

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE  
EDMONSON COUNTY  
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended  
December 31, 2020**



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

The Honorable Wil Cannon, Edmonson County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Shane Doyle, Edmonson County Sheriff  
Members of the Edmonson County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

**Report on the Financial Statement**

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the Sheriff of Edmonson County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Audit Guide for County Fee Officials* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



The Honorable Wil Cannon, Edmonson County Judge/Executive  
 The Honorable Shane Doyle, Edmonson County Sheriff  
 Members of the Edmonson County Fiscal Court

### **Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**

As described in Note 1 of the financial statement, the financial statement is prepared by the Edmonson County Sheriff on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the laws of Kentucky to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

### **Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Edmonson County Sheriff, as of December 31, 2020, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

### **Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and excess fees of the Edmonson County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2020, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

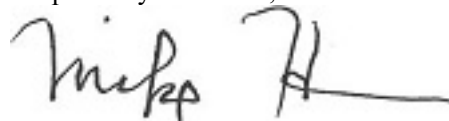
### **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 9, 2021, on our consideration of the Edmonson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Edmonson 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.

- 2020-001 The Edmonson County Sheriff Failed Properly Oversee The Activity Of The Official Drug Fund, Which Serves As His State Asset Forfeiture Account
- 2020-002 The Edmonson County Sheriff's Office Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over The Drug Fund Disbursements

Respectfully submitted,



Mike Harmon  
 Auditor of Public Accounts

September 9, 2021

EDMONSON COUNTY  
SHANE DOYLE, SHERIFF  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

Receipts

Federal:		
Fees For Services	\$	5,816
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)		21,615
State Fees For Services:		
Finance and Administration Cabinet	\$	29,014
Sheriff Security Service		1,284
Cabinet For Health And Family Services		<u>317</u>
		30,615
Circuit Court Clerk:		
Fines and Fees Collected		1,179
Court Ordered Payments		<u>3,841</u>
		5,020
Fiscal Court		90,813
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		27,045
Commission On Taxes Collected		327,326
Fees Collected For Services:		
Auto Inspections		2,510
Accident and Police Reports		375
Serving Papers		21,870
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		4,560
Fingerprints, Photos, Misc.		<u>1,011</u>
		30,326
Other:		
Add-On Fees		25,383
School Resource Contract		<u>49,500</u>
		74,883
Interest Earned		78
Total Receipts		<u>613,537</u>

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

EDMONSON COUNTY  
 SHANE DOYLE, SHERIFF  
 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS  
 For The Year Ended December 31, 2020  
 (Continued)

Disbursements

Other Charges:

Refund for Paper Service	<u>\$ 70</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 70</u>
Net Receipts	613,467
Less: Statutory Maximum	<u>90,563</u>
Excess Fees Due County for 2020	522,904
Payments to Fiscal Court - Monthly	<u>522,904</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>

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



EDMONSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2020

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of receipts over disbursements to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.192 requires the sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his annual settlement with the fiscal court on or before September 1 of each year. KRS 64.830 requires an outgoing sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court of his county by March 15 immediately following the expiration of his term of office.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which 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) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2020 services
- Reimbursements for 2020 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2020

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).

EDMONSON COUNTY  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 December 31, 2020  
 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fee Pooling

The Edmonson 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 office.

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 Retirement Systems (KRS). This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

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

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on or after January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Nonhazardous 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 KRS 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 year.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

EDMONSON COUNTY  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 December 31, 2020  
 (Continued)

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1 (Continued)

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 161.714 with exception of COLA and retiree health benefits after July 2003.

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 161.714 with exception of COLA and retiree health benefits after July 2003. 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 KRS 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.

EDMONSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2020  
(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.

KRS Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

KRS issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information on CERS. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

KRS 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 Edmonson 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 Edmonson 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, 2020, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

EDMONSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2020  
(Continued)

Note 4. Drug Account

The Edmonson County Sheriff's office maintained a drug account that is used for the purpose of drug enforcement. The beginning balance in this fund was \$7,836. Receipts totaled \$19,842 and expenditures totaled \$14,232. The total fund balance was \$13,446 as of December 31, 2020.

Note 5. Donation Account

The Edmonson County Sheriff's office maintained a donation account for related receipts and disbursements. The beginning balance in this fund was \$183. Receipts totaled \$3,491 and there were no disbursements. The total fund balance was \$3,674 as of December 31, 2020.

Note 6. On Behalf Payments

The Edmonson County Sheriff's office is required by the fiscal court to participate in a fee pooling system. Since the sheriff is fee pooling, the Edmonson County Fiscal Court pays the sheriff's statutory maximum as reflected on the sheriff's financial statement. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Edmonson County Fiscal Court's contributions recognized by the Edmonson County Sheriff included the amounts that were based on the statutory maximum as required by KRS 64.5275. The Edmonson County Sheriff recognized receipts from the fiscal court and disbursements for the statutory maximum of \$90,563 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Note 7. Federal Fees For Services

The Edmonson County Sheriff's office contracted with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to provide patrols and law enforcement services around Nolin River Lake from May 1, 2019 through April 30, 2020. The amount received under the contract during calendar year 2020 was \$5,816.

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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**

The Honorable Wil Cannon, Edmonson County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Shane Doyle, Edmonson County Sheriff  
Members of the Edmonson County Fiscal Court

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

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Excess Fees - Regulatory Basis of the Edmonson County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2021. The Edmonson 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 Edmonson 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 Edmonson County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Edmonson County Sheriff's internal control.

*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. *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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2020-001 and 2020-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.



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)

**Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Edmonson 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 amount. 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

The Edmonson 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 Edmonson 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,

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

Mike Harmon  
Auditor of Public Accounts

September 9, 2021

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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EDMONSON COUNTY  
SHANE DOYLE, SHERIFF  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES:

2020-001 The Edmonson County Sheriff Failed Properly Oversee The Activity Of The Official Drug Fund, Which Serves As His State Asset Forfeiture Account

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This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2019-002. The sheriff had the following deficiencies related to his drug fund:

- Funds totaling \$305 from the sale of deputy fire arms were deposited into the drug fund.
- The commonwealth attorney was not paid \$17 for court case 18-CR-00132.

The sheriff failed to implement internal controls over drug fund activity and failed to implement guidance over seizure activity in accordance with applicable KRS's. Additionally the sheriff failed to keep adequate records over sources of funds that were being deposited into the sheriff's drug fund.

By depositing firearm proceeds into the drug account without proper documentation of the origins of the firearms sold, the sheriff may have money due to other entities. In addition by not paying the commonwealth attorney their portion of seized funds, the sheriff is not in compliance with the Edmonson County Circuit Clerk court order.

Implementation of effective internal controls is instrumental to the successful oversight of the sheriff's official drug fund. Effective internal controls help protect the assets of the drug fund and prevent ineligible uses from occurring. KRS 65.041 discusses the requirements for the disposition of firearms by a local government.

We recommend the sheriff require funds from the sale of firearms to deputies are used in accordance with KRS 65.041. The source of the original purchase would dictate where those funds should be deposited and then used for the purchase of body armor meeting or exceeding National Institute of Justice standards, firearms, ammunition, or range facilities, or a combination thereof. Also, we recommend the sheriff make a payment to the Edmonson Commonwealth Attorney in the amount of \$17 in order to be in compliance with the Edmonson County Circuit court orders.

*Sheriff's Response: The Edmonson County Sheriff's Office had deposited \$305.00 into the drug fund from the sale of a duty weapon to a deputy, as prescribed by KRS. The failure to return that money to the original source of payment was not properly researched, as we did purchase firearms with the drug fund, and we just had not provided the documentation to the Auditor's office. The \$17 due to the Commonwealth Attorney's office was from a county auction, and was an unfortunate oversight.*

2020-002 The Edmonson County Sheriff's Office Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over The Drug Fund Disbursements

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The following exceptions were noted when testing disbursements and credit card disbursements from the drug account.

1. Two instances totaling \$39 of sales taxes was paid.
2. One instance totaling \$1,000 where the purchase price could not be verified.
3. The sheriff spent a total of \$112 on unallowable disbursements.

EDMONSON COUNTY  
SHANE DOYLE, SHERIFF  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES  
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES: (Continued)

2020-002 The Edmonson County Sheriff's Office Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over The Drug Fund Disbursements (Continued)

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According to the sheriff:

1. The two instances of sales tax paid were a result of two different situations. The first was a reimbursement to a deputy who broke his phone. The deputy paid sales tax on the repair on his phone and the sheriff reimbursed the entire amount. The second was unavoidable because the purchase was made in another county.
2. The one instance where the purchase price was not stated on the invoice was a purchase of a trailer. The sheriff thought that the title of the trailer contained the purchase price.
3. The unallowable disbursements were a result of two purchases. These were the purchase of an automatic paper towel dispenser and paper towel rolls. The sheriff was unaware that these purchases could not be made from the drug account.

By not ensuring adequate internal controls are in place, the county official cannot guarantee that taxpayer monies are being used in the most efficient and effective ways possible. Good internal controls dictate that controls over all disbursements be maintained to ensure that taxpayer funds are used appropriately.

We recommend the sheriff's office implement adequate controls over the drug fund disbursements, ensure that sales tax is not paid on disbursements, all invoices have a purchase price, and that the fiscal court reimburse the sheriff's office \$112 for the automatic paper towel dispenser and paper towel rolls.

*Sheriff's Response: The Edmonson County Sheriff's Office paid sale tax on two different occasions, both of which were unavoidable given the individual situations. The \$1000 purchase was for a trailer, and I was of the belief that the title itself would be an adequate proof of purchase, and that an invoice would not be needed, and since it was purchased from an individual and not a business, the individual didn't have the ability to generate an invoice. The unallowable expense of a paper towel dispenser was an unfortunate misunderstanding and we will attempt to get the fiscal court to reimburse the drug fund for the purchase.*