REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE PIKE COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS auditor.ky.gov

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 TELEPHONE 502.564.5841 FACSIMILE 502.564.2912

<u>CONTENTS</u> PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS	4
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND FUND BALANCES OF THE SHERIFF'S OPERATING FUND AND COUNTY FUND WITH THE STATE TREASURER - REGULATORY BASIS	6
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	8
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	17
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES	





MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Ray Jones II, Pike County Judge/Executive The Honorable Rodney Scott, Pike County Sheriff Members of the Pike 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 Pike 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 year ended December 31, 2022, 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 Pike County Sheriff and the receipts, disbursements, and fund balances of the Pike County Sheriff's operating fund and county fund with the state treasurer 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 Opinions on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles section of our report, 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 Pike 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 Pike 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 Ray Jones II, Pike County Judge/Executive The Honorable Rodney Scott, Pike County Sheriff Members of the Pike 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 Pike 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 statements as a whole are 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 statements.

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 statements, 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 statements.
- 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 Pike 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 statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Pike 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 Ray Jones II, Pike County Judge/Executive The Honorable Rodney Scott, Pike County Sheriff Members of the Pike County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated July 13, 2023, on our consideration of the Pike 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 Pike 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 Pike County Sheriff's 75% Operating Fund Had A \$226,830 Deficit Balance At Term End

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

Frankfort, KY

July 13, 2023

PIKE COUNTY RODNEY SCOTT, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

Receipts

Federal: Highway Patrol Grant Advocacy Grant Appalachia HIDT A Grant	\$	190 40,705 12,154	\$	53,049
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KL	EED!		Ψ	56,419
State - Rentucky Law Emorecinent Foundation Flogram Fund (RE	/L/III	.)		50,717
State Fees for Services:				
Finance and Administration Cabinet		169,980		
Sheriff Security Service		11,801		181,781
Circuit Court Clerk:				
Fines/Fees Collected				750
Fiscal Court				521,687
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes				245,357
Commission on Taxes				978,517
Fees Collected for Services:				
Auto Inspections		10,491		
Accident /Police Reports		105		
Serving Papers		90,570		
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		14,220		
Fingerprint & Photos		670		
School Security Services		155,000		271,056
Other:				
Add-On Fees		126,082		
Miscellaneous		12,411		
Transporting Patients		42,303		
Telecom Commissions		8,365		
Travel		200		
Traffic School		1,366		
Refunds		152		
Copies		74_		190,953
Interest Earned				1,739
Total Receipts			2	2,501,308

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

PIKE COUNTY
RODNEY SCOTT, SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Continued)

Disbursements

Other Disbursements:				
Miscellaneous	\$	109		
Refunds		180		
Total Disbursements			\$	289
Net Receipts			2,50	01,019
Payments to State Treasurer:				
75% Operating Fund *	2,2	246,001		
25% County Fund	2	255,018	2,5	01,019
Balance Due at Completion of Audit			\$	0

^{*} Includes reimbursed expenses in the amount of \$1,480,944 for the audit period.

PIKE COUNTY RODNEY SCOTT, 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 Year Ended December 31, 2022

	75%	25%	
	Operating Fund	County Fund	Totals
	Tund	Tund	Totals
Fund Balance - January 1, 2022	\$ (261,745)	\$	\$ (261,745)
Receipts			
Fees Paid to State - Operating Funds (75%)	2,246,001		2,246,001
Fees Paid to State - County Funds (25%)		255,018	255,018
Total Funds Available	1,984,256	255,018	2,239,274
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Pike County Fiscal Court		255,018	255,018
Personal Services-			
Official's Statutory Maximum	119,310		119,310
Official's Training Incentive	4,679		4,679
Deputies' Salaries	1,222,960		1,222,960
Employee Benefits-			
Employer's Share Social Security	103,042		103,042
Employer's Share Retirement	223,754		223,754
Employer's Share Health Insurance	206,341		206,341
Workers' Compensation	76,965		76,965
Unemployment Insurance	1,802		1,802
Contracted Services-			
Advertising	289		289
Maintenance Agreements	11,051		11,051
Supplies and Materials-			
Office Supplies	41,239		41,239
Uniforms/Equipment	27,825		27,825
Insurance	13,057		13,057

PIKE COUNTY
RODNEY SCOTT, 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 Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Continued)

		75%		25%		
	Operating		County			
	Fund		Fund		Totals	
<u>Disbursements</u> (Continued)						
Other Charges-						
Bond Fees	\$	2,362	\$		\$	2,362
Miscellaneous		2,035				2,035
Postage		1,043				1,043
Telephone/Fax/Cellular		1,736				1,736
Training		7,683				7,683
Auto Expenses-						
Gasoline		109,557				109,557
Maintenance and Repairs		34,356				34,356
Total Disbursements		211,086		255,018	2	2,466,104
Fund Balance - December 31, 2022	\$ ((226,830)	\$	0	\$	(226,830)

PIKE COUNTY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 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 2022 services
- Reimbursements for 2022 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 2022

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 2020 was \$223,754, calendar year 2021 was \$210,435, and calendar year 2022 was \$223,754.

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 first six months and 26.79 percent for the last six months.

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:

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

A. <u>Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1</u> (Continued)

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, 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.

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.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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 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 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 Pike 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 Pike 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, 2022, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Federal Grants

- A. Highway Patrol Grant The sheriff's office received a grant through the Department of Transportation for highway safety. The amount received during 2022 was \$190.
- B. Advocacy Grant The sheriff's office received a grant through the U.S. Department of Justice for domestic violence services. The amount received during 2022 was \$40,705.
- C. Appalachia HIDTA Grant- The sheriff's office received a grant through the Office of National Drug Control Policy for employee overtime to investigate drug trafficking. The amount received during 2022 was \$12,154.

Note 5. Lease Agreements

The Pike County Sheriff's office was committed to the following lease agreements as of December 31, 2022:

Item	Monthly	Term Of	Ending	Principal Balance	
Purchased	Payment	Agreement	Date	Decen	nber 31, 2022
Copiers	\$ 340	60 months	12/1/2027	\$	20,084
Postage Meter	90	60 months	10/1/2026		4,047
Total	\$ 430			\$	24,131

Note 6. Donation Account

The Pike County Sheriff maintained an account for the receipt of donations. These funds are to be used for the operation of the sheriff's office as established by KRS 61.310. The beginning balance as of January 1, 2022, was \$353. During the calendar year, this account had no activity. The ending balance as of December 31, 2022, was \$353.

Note 7. Drug Account

The Pike County Sheriff maintained an account for the receipt of funds from the fiscal court and court ordered payments. These funds were to be used for drug purchases. The beginning balance as of January 1, 2022, was \$3,098. During the calendar year, receipts were \$13,665 and disbursements were \$10,272, leaving a balance of \$6,491 as of December 31, 2022.

Note 8. Imprest Cash Account

The Finance & Administration – County Fee Systems Branch authorized the Pike County Sheriff to administer an Imprest Cash Fund in the amount of \$10,000. This fund is to be used for expenses, such as postage and other necessary expenses \$1,000 or less that needs to be paid in less than 10 days, except travel and payroll expenses.

Note 9. Fiduciary Account - Escrow Account

The Pike County Sheriff deposited outstanding checks into a non-interest bearing escrow account. When statutorily required, the sheriff will turn over the escrowed funds to the Kentucky State Treasurer as unclaimed property. The sheriff's escrowed amounts were as follows:

Note 10. 75% Operating Fund - Deficit Balance

The Pike County Sheriff's 75% operating fund had a deficit balance of \$226,830 as of December 31, 2022. 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 Ray Jones II, Pike County Judge/Executive The Honorable Rodney Scott, Pike County Sheriff Members of the Pike 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 and Disbursements - Regulatory Basis of the Sheriff of Pike 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 year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 13, 2023. The Pike 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.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Pike 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 Pike County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pike 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 2022-001 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)

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Pike 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 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 2022-001.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Pike County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The Pike 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 the response.

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.

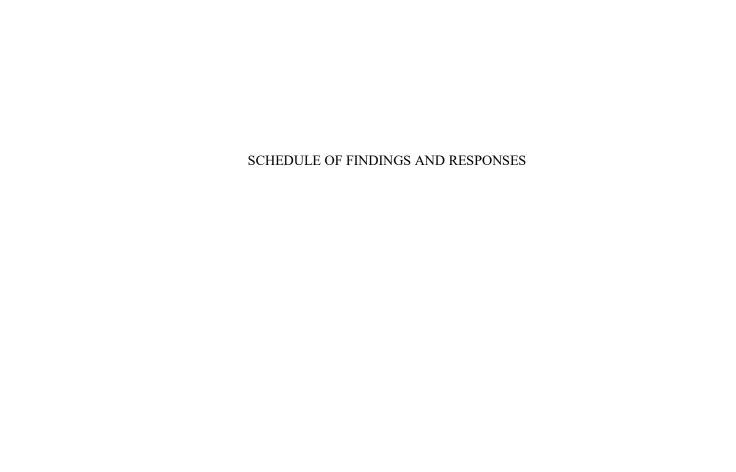
Respectfully submitted

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

Frankfort, KY

July 13, 2023





PIKE COUNTY RODNEY SCOTT, SHERIFF SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

2022-001 The Pike County Sheriff's 75% Operating Fund Had A \$226,830 Deficit Balance At Term End

The Pike County Sheriff's 75% operating fund had a deficit balance of \$226,830 at the end of his December 31, 2022 term. The sheriff did not monitor his budget to ensure that expenditures did not exceed receipts for the term. The sheriff spent in excess of his revenues in his 75% operating fund account resulting in a \$226,830 deficit.

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."

We recommend the sheriff work with the fiscal court to resolve the deficit. We further recommend the sheriff monitor and limit expenses to ensure that future deficits do not occur.

Sheriff's Response: The \$226,830 deficit was a result of not receiving 2021 and 2022 unmined coal taxes. As of this date, we still have not received collections, but the deficit has been paid by Pike County Fiscal Court per our arrangements.