responsible to Collect

Amount to be Collected in Current Year:

Total Carried Forward from Prior Year	\$ 1,143
2015 Tax Year - Original Duplicate	1,730,492
2015 Tax Year - Interim Billings	<u>8,903</u>

Total Amount the Tax Collector is Responsible to Collect \$ 1,740,538

Amount Reported by Tax Collector

Amount Collected from Taxpayers as Reported to the County	\$ 1,646,093	
Add: Discounts taken by Taxpayers	29,768	
Less: Penalties paid by Taxpayers	<u>(7,271)</u>	
Amount Collected at Face Value of Tax Bills		\$ 1,668,590
Unpaid Taxes to be Liened as Reported to the County:		
2015 Tax Year - Original Duplicate/Interim Billings	67,813	
2014 Tax Year - Interim Billings	<u>63</u>	
Total Unpaid Taxes before Lien Removals	67,876	
Less: Lien Removals from January 16, 2016 to February 6, 2017	<u>(-)</u>	
Net Unpaid Taxes to be Liened as Reported to the County		67,876
Less: Refunds at Face Value made by Finance Department from January 16, 2015 to February 6, 2017		(-)
Total Non-Lienables Carried Forward:		
2015 Tax Year - Interim Billings		<u>4,072</u>
Total Amount Reported by Tax Collector		<u>\$ 1,740,538</u>
Variance - Net Amount Under/(Over) Reported to the County		<u>\$ -</u>

See Notes to the Settlement of Duplicates.

County of Bucks
Wrightstown Township Tax Collector

Settlement of Duplicate
For the Tax Year Ended January 15, 2015
Tax Year 2014
(Cash Basis)

Amount the Tax Collector is Responsible to Collect

Amount to be Collected in Current Year:

Total Carried Forward from Prior Year	\$ 2,076
2014 Tax Year - Original Duplicate	1,727,137
2014 Tax Year - Interim Billings	5,564
2013 Tax Year - Interim Billings	<u>663</u>
Total Amount the Tax Collector is Responsible to Collect	<u>\$ 1,735,440</u>

Amount Reported by Tax Collector

Amount Collected from Taxpayers as Reported to the County	\$ 1,647,424
Add: Discounts taken by Taxpayers	29,995
Less: Penalties paid by Taxpayers	<u>(4,818)</u>
Amount Collected at Face Value of Tax Bills	\$ 1,672,601
Unpaid Taxes to be Liened as Reported to the County:	
2014 Tax Year - Original Duplicate/Interim Billings	59,762
2013 Tax Year - Interim Billings	<u>2,278</u>
Total Unpaid Taxes before Lien Removals	62,040
Less: Lien Removals from January 16, 2015 to February 6, 2017	<u>(344)</u>
Net Unpaid Taxes to be Liened as Reported to the County	61,696
Less: Refunds at Face Value made by Finance Department from January 16, 2014 to February 6, 2017	(-)
Total Non-Lienables Carried Forward:	
2014 Tax Year - Interim Billings	<u>1,143</u>
Total Amount Reported by Tax Collector	<u>\$ 1,735,440</u>
Variance - Net Amount Under/(Over) Reported to the County	<u>\$ -</u>

See Notes to the Settlement of Duplicates.

NOTES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF DUPLICATES

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The major accounting principles and practices followed by the Tax Collector and the County are presented below to assist the reader in understanding the Settlement of Duplicates. The accounting principles and practices are presented in conformity with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

A. Nature of Operations

The Tax Collector is an elected official designated to collect County real estate taxes as well as other taxes. In this jurisdiction, the Tax Collector is an elected official that serves a four (4) year term.

B. Reporting Entity

The accompanying Settlement of Duplicates are presented from only the financial transactions/records directly related to the County real estate taxes handled by the Tax Collector. The financial transactions consist primarily of real estate taxes collected, discounts taken and penalties paid. The Settlement of Duplicates do not present the financial activities of the Tax Collector or the County taken as a whole.

C. Basis of Presentation

The County requires Tax Collectors to settle County real estate taxes on or before January 15th of the succeeding year. As such, the County accepted the Settlement of Duplicate format to reflect the activities associated with the settlement of County real estate tax duplicates in the Tax Collector's possession during the period under audit. Specifically, the Settlement of Duplicate presents a reconciliation between the amount of County real estate taxes the Tax Collector is responsible to collect and the collection, lien and non-lienable amounts reported by the Tax Collector.

Section 25 (Collection and Payment Over of Taxes) of the *Local Tax Collection Law* requires the Tax Collector to report the monthly real estate tax activities to the County on a standardized form commonly known as the MRTD sheet. Except for the "Refunds at Face Value made by Finance Department" amount, the amounts presented under the "Amount Reported by Tax Collector" section of the Settlement of Duplicate is an accumulation of information reported on the MRTD sheets for the given tax year.

D. Basis of Accounting

The Tax Collector prepares the required MRTD sheets in accordance with the financial reporting provisions prescribed by the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, which is essentially the cash basis of accounting. Since the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates are primarily summaries of amounts reported on the MRTD sheets for the given tax years, the Settlement of Duplicates are prepared and presented on the same basis. Under the cash basis, the only asset recognized is

Continued...

NOTES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF DUPLICATES

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

cash, and no liabilities are recognized. Unless otherwise noted, the County portion of the real estate tax revenue collected and disbursed by the Tax Collector during a given tax year is presented on the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates as the "Amount Collected from Taxpayers as Reported to the County". The cash basis differs from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles primarily because the effects of accounts receivable and accounts payable are not reflected in the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates. The cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis of accounting for the Settlement of Duplicates.

E. Amount to be Collected

Upon successful settlement of a prior year duplicate, on February 1st of each year the County issues to the Tax Collector the current year's tax duplicate, which represents County real estate taxes to be collected. In addition to the duplicate, the County may issue, throughout the year, interim adjustments. Therefore, the total amount of County real estate taxes to be collected in a tax year is the duplicate amount plus and/or minus any interim adjustment amounts.

F. Cash

Deposits in the banking institutions are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and/or are fully collateralized by a pledge or assignment of assets pursuant to Act No. 72 of the General Assembly.

G. Original Duplicate/Interim Billings

The Original Duplicate/Interim Billings amounts presented under the "Amount the Tax Collector is Responsible to Collect" on the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates represent the total original duplicate plus and/or minus all applicable interim adjustments issued for the period indicated.

2. Subsequent Events – Remittances to the County

Events subsequent to January 15th settlement dates have been evaluated through February 6, 2017, the date the special-purpose statements were available to be issued, to determine whether they should be disclosed to keep the special-purpose statements from being misleading.

The amounts reported on the accompanying Settlement of Duplicates for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015 as "Amount Collected from Taxpayers as Reported to the County" is derived from the MRTD sheets submitted by the Tax Collector to the County. A comparison of the amounts reported to be collected to the amounts actually disbursed to the County disclosed the following:

Continued...

NOTES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF DUPLICATES

2. Subsequent Events – Remittances to the County (Continued)

- A comparison of the \$1,646,093 reported as collected on the Settlement of Duplicate for the tax year ended January 15, 2016 to the amount actually disbursed disclosed that the Tax Collector actually disbursed \$1,641,500 as of January 15, 2016, which resulted in an initial under submission of tax collections of \$4,593. On January 20, 2016, the Tax Collector forwarded this additional amount to the County that was applicable to the 2015 Tax Year - Original Duplicate/Interim Billings collections. After consideration of this additional disbursement, the Tax Collector's remittances equaled the amount reported.
- A comparison of the \$1,647,424 reported as collected on the Settlement of Duplicate for the tax year ended January 15, 2015 to the amount actually disbursed disclosed that the Tax Collector actually disbursed \$1,647,645 as of January 15, 2015, which resulted in an over submission of tax collections of \$221. On June 3, 2016, the County refunded \$221 to the Tax Collector that was applicable to the 2014 Tax Year - Original Duplicate/Interim Billings collections. After consideration of this refund, the Tax Collector's remittances equaled the amount reported.



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REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

To Commissioner Charles H. Martin, Chairman
County of Bucks
Commissioners' Office
55 East Court Street
Doylestown, PA 18901

In planning and performing our audit of the Settlement of Duplicates, for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, we considered the Tax Collector's internal control over the financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the Settlement of Duplicates, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Tax Collector's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Tax Collector's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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 Tax Collector's Settlement of Duplicates will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in F1. of the Internal Control and F1. - F3. of the Cash - Bank Analysis sections of the Report to Management to be significant deficiencies.

The Tax Collector's written response to the findings identified in our audit and presented in the Report to Management was not subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the Settlement of Duplicates and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Continued...

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Kimberly S. Doran, CPA, Bucks County Deputy Controller
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

February 6, 2017
16-22

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

COVER LETTER

We have audited the Settlement of Duplicates, applicable to County real estate taxes of the Tax Collector, for the tax years ended January 15, 2016 and 2015. Professional standards require that we provide the Tax Collector with information about our responsibilities under U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to the Tax Collector dated May 17, 2016. Professional standards also require that we communicate the following information related to our audit.

Audit Findings Overview

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

The Tax Collector is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Tax Collector are described in Note 1 to the Settlement of Duplicates. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the audit period. We noted no transactions entered into by the Tax Collector during the audit period for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the Settlement of Duplicates in the proper period.

The Settlement of Duplicate disclosures are neutral, consistent and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with the Tax Collector in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. As a result of the audit procedures, we did not detect any misstatements that required correction by management.

Disagreements with the Tax Collector

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with the Tax Collector is a financial accounting, reporting or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the Settlement of Duplicates or the auditors' report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Representations from the Tax Collector

We have requested certain representations from the Tax Collector that are included in the management representation letter dated February 6, 2017.

Continued...

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

COVER LETTER

Implementation Responsibilities and Purpose

In an effort to direct each finding to the proper level of management, the section titled Report to Management - Findings and Recommendations has been separated into two (2) categories: the Magisterial District and the AOPC. In reviewing this report, it is important to remember that the Magisterial District may have many sound controls that are not cited. This letter by nature is critical for the purpose of suggesting means of improving controls and operations. We believe that the following comments are deserving of your attention and recommend the adoption of our suggestions for improvement. Furthermore, our suggestions should not be construed as a criticism of or a reflection on the integrity of the Magisterial District's management or any employee of the Magisterial District.

Report Distribution

This report is intended solely for the use of the Magisterial District's management, the County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report, which is a matter of public record.

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Legend:

F – Finding

R – Recommendation

The Tax Collector's Office consisted of one (1) Tax Collector, one (1) Deputy Tax Collector and two (2) Assistants.

During our audit, we became aware of significant deficiencies in internal control that have been identified as such in the separate report titled "Report on Significant Deficiencies and Material Weaknesses" dated February 6, 2017. The Internal Control and Cash – Bank Analysis sections of the Report to Management detail the significant deficiencies noted in the Tax Collector's control environment and our recommendations for improvement. The Report to Management does not affect our "Independent Auditors' Report" dated February 6, 2017, on the Tax Collector's Settlement of Duplicates.

Internal Control

A review of the internal control environment disclosed the following:

- F1. A review of the financial transactions recorded and the procedures performed by the Tax Collector revealed that there was a general lack of segregation of duties among the authorization, execution and recording of the County real estate tax transactions and the related assets.
- R1. Although the small size of the office staff limits the extent of separation of duties, certain steps should be taken to separate incompatible duties. The basic premise to any internal control structure is that no one (1) individual should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records or to all phases of a transaction.

Auditee's Response:

- F1. I accept the finding of this audit and will attempt to adjust audit practices accordingly.

Cash – Bank Analysis

Included within the audit were procedures to verify, through random selection of monthly bank statements, that the Tax Collector made only appropriate disbursements, maintained up-to-date checkbook balances, prepared monthly bank reconciliations and utilized the account for only tax collection activities.

Continued...

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cash – Bank Analysis (Continued)

- F1. In order to determine whether the Tax Collector maintained adequate accounting records to support the source of funds that made up the \$13,670 and \$3,734 adjusted bank statement balances as of January 15, 2016 and 2015, respectively, we reviewed documents and inquired as to the composition of these balances. This analysis disclosed that the Tax Collector could not determine the source of \$4,975 and \$2,506 of the adjusted bank statement balances, respectively.
- R1. If this condition still exists, the Tax Collector should immediately take the necessary steps to determine the composition of the bank statement balance.
- F2. The analysis disclosed that the Tax Collector did not prepare written bank reconciliations for 54% of the twenty-four (24) months applicable to the audit period. Consequently, the auditors were unable to draw any conclusions about the Tax Collector's ability to consistently reconcile the bank account balance to the tax collection records throughout the audit period.
- R2. The Tax Collector should be reminded of the importance of preparing accurate bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. When preparing a bank reconciliation, the Tax Collector should list all deposits-in-transit, outstanding checks, adjustments and reconciling items.
- F3. Included within the review of the bank reconciliations were procedures to verify the completeness of the checkbook and the accuracy of the running balance. This review disclosed that although the Tax Collector maintained a checkbook during the audit period, the following issues were noted:
- Transaction dates and payee names were not always entered.
 - Voided check information was not always entered.
 - The check date recorded in the checkbook was not always in agreement with the actual date entered on the check.
 - In two (2) instances, deposit amounts recorded in the checkbook were not in agreement with the amount appearing on the bank statement.
- R3. The Tax Collector should be reminded of the importance of maintaining an accurate, up-to-date checkbook showing all deposit, disbursement and adjustment dates, descriptions and amounts. Furthermore, the maintenance of an accurate checkbook and running balance would provide the Tax Collector with the basis for preparing proper, written monthly bank reconciliations.

Auditee's Response:

F1. – F3.

I accept the finding of this audit and will attempt to adjust audit practices accordingly.

Continued...

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Compliance

In order to determine whether the Tax Collector was in compliance with certain provisions of the *Tax Collector's Manual*, *Local Tax Collection Law* and County policies, we reviewed MRTD sheets, tax notices, disbursement practices and other appropriate documentation.

F1. A review of the debit and credit interim adjustments, which are issued by the Board of Assessment, disclosed the following conditions:

- The interim/adjusted tax notices were not issued in a timely manner in 33% of the six (6) tax notices examined.
- The Tax Collector did not always report the utilization of the debit and/or credit adjustments in a timely manner on the MRTD sheets.
- The Tax Collector could not provide the interim/adjusted tax notice date for two (2) interim adjustments selected for sampling.

R1. The Tax Collector should be reminded of the importance of properly accounting for all interim adjustments. This would include issuing interim/adjusted tax notices in accordance with the guidelines established in the *Tax Collector's Manual*, timely reporting the utilization of the applicable interim adjustments on the MRTD sheets and maintaining copies of the interim/adjusted tax notices.

F2. Our analysis of the MRTD sheets submitted to the County revealed the following conditions:

- In 48% of the twenty-one (21) sheets filed, the reported real estate tax collections did not agree to the amount the Tax Collector actually remitted to the County. As indicated in Note 2 to the Settlement of Duplicates, the monthly discrepancies of the reported collections to the actual remittances resulted in an accumulated over remittance of County real estate tax collections of \$221 for the tax year ended January 15, 2015.
- In 14% of the twenty-one (21) applicable months examined, the final disbursement of real estate tax collections for a given month did not occur until after the tenth day of the following month or after the January 15th settlement date.
- Disbursements/wire transfers of County real estate tax revenue was not always forwarded timely to the County based on the requirements outlined in the *Local Tax Collection Law* and the guidelines issued by the Finance Department.
- Remittances applicable to the collection of interim/adjusted tax notices were not properly categorized on the remittance form submitted to the Treasurer's Office. Consequently, since the incorrect account codes were used, the collections were posted to the wrong tax years in County's general ledger.

Continued...

REPORT TO MANAGEMENT

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Compliance (Continued)

R2. The Tax Collector should strictly adhere to the requirements stated in Section 25 of the *Local Tax Collection Law* and the guidelines issued by the Finance Department regarding the timely submission of revenue and the proper completion of the MRTD sheets. Additionally, the Tax Collector should be reminded of the importance of properly identifying interim/adjusted tax notice collections when completing the Treasurer's Office remittance form.

Auditee's Response:

F1. and F2.

I accept the finding of this audit and will attempt to adjust audit practices accordingly.

EXIT CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

An exit conference was not held. The Tax Collector chose to respond by electronic mail, which was received on February 6, 2017.