

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

**For The Period
January 1, 2018 Through January 6, 2019**



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MIKE HARMON
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Greg Terry, Carlisle County Judge/Executive
The Honorable Steve Perry, Former Carlisle County Sheriff
The Honorable Will Gilbert, Carlisle County Sheriff
Members of the Carlisle 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 former Sheriff of Carlisle County, Kentucky, for the period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019, 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.

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The Honorable Greg Terry, Carlisle County Judge/Executive
 The Honorable Steve Perry, Former Carlisle County Sheriff
 The Honorable Will Gilbert, Carlisle County Sheriff
 Members of the Carlisle 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 former Carlisle 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 former Carlisle County Sheriff, for the period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019, 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 former Carlisle County Sheriff for the period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019, 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 July 23, 2019, on our consideration of the former Carlisle 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 former Carlisle 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:

- 2018-001 The Former Carlisle County Sheriff Failed To Pay \$330 Of Disallowed Disbursements From The Prior Year
- 2018-002 The Former Carlisle County Sheriff's Fourth Quarter Financial Statement Was Materially Misstated

Respectfully submitted,



Mike Harmon
 Auditor of Public Accounts

July 23, 2019

CARLISLE COUNTY
 STEVE PERRY, FORMER SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019

Receipts

State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)	\$	5,245
State Fees For Services:		
Finance and Administration Cabinet		3,001
Circuit Court Clerk:		
Fines and Fees Collected		110
Fiscal Court		86,621
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		2,556
Commission On Taxes Collected		102,544
Fees Collected For Services:		
Auto Inspections	\$	1,596
Accident and Police Reports		80
Serving Papers		7,404
Carry Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		3,860
Prisoner Transport		409
Drug Testing Fees		290
		<u>13,639</u>
Other:		
Add-On Fees	7,731	
Miscellaneous	447	8,178
		<u>8,178</u>
Interest Earned		111
Borrowed Money:		
State Advancement		<u>40,000</u>
Total Receipts		262,005

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

CARLISLE COUNTY
 STEVE PERRY, FORMER SHERIFF
 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
 For The Period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019
 (Continued)

Disbursements

Operating Disbursements and Capital Outlay:

Personnel Services-

Deputies' Salaries	\$	55,019	
Part-Time Salaries		9,861	
KLEFPF		4,000	

Employee Benefits-

Employer's Share KLEFPF Retirement		813	
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Contracted Services-

Advertising		116	
Mobile Law Enforcement Software		236	
Data Backup		390	

Materials and Supplies-

Office Materials and Supplies		5,400	
Uniforms		5,214	

Auto Expense-

Gasoline		549	
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Other Charges-

Conventions and Travel		1,063	
Dues		125	
Postage		1	
Prisoner Transport		594	
In-Service Training		1,236	
Miscellaneous		32	
Cell Phone		1,974	
Vehicle Expense		18,047	
Jury Meals		103	

Capital Outlay-

Office Equipment		30	
Law Enforcement Equipment		209	\$ 105,012

Debt Service:

State Advancement		40,000	
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Total Disbursements

\$ 145,012

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

CARLISLE COUNTY
STEVE PERRY, FORMER SHERIFF
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS
For The Period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019
(Continued)

Net Receipts	\$ 116,993
Less: Statutory Maximum	<u>80,680</u>
Excess Fees	36,313
Less: Training Incentive Benefit	<u>4,137</u>
Excess Fees Due County for 2018	32,176
Payment to Fiscal Court - February 4, 2019	<u>32,176</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit	<u>\$ 0</u>

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

CARLISLE COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 6, 2019

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 2018 services
- Reimbursements for 2018 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2018

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).

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.

CARLISLE COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 January 6, 2019
 (Continued)

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

The former sheriff's KLEFPF portion of retirement for calendar year 2016 was \$620, calendar year 2017 was \$754, and calendar year 2018 was \$813.

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 19.18 percent for the first half of the year and 21.48 percent for the second half of the year.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

Years of Service	% Paid by Insurance Fund	% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

CARLISLE COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 6, 2019
(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)

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.

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.

CARLISLE COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 6, 2019
(Continued)

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

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 former Carlisle County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240, the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC 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.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the former sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The former Carlisle County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240. As of January 6, 2019, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Drug Fund

The former Carlisle County Sheriff's office maintained a drug fund. This account was funded by court ordered forfeitures of money and/or property. These funds were to be used for various law enforcement operations, equipment, and education of drug awareness. The balance as of January 1, 2018, was \$638. No funds were received and \$125 was expended leaving a balance of \$513, as of December 31, 2018. The remaining balance of \$513 was transferred to the incoming sheriff's account leaving a balance of \$0 as of January 6, 2019.

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND
ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL
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AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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The Honorable Steve Perry, Former Carlisle County Sheriff
The Honorable Will Gilbert, Carlisle County Sheriff
Members of the Carlisle 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 former Carlisle County Sheriff for the period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated July 23, 2019. The former Carlisle 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 former Carlisle County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Carlisle County Sheriff's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the former Carlisle County Sheriff's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. 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 and another deficiency that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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 deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2018-002 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
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 deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2018-001 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the former Carlisle 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2018-002.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

The former Carlisle County Sheriff's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The former Carlisle 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

July 23, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

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CARLISLE COUNTY
STEVE PERRY, FORMER SHERIFF
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2018-001 The Former Carlisle County Sheriff Failed To Pay \$330 Of Disallowed Disbursements From The Prior Year

This is a repeat finding that was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2017-001. The former Carlisle County Sheriff had \$330 of disallowed disbursements from 2017. Of this amount, \$300 was for payments that had no supporting documentation. The remaining \$30 was for cash withdrawals fees on cash advances on the office credit card, which were disallowed due to not being beneficial to the public. The former sheriff has failed to settle the disallowed disbursements with the fiscal court.

Because these payments did not meet all of the criteria of Funk v. Milliken, they were disallowed in the prior year. Furthermore, the former sheriff is not in compliance with KRS 64.820 due to not properly settling accounts after an audit. In accordance with Funk v. Milliken, 317 S.W.2d 499 (Ky. 1958), Kentucky's highest court ruled that county fee officials' expenditures of public funds will be allowed only if they are necessary, adequately documented, reasonable in amount, beneficial to the public, and not primarily personal in nature. KRS 64.820 states, "[t]he fiscal court shall collect any amount due the county from county officials as determined by the audit of the official conducted pursuant to KRS 43.070 and 64.810 if the amount can be collected without suit."

The former sheriff has failed to settle the disallowed disbursements due to being in disagreement with the prior year finding. We recommend the former sheriff repay \$330 of disallowed disbursements to the drug fund to adequately settle the 2017 year. Since the former sheriff stated he does not intend to repay the disallowed disbursement from the prior year, this matter will be turned over to the Carlisle County Attorney's Office.

Former Sheriff's Response: As I look at Funk vs Milliken, I can use the drug account if it is necessary (trying to take drugs off the street), adequately documented (it was documented in case report), reasonable in amount (several buys were made and several arrest were made with accuse going to prison), beneficial to the public (the public is wanting drugs off the street), not primarily personal (it's part of my duties).

If you look at KRS 64.820, it states, the fiscal court shall collect any amount due. The fiscal court has no jurisdiction over the drug account. No money was stolen in this deal, only bad guys were put in jail for selling drug to anyone who would buy them. If that is wrong I will pay the money back but let it be known the people will hear about this and they will not be happy.

Auditor's Reply: The sheriff's drug fund constitutes public funds. Proper support and public purpose are required elements for payments to be deemed allowable.

2018-002 The Former Carlisle County Sheriff's Fourth Quarter Financial Statement Was Materially Misstated

The former Carlisle County Sheriff's fourth quarter receipts were materially misstated by \$11,701, due mostly to the omission of December tax commissions of \$10,771. Since the former sheriff did not report the tax commissions receivable after December 31, 2018, the quarterly financial report submitted to the Department for Local Government was not accurate.

Good internal controls dictate that all receivables and payables due after year end are recorded to ensure financial information is accurately reported. KRS 68.210 states that the administration of the county uniform budget system shall be under the supervision of the state local finance officer who may inspect and shall supervise the administration of accounts and financial operations and shall prescribe a system of uniform accounts for all counties and county officials. The fourth quarter financial statement required by the uniform budget system requires the official to certify that information reported herein for the quarter ended is accurate and complete.

CARLISLE COUNTY
STEVE PERRY, FORMER SHERIFF
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For The Period January 1, 2018 through January 6, 2019
(Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2018-002 The Former Carlisle County Sheriff's Fourth Quarter Financial Statement Was Materially Misstated
(Continued)

The former Carlisle County Sheriff prepared the fourth quarter as of December 31, 2018. The former sheriff was unaware of the necessity to use the accounts receivable column on the fourth quarter to include December receivables received in January, such as tax commissions. We recommend the sheriff's office accurately report fee receivables to ensure financial information submitted to the Department for Local Government is accurate.

Former Sheriff's Response: When my Secretary placed the figures into the tax software that we used the end result was right. Even the Auditor's test was different, however the Auditor came up with the same results that we came up with at the end.

Auditor's Reply: To reiterate, this finding is related to the amount of tax commissions reported on the sheriff's 2018 fourth quarter report.