REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE OWSLEY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

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TEDDY MICHAEL PRATER CPA, PLLC 724 Gifford Road Salyersville, KY 41465 Telephone (606) 349-8042

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Cale Turner, Owsley County Judge/Executive Members of the Owsley County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of the Owsley County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Owsley County Fiscal Court's financial statement as listed in the table of contents.

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 Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws. This includes determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances. 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 this 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 Fiscal Court Audits* 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.

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Cale Turner, Owsley County Judge/Executive Members of the Owsley 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 Owsley County Fiscal Court on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

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 Owsley County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 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 fund balances of the Owsley County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2019, and their respective cash receipts and disbursements, and budgetary results for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government described in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter

Deficit Fund Balances

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statement, Owsley County Fiscal Court had actual deficit fund balances in its jail and LGEA funds of \$25,645 and \$15,680, respectively at June 30, 2019. The fund deficits were due to transfers of restricted funds that have not been repaid. The financial statement does not include any adjustment for a fiscal year-end deficit. This matter does not affect our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole of the Owsley County Fiscal Court. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules (supplementary information) and Schedule of Capital Assets (other information) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statement; however, they are required to be presented in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws.

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Cale Turner, Owsley County Judge/Executive Members of the Owsley County Fiscal Court

Other Matters (Continued)

Supplementary and Other Information (Continued)

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

The Schedule of Capital Assets has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statement, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 21, 2020, on our consideration of the Owsley County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 are reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Owsley County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses included herein, which discusses the following report findings:

- 2019-001 The Fiscal Court Overspent The General, Road, And LGEA Fund Budgets
- 2019-002 The Jail Fund And LGEA Fund Owe The Road Fund A Total of \$53,000
- 2019-003 The Fiscal Court Did Not Properly Approve Cash Transfers And Intra-fund Budget Transfers
- 2019-004 The Fiscal Court Did Not Have Controls Over Disbursements
- 2019-005 The Fiscal Court Failed To Establish Internal Controls Over Payroll
- 2019-006 The Fiscal Court Did Not Pay Withholdings Timely
- 2019-007 The Fiscal Court Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over Receipts
- 2019-008 The Fourth Quarter Financial Report Was Not Accurate

Respectfully submitted,

Lody M. Ha

Teddy Michael Prater CPA, PLLC

January 21, 2020

OWSLEY COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fiscal Court Members:

Cale Turner	County Judge/Executive
Zeke Little, Jr.	Magistrate
Jerry McIntosh	Magistrate
Tim Bishop	Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Henley McIntosh	County Attorney
Robert Cope	Jailer
Shanna Oliver	County Clerk
Mike Mays	Circuit Court Clerk
Brent Lynch	Sheriff
Sandy Callahan Moore	Property Valuation Administrator
Donald Morgan	Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Cody Lewis

County Treasurer

OWSLEY COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

OWSLEY COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Funds							
		General Fund		Road Fund		Jail Fund		
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	529,303	\$		\$			
In Lieu Tax Payments				31,558				
Excess Fees		34,193						
Intergovernmental		147,140		992,196		67,195		
Charges for Services								
Miscellaneous		361,661		110,382		105		
Interest		73		55		5		
Total Receipts		1,072,370		1,134,191		67,305		
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		621,169		8,013				
Protection to Persons and Property		6,248				182,706		
General Health and Sanitation		8,230						
Social Services								
Roads				821,519				
Debt Service								
Administration		347,695		161,015		6,840		
Total Disbursements		983,342		990,547		189,546		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		89,028		143,644		(122,241)		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		297,241		250,996		123,500		
Transfers To Other Funds		(339,496)		(375,241)		,		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(42,255)		(124,245)		123,500		
Net Change in Fund Balance		46,773		19,399		1,259		
Fund Balance - Beginning		27,195		1,991		96		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	73,968	\$	21,390	\$	1,355		
Composition of Fund Balance	¢	77 400	¢	22.942	¢	2 200		
Bank Balance	\$	77,429	\$	22,842	\$	3,390		
Less: Outstanding Checks		(3,461)		(1,452)		(2,035)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	73,968	\$	21,390	\$	1,355		

OWSLEY COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

		Budget	ted Fur	nds				
Local Governmen Economic Assistance Fund		Solid Waste Fund		arks and ecreation Fund	Gove Eco Deve	Local ernment onomic elopment Fund		Total Funds
\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	529,303
								31,558
								34,193
89,70	3							1,296,234
		240,243		12,759				253,002
1,99	6			11,962				486,106
	9	12		2				156
91,70	8	240,255		24,723				2,630,552
7,68	0							636,862
64,13	3							253,087
11,64	7	154,082		89,186				263,145
6,30	0							6,300
		13,313						834,832
		11,775						11,775
22,71		28,722		1,409				568,391
112,47	0	207,892		90,595				2,574,392
(20,76)	2)	32,363		(65,872)				56,160
26,00	0	25,000		66,500				789,237
(5,00		(69,500)						(789,237)
21,00	0	(44,500)		66,500				
23	8	(12,137)		628				56,160
10,08		38,493		1,068		897		79,822
\$ 10,32			\$	1,696	\$	897	\$	135,982
φ 10,52	φ	20,330	Ψ	1,070	Ψ	071	Ψ	155,762
\$ 15,38	9	\$ 26,808	\$	1,787	\$	897	\$	148,542
(5,06		(452)		(91)			-	(12,560)
\$ 10,32		\$ 26,356	\$	1,696	\$	897	\$	135,982
		,						

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

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OWSLEY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Owsley County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of the Owsley County Fiscal Court. Budgeted funds included within the reporting entity are those funds presented in the county's approved annual budget and reported on the quarterly reports submitted to the Department for Local Government. Unbudgeted funds may include non-fiduciary financial activities, private purpose trust funds, and internal service funds that are within the county's control. Unbudgeted funds may also include any corporation to act as the fiscal court in the acquisition and financing of any public project which may be undertaken by the fiscal court pursuant to the provisions of Kentucky law and thus accomplish a public purpose of the fiscal court. The unbudgeted funds are not presented in the annual approved budget or in the quarterly reports submitted to the Department.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement is presented on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves the reporting of fund balances and the changes therein resulting from cash inflows (cash receipts) and cash outflows (cash disbursements) to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Department for Local Government and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

This regulatory basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because the financial statement format does not include the GAAP presentations of government-wide and fund financial statements, cash receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned and susceptible to accrual, and cash disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when incurred or subject to accrual.

Generally, except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to sale ninety days following April 15.

C. Basis of Presentation

Budgeted Funds

The fiscal court reports the following budgeted funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are state payments for truck license distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the general fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Budgeted Funds (Continued)

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal governments and transfers from the general fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and disbursements separately from the general fund.

Local Government Economic Assistance (LGEA) Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for grants and related disbursements. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are grants from the state and federal governments.

Solid Waste Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for disbursements related to solid waste material, trucks, and personnel. The primary source of receipts for this fund is solid waste pickup service fees.

Parks and Recreation Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for disbursements for the county park and recreation area. The primary source of receipts for this fund is transfers from other funds.

Local Government Economic Development Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for grants and related disbursements. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are state and federal grants.

D. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the state local finance officer.

The county judge/executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the state local finance officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Owsley County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials listed below from the geographic area constituting Owsley County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statement of the Owsley County Fiscal Court.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

F. Deposits and Investments

The government's fund balance is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The government's fund balance includes cash and cash equivalents and investments.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county 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).

G. Long-term Obligations

The fund financial statement recognizes bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as disbursements. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as disbursements. Debt proceeds are reported as other adjustments to cash.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Joint Venture

A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility is a joint venture. Based on this criteria, the Three Forks Regional Jail is considered a joint venture of the Owsley County Fiscal Court.

On October 6, 2000, the Counties of Lee, Owsley, and Wolfe (the participating counties) entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement in order to provide for joint and cooperative action in the acquisition, construction, installation, maintenance, and financing of the Three Forks Regional Jail. Pursuant to this interlocal agreement, Lee County (the lead county) established the Three Forks Public Properties Corporation, a legally separate organization, to act as an agency and instrumentality of the participating counties in financing the acquisition and construction of the Three Forks Regional Jail. On December 1, 2000, the corporation issued \$6,295,000 First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2000. In 2012, the bonds were refunded with \$5,570,000 Kentucky Bond Corporation Financing Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2012D that are scheduled to mature on February 1, 2032.

The only source of funds expected to meet the debt service requirements of the bonds are the rental payments from the participating counties. Pursuant to a lease and sublease, each participating county covenants to meet its proportionate share of the debt service requirements on the bonds as follows (the proportionate share or use allowance): 40 percent for Lee County, 22 percent for Owsley County, and 38 percent for Wolfe County.

Each county is liable solely for its own proportionate share of total annual debt service on the bonds and no one county is liable for another county's debt. Payment of the annual debt service on the bonds is dependent upon each participating county paying its respective amount of its use allowance as rent under the lease or sublease, as the case may be, in full. Each county has agreed in its lease and sublease agreements that in the event a county cannot pay its indebtedness, an Ad Valorem Tax will be levied in that county for the amount sufficient to provide full payment of the county's rentals due for that year.

Also on December 1, 2000, the three participating counties established the Three Forks Regional Jail Authority pursuant to the provisions of KRS 441.800 and KRS 441.810 to act as the constituted authority of the participating counties in the acquisition, construction, equipping, and operation of the Three Forks Regional Jail.

The Three Forks Regional Jail Authority is comprised of an eight-member board of directors. Lee County appoints three of the eight members. Wolfe and Owsley counties appoint two members each. In addition, the Lee County Jailer is a required member of the board.

A copy of the Three Forks Regional Jail Authority's most recent audit report may be obtained at Three Forks Regional Jail, 2475 Center Street, Beattyville, Kentucky 41311.

Note 2. Deposits

The fiscal court 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 fiscal court 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 government's deposits may not be returned. The government 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 June 30, 2019, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2019.

General	Road		LGEA		Solid Waste		Total	
Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund	Tra	ansfers In
\$	\$	297,241	\$		\$		\$	297,241
212,996						38,000		250,996
94,000		27,000		2,500				123,500
		26,000						26,000
		25,000						25,000
 32,500				2,500		31,500		66,500
\$ 339,496	\$	375,241	\$	5,000	\$	69,500	\$	789,237
	\$ 212,996 94,000 32,500	Fund \$ \$ \$ 212,996 94,000 32,500	Fund Fund \$ \$ 297,241 212,996 \$ 27,000 94,000 27,000 26,000 25,000 32,500 \$	Fund Fund \$ \$ 297,241 \$ 212,996 94,000 27,000 26,000 26,000 25,000 32,500	Fund Fund Fund \$ \$ 297,241 \$ 212,996 \$ 212,000 94,000 27,000 2,500 26,000 25,000 2,500 32,500 2,500 2,500	Fund Fund Fund \$ \$ 297,241 \$ \$ \$ \$ 297,241 \$ \$ \$ \$ 297,000 2,500 \$ \$ \$ 26,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 25,000 \$	Fund Fund Fund Fund \$ \$ 297,241 \$ \$ \$ 212,996 38,000 38,000 \$ 94,000 27,000 2,500 \$ 26,000 25,000 31,500	Fund Fund Fund Fund Training \$ \$ 297,241 \$

Reason for transfers:

To move resources from and to the general fund and other funds, for budgetary purposes, to the funds that will expend them.

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

At June 30, 2019, the Owsley County Fiscal Court had receivables in the amount of \$128,130, due from residential customers for garbage collection services.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Garbage Truck

On December 20, 2017, the fiscal court entered into a \$25,000 lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust for the purchase of a garbage truck for the solid waste department. The agreement requires monthly payments of \$736, ending December 2020. As of June 30, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$10,746. Payments for the remaining years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	P	rincipal	Scheduled Interest			
2020 2021	\$	6,401 4,345	\$	223 47		
Totals	\$	10,746	\$	270		

B. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Be	eginning]	Ending	Due	e Within
	Balance		Additions		Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Financing Obligations	\$	21,688	\$		\$	10,942	\$	10,746	\$	6,401
Total Long-term Debt	\$	21,688	\$	0	\$	10,942	\$	10,746	\$	6,401

Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies

The county is involved in a lawsuit that arose from the normal course of doing business. While it may not be significant, it could negatively impact the county's financial position. Due to the uncertainty of the litigation, a reasonable estimate of the financial impact on the county cannot be made at this time.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court 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.

The county's contribution for FY 2017 was \$196,186, FY 2018 was \$189,452 and FY 2019 was \$179,725.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Nonhazardous

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 5 percent will go to the member's account and 1 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 5 percent of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute 1 percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. 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 4 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 21.48 percent.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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

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%	
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
	2870	
Less than 4	0%	100%

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (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, nonhazardous 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, they earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually by 1.5 percent. This was established for Tier 2 members during the 2008 Special Legislative Session by House Bill 1. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted, creating Tier 3 benefits for members.

The monthly insurance benefit has been increased annually as a 1.5 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) since July 2003 when the law changed. The annual increase is cumulative and continues to accrue after the member's retirement.

Tier 2 member benefits are covered by KRS 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.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (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 Pension Amounts by Employer and the Schedules of Employer Allocations 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 8. Deferred Compensation

The Owsley County Fiscal Court allows all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees, and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate.

These deferred compensation plans permit all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

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

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Owsley County Fiscal Court was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 10. Subsequent Event

On September 13, 2019, the fiscal court entered into a \$120,000 lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust for the purchase of a drill for the road department. The agreement requires monthly payments of \$3,561, ending October 2022.

Note 11. Deficit Fund Balances

As of June 30, 2019, the jail fund and the LGEA fund had deficit balances of \$25,645 and \$15,680, respectively. The deficits were due to transfers of restricted road funds that were not repaid. The financial statement does not include any adjustment for a fiscal year-end deficit.

	Ja	uil Fund]	LGEA Fund
Cash Balance	\$	1,355	\$	10,320
Interfund Payables		(27,000)		(26,000)
Fund Balance	\$	(25,645)	\$	(15,680)

OWSLEY COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

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OWSLEY COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fin F	ance with al Budget Positive egative)			
RECEIPTS									
Taxes	\$	428,369	\$	428,369	\$	529,303	\$	100,934	
In Lieu Tax Payments		21,000		21,000				(21,000)	
Excess Fees		35,311		35,311		34,193		(1,118)	
Intergovernmental		238,519		238,519		147,140		(91,379)	
Miscellaneous		172,040		172,040		361,661		189,621	
Interest		10		10		73		63	
Total Receipts		895,249		895,249		1,072,370		177,121	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government		508,742		566,972		621,169		(54,197)	
Protection to Persons and Property		18,300		18,300		6,248		12,052	
General Health and Sanitation		36,000		36,000		8,230		27,770	
Recreation and Culture		50,000							
Administration		376,108		367,878		347,695		20,183	
Total Disbursements		989,150		989,150		983,342		5,808	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(93,901)		(93,901)		89,028		182,929	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		223,032		223,032		297,241		74,209	
Transfers To Other Funds		(179,131)		(179,131)		(339,496)		(160,365)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		43,901		43,901		(42,255)		(86,156)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(50,000)		(50,000)		46,773		96,773	
Fund Balance - Beginning		50,000		50,000		27,195		(22,805)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	73,968	\$	73,968	

	ROAD FUND								
		Budgeted Amounts Original Final			А	Actual mounts, udgetary Basis)	Fin I	ance with al Budget Positive Jegative)	
RECEIPTS									
In Lieu Tax Payments	\$	6,900	\$	6,900	\$	31,558	\$	24,658	
Intergovernmental		1,172,464		1,172,464		992,196		(180,268)	
Miscellaneous		48,000		48,000		110,382		62,382	
Interest		14		14		55		41	
Total Receipts		1,227,378		1,227,378		1,134,191		(93,187)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government		8,400		8,013		8,013			
Roads		632,100		842,369		821,519		20,850	
Bridges		50,000		2,621				2,621	
Administration		318,846		156,343		161,015		(4,672)	
Total Disbursements		1,009,346		1,009,346		990,547		18,799	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		218,032		218,032		143,644		(74,388)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						250 000		0.50.000	
Transfers From Other Funds		(222,022)		(000,000)		250,996		250,996	
Transfers To Other Funds		(223,032)		(223,032)	·	(375,241)		(152,209)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(223,032)		(223,032)		(124,245)		98,787	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(5,000)		(5,000)		19,399		24,399	
Fund Balance - Beginning		5,000		5,000		1,991		(3,009)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	21,390	\$	21,390	

	JAIL FUND								
	Budgeted Original		Amounts Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)	
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$	51,000	\$	51,000	\$	67,195	\$	16,195	
Charges for Services		200		200				(200)	
Miscellaneous						105		105	
Interest		8		8		5		(3)	
Total Receipts		51,208		51,208		67,305		16,097	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		210,450		210,450		182,706		27,744	
Administration		22,889		22,889		6,840		16,049	
Total Disbursements		233,339		233,339		189,546		43,793	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(182,131)		(182,131)		(122,241)		59,890	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		179,131		179,131		123,500		(55,631)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		179,131		179,131		123,500		(55,631)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(3,000)		(3,000)		1,259		4,259	
Fund Balance - Beginning		3,000		3,000		96		(2,904)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,355	\$	1,355	

		Budgeted	Amo	ounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Fina	ance with al Budget ositive
	(Driginal		Final	Ì	Basis)	(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								-
Intergovernmental	\$	102,700	\$	102,700	\$	89,703	\$	(12,997)
Miscellaneous						1,996		1,996
Interest		6		6		9		3
Total Receipts		102,706		102,706		91,708		(10,998)
DIS BURS EMENTS								
General Government		8,680		8,680		7,680		1,000
Protection to Persons and Property	54,300			68,900		64,133		4,767
General Health and Sanitation	2,100			2,100		11,647		(9,547)
Social Services	5,400			6,300	6,300			
Administration		27,226		11,726		22,710		(10,984)
Total Disbursements	97,706			97,706		112,470		(14,764)
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		5,000		5,000		(20,762)		(25,762)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds						26,000		26,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(30,000)		(30,000)	(5,000)			25,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(30,000)		(30,000)		21,000		51,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		(25,000)		(25,000)		238		25,238
Fund Balance - Beginning		25,000		25,000		10,082		(14,918)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	10,320	\$	10,320

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	SOLID WASTE FUND							
	(Budgeted Amounts Original Final			A (B	Actual mounts, udgetary Basis)	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
RECEIPTS								
Charges for Services	\$	280,000	\$	280,000	\$	240,243	\$	(39,757)
Miscellaneous		2,400		2,400				(2,400)
Interest		106		106		12		(94)
Total Receipts		282,506		282,506		240,255		(42,251)
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Health and Sanitation		171,000		177,595		154,082		23,513
Roads		8,000		13,313		13,313		
Debt Service		8,856		11,775		11,775		
Administration		107,663		92,836		28,722		64,114
Total Disbursements		295,519		295,519		207,892		87,627
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(13,013)		(13,013)		32,363		45,376
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						25 000		25.000
Transfers From Other Funds						25,000		25,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(26,987)		(26,987)		(69,500)		(42,513)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(26,987)		(26,987)		(44,500)		(17,513)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(40,000)		(40,000)		(12,137)		27,863
Fund Balance - Beginning		40,000		40,000		38,493		(1,507)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	26,356	\$	26,356

	PARKS AND RECREATION FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Fir	iance with al Budget Positive			
	(Original		Final	Basis)	(1	Negative)		
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$	135,000	\$	135,000	\$	\$	(135,000)		
Charges for Services		10,200		10,200	12,759		2,559		
Miscellaneous		12,120		12,120	11,962		(158)		
Interest		4		4	2		(2)		
Total Receipts		157,324		157,324	24,723		(132,601)		
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Health and Sanitation		118,138		142,265	89,186		53,079		
Administration		97,373		73,246	1,409		71,837		
Total Disbursements		215,511		215,511	90,595		124,916		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(58,187)		(58,187)	(65,872)		(7,685)		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		56,987		56,987	66,500		9,513		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		56,987		56,987	66,500		9,513		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,200)		(1,200)	628		1,828		
Fund Balance - Beginning		1,200		1,200	1,068		(132)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 1,696	\$	1,696		

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Fin	ance with al Budget Positive	
	(Driginal		Final	Ba	asis)	(N	legative)
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	195,000	\$	195,000	\$		\$	(195,000)
Total Receipts		195,000		195,000				(195,000)
DISBURSEMENTS Administration		195,000		195,000				195,000
Total Disbursements		195,000		195,000				195,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) Net Change in Fund Balance								
Fund Balance - Beginning						897		897
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	897	\$	897

OWSLEY COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the state local finance officer.

The county judge/executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the state local finance officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 2. Excess of Disbursements Over Appropriations

The following line items exceeded budgeted appropriations:

line item overspent	amount
general government	\$54,197
administration	\$ 4,672
general health and sanitation	\$ 9,547
administration	\$10,984
	general government administration general health and sanitation

Total disbursements in the LGEA fund exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$14,764.

OWSLEY COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

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OWSLEY COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

	Beginnii Balanc	-	dditions	De	eletions	Ending Balance
Land and Land Improvements Buildings Vehicles and Equipment Infrastructure	\$ 291, 2,969, 2,614, 3,855,	904 260	28,179	\$	8,650	319,407 2,969,904 2,605,610 3,855,941
Total Capital Assets	\$ 9,731,	333 \$	28,179	\$	8,650	\$ 9,750,862

OWSLEY COUNTY NOTES TO OTHER INFORMATION -REGULATORY BASIS SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported as other information. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

	Cap	italization	Useful Life
	Tł	nreshold	(Years)
Land and Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10-75
Vehicles and Equipment	\$	5,000	3-25
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10-50

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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TEDDY MICHAEL PRATER CPA, PLLC 724 Gifford Road Salyersville, KY 41465 Telephone (606) 349-8042

The Honorable Cale Turner, Owsley County Judge/Executive Members of the Owsley 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 Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of the Owsley County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Owsley County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Owsley County Fiscal Court'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 Owsley County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Owsley County Fiscal Court's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses 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 deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2019-005, 2019-006, and 2019-007 to be material weaknesses.

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2019-008 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Owsley County Fiscal Court'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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2019-001, 2019-002, 2019-003, and 2019-004.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

Owsley County's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The county'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,

Jeddy M. Ptale

Teddy Michael Prater CPA, PLLC

January 21, 2020

OWSLEY COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

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OWSLEY COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

2019-001 The Fiscal Court Overspent The General, Road, And LGEA Fund Budgets

The fiscal court overspent line items in the general fund, road fund, and LGEA fund during the fiscal year 2019.

- general fund general government disbursements exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$54,197
- road fund administration disbursements exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$4,672
- LGEA fund general health and sanitation disbursements exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$9,547
- LGEA fund administration disbursements exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$10,984

The fiscal court failed to properly monitor disbursements from budgeted operating funds.

Line items, in the three budgeted funds above, were overspent. And the LGEA fund budget was overspent in total by \$14,764.

KRS 68.300 states "any appropriation made or claim allowed by the fiscal court in excess of any budget fund, shall be void. No member of the fiscal court shall vote for any such illegal appropriation or claim.

We recommend the fiscal court properly monitor operating funds to ensure actual disbursements do not exceed budgeted appropriations.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

All monies will be more closely monitored to ensure no fund is overspent. All accounts will be reconciled in a timely manner.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS: (Continued)

2019-002 The Jail Fund And LGEA Fund Owe The Road Fund A Total of \$53,000

During the fiscal year, the fiscal court transferred restricted road funds to the jail fund and to the LGEA fund, creating a receivable and payable between funds.

Transfers were made to the jail fund and the LGEA fund which are not an allowable use of restricted road funds.

The jail fund and LGEA fund owe the road fund, \$27,000 and \$26,000 respectively.

The road fund is restricted by KRS 177.320 for transportation, with the exception of the amount calculated on the road fund cost allocation worksheet.

Under the regulatory basis of accounting, fund balances are not adjusted on the financial statement for the unpaid liability; however, the liability is still owed.

We recommend that the fund liabilities be repaid as money becomes available.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

Money will be repaid when funds are able.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS: (Continued)

2019-003 The Fiscal Court Did Not Properly Approve Cash Transfers And Intra-fund Budget Transfers

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as finding 2018-003.

The fiscal court did not properly approve cash transfers between funds. And did not approve intra-fund budget transfers of appropriations from one line item to another in the same fund.

The fiscal court did approve transfers on a monthly basis, however, the transfers were not detailed as to funds and amount.

Not providing the details of transfers keeps the fiscal court from making fully informed decisions on budgetary matters.

The fiscal court did not ensure compliance with the County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual which states that "All transfers require a court order".

We recommend that the details of all cash transfers and intra-fund budget transfers be clearly documented in the fiscal court minutes to ensure that they are properly authorized and approved by the fiscal court.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

The Fiscal Court will approve all transfers before being made.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS: (Continued)

2019-004 The Fiscal Court Did Not Have Controls Over Disbursements

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as findings 2018-005, 006 and 011.

The fiscal court did not have sufficient controls over disbursements as required by the Department for Local Government. During disbursement testing, the following was noted:

- Eleven invoices, totaling \$277,726, were not paid within thirty days
- Late payments incurred finance charges
- Purchase orders were issued but did not include an amount
- Encumbrances were not reported for committed funds
- Check numbers were not sequential
- Checks were held for long periods
- Checks were back dated
- Stale dated checks were not voided

The fiscal court did not ensure that procedures were in place to properly issue checks and monitor disbursements. Without tracking the amount of purchase orders, encumbrances could not be reported on quarterly reports.

By not having good controls in place over the disbursement of checks, errors were allowed to occur and were not detected. Purchases could be made that exceed available cash or the line item budget. Weak controls also increase the risk of misappropriation of county funds. These conditions also lead to noncompliance with the regulation noted below.

KRS 65.140 (2) states "all bills for goods or services shall be paid within thirty (30) working days of receipt of a vendor's invoice . . . ".

The County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual requires a purchase order system as a management tool and so that encumbrances can be presented on quarterly financial reports.

We recommend the fiscal court improve controls over the monitoring, recording and reporting of disbursements.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

Invoices are paid when money is available. All invoices will be paid in a timely manner, providing funds are available.

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESSES:

2019-005 The Fiscal Court Failed To Establish Internal Controls Over Payroll

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as finding 2018-009.

The lack of internal controls over payroll resulted in the following issues:

- Employees tested that had withholdings treated as pre-tax deductions that should have been after-tax deductions resulted in underreported W-2 wages.
- Most of the timesheets tested were not reviewed or signed by supervisors of departments.
- Employees with two different job titles were accruing double leave time.

Weak internal controls and a lack of oversight of the payroll process have allowed issues with the payroll process to go unnoticed. Miscalculations caused payroll items to be over (under) stated.

Controls over payroll are vital in ensuring the payroll amounts are calculated and accounted for properly. Further, internal control procedures that are properly designed and implemented allow employees to detect misstatements in a timely manner.

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

We recommend the fiscal court strengthen its internal control system over payroll. Timesheets should be signed by the employees and then reviewed and signed by the employees' immediate supervisors. We also recommend implementing compensating controls over payroll processing such as management oversight or independent reviews over payroll processing.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

All findings have been corrected. Timesheets are being signed by supervisors.

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESSES: (Continued)

2019-006 The Fiscal Court Did Not Pay Withholdings Timely

The fiscal court is withholding federal, state, Medicare, and retirement from employees' paychecks; however, they are not paying the withholdings to the proper agencies in a timely manner and have accrued penalties for late payments.

Weak internal controls and a lack of oversight of the payroll process have caused the late payment of county employees' withholdings to the proper agencies.

The fiscal court's failure to establish effective internal controls over the payment of payroll withholdings to the proper agencies resulted in payments being paid late.

Strong internal controls are vital in ensuring payroll is properly accounted for.

Internal Revenue Service and Kentucky Department of Revenue publications provide guidance for payroll withholdings' filing requirements, deposit deadlines, and penalty accruals.

We recommend the fiscal court implement strong internal controls to ensure all withholdings are paid to the proper agency in a timely manner in order to avoid unnecessary penalties and interest.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

All withholdings are up to date. Withholdings will be paid in a timely manner.

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESSES: (Continued)

2019-007 The Fiscal Court Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over Receipts

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as findings 2018-007 and 008.

The fiscal court receives payments, including cash, at the county judge/executive's office for gravel sales and garbage collection. And cash receipts are collected at the recreation center for events, room rentals and concessions but only turned over to the fiscal court once a week.

Also, the fiscal court did not charge or pay sales tax on gravel sales which totaled \$85,903 in fiscal year 2019.

The fiscal court did not have controls in place to ensure that all receipts collected from gravel sales, garbage collection and the recreation center were properly accounted for, recorded and deposited timely.

Good internal controls dictate that adequate controls exist over receipts to ensure that all collections are properly recorded and deposited daily.

KRS 139.540 requires that sales taxes are due and payable to the Kentucky Department of Revenue "monthly and shall be remitted on or before the twentieth (20th) day of the next succeeding month."

We recommend the fiscal court implement adequate controls over receipts to ensure they are collected, recorded and deposited timely. Also, we recommend the fiscal court comply with Kentucky law by accounting for sales tax on gravel sales and paying it timely.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

All receipts are issued when money is received. Money is deposited in a timely manner. Deposits are reviewed by finance officer and treasurer.

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

2019-008 The Fourth Quarter Financial Report Was Not Accurate

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year report as finding 2018-013.

The fiscal court's fourth quarter financial report did not accurately reflect the approved budget. Amounts for the general fund, road fund and lged fund that were included in the report's original budget column did not agree to the approved budget. The summary total of receipts and claims was accurate.

The fourth quarter report was not thoroughly reviewed before being submitted to the Department for Local Government. The original budget amounts for some line items reported on the quarterly financial report did not agree with the actual budgeted amounts.

The County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual requires the county treasurer to prepare a quarterly financial statement. The fiscal court needs accurate financial information to oversee the financial condition of the government as well as to prepare future budgets.

We recommend the county treasurer prepare and the finance officer thoroughly review the quarterly financial reports to ensure accurate financial reporting.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

All receipts and expenditures will be monitored to ensure accuracy.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE -LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OWSLEY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OWSLEY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

The Owsley County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

June

County Judge/Executive

County Treasurer