

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE  
GARRARD COUNTY  
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended  
December 31, 2021**



**MIKE HARMON  
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
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## CONTENTS

PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT .....	1
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS .....	4
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 <i>GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</i> .....	13
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES.....	17

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**MIKE HARMON**  
**AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

**Independent Auditor's Report**

The Honorable John Wilson, Garrard County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Tim Davis, Garrard County Sheriff  
Members of the Garrard 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 Sheriff of Garrard County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 Garrard County Sheriff for the year ended 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 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 Garrard County Sheriff, for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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) 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 County Fee Officials*. 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 Garrard 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 John Wilson, Garrard County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Tim Davis, Garrard County Sheriff  
Members of the Garrard 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 Garrard 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 Garrard 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 Garrard 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 John Wilson, Garrard County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Tim Davis, Garrard County Sheriff  
Members of the Garrard County Fiscal Court

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 5, 2022, on our consideration of the Garrard 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 Garrard 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:

- 2021-001 The Garrard County Sheriff Misstated His Quarterly Report
- 2021-002 The Garrard County Sheriff Does Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties
- 2021-003 The Garrard County Sheriff Does Not Have Adequate Internal Controls Over Payroll
- 2021-004 The Garrard County Sheriff Failed To Classify Employees As Hourly Or Salaried

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mike Harmon", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Mike Harmon  
Auditor of Public Accounts  
Frankfort, KY

August 5, 2022

GARRARD COUNTY  
TIM DAVIS, SHERIFF  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

Receipts

State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)		\$	5,079
State Fees For Services:			
Finance and Administration Cabinet	\$	63,704	
Hold Harmless		4,728	
Traffic School		2,414	
Cabinet For Health And Family Services		<u>8,352</u>	79,198
Fiscal Court			293,678
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes			16,713
Commission On Taxes Collected			298,465
Fees Collected For Services:			
Auto Inspections		3,955	
Accident/Police Reports		1,241	
Serving Papers		28,486	
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		7,490	
Warrant Services		<u>760</u>	41,932
Other:			
Add-On Fees		28,077	
Miscellaneous		6,591	
School Security		<u>34,000</u>	<u>68,668</u>
Total Receipts			803,733

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



GARRARD COUNTY  
TIM DAVIS, SHERIFF  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(Continued)

Disbursements

Operating Disbursements:

Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	\$ 172,639	
Part-Time Salaries	4,000	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	20,870	
Contracted Services-		
Advertising	180	
Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs	977	
Materials and Supplies-		
Uniforms	221	
Other Charges-		
Conventions and Travel	62	\$ 198,949
Total Disbursements		<u>\$ 198,949</u>
Net Receipts		604,784
Less: Statutory Maximum		<u>91,796</u>
Excess Fees		512,988
Less: Training Incentive Benefit		<u>4,373</u>
Excess Fees Due County for 2021		508,615
Payments to Fiscal Court - Monthly		<u>508,592</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit		<u><u>\$ 23</u></u>

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

GARRARD COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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 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 2021 services
- Reimbursements for 2021 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2021

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).

GARRARD COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2021  
(Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fee Pooling

The Garrard 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. In accordance the County Fee Pooling Ordinance, the sheriff shall certify payroll to the county treasurer and the county shall reimburse the sheriff such payrolls.

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 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 24.06 percent for the first six months and 26.95 percent for the last six months.

GARRARD COUNTY  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 December 31, 2021  
 (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:

<b>Years of Service</b>	<b>% Paid by Insurance Fund</b>	<b>% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction</b>
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.

GARRARD COUNTY  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 December 31, 2021  
 (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 Garrard 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 Garrard 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.

GARRARD COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2021  
(Continued)

Note 4. Forfeiture Accounts

Under terms mandated by the United States Department of Justice and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Garrard County Sheriff's office received proceeds from the confiscation, surrender, or sale of real and personal property involved in drug related convictions. These funds are to be used exclusively for law enforcement activities and are not included in excess fees.

A. State Forfeiture Account

The balance in the account as of January 1, 2021, was \$2,785. During 2021, there were no receipts or disbursements. The balance in the account as of December 31, 2021, was \$2,785.

B. Federal Forfeiture Account

The balance in the account as of January 1, 2021, was \$1,003. During 2021, receipts were \$5 and there were no disbursements. The balance in the account as of December 31, 2021, was \$1,008.

Note 5. Garrard County DARE Program Account

The Garrard County Sheriff's office maintains the Garrard County DARE Program Account. The balance in the account as of January 1, 2021, was \$2,494. During 2021, receipts were \$2,008 and disbursements were \$1,308. The balance in the account as of December 31, 2021, was \$3,194.

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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**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  
Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable John Wilson, Garrard County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Tim Davis, Garrard County Sheriff  
Members of the Garrard 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, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the Garrard County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated August 5, 2022. The Garrard 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 Garrard 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 Garrard County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Garrard 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 certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2021-001 and 2021-002 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)

**Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)**

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2021-003 and 2021-004 to be significant deficiencies.

**Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Garrard 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is 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 Garrard County Sheriff's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The Garrard County Sheriff's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

**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

August 5, 2022

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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GARRARD COUNTY  
TIM DAVIS, SHERIFF  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2021-001 The Garrard County Sheriff Materially Misstated His Quarterly Report

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This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-001. The Garrard County Sheriff maintained a bank account for payroll expenditures. This is in accordance with the County's Fee Pooling Ordinance. The sheriff deposited \$293,678 in funds from the county and disbursed these funds for payroll expenditures. These funds were not recorded on the sheriff's fourth quarter report, which serves as his financial statement, requiring material audit adjustments. The sheriff did not have controls in place to ensure that his financial statement was materially accurate. A misstatement could result in an increased risk of uncorrected errors, theft, loss, or misappropriated assets.

KRS 134.192(11) requires a complete statement of all funds received by his or her office for official services, showing separately the total incomes received by his or her office for services rendered, exclusive of his or her commissions for collecting taxes, and the total funds received as commissions for collecting state, county, and school taxes, and a complete statement of all expenditures of his or her office.

We recommend the Garrard County Sheriff post all receipts and disbursements on his quarterly reports.

*Sheriff's Response: This is an issue that occurred due to fee pooling that is ending so the issue will be corrected.*

2021-002 The Garrard County Sheriff's Office Does Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties

---

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-005. The sheriff's office does not have segregation of duties over receipts, disbursements, and monthly reconciliations. Internal control procedures indicate the sheriff's bookkeeper opens mail, collects payments from customers, prepares deposits, prepares/signs checks, posts transactions to the receipts and disbursements ledgers, prepares monthly and quarterly reports, and prepares monthly bank reconciliations. According to the sheriff, the lack of segregation of duties as part of his daily office functions is due to lack of funding. The sheriff does not have segregation of duties as part of the internal control procedures for his office. The lack of segregation of duties increases the risk that undetected errors could occur. Additionally, the lack of adequate segregation of duties could result in misappropriation of assets or inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies, such as the Department for Local Government.

Good internal controls dictate the same employee should not handle, record, and reconcile receipts. Further, the same employee should not be responsible for preparing, recording, and reconciling disbursements. The segregation of duties over various accounting functions such as opening mail, preparing deposits, recording receipts and disbursements, and preparing monthly reports, or the implementation of compensating controls is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. If this is not feasible due to budgetary constraints, cross checking procedures could be implemented and documented by the individual performing the procedure.

We recommend the sheriff separate the duties involved in receiving cash, preparing deposits, writing checks, posting to ledgers, preparing monthly bank reconciliations, and comparing financial reports to the ledgers. However, if an adequate segregation of duties is not feasible, compensating controls should be implemented and documented by the individual performing the procedure.

*Sheriff's Response: This issue has occurred for years due to lack of monies for adequate staffing, this should improve and we are putting extra steps in.*

GARRARD COUNTY  
TIM DAVIS, SHERIFF  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2021-003 The Garrard County Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Internal Controls Over Payroll

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-004. Garrard County Sheriff's employees are separated into two groups for payroll purposes. The Garrard County Sheriff's office prepares payroll for court security and administrative staff including the sheriff. The personnel in each of these groups have various requirements for employment such as full-time, part-time, and salaried and our testing of payroll included an examination of these requirements and the documentation maintained by the sheriff to support payroll expenditures.

The Garrard County Sheriff does not have appropriate internal controls over the payroll process. During our testing of payroll, we found two timesheets for April were not signed by a supervisor. Due to the lack of oversight by the sheriff or his designee, timesheets were not signed to support hours worked. The sheriff is not in compliance with federal and state labor regulations or the county's personnel policy and procedure manual.

KRS 337.320(1) states, "[e]very employer shall keep a record of: (a) The amount paid each pay period to each employee; (b) The hours worked each day and each week by each employee; and (c) Such other information as the executive director requires."

Good internal controls dictate that timesheets be kept for payroll verification, as a record of leave time used, and to document employees are working at least the minimum number of hours to be eligible for full-time benefits such as retirement and health insurance.

We recommend the Garrard County Sheriff strengthen internal controls over payroll by requiring employees and supervisors to sign timesheets.

*Sheriff's Response: We are adding separate responsibilities for employees to correct this.*

2021-004 The Garrard County Sheriff Failed To Properly Classify Employees As Hourly Or Salaried

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-003. The Garrard County Sheriff's office paid its school resource officer and bookkeeper on a monthly basis. Payroll checks were issued around the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month. We were not able to support paycheck amounts by comparing payroll summary reports and timesheets. Both employees prepared a timesheet. According to the sheriff, a significant portion of the Garrard County Sheriffs' employees (school resource officer and bookkeeper) are being treated as salaried. The sheriff's bookkeeper and school resource officer payroll summaries were not supported by timesheets for each employee. Payroll summaries did not include a breakdown of hours worked. Good internal controls dictate that timesheets be kept for payroll verification, as a record of leave time used, and to document employees are working at least the minimum number of hours to be eligible for full-time benefits such as retirement and health insurance.

KRS 337.320(1) states, "[e]very employer shall keep a record of: (a) The amount paid each pay period to each employee; (b) The hours worked each day and each week by each employee; and (c) Such other information as the executive director requires."

OAG 79-448, discusses Section 3 of the Kentucky Constitution stating that Section 3 "is unequivocal on the point that public emolument to any person must be based on the consideration of public services. By the strongest implication this means 'public services actually rendered.' It does not mean 'public services to be rendered.'"

GARRARD COUNTY  
 TIM DAVIS, SHERIFF  
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES  
 For The Year Ended December 31, 2021  
 (Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2021-004 The Garrard County Sheriff Failed To Properly Classify Employees As Hourly Or Salaried  
 (Continued)

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803 KAR 1:070 Section 3(3)(a) states “[t]o qualify for the administrative exemption, an employee’s primary duty shall include the exercise of discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance. The exercise of discretion and independent judgment shall involve the comparison and the evaluation of possible courses of conduct, and acting or making a decision after the various possibilities have been considered. The term ‘matters of significance’ refers to the level of importance or consequence of the work performed. (b)...Factors to consider if determining whether an employee exercises discretion and independent judgment with respect to matters of significance include, but are not limited to: ...whether the employee has authority to commit the employer in matters that have significant financial impact; whether the employee has authority to waive or deviate from established policies and procedures without prior approval; whether the employee has authority to negotiate and bind the company on significant matters...”

803 KAR 1:070 section 10 defines a salaried employee as one being paid on a “salary basis”, meaning an employee regularly receives a predetermined amount of compensation each pay period on a weekly, or less frequent, basis. The predetermined amount cannot be reduced because of variations in the quality or quantity of the employee’s work. Subject to certain exceptions, an exempt employee must receive the full salary for any week in which the employee performs any work, regardless of the number of days or hours worked. In addition, Section 11 states that in order to qualify for exemption, employees generally must be paid at not less than \$455 per week on a salary basis. If the employer makes deductions from an employee’s predetermined salary, i.e., because of the operating requirements of the business, that employee is not paid on a “salary basis”.

Per the IRS website “Under common-law rules, anyone who performs services for you is your employee *if you can control what will be done and how it will be done*. This is so even when you give the employee freedom of action. What matters is that you have the right to control the details of how the services are performed. The general rule is that an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work, not ‘what’ will be done and ‘how’ it will be done.

We recommend the sheriff contact the county attorney and/or the U.S. Department of Labor to obtain an opinion if any employee under his supervision can be considered a salaried employee and if so, how their payroll payments are to be supported and documented.

*Sheriff’s Response: Everyone will be classified correctly for next year.*