

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE
FORMER BOYD COUNTY
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended
December 31, 2022**



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ALLISON BALL
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Eric Chaney, Boyd County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Jack Woods, Former Boyd County Sheriff
The Honorable Jamie Reihs, Boyd County Sheriff
Members of the Boyd County Fiscal Court

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the former Sheriff of Boyd County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statement.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and excess fees of the former Boyd County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2022, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

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 section of our report, the financial statement does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the former Boyd County Sheriff, as of December 31, 2022, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Audit Program for County Fee Officials* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the former Boyd County Sheriff and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



The Honorable Eric Chaney, Boyd County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Jack Woods, Former Boyd County Sheriff
The Honorable Jamie Reihls, Boyd County Sheriff
Members of the Boyd County Fiscal Court

Basis for Opinion (Continued)

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 Boyd 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 and budget laws, 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 and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 former Boyd County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the former Boyd County Sheriff's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

The Honorable Eric Chaney, Boyd County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Jack Woods, Former Boyd County Sheriff
The Honorable Jamie Reihls, Boyd County Sheriff
Members of the Boyd County Fiscal Court

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement (Continued)

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we have identified during the audit.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16, 2023, on our consideration of the former Boyd 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 effectiveness of 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 former Boyd 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 finding:

- 2022-001 The Former Sheriff Did Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties
- 2022-002 The Former Sheriff's Fourth Quarter Report Did Not Properly Reflect The Source And Use Of Funds
- 2022-003 The Former Sheriff Owes \$73,105 To The Fiscal Court For Calendar Year 2021 Excess Fees

Respectfully submitted,



Allison Ball
Auditor of Public Accounts
Frankfort, KY

November 16, 2023

BOYD COUNTY
BOBBY JACK WOODS, FORMER SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

Receipts

Federal:			
Highway Safety Grant		\$	10,214
State Grants			4,800
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)			164,860
State Fees For Services:			
Finance and Administration Cabinet	\$ 265,018		
Sheriff Security Service	27,446		
Cabinet For Health And Family Services	<u>507</u>		292,971
Circuit Court Clerk:			
Court Ordered Payments			1,564
Fiscal Court			119,310
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes			105,073
Commission On Taxes Collected			1,148,205
Fees Collected For Services:			
Auto Inspections	31,590		
Accident and Police Reports	5,395		
Serving Papers	98,703		
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	<u>10,380</u>		146,068
Other:			
Add-On Fees	67,714		
Miscellaneous	52,424		
Telecommunications/Tow Bill	11,573		
Pathways	20,250		
School Resource Officer	44,000		
KY Community And Technical College	<u>89,348</u>		285,309
Interest Earned			<u>6,203</u>

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

BOYD COUNTY
BOBBY JACK WOODS, FORMER SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Continued)

Net Receipts	\$ 2,284,577
Less: Statutory Maximum	<u>119,310</u>
Excess Fees Due County for 2022	2,165,267
Payments to Fiscal Court - Monthly	<u>2,165,267</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit*	<u>\$ 0</u>

* The former sheriff's statutory maximum for calendar year 2022 was \$119,310 as noted above. The former sheriff was paid \$118,903 during calendar year 2022. The former sheriff is due the additional statutory maximum of \$406.

BOYD COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2022

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 pay to the governing body of the county any fees, commissions, and other income of his or her office, including income from investments, which exceed the sum of his or her maximum salary as permitted by the Constitution and other reasonable expenses, including compensation of deputies and assistants by March 15 of each year. KRS 64.830 requires an outgoing sheriff to make a final settlement 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 is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis 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) as of December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2022 services
- Reimbursements for 2022 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2022

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).

BOYD COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 2022
(Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fee Pooling

The Boyd County Sheriff's office is required by the fiscal court to participate in a fee pooling system. Fee officials who are required to participate in fee pooling deposit all funds collected into their official operating account. The fee official is responsible for paying all amounts collected for others. Residual funds are then paid to the county treasurer on a monthly basis. Invoices are submitted to the county treasurer to document operating expenses. The fiscal court pays all operating expenses for the fee official.

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

The sheriff's office has elected to participate, pursuant to KRS 78.530, in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), which is administered by the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority (KPPA). 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.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five percent (5%) 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 (5%) will go to the member's account and one percent will go to the CERS 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 covered employees contribute five percent (5%) of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute one percent (1%) 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 CERS Board of Directors 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 (4%) 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 26.95 percent for the first six months and 26.79 percent for the last six months.

BOYD COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 December 31, 2022
 (Continued)

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS 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.

Benefits are covered under KRS 78.5536.

B. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Nonhazardous

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they 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 by 1.5 percent. This was established for Tier 2 members during the 2008 Special Legislative Session by House Bill 1. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted, creating Tier 3 benefits for members.

The monthly insurance benefit has been increased annually as a 1.5 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) since July 2003 when the law changed. The annual increase is cumulative and continues to accrue after the member's retirement.

Tier 2 member benefits are covered by KRS 78.5536. Tier 3 members are not covered by the same provisions.

C. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

The 1996 General Assembly enacted an automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA) provision for all recipients of Kentucky Retirement Systems benefits. During the 2008 Special Session, the General Assembly determined that each July beginning in 2009, retirees who have been receiving a retirement allowance for at least 12 months will receive an automatic COLA of 1.5 percent. The COLA is not a guaranteed benefit. If a retiree has been receiving a benefit for less than 12 months, and a COLA is provided, it will be prorated based on the number of months the recipient has been receiving a benefit.

BOYD COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 December 31, 2022
 (Continued)

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

D. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 2 and Tier 3

No COLA is given unless authorized by the legislature with specific criteria. To this point, no COLA has been authorized by the legislature for Tier 2 or Tier 3 members.

E. Death Benefit

If a retired member is receiving a monthly benefit based on at least 48 months of service credit, KRS will pay a \$5,000 death benefit payment to the beneficiary designated by the member specifically for this benefit. Members with multiple accounts are entitled to only one death benefit.

Kentucky Retirement System Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

Kentucky Retirement System 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.

Kentucky Retirement System also issues proportionate share audit reports for both total pension liability and other post-employment benefits for CERS determined by actuarial valuation as well as each participating county's proportionate share. Both the Schedules of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts by Employer and the Schedules of Employer Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer reports and the related actuarial tables are available online at <https://kyret.ky.gov>. The complete actuarial valuation report, including all actuarial assumptions and methods, is also available on the website or can be obtained as described in the paragraph above.

Note 3. Deposits

The former Boyd County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with federally insured banking institutions as required by the Department for Local Government's (DLG) *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. The DLG Manual strongly recommends perfected pledges of securities covering all public funds except direct federal obligations and funds protected by federal insurance. In order to be perfected 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. These requirements were met.

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 former Boyd County Sheriff did not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather followed the requirements of the DLG *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. As of December 31, 2022, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

BOYD COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 2022
(Continued)

Note 4. Federal Grant

The Boyd County Sheriff's office received a Federal Highway Safety Grant which passed through the Commonwealth of Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in the amount of \$10,214. This was a reimbursement grant for salaries. These funds were remitted to the fiscal court through excess fees to reimburse the salaries which were paid by the fiscal court.

Note 5. Forfeiture Accounts

A. Non-Federal Forfeiture Account

The Boyd County Sheriff's office maintains a separate bank account for monies that are forfeited to the sheriff's office by court order. The balance as of January 1, 2022, was \$26,034. During 2022, the sheriff's office received \$11,609 and expended \$18,973 of forfeiture funds. The ending balance as of December 31, 2022, was \$18,670.

B. Federal Forfeiture Account

The Boyd County Sheriff's office maintains a separate bank account for monies that are forfeited to the sheriff's office from federal agencies. The balance as of January 1, 2022, was \$685. During 2022, the sheriff's office received \$26,236 and expended \$0 of forfeiture funds. The ending balance as of December 31, 2022, was \$26,921.

Note 6. On Behalf Payments

The Boyd County Sheriff's office is required by the fiscal court to participate in a fee pooling system. Since the sheriff's office is fee pooling, the fiscal court pays the sheriff's statutory maximum as reflected on the sheriff's financial statement. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the fiscal court's contributions recognized by the former sheriff included the amounts that were based on the statutory maximum as required by KRS 64.5275. The former Boyd County Sheriff recognized receipts from the fiscal court and disbursements for the statutory maximum of \$119,310 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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*

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ALLISON BALL
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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

The Honorable Eric Chaney, Boyd County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Bobby Jack Woods, Former Boyd County Sheriff
The Honorable Jamie Reihs, Boyd County Sheriff
Members of the Boyd County Fiscal Court

We have audited, 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 Program for County Fee Officials* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the former Boyd County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated November 16, 2023. The former Boyd 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.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the former Boyd County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Boyd County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Boyd 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 a 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 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 items 2022-001, 2022-002, and 2022-003 to be material weaknesses.



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)

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the former Boyd 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 financial statement. 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 2022-002 and 2022-003.

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,



Allison Ball
Auditor of Public Accounts
Frankfort, KY

November 16, 2023

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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BOYD COUNTY
BOBBY JACK WOODS, FORMER SHERIFF
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2022-001 The Former Sheriff Did Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as finding 2021-001. The former sheriff's office did not have adequate segregation of duties. The former sheriff's bookkeeper collected payments from customers, recorded transactions in the ledgers, prepared deposits, and reconciled the bank account.

The former sheriff did not have sufficient oversight over the financial reporting process. Inadequate segregation of duties allows for one person to have a significant role in processing and recording receipts and disbursements, which would increase the risk of undetected misappropriation of assets and inaccurate financial reporting.

Good internal controls dictate the same employee should not receive payments, prepare deposits, and post to the receipt's 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 same person not perform multiple accounting functions, and if the duties cannot be segregated, then strong oversight over the employee's work should be provided and documented.

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

2022-002 The Former Sheriff's Fourth Quarter Report Did Not Properly Reflect The Source And Use Of Funds

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2021-002. The former sheriff's fourth quarter report reflected posting discrepancies that required multiple audit reclassifications and adjustments. Adjustments of \$375,632 were made to the receipts ledger.

The former sheriff did not have procedures in place to ensure accurate posting on the former sheriff's fourth quarter financial report. The bookkeeper made several errors when classifying items on the receipts ledger and when carrying items over from the receipts ledger to the quarterly financial reports. As a result, the sheriff's quarterly report submitted to the Department for Local Government was inaccurate.

The Uniform System of Accounts, adopted under KRS 68.210, requires the sheriff to prepare a quarterly report which includes all receipts and disbursements the sheriff collected and paid during the calendar year.

We recommend the sheriff's office ensure that all quarterly financial reports are accurate prior to submission to the Department for Local Government.

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

BOYD COUNTY
BOBBY JACK WOODS, FORMER SHERIFF
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2022-003 The Former Sheriff Owes \$73,105 To The Fiscal Court For Calendar Year 2021 Excess Fees

The calendar year 2021 fee audit recommended the former sheriff pay excess fees of \$91,985 to the fiscal court. The former sheriff did not pay these excess fees to the fiscal court. The former sheriff did not run accurate monthly reports for excess fees in calendar year 2022 and overpaid excess fees in the amount of \$18,880. This amount will be applied to calendar year 2021 excess fees. Leaving a total of \$73,105 due to the fiscal court for calendar year 2021 excess fees. The former sheriff did not have controls in place to ensure that excess fees were accurate or paid timely. The fiscal court did not have timely access to all funds that were owed to them.

KRS 134.192 requires sheriffs in counties containing a population less than 70,000 to file by March 1 of each year a complete statement for the preceding year of all funds received and expended. At the time of this filing, the sheriff should pay excess fees. The settlement is subject to correction by audit.

We recommend the sheriff's office remit the \$73,105 in excess fees for 2021 to the fiscal court as soon as possible.

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