# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE DAVIESS COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021

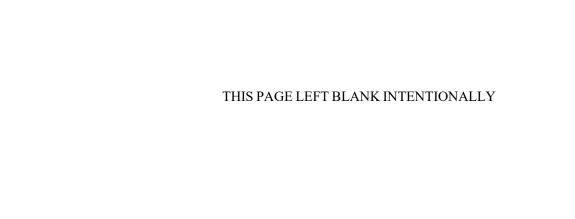


#### MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS auditor.ky.gov

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### MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Al Mattingly, Daviess County Judge/Executive The Honorable Barry G. Smith, Daviess County Sheriff Members of the Daviess County Fiscal Court

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Disbursements - Regulatory Basis of the Sheriff of Daviess County, Kentucky, and the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Fund Balances of the Sheriff's Operating Fund and County Fund with the State Treasurer - Regulatory Basis for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the receipts and disbursements of the Daviess County Sheriff and the receipts, disbursements, and fund balances of the Daviess County Sheriff's operating fund and county fund with the state treasurer for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, 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 Opinions on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Daviess County Sheriff, for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the period then ended.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and 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 Fee Official Audits*. 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 Daviess 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 Al Mattingly, Daviess County Judge/Executive The Honorable Barry G. Smith, Daviess County Sheriff Members of the Daviess 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 statements, the financial statements are prepared by the Daviess 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 statements 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 Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements 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 financial statements that are 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 Daviess 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 Daviess County Sheriff's ability to continue as a going concern for a
  reasonable period of time.

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.

The Honorable Al Mattingly, Daviess County Judge/Executive The Honorable Barry G. Smith, Daviess County Sheriff Members of the Daviess County Fiscal Court

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 2022, on our consideration of the Daviess 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. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Daviess 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 comment:

2021-001 The Daviess County Sheriff's Financial Statements Were Materially Misstated

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

Frankfort, KY

October 5, 2022

## DAVIESS COUNTY BARRY G. SMITH, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021

#### Receipts

Federal: Highway Safety Grant			\$	2,603
riigiway Salety Glain			Ψ	2,003
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLE	FPF	)		15,108
State Fees for Services: Finance and Administration Cabinet				6,415
Thance and Administration Caonici				0,413
Circuit Court Clerk:				
Fines/Fees Collected	\$	4,550		
Court Ordered Payments		820		5,370
Fiscal Court				200
Fiscal Court				300
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes				1,485
Commission on Taxes			1,	677,640
Fees Collected for Services:				
Auto Inspections		2,450		
Accident /Police Reports		1,356		
Serving Papers		4,195		
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		1,695		
Serving Papers - Fiscal Court		560		10,256
Other:				
Miscellaneous				3,050
Interest Earned				349
Total Receipts			1,	722,576

DAVIESS COUNTY BARRY G. SMITH, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021 (Continued)

#### **Disbursements**

Payments to County: Fees Collected - Fiscal Court	\$	560		
Total Disbursements			\$	560
Net Receipts			1,7	22,016
Payments to State Treasurer:				
75% Operating Fund	1,4	438,130		
25% County Fund		283,886	1,7	22,016
Balance Due at Completion of Audit			\$	0

# DAVIESS COUNTY BARRY G. SMITH, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND FUND BALANCES OF THE SHERIFF'S OPERATING FUND AND COUNTY FUND WITH THE STATE TREASURER - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021

	75% Operating Fund		25% County Fund		Totals	
Fund Balance - December 1, 2021	\$	(1,296,176)	\$	21,817	\$ (1,274,359)	
Receipts						
Fees Paid to State - Operating Funds (75%) Fees Paid to State - County Funds (25%)		1,438,130		283,886	1,438,130 283,886	
Total Funds Available		141,954		305,703	447,657	
<u>Disbursements</u>						
Personal Services-						
Official's Statutory Maximum		9,016			9,016	
Deputies' Salaries		185,218			185,218	
Overtime Gross		16,321			16,321	
Employee Benefits-						
Employer's Share Social Security		15,609			15,609	
Employer's Share Retirement		73,388			73,388	
Employer's Share Health Insurance		25,094			25,094	
Employer's Share Life Insurance	37				37	
Contracted Services-						
Maintenance Agreements		2,362			2,362	
Computer Maintenance		295			295	
Supplies and Materials-						
Office Supplies		1,515			1,515	
Uniforms/Equipment		1,306			1,306	
Other Charges-						
K-9 Expenses		108			108	
Miscellaneous		730			730	
Supplies		936			936	
Telephone/Fax/Cellular		576			576	
Training		972			972	

DAVIESS COUNTY
BARRY G. SMITH, SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND
FUND BALANCES OF THE SHERIFF'S OPERATING FUND
AND COUNTY FUND WITH THE STATE TREASURER - REGULATORY BASIS
For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021
(Continued)

		75%	25%	
	(	Operating	County	
		Fund	Fund	Totals
<u>Disbursements</u> (Continued)				
Auto Expenses-				
Gasoline	\$	10,450	\$	\$ 10,450
Maintenance and Repairs		6,290		6,290
Capital Outlay-				
Grant Equipment		18,568		18,568
Equipment		9,655		9,655
Vehicles		150,941	 	 150,941
Total Disbursements		529,387		 529,387
Fund Balance - December 31, 2021	\$	(387,433)	\$ 305,703	\$ (81,730)

#### DAVIESS COUNTY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

#### 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 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.

KRS 64.350 establishes that a fee official in counties with a population over 70,000 has two funds with the state treasurer for the deposit of fees collected. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the fees collected are deposited in the sheriff's operating fund and used for office expenses of the fee official. The remaining twenty-five percent (25%) of fees collected are deposited to the county fiscal court fund and paid to the fiscal courts, urban-county governments, or consolidated local governments of the respective counties quarterly no later than April 15, July 15, October 15, and January 15. These funds are closed at the end of each official term by paying the balances to the respective county government.

Also, some revenues of the fee official offices could be considered reimbursed expenses. All reimbursed expenses are treated as revenue in the 75 percent fund.

The financial statements have 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:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2021 services
- Reimbursements for 2021 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections
- Payroll expenditures incurred but not paid
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2021

#### 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 sheriff's office has 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 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.

The sheriff's contribution for calendar year 2019 was \$800,089, calendar year 2020 was \$796,502, and for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 was \$73,388.

#### 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 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 of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute 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 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 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 for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

#### Hazardous

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 9 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8 percent will go to the member's account and 1 percent will go to the Kentucky Retirement System insurance fund.

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

#### Hazardous (Continued)

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 also contribute 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 hazardous member's account is credited with a 7.5 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 44.33 percent for the for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

#### 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:

		% Paid by Member through
Years of Service	% Paid by Insurance Fund	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.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

#### A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1 (Continued)

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.

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, 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. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Hazardous

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they earn fifteen 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. 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 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 COLA since July 2003 when the law changed. The annual increase is cumulative and continues to accrue after the member's retirement.

#### D. 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.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

#### E. 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.

#### F. 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 Systems Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

Kentucky Retirement Systems 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 Systems 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 <a href="https://kyret.ky.gov">https://kyret.ky.gov</a>. 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 Daviess 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 Daviess County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of the DLG *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. As of December 31, 2021, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

#### Note 4. Deferred Compensation

All eligible employees of the Daviess County Sheriff's office may participate in deferred compensation plans administer by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax shelter supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees, and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate. These deferred compensation plans permit all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plan is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing to the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority at 501 High Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601 or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

#### Note 5. Special Investigation Account

The Daviess County Sheriff maintained a special investigation account for monies received from court ordered forfeitures in connection with drug related arrests. The beginning balance of the account was \$32,649. During the period, there were not any receipts, interest earned of \$3, and disbursements totaled \$1,256, leaving an ending balance of \$31,396 as of December 31, 2021.

#### Note 6. Federal Highway Safety Grants

- A. The Daviess County Sheriff's office received a FY 2021 Highway Safety Grant passed through from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Office of Highway Safety in the amount of \$26,200. The main purpose of the grant is to reduce fatalities on Kentucky roadways, minimize injuries to individuals and property, and to educate the public in ways to do this. The Daviess County Sheriff's office was reimbursed \$2,603 from this grant for the period of December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.
- B. The Daviess County Sheriff's office received a FY 2022 Highway Safety Grant passed through from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Office of Highway Safety in the amount of \$25,300. The main purpose of the grant is to reduce fatalities on Kentucky roadways, minimize injuries to individuals and property, and to educate the public in ways to do this. The Daviess County Sheriff's office did not receive any reimbursements from this grant for the period of December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

#### Note 7. Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

The Daviess County Sheriff's office participates in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF). The program is administered by the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet and is designed to provide adequate training to the sheriff's deputies. During the period of December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, the Daviess County Sheriff's office received \$15,108 from this program.

#### Note 8. Fiduciary Accounts

#### A. Trust Accounts

The Daviess County Sheriff's office is periodically required by the Daviess County Judicial System to act as the Public Administrator of decedents' estates until these estates can be settled. Additionally, the Daviess County Sheriff's office is periodically required by the Daviess County Judicial System to act as the Public Administrator for minor beneficiaries until they reach the appropriate age to receive the benefits. The Daviess County Sheriff's office maintains the following custodial accounts:

#### 1. Roberts Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$5,786 with receipts of \$222 and there were no disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$6,008 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 2. Arnold Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$37,796 there were no receipts or disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$37,796 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 3. Kiniman Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$1,097 there were no receipts or disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$1,097 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 4. Bruner Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$39,710 there were no receipts or disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$39,710 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 5. Gaither Beneficiary

The account had a beginning balance of \$9,760 there were no receipts or disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$9,760 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 6. White Beneficiary

The account had a beginning balance of \$33,875 there were receipts of \$3 and there were no disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$33,878 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 7. Matthews Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$1,165 there were no receipts or disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$1,165 as of December 31, 2021.

#### 8. York Estate

The account had a beginning balance of \$37,302 there were receipts of \$2 and there were no disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$37,304 as of December 31, 2021.

Note 8. Fiduciary Accounts (Continued)

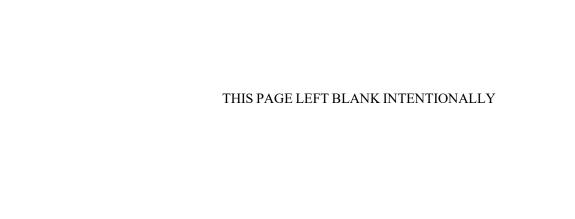
A. Trust Accounts (Continued)

#### 9. Pytlick Estate

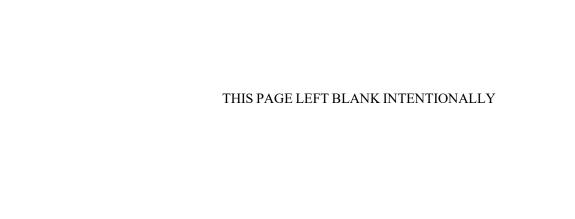
The account had a beginning balance of \$1,850 there were receipts of \$37 and there were no disbursements for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. The account balance was \$1,887 as of December 31, 2021.

#### Note 9. 75% Operating Fund - Deficit Balance

The Daviess County Sheriff's 75% operating fund had a deficit balance of \$387,433 as of December 31, 2021. KRS 64.345(4) states, in part, "[i]f seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount paid into the State Treasury in any month by any of such officers is not sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of his office for that month, the deficit may be made up out of the amount paid in any succeeding month; but in no event shall the amount allowed by the Finance and Administration Cabinet to any officer for salaries and expenses exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount paid to the Finance and Administration Cabinet by the officer during his official term." The 75% operating fund has to be settled at the end of the sheriff's term, which ends December 31, 2022.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS





### MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* 

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Al Mattingly, Daviess County Judge/Executive The Honorable Barry G. Smith, Daviess County Sheriff Members of the Daviess County Fiscal Court

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 and Disbursements - Regulatory Basis of the Sheriff of Daviess County, Kentucky, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Fund Balances of the Sheriff's Operating Fund and County Fund with the State Treasurer - Regulatory Basis for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 2022. The Daviess County Sheriff's financial statements are 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 statements, we considered the Daviess 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 statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Daviess County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Daviess 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 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 statements 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 2021-001 to be a material weakness.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Daviess County Sheriff's financial statements are 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2021-001.

#### Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

The Daviess County Sheriff's views and planned corrective action for the finding identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The Daviess County Sheriff's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, 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,

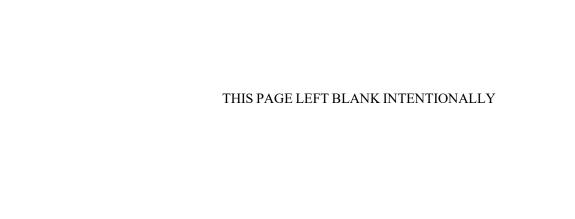
Mike Harmon

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

Frankfort, KY

October 5, 2022





#### DAVIESS COUNTY BARRY G. SMITH, SHERIFF SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Period December 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDING:

#### 2021-001 The Daviess County Sheriff's Financial Statements Were Materially Misstated

The Daviess County Sheriff's fourth quarter financial report and the 75% account financial report were both materially misstated. On the fourth quarter financial report, the chief financial officer presented the activity of the former sheriff (for the period January 1, 2021 through November 30, 2021) in three columns, had a separate column for the activity of the current sheriff (for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021), and then a combined year to date total. This was the fourth quarter financial report that was submitted to the Department for Local Government as of December 31, 2021. As a result of this, receipts and disbursements were both overstated by \$3,200,414. On the 75% account financial report, the chief financial officer included all the activity for calendar year 2021; therefore, resulting in receipts and disbursements being overstated by \$3,000,970 and \$4,408,855, respectively.

According to the chief financial officer she felt like she had properly separated the activity of the former sheriff and the current sheriff on the fourth quarter financial report. She also felt she had properly followed the guidance from County Fees for reporting the activity of the 75% account. Her understanding was since all the activity for calendar year 2021 was all for the current term it wasn't necessary to separate the activity of the former sheriff and the current sheriff. She also felt it was necessary to show the combined year to date totals on both financial statements for budgetary comparison purposes.

As a result, the fourth quarter financial report was incorrect and did not reflect an accurate financial presentation of the Daviess County Sheriff as reported to the Department for Local Government for the period December 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Additionally, the financial report for the 75% account was incorrect for this period as well. KRS 68.210 gives the state local finance officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. The *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual* requires accurate financial reporting. Each period stands alone in accounting for receipts and disbursements and should be accounted for accordingly in each audit period. Additionally, good internal controls dictate that all financial statements be accurate.

We recommend the Daviess County Sheriff's office implement internal controls to ensure that the fourth quarter financial report is accurate before submitting it to the Department for Local Government. In addition, we recommend internal controls be implemented to ensure the 75% account financial report is also accurate.

Sheriff's Response: The Chief Financial Officer was unsure how to proceed when Sheriff Cain retired. As a result, she reached out to County Fees for guidance. She was told to complete a Quarterly Report for October and November under Sheriff Cain and a separate Quarterly Report for December under Sheriff Smith. The Quarterlys were prepared as directed. The CFO was not informed that the financial information from the previous eleven months did not need to be included on the December report. She completed the report in this manner because she believed the entire yearly finances needed to be shown as balanced.