# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BATH COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS www.auditor.ky.gov

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# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky

The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Bobby C. Rogers, Bath County Judge/Executive Members of the Bath 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 Bath County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Bath 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.

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M / F / D

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Bobby C. Rogers, Bath County Judge/Executive Members of the Bath 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 Bath 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 Bath County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2020, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

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

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the fund balances of the Bath County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2020, 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.

#### **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 Bath County Fiscal Court. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules (supplementary information) and the 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.

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.

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor Holly M. Johnson, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet The Honorable Bobby C. Rogers, Bath County Judge/Executive Members of the Bath County Fiscal Court

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 22, 2021, on our consideration of the Bath 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 or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Bath County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

July 22, 2021

### **BATH COUNTY OFFICIALS**

### For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

### **Fiscal Court Members:**

Bobby C. Rogers	County Judge/Executive
Millard Petitt III	Commissioner
Jimmy Craig	Commissioner
Jamie Cline	Commissioner

### **Other Elected Officials:**

Kim Hunt PriceCounty AttorneyEarl WillisJailerRoger CoyleCounty ClerkClaudette FaudereCircuit Court ClerkJessie StewartSheriffJacky WatsonProperty Valuation AdministratorAndrew OwensCoroner

## **Appointed Personnel:**

Julie Cline	County Treasurer
Taylor Everman	Finance Officer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

### For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Funds					
		General		Road		Jail
		Fund		Fund		Fund
RECEIPTS						
Taxes	\$	487,764	\$		\$	
In Lieu Tax Payments		41,128		38,236		
Excess Fees		37,583				
Licenses and Permits		152,736				
Intergovernmental		230,646		1,625,264		107,654
Charges for Services		,				2,674
Miscellaneous		87,229		37,018		61
Interest		286		477		37
Total Receipts		1,037,372		1,700,995		110,426
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government		630,500				
Protection to Persons and Property		46,498				470,637
General Health and Sanitation		43,485				
Social Services		9,700				
Recreation and Culture		13,731				
Roads				1,170,037		
Debt Service		157,745		22,990		
Capital Projects		56,555				
Administration		535,201		229,448		32,450
Total Disbursements		1,493,415		1,422,475		503,087
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over						
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	. <u> </u>	(456,043)		278,520		(392,661)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						
Transfers From Other Funds		998,508		133,000		389,522
Transfers To Other Funds		(426,000)		(356,000)		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		572,508		(223,000)		389,522
Net Change in Fund Balance		116,465		55,520		(3,139)
Fund Balance - Beginning		78,656		61,985		14,268
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	195,121	\$	117,505	\$	11,129
Composition of Fund Balance						
Bank Balance	\$	202,124	\$	117,505	\$	11,129
Less: Outstanding Checks	Ψ	(7,003)	Ψ	117,505	Ψ	,12)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	195,121	\$	117,505	\$	11,129
-						

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

### BATH COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

		Buc	lgeted Funds	6		-	
Ma	Waste Management Fund		Occupational Tax Fund		911 Fund		Total Funds
\$	101,098	\$	975,710	\$	110,527	\$	1,675,099
	,		,		,		79,364
							37,583
	32,199				9,016		193,951
					150,815		2,114,379
							2,674
	1,471						125,779
	23		780		43		1,646
	134,791		976,490		270,401		4,230,475
			6,842				637,342
					224,861		741,996
	119,661						163,146
							9,700
							13,731
							1,170,037
							180,735
							56,555
			170,702		85,706		1,053,507
	119,661		177,544		310,567		4,026,749
	15,130		798,946		(40,166)		203,726
	7,500				46,000		1,574,530
	(7,500)		(785,030)		.0,000		(1,574,530)
	(1)		(785,030)		46,000		()
	15,130		13,916		5,834		203,726
	3,681		4,480		16,052		179,122
\$	18,811	\$	18,396	\$	21,886	\$	382,848
\$	18,811	\$	18,396	\$	27,604	\$	395,569
Ψ	10,011	ψ	10,570	ψ	(5,718)	Ψ	(12,721)
\$	18,811	\$	18,396	\$	21,886	\$	382,848
	,						

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

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### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### June 30, 2020

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Bath County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of the Bath 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 for Local Government.

#### **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, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, 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.

Waste Management Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for waste management activities.

Occupational Tax Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for occupational taxes collected and disbursed.

911 Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the dispatch expenses of the county. The primary source of receipts for this fund is the 911 telephone surcharge.

#### **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.

#### E. Bath County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials listed below from the geographic area constituting Bath 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 Bath County Fiscal Court.

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

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 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 2. Deposits

The fiscal court maintained deposits of public funds with federally insured banking institutions as required by the Department for Local Government's (DLG) *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. The DLG Manual strongly recommends perfected pledges of securities covering all public funds except direct federal obligations and funds protected by federal insurance. In order to be perfected in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the 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 the DLG *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. As of June 30, 2020, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2020 (Continued)

#### Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2020.

	General	Road			Oc	cupational		Total
	Fund	 Fund	Was	ste Fund	T	`ax Fund	Tr	ansfers In
General Fund	\$	\$ 356,000	\$	7,500	\$	635,008	\$	998,508
Road Fund	133,000							133,000
Jail Fund	248,000					141,522		389,522
Waste Fund	5,000					2,500		7,500
911 Fund	40,000					6,000		46,000
Total Transfers Out	\$ 426,000	\$ 356,000	\$	7,500	\$	785,030	\$	1,574,530

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. Long-term Debt

#### A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

#### 1. Ballpark Project

On February 20, 2009, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust to pay for improvements to the ballpark in the amount of \$444,000. The agreement requires 300 monthly payments at a variable interest rate to be paid in full on February 20, 2034. In the case of default, the balance becomes immediately due and litigation may be pursued to collect payment and associated fees. Principal outstanding as of June 30, 2020 was \$303,252. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	Р	rincipal		Interest	
2021	\$	15,999	\$	18,790	
2022		16,798		17,781	
2023		17,637		16,705	
2024		18,519		15,595	
2025		19,444		14,386	
2026-2030		112,797		52,053	
2031-2034		102,058		13,430	
Totals	\$	303,252	\$	148,740	

#### Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

#### 2. Compact Track Loader

On May 21, 2015, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the CNH Industrial Capital America LLC for the purchase of a compact track loader in the amount of \$45,268. The agreement requires monthly principal and interest payments for a period of sixty months. In the case of default, the compact track loader is considered collateral. As of June 30, 2020, this lease agreement was paid in full.

#### 3. Vehicles

On February 16, 2017, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program to purchase three vehicles in the amount of \$87,370. The agreement requires 60 monthly payments at an interest rate of 2.7 percent to be paid in full on February 20, 2022. In the case of default, the vehicles are considered collateral. Principal outstanding as of June 30, 2020, was \$30,472. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	P	rincipal	Scheduled Interest		
2021 2022	\$	18,118 12,354	\$	733 153	
Totals	\$	30,472	\$	886	

#### 4. Dump Truck

On July 26, 2016, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program to purchase a dump truck in the amount of \$71,625. The agreement requires 60 monthly payments at an interest rate of 3.25 percent to be paid in full on July 20, 2021. In the case of default, the dump truck is considered collateral. Principal outstanding as of June 30, 2020, was \$16,511. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Р	rincipal	Scheduled Interest		
2021 2022	\$	15,220 1,291	\$	311	
Totals	\$	16,511	\$	315	

#### Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

#### 5. Dump Truck

On June 14, 2019, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with The Citizens Bank to refinance the short-term agreement issued on July 18, 2018. The agreement requires four annual payments at an interest rate of 4.50 percent to be paid in full on September 20, 2022. This is an unsecured agreement. In the case of default, the right to litigation and compensation of expenses incurred for the pursuit of payment are written as part of the agreement. Principal outstanding as of June 30, 2020, was \$203,675. Future principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	I	Principal	I	nterest	
2021	\$	90,682	\$	9,318	
2022		94,845		5,155	
2023		18,148		828	
Totals	\$	203,675	\$	15,301	

#### 6. Sheriff's Vehicle

On April 18, 2019, the Bath County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program to purchase a vehicle for the sheriff's office in the amount of \$36,000. The agreement requires 60 monthly payments at an interest rate of 4.95 percent to be paid in full on May 20, 2024. In the case of default, the vehicle is considered collateral. Principal outstanding as of June 30, 2020, was \$28,544. Future principal and interest requirement are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled			
June 30	P	rincipal	II	nterest		
2021	\$	6,342	\$	1,165		
2022		7,255		936		
2023		7,622		569		
2024		7,325		183		
Totals	\$	28,544	\$	2,853		

#### Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

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#### **B.** Aggregate Debt Schedule

The amounts of required principal and interest payments on long-term debt obligations at June 30, 2020, were as follows:

	Direct Borrowings							
		and Direct	Place	ements				
Fiscal Year Ended								
June 30	F	Principal	Interest					
2021	\$	146,361	\$	30,317				
2022		132,543		24,029				
2023		43,407		18,102				
2024		25,844		15,778				
2025		19,444		14,386				
2026 - 2030		112,797		52,053				
2031 - 2034		102,058		13,430				
Total Long-term Debt	\$	582,454	\$	168,095				

#### C. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 740,751	\$	\$ 158,297	\$ 582,454	\$ 146,361
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 740,751	\$ 0	\$ 158,297	\$ 582,454	\$ 146,361

#### Note 5. 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 2018 was \$241,171, FY 2019 was \$269,893, and FY 2020 was \$291,799.

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.

### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2020 (Continued)

#### Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

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 24.06 percent.

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

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Benefits are covered under KRS 161.714 with exception of COLA and retiree health benefits after July 2003.

### Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

#### Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

#### B. <u>Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Nonhazardous</u>

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.

#### 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.

#### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2020 (Continued)

#### Note 6. Deferred Compensation

In July 2005, the Bath County Fiscal Court voted to allow 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 7. Conduit Debt

From time to time the county has issued bonds to provide financial assistance to manufacturing companies for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest, in accordance with KRS 103.210. This debt may take the form of certain types of limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments. Although conduit debt obligations bear the Bath County Fiscal Court's name as issuer, the fiscal court has no obligations for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf it is issued. Neither the fiscal court nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statement. As of June 30, 2020, conduit debt has been issued but the amount currently outstanding is not reasonably determinable.

#### Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Bath 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 9. Subsequent Events

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic which continues to spread throughout the United States. On March 6, 2020, the Governor of Kentucky declared a state of emergency and subsequently ordered all nonessential businesses closed on March 26, 2020, until further notice. The ultimate disruption which may be caused by the outbreak is uncertain; however, it may result in a material adverse impact on the county's financial operations. Possible effects may include, but are not limited to, disruption to the county's revenue in the form of property and occupational tax collections and absenteeism in the county's labor work force. While the county expects this matter to negatively impact its financial operations, the related impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2020 (Continued)

## Note 10. Prior Period Adjustment

The beginning balance of long-term debt was restated by \$35,679 to account for debt that was erroneously omitted in the prior year.

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### BATH COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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### BATH COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

## For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

				GENER	RALI	FUND		
	Budgeted Amounts					Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
DECEIDES		Original		Final		Basis)	(Negative)	
RECEIPTS	¢	517.000	¢	522 971	¢	107 761	¢	(25, 107)
Taxes	\$	517,000 52,000	\$	522,871 52,000	\$	487,764	\$	(35,107)
In Lieu Tax Payments Excess Fees		32,000 26,500		,		41,128		(10,872)
Licenses and Permits		26,300 152,250		37,583		37,583		200
		2		152,536		152,736		200
Intergovernmental		201,862		245,381		230,646		(14,735)
Charges for Services Miscellaneous		700		700 87.610		87 220		(700)
		58,391		87,619		87,229		(390)
Interest		175		258		286		28
Total Receipts		1,008,878		1,098,948		1,037,372		(61,576)
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		607,300		686,415		630,500		55,915
Protection to Persons and Property		47,712		49,200		46,498		2,702
General Health and Sanitation		49,774		49,774		43,485		6,289
Social Services		11,600		11,600		9,700		1,900
Recreation and Culture		13,550		14,073		13,731		342
Debt Service		157,492		157,745		157,745		
Capital Projects				56,555		56,555		
Administration		632,330		631,122		535,201		95,921
Total Disbursements		1,519,758		1,656,484		1,493,415		163,069
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(510,880)		(557,536)		(456,043)		101,493
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		478,880		478,880		998,508		519,628
Transfers To Other Funds		,				(426,000)		(426,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		478,880		478,880		572,508		93,628
				(70, (5.2)		116.46-		105 101
Net Change in Fund Balance		(32,000)		(78,656)		116,465		195,121
Fund Balance - Beginning		32,000		78,656		78,656		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	195,121	\$	195,121

	ROAD FUND										
		Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts, Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive			
RECEIPTS		Original		Final		Basis)		(Negative)			
In Lieu Tax Payments	\$	35,000	\$	38,236	\$	38,236	\$	0			
Intergovernmental	ψ	1,270,429	ψ	1,625,321	ψ	1,625,264	ψ	(57)			
Miscellaneous		11,800		40,243		37,018		(3,225)			
Interest		500		500		477		(23)			
Total Receipts		1,317,729		1,704,300		1,700,995	_	(3,305)			
DISBURSEMENTS											
Roads		844,771		1,255,561		1,170,037		85,524			
Debt Service		22,859		23,011		22,990		21			
Administration		271,586		264,200		229,448		34,752			
Total Disbursements		1,139,216		1,542,772		1,422,475	_	120,297			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over											
Disbursements Before Other											
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		178,513		161,528		278,520		116,992			
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)											
Transfers From Other Funds						133,000		133,000			
Transfers To Other Funds		(223,513)		(223,513)		(356,000)		(132,487)			
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(223,513)		(223,513)		(223,000)	_	513			
Net Change in Fund Balance		(45,000)		(61,985)		55,520		117,505			
Fund Balance - Beginning		45,000		61,985		61,985					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	117,505	\$	117,505			

	JAIL FUND									
		Budgeted Original	Amounts Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)		
RECEIPTS										
Intergovernmental	\$	110,000	\$	111,599	\$	107,654	\$	(3,945)		
Charges for Services		16,000		16,000		2,674		(13,326)		
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000		61		(939)		
Interest		50		50		37		(13)		
Total Receipts		127,050		128,649		110,426		(18,223)		
DISBURSEMENTS										
Protection to Persons and Property		615,317		629,198		470,637		158,561		
Administration		41,983		33,969		32,450		1,519		
Total Disbursements		657,300		663,167	503,087		160,080			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(530,250)		(534,518)		(392,661)		141,857		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers From Other Funds		520,250		520,250		389,522		(130,728)		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		520,250		520,250		389,522		(130,728)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(10,000)		(14,268)		(3,139)		11,129		
Fund Balance - Beginning		10,000		14,268		14,268				
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	11,129	\$	11,129		

	WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND										
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fin 1	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)				
RECEIPTS		Oligilia		1 11.01		Dasisj	(1				
Taxes	\$	63,000	\$	90,548	\$	101,098	\$	10,550			
Licenses and Permits		28,000		32,199		32,199					
Miscellaneous				1,471		1,471					
Interest		12		20		23		3			
Total Receipts		91,012		124,238		134,791		10,553			
DISBURSEMENTS											
General Health and Sanitation		107,750		119,745		119,661		84			
Administration				21,231				21,231			
Total Disbursements		107,750		140,976		119,661		21,315			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other											
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(16,738)		(16,738)		15,130		31,868			
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)											
Transfers From Other Funds		12,988		12,988		7,500		(5,488)			
Transfers To Other Funds						(7,500)		(7,500)			
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		12,988		12,988				(12,988)			
Net Change in Fund Balance		(3,750)		(3,750)		15,130		18,880			
Fund Balance - Beginning		3,750		3,750		3,681		(69)			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	18,811	\$	18,811			

	OCCUPATIONAL TAX FUND									
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
						Basis)				
RECEIPTS										
Taxes	\$	1,000,000	\$	1,000,000	\$	975,710	\$	(24,290)		
Interest		1,000		1,000		780		(220)		
Total Receipts		1,001,000		1,001,000		976,490		(24,510)		
DISBURSEMENTS										
General Government		4,075		6,948		6,842		106		
Administration		182,320		179,447		170,702		8,745		
Total Disbursements		186,395		186,395		177,544		8,851		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over										
Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		814,605		814,605		798,946		(15,659)		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers To Other Funds		(820,605)		(820,605)		(785,030)		35,575		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(820,605)		(820,605)		(785,030)		35,575		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(6,000)		(6,000)		13,916		19,916		
Fund Balance - Beginning		6,000		6,000		4,480		(1,520)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	18,396	\$	18,396		

	911 FUND										
	Budgeted Amounts					Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Fina	ance with Il Budget ositive			
		Original	Final		Basis		(N	egative)			
RECEIPTS											
Taxes	\$	105,000	\$	105,000	\$	110,527	\$	5,527			
Licenses and Permits		9,000		9,000		9,016		16			
Intergovernmental		147,500		150,815		150,815					
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000				(1,000)			
Interest		35		40		43		3			
Total Receipts		262,535		265,855		270,401		4,546			
DISBURSEMENTS											
Protection to Persons and Property		214,900		225,415		224,861		554			
Administration		86,535		88,492		85,706		2,786			
Total Disbursements		301,435		313,907		310,567		3,340			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over											
Disbursements Before Other											
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(38,900)		(48,052)		(40,166)		7,886			
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)											
Transfers From Other Funds		32,000		32,000		46,000		14,000			
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		32,000		32,000		46,000		14,000			
Net Change in Fund Balance		(6,900)		(16,052)		5,834		21,886			
Fund Balance - Beginning		6,900		16,052		16,052		21,000			
		0,700		10,002		10,052					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	21,886	\$	21,886			

### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

#### June 30, 2020

### 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.

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## BATH COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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### BATH COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

## For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

		eginning Balance	A	dditions	D	eletions	 Ending Balance
Land	\$	8,493	\$		\$		\$ 8,493
Land Improvements		488,200		56,555			544,755
Buildings and Building Improvements		1,962,207		18,000			1,980,207
Vehicles		562,594		42,985		104,193	501,386
Other Equipment		874,329		19,381			893,710
Infrastructure		7,492,474		500,050			 7,992,524
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$</u> 1	1,388,297	\$	636,971	\$	104,193	\$ 11,921,075

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

#### June 30, 2020

#### 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.

	-	italization	Useful Life
		nreshold	(Years)
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60
Building	\$	25,000	10-75
Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10-75
Equipment	\$	2,500	3-25
Vehicles	\$	2,500	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 FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

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# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Bobby C. Rogers, Bath County Judge/Executive Members of the Bath 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 Bath County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Bath County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated July 22, 2021.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Bath County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bath County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bath County Fiscal Court's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bath 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 financial statement. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **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 22, 2021