COMPLIANCE AUDIT

District Court 38-2-04

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania For the Period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020

November 2022



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General

Timothy L. DeFoor • Auditor General



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TIMOTHY L. DEFOOR AUDITOR GENERAL

The Honorable C. Daniel Hassell Secretary Pennsylvania Department of Revenue Harrisburg, PA 17128

We have conducted a compliance audit of the District Court 38-2-04, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (District Court), for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020, pursuant to the requirements of Section 401(c) of *The Fiscal Code*, 72 P.S. § 401(c).

The objective of the audit was to determine whether all moneys collected on behalf of the Commonwealth have been correctly assessed, reported, and promptly remitted and to provide a report to the Department of Revenue to allow the Department of Revenue to state and settle the District Court's account. Our audit was limited to areas related to the objective identified above and was not conducted, nor was it required to be, in accordance with Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

The District Court is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with state laws and regulations applicable to the collection of moneys on behalf of the Commonwealth, including whether they have been correctly assessed, reported, and promptly remitted. The District Court is also responsible for complying with those laws and regulations. It is our responsibility to perform procedures to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to the extent necessary to satisfy the audit objective. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our conclusions.

Based on our audit procedures, we conclude that, for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020, the District Court, in all significant respects, complied with state laws and regulations applicable to the collection of moneys on behalf of the Commonwealth, including whether they have been correctly assessed, reported, and promptly remitted, except as noted in the findings listed below and discussed later in this report:

- Escrow Monies Not Always Disbursed Timely.
- Inadequate Arrest Warrant Procedures.

This report includes a summary of the District Court's receipts and disbursements of funds collected on behalf of the Commonwealth (summary). We obtained data representing the District Court's receipts and disbursements from the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, which obtains data from each of the Commonwealth's district courts and used the data to create the summary in the format required by the Department of Revenue. We also evaluated the accuracy of the data as part of our audit to conclude on the District Court's compliance with certain state laws and regulations as described in the previous paragraph. Any adjustments that we considered necessary based on our audit work are disclosed in the *Audit Adjustments* line of the summary; however, the scope of our audit does not include the issuance of an opinion on the accuracy of the amounts reported in the summary.

The purpose of this report is to determine whether all moneys collected on behalf of the Commonwealth have been correctly assessed, reported and promptly remitted. This report is not suitable for any other purposes.

The contents of this report were discussed with the management of the District Court and, where appropriate, their response has been included in the report. We appreciate the courtesy extended by the District Court 38-2-04, Montgomery County, to us during the course of our audit. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Bureau of County Audits at 717-787-1363.

Timothy L. DeFoor Auditor General

Timothy L. Detool

October 12, 2022

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DISTRICT COURT 38-2-04 MONTGOMERY COUNTY BACKGROUND FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

The Department of Auditor General is mandated by Article IV, Section 401(c) of *The Fiscal Code* (Act of April 9, 1929, P.L.343, No. 176), to audit the accounts of each district court to determine whether all moneys collected on behalf of the Commonwealth have been correctly assessed, reported, and promptly remitted.

District Court receipts are comprised of fines, costs, fees, and surcharges collected on behalf of the Commonwealth. These fines, costs, fees, and surcharges represent collections made on traffic, non-traffic, civil, and criminal cases filed with the District Court.

Total disbursements during the audit period are comprised as follows:

District Court checks issued to:

Department of Revenue

\$ 782,452

This balance reflects the summary of monthly transmittal reports as settled by the Department of Revenue.

Karen Eisner Zucker served at District Court 38-2-04 for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020.

The summary of receipts and disbursements on the following page provides a summary of receipts and disbursements by category. The categories and the amounts of fines, costs, fees, and surcharges assessed are based on Pennsylvania laws and regulations.

The summary was prepared in accordance with reporting requirements prescribed by the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue. Under this method, only the Commonwealth portion of cash receipts and disbursements are presented, revenues are recognized when received, and expenditures are recognized when paid.

DISTRICT COURT 38-2-04 MONTGOMERY COUNTY SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

Receipts:

Department of Transportation		
Title 75 Fines	\$	142,464
Motor Carrier Road Tax Fines		150
Overweight Fines		125
Commercial Driver Fines		500
Child Restraint Fines		841
Department of Revenue Court Costs		105,909
Crime Victims' Compensation Bureau Costs		4,753
Crime Commission Costs/Victim Witness Services Costs		3,395
Domestic Violence Costs		1,324
Emergency Medical Service Fines		54,728
CAT/MCARE Fund Surcharges		144,405
Judicial Computer System Fees		56,072
Access to Justice Fees		27,572
Criminal Justice Enhancement Account Fees		1,599
Judicial Computer Project Surcharges		68,727
Constable Service Surcharges		9,048
Miscellaneous State Fines and Costs	,	160,840
Total receipts		782,452
Disbursements to Commonwealth		(782,452)
Balance due Commonwealth (District Court) per settled reports		-
Audit adjustments		
Adjusted balance due Commonwealth (District Court) for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020	\$	

Finding No. 1 - Escrow Monies Not Always Disbursed Timely

Our audit of the undisbursed funds report indicated that escrow funds collected were not always disbursed. We found that, in four of eight cases tested, escrow funds collected by the office were not disbursed to whom they are due. These monies remained in escrow for extended periods of time after the disposition of the case. As of December 31, 2020, the time of disposition to the time of disbursement ranged from 673 days to 1,288 days.

The district court's bank account is essentially an escrow account on behalf of the Commonwealth and other participating parties. The court collects bail, security for motor vehicle trials, and other funds that must be held in escrow until disposition of the case. Once a case has been disposed, funds held in escrow should be transferred to the appropriate account or disbursed immediately.

Good internal accounting controls require that funds be disbursed timely. The failure to follow this procedure could result in monies not being paid to whom they are due.

Without a good system of internal control over funds received by the district court, the possibility of funds being lost or misappropriated increases significantly.

The district court failed to review the undisbursed funds report on a monthly basis and take appropriate action.

Recommendation

We recommend that the district court review the undisbursed funds report on a monthly basis and take appropriate action and disburse funds to whom they are due.

Management Response

The Magisterial District Judge responded as follows:

As for the escrow monies not being distributed in four instances (one instance involved \$.01), the court immediately corrected all instances and escrow monies were released to the proper party without further delay.

Auditor's Conclusion

We appreciate the officeholder's efforts to correct these issues. During our next audit, we will determine if the district court complied with our recommendation.

Finding No. 2 - Inadequate Arrest Warrant And DL-38 Procedures

Warrants and Requests For Suspension Of Operating Privileges (DL-38s) are used to enforce the collection of monies on traffic and non-traffic cases in which defendants failed to make payments when required. A Warrant of Arrest (AOPC 417) is used to authorize an official to arrest a defendant, to collect fines and costs from the defendant after a disposition, or to collect collateral for a trial. If the defendant does not respond within ten days to a citation or summons, a Warrant of Arrest may be issued. A Request for Suspension of Driving Privileges for Failure to Respond to a Citation or Summons or Pay Fines and Costs Imposed (AOPC 638A) is used to notify the defendant in writing that his/her license will be suspended if he/she fails to respond to the traffic citation or summons. A DL-38 cannot be issued for a parking violation.

During our testing of warrant procedures, we noted that warrant procedures established by the *Magisterial District Judge Automated Office Clerical Procedures Manual* (Manual) were not always followed. The Magisterial District Judge did not consistently issue warrants when required. We tested 32 instances in which a warrant was required to be issued. Our testing disclosed that seven were not issued timely and 16 were not issued at all. The time of issuance ranged from 63 days to 227 days.

In addition, of 16 warrants required to be returned or recalled, 11 were not returned or recalled, and one was not returned timely. The time of issuance to the time of return was 347 days.

Furthermore, we tested 11 instances in which a DL-38 was required to be issued. Our testing disclosed that one was not issued timely and five were not issued at all. The time of issuance was 70 days past the date the notice should have been issued.

The Manual establishes the uniform written internal control policies and procedures for all district courts.

Warrant Issuance Procedures: The Manual states that on October 1, 1998, new warrant procedures took effect for summary cases. Amendments were made to Pa.R.Crim.P. 430, 431, 454, 455, 456, 460, 461, and 462. To comply with the new changes, the Notice of Impending Warrant (AOPC A418) was created with the purpose of informing the defendant that failure to pay the amount due or to appear for a Payment Determination Hearing will result in the issuance of an arrest warrant. The defendant is also informed that his/her response must be made within ten days of the date of the notice.

Finding No. 2 - Inadequate Arrest Warrant And DL-38 Procedures (Continued)

According to Pa.R.Crim.P. 430, a Notice of Impending Warrant may be issued in a post-disposition summary case for any of the following reasons:

- A guilty disposition is recorded and no payment is made or a time payment schedule is not created.
- A guilty disposition is recorded and a previously deposited collateral payment, when applied, does not pay the case balance in full.
- A guilty disposition is recorded and the defendant defaults on a time payment schedule.

According to Pa.R.Crim.P. 430, a warrant SHALL be issued in a summary case for any of the following reasons (a Notice of Impending Warrant is not necessary for the following):

- The defendant has failed to respond to a citation or summons that was served either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- The citation or summons is returned undeliverable.
- The Magisterial District Judge has reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant will not obey a summons.

Warrant Return Procedures: The Manual states that the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) recommends that those in possession of arrest warrants should be notified to return warrants that have not been served. For summary traffic and non-traffic cases, outstanding warrants should be returned to the Magisterial District Judge's office within 120 days of issuance. Returned warrants can either be recorded in the Magisterial District Judge System (MDJS) as unserved, if the defendant is unable to be located; or they can be recalled for reissue, if the server has not exhausted all means of finding the defendant.

DL-38 Procedures: The Manual states that once a citation is given to the defendant or a summons is issued, the defendant has ten days to respond. If on the eleventh day, the defendant has not responded, 75 Pa.C.S. §1533 requires that the defendant be notified that he/she has 15 days from the date of notice to respond to the citation/summons before his/her license is suspended. In accordance with Section 1533 of the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code, the defendant has 15 days to respond to the defendant's copy of the DL-38. If the defendant does not respond by the fifteenth day, the Magisterial District Judge's office shall notify the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation by issuing the appropriate License Suspension Request (AOPC 638B,D,E).

Finding No. 2 - Inadequate Arrest Warrant And DL-38 Procedures (Continued)

In addition, 75 Pa.C.S. §1533 also requires a post-disposition DL-38 (AOPC 638B/E) be issued if the defendant neglects to pay fines and costs imposed at the time of disposition or fails to make a scheduled time payment.

The failure to follow warrant and DL-38 procedures could result in uncollected fines and unpunished offenders. Additionally, the risk is increased for funds to be lost or misappropriated.

Adherence to the uniform internal control policies and procedures, as set forth in the Manual, would have ensured that there were adequate internal controls over warrants and DL-38s.

Recommendations

We recommend that the district court review the tickler reports for warrants and DL-38s daily and take appropriate action as required by the Manual. We further recommend that the court review warrant control reports and notify police or other officials to return warrants that are unserved for 120 days for summary traffic and non-traffic cases as recommended by the Manual.

Management Response

The Magisterial District Judge responded as follows:

The court will review tickler reports and take appropriate action as dictated by the Magisterial District Judge automated Office Clerical Procedures Manual. Warrant control reports will likewise be monitored in order to notify police and other officials to return unserved warrants after 120 days. These issues will be addressed immediately.

Auditor's Conclusion

We appreciate the officeholder's efforts to correct these issues. During our next audit, we will determine if the district court complied with our recommendations.

DISTRICT COURT 38-2-04 MONTGOMERY COUNTY REPORT DISTIRBUTION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

This report was initially distributed to:

The Honorable C. Daniel Hassell

Secretary Pennsylvania Department of Revenue

The Honorable H. Geoffrey Moulton, Jr.

Court Administrator of Pennsylvania Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

The Honorable Karen Eisner Zucker

Magisterial District Judge

The Honorable Valerie A. Arkoosh

Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners

The Honorable Karen Sanchez

Controller

Mr. Michael R. Kehs, Esquire

District Court Administrator

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at www.PaAuditor.gov. Media questions about the report can be directed to the Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General, Office of Communications, 229 Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; via email to: news@PaAuditor.gov.