REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE FORMER NELSON COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2017



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

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	.1
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS	.3
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT	.6
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	.13
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES	.17

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Dean Watts, Nelson County Judge/Executive The Honorable Edwin Mattingly, Former Nelson County Sheriff The Honorable Mike Newton, Nelson County Sheriff Members of the Nelson 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 former Sheriff of Nelson County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2017, 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 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 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.

The Honorable Dean Watts, Nelson County Judge/Executive The Honorable Edwin Mattingly, Former Nelson County Sheriff The Honorable Mike Newton, Nelson County Sheriff Members of the Nelson 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 former Nelson 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 financial position of each fund of the former Nelson County Sheriff, as of December 31, 2017, 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 former Nelson County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2017, 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 16, 2018, on our consideration of the former Nelson County Sheriff'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 solely 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 reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the former Nelson County Sheriff'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 comments:

- 2017-001 The Former Nelson County Sheriff Had \$222 Of Disallowed Disbursements From The 2017 Fee Account
- 2017-002 The Former Nelson County Sheriff Lacked Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

NELSON COUNTY EDWIN MATTINGLY, FORMER SHERIFF <u>STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS</u>

For The Year Ended December 31, 2017

<u>Receipts</u>			
Homeland Security Grant		\$	25,360
Highway Safety Grant			16,924
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)			113,569
State Fees For Services			142,425
Circuit Court Clerk			25,814
Fiscal Court			13,085
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes			26,273
Commission On Taxes Collected			902,291
Fees Collected For Services: Auto Inspections Accident and Police Reports Serving Papers Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	\$ 15,910 3,094 71,269 23,300		113,573
Other: Fingerprints and Miscellaneous Transport Prisoners/Patients Traffic School Fee Reimbursement Add-On Fees	 18,597 800 1,166 46,219		66,782
Interest Earned			409
Borrowed Money: State Advancement			360,000
Total Receipts		1	,806,505

NELSON COUNTY EDWIN MATTINGLY, FORMER SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2017 (Continued)

Disbursements

Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay:			
Personnel Services-			
Deputies' Salaries	\$ 765,657		
KLEFPF	64,882		
Employee Benefits-			
Employer's Share Hazardous Duty Retirement-KLEFPF	26,437		
Employer Paid Health Insurance	111,846		
Contracted Services-			
Tax Software	50,073		
Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs	800		
Advertising	748		
Office Equipment and Radio Maintenance	2,929		
Materials and Supplies-			
Office Materials and Supplies	7,964		
Uniforms	10,892		
Law Enforcement Equipment and Supplies	49,296		
Auto Expense-			
Gasoline	28,872		
Vehicle Equipment	28,459		
Other Charges-			
Conventions and Travel	6,355		
Dues	1,553		
Postage	7,650		
Public Relations	1,145		
Juror Expenses	60		
Transport Patients/Prisoners	5,818		
Miscellaneous	1,590		
Highway Safety Grant - To Bardstown City Police	3,400		
Highway Safety Grant - To Fiscal Court	10,633		
Capital Outlay-			
Vehicles	 63,888	\$ 1,250,947	
Debt Service:		2 (0,000	
State Advancement		360,000	
Total Disbursements			\$ 1,610,947
Less: Disallowed Disbursement - Halloween Candy			222
Total Allowable Disbursements			1,610,725

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

NELSON COUNTY EDWIN MATTINGLY, FORMER SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2017 (Continued)

Net Receipts	\$ 195,780
Less: Statutory Maximum	94,201
Excess Fees	101,579
Less: Training Incentive Benefit	3,039
Excess Fees Due County for 2017	98,540
Payment to Fiscal Court - May 18, 2018	97,000
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit	\$ 1,540

NELSON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2017

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 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.

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 sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.192 requires the sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his annual settlement with the fiscal court on or before September 1 of each year. KRS 64.830 requires an outgoing sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court of his county by March 15 immediately following the expiration of his term of office.

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 2017 services
- Reimbursements for 2017 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2017

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 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. 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.

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

The sheriff's contribution for the KLEFPF portion of retirement for calendar year 2015 was \$20,105, calendar year 2016 was \$22,696, and calendar year 2017 was \$26,437.

Nonhazardous

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 be allocated as follows: five percent will go to the member's account and one percent will go to the KRS insurance fund.

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 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.

The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 18.68 percent for the first six months and 19.18 percent for the last six months.

Hazardous

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute eight percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute nine percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: eight percent will go to the member's account and one percent will go to the KRS insurance fund.

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. Hazardous members contribute eight 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.

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

Hazardous (Continued)

Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A hazardous member's account is credited with a seven and one-half percent employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 31.06 percent for the first six months and 31.55 percent for the last six months.

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.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn 15 dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, the employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. 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.

NELSON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2017 (Continued)

Note 3. Deposits

The former Nelson County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240, the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

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 Nelson 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 December 31, 2017, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Highway Safety Grant

The former sheriff's office received a federal grant passed through from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Office of Highway Safety in the amount of \$16,924. The funds are awarded to sub-grantees to reduce crashes, injuries, fatalities and associated cost by identifying transportation safety issues and developing and implementing effective integrated programs and activities. The agreement allowed funds received to be shared with other law enforcement agencies in Nelson County. The former sheriff's office disbursed \$3,400 to the Bardstown Police Department and \$10,633 to the Nelson County Fiscal Court for services during the year, retaining \$2,891 for services provided by the former sheriff's office.

Note 5. Homeland Security Grant

The former sheriff's office received a Homeland Security Grant in the amount of \$25,360 from the Kentucky Department of Homeland Security. KRS 16.220 establishes a fund in the Governor's Office of Homeland Security to provide grants to sheriff's department for the purchase of body armor for sworn peace officers of those departments and service animals as defined in KRS 525.010 of those departments; firearms (duty weapons) or ammunition; and electronic control devises, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular disruption technology. The former sheriff's office purchased 29 duty weapons and one dataport unit during 2017 and submitted a request for reimbursement as required by the grant agreement. The Nelson County Fiscal Court signed the grant agreement on November 9, 2015. During calendar year ended October 26, 2017, the fiscal court received \$25,360 and reimbursed the former sheriff's office.

Note 6. Lease Agreements

The former Nelson County Sheriff's office was committed to the following lease agreements as of December 31, 2017:

			Principal			
				В	Balance	
Item		Term of	Ending	Dece	December 31,	
Purchased	 Payment	Agreement	Date		2017	
Hardware	\$ 5,640 Yearly	36 Months	9/30/2018	\$	5,640	
Copier	\$ 389 Monthly	48 Months	1/27/2019	\$	4,665	

Note 7. Forfeiture and Seizure Account

The former Nelson County Sheriff's office maintained a drug forfeiture and seizure account. Receipts for this account are from court ordered payments related to drug cases. These funds are reserved for items directly related to law enforcement and are not available for excess fee purposes. The beginning balance was \$13,906, receipts totaled \$5,870, and disbursements totaled \$18,659 during the year. The unexpended fund balance was \$1,117 as of December 31, 2017.

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 Dean Watts, Nelson County Judge/Executive The Honorable Edwin Mattingly, Former Nelson County Sheriff The Honorable Mike Newton, Nelson County Sheriff Members of the Nelson 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 former Nelson County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2018. The former Nelson 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 former Nelson 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 former Nelson County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Nelson County Sheriff'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. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2017-002 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the former Nelson 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2017-001.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

The former Nelson 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 former Nelson Sheriff'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

October 16, 2018

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

NELSON COUNTY EDWIN MATTINGLY, FORMER SHERIFF SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2017

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

2017-001 The Former Nelson County Sheriff Had \$222 Of Disallowed Disbursements From The 2017 Fee Account

The former Nelson County Sheriff purchased \$222 of Halloween candy with funds from the 2017 fee account, which resulted in a disallowed disbursement. Management oversight resulted in requirements not being followed. The former sheriff is not in compliance with <u>Funk vs. Milliken</u> due to the spending of public funds on Halloween candy, which is considered personal in nature and not necessary for the office. In <u>Funk vs. Milliken</u>, 317 S.W.2d 499 (Ky. 1958), Kentucky's highest court ruled that county fee officials' expenditures of public funds will be allowed only if they are necessary, adequately documented, reasonable in amount, beneficial to the public, and not primarily personal in nature. We recommend the former Nelson County Sheriff repay \$222 to the fiscal court as additional excess fees.

Former Sheriff's Response: The Nelson County Justice Center hosted a Halloween Truck or Treat for the community. It involved EMS Fire, Bardstown City Police, etc. It was in the parking lot of the justice center where we are located. It would be disrespectful to the community for one agency not to participate. All the candy from all other agencies were purchased with government funds. I feel that this event was necessary for the office to participate since it was not organized by this agency but rather the whole justice complex. The expenditure is documented with no intent to deceive or hide. It was a reasonable amount considering hundreds of local children participated. It was beneficial to the public to meet personnel from this office and I the elected official was not present for the event. Therefore it did not benefit the Sheriff personally. This should cover Funk vs. Milliken.

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

2017-002 The Former Nelson County Sheriff Lacked Segregation Of Duties

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2016-001. Office personnel collected payments from customers and issued receipts. At the end of each day, the former sheriff's bookkeeper prepared the daily checkout sheet from the manual receipts issued for that day. The bookkeeper also prepared the deposit ticket, posted receipts to the receipts ledger, prepared and signed disbursement checks, posted to the disbursements ledger, prepared the monthly bank reconciliations, and prepared the quarterly report. The former sheriff reviewed and initialed all invoices, signed disbursement checks, and reviewed and signed the quarterly reports. Auditors noted errors in disbursements that should have been prevented or detected by properly implemented internal controls. There was not sufficient evidence available that would show that the former sheriff or another employee reviewed checkout sheets, deposits, ledgers, or the bank reconciliations to offset the risk caused by the lack of segregation of duties.

The former sheriff did not have enough funds to hire additional personnel to segregate duties. The lack of oversight could result in undetected misappropriation of assets and inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies such as Department for Local Government.

Strong internal controls and procedures are vital to ensure proper segregation of duties over collection, reporting, depositing, disbursing, and reconciling receipts and disbursements. If segregation of duties is not possible, effective compensating controls should be put in place, applied consistently, and evidenced.

NELSON COUNTY EDWIN MATTINGLY, FORMER SHERIFF SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended December 31, 2017 (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS: (Continued)

2017-002 The Former Nelson County Sheriff Lacked Segregation Of Duties (Continued)

To adequately protect employees in the normal course of performing their duties, and prevent inaccurate financial reporting or misappropriation of assets, we recommend the sheriff's office implement strong oversight over these areas, either by an employee independent of those functions or by the sheriff, such as:

- The sheriff could compare the daily bank deposit to the daily checkout sheet and then compare to the bank deposit receipt. This should be documented by initialing the bank deposit, daily checkout sheet and bank deposit receipt.
- The sheriff could compare the bank reconciliation to the balance on the bank statement. Any differences should be reconciled. The sheriff could document this by initialing the bank reconciliation.
- The sheriff could compare the monthly receipts and disbursements ledger to the amounts on the quarterly report. This should be documented by initialing the receipts and disbursements ledger.

Former Sheriff's Response: The sheriff did not provide a response.