REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



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

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky The Honorable Matthew G. Bevin, Governor William M. Landrum III, Secretary Finance and Administration Cabinet

The Honorable Earl Bush, Former Bracken County Judge/Executive The Honorable Tina Teegarden, Bracken County Judge/Executive Members of the Bracken 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Bracken 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.

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Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)

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

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 Bracken 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2018, 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2018, 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole of the Bracken County Fiscal Court. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Capital Asset Schedule 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.

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Other Matters (Continued)

Supplementary Information (Continued)

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Capital Asset Schedule 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 or to 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 and Capital Asset Schedule are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2019, on our consideration of the Bracken 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon Auditor of Public Accounts

March 25, 2019

BRACKEN COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiscal Court Members:

Earl Bush	County Judge/Executive
Carl Allen, Jr.	Magistrate
John Corlis	Magistrate
Matthew Clark Hennessey, Jr.	Magistrate
David Hughes	Magistrate
Dennis Jefferson	Magistrate
David Kelsch	Magistrate
Scotty Lippert, Jr.	Magistrate
Doug Smith	Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Beth Moore	County Attorney
James Cox	Jailer
Rae Jean Poe	County Clerk
Heather Rechtin	Circuit Court Clerk
Howard Niemeier	Sheriff
Tracey Florer	Property Valuation Administrator
John G. Parker	Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Judith F. Brothers	County Treasurer
Tina Teegarden	Financial Officer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Funds				
	General Fund		Road Fund		Jail Fund
RECEIPTS					
Taxes	\$ 1,341,596	\$		\$	
In Lieu Tax Payments	255				
Excess Fees	77,612				
Licenses and Permits	1,950				
Intergovernmental	403,115		1,421,890		76,878
Charges for Services	1,189		, ,		9,693
Miscellaneous	204,445		72,403		4,379
Interest	11,665		475		15
Total Receipts	2,041,827		1,494,768		90,965
DISBURSEMENTS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				· · · ·
General Government	850,380				
Protection to Persons and Property	114,680				171,691
General Health and Sanitation	121,124				1,1,0,1
Social Services	7,000				
Recreation and Culture	29,969				
Roads	200,382		1,487,702		
Bus Services	8,597		-,,		
Debt Service	-,				
Capital Projects			10,222		
Administration	683,390		192,107		21,806
Total Disbursements	2,015,522		1,690,031		193,497
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over					
Disbursements Before Other					
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	26,305		(195,263)		(102,532)
-			(1)0,200)		(102,002)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)					
Bond Proceeds					
Bond Premium Bond Underwriter's Discount					
Payment to Refund Bond Escrow Agent Transfers From Other Funds			25,000		110,000
Transfers To Other Funds	(145,000)		23,000		110,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(145,000)		25,000		110,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(118,695)		(170,263)		7,468
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	3,681,010		185,657		10,935
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 3,562,315	\$	15,394	\$	18,403
-		-	<u>,</u>		,
Composition of Fund Balance	· · · · · · ·			~	
Bank Balance	\$ 3,615,944	\$	86,000	\$	27,133
Plus: Deposits In Transit	118				(0 = 2 0)
Less: Outstanding Checks	(53,747)		(70,606)		(8,730)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 3,562,315	\$	15,394	\$	18,403

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

BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Continued)

	Budgeted Funds						Unbudgeted Fund		
Gov Ec Ass	Local Government Economic Assistance Fund		Seni or Fund		Dispatch/911 Fund		Public Properties Proporation Fund		Total Funds
\$		\$		\$	70,147	\$		\$	1,411,743
									255
									77,612
									1,950
	25,084				158,349		1,000,282		3,085,598
					620				11,502
			3,600				166,806		451,633
			11		17		122		12,305
	25,084		3,611		229,133		1,167,210		5,052,598
			9,001						859,381
					166,523				452,894
									121,124
									7,000
									29,969
	56,170								1,744,254
									8,597
							1,164,838		1,164,838
					55 105				10,222
	56 170		0.001		55,195		74,451		1,026,949
	56,170		9,001		221,718		1,239,289		5,425,228
	(31,086)		(5,390)		7,415		(72,079)		(372,630)
							8,410,000		8,410,000
							128,014		128,014
							(63,266)		(63,266)
							(8,402,274)		(8,402,274)
					10,000				145,000
									(145,000)
					10,000		72,474		72,474
	(31,086)		(5,390)		17,415		395		(300,156)
	31,086		27,266		18,922		201		3,955,077
\$	0	\$	21,876	\$	36,337	\$	596	\$	3,654,921
\$	7,793	\$	22,301	\$	45,821	\$	596	\$	3,805,588 118
	(7,793)		(425)		(9,484)				(150,785)
\$	0	\$	21,876	\$	36,337	\$	596	\$	3,654,921

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

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BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2018

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Bracken County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of the Bracken 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Budgeted Funds (Continued)

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.

Senior Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for rental receipts and maintenance expenses of the senior citizens building.

Dispatch/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.

Unbudgeted Funds

The fiscal court reports the following unbudgeted funds:

Public Properties Corporation Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the financing and construction of major capital facilities. This fund handles financial activities associated with the Judicial Center construction. The Department for Local Government does not require the fiscal court to budget this fund.

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.

The state local finance officer does not require the public properties corporation fund to be budgeted. Bond indentures and other relevant contractual provisions require specific payments to and from this fund annually.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2018 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Bracken County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials listed below from the geographic area constituting Bracken 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 Bracken 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.

H. Tax Abatements

GASB Statement No. 77 - Tax Abatement Disclosures is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

The requirements of this Statement improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public presently. Disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements will make these transactions more transparent to financial statement users. As a result, users will be better equipped to understand (1) how tax abatements affect a government's future ability to raise resources and meet its financial obligations and (2) the impact those abatements have on a government's financial position and economic condition.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

I. Interlocal Agreement

In June 2018, Bracken County and the City of Augusta entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement in order to provide financing for repairs to the community pool in Augusta. Per terms of the agreement, Bracken County will provide a loan to Augusta in the amount of \$150,000 to be used to repair the community pool. Augusta is to pay back the Bracken County Fiscal Court over a period of 20 years with a payment of \$7,500 to be made to the county one time each fiscal year. The payment each fiscal year shall be made from the donation the Bracken County Fiscal Court gives to the City of Augusta each year for recreation.

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, 2018, 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 2018.

	General		Total	
		Fund	Tra	ansfers In
Road Fund	\$	25,000	\$	25,000
Jail Fund		110,000		110,000
Dispatch/911 Fund		10,000		10,000
Total Transfers Out	\$	145,000	\$	145,000

Reason for transfers:

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

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2018 (Continued)

Note 4. Long-term Debt

A. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 - Judicial Center

On August 2, 2011, the Public Properties Corporation issued first mortgage revenue bonds in the amount of \$15,960,000 to finance the construction of the Bracken County Judicial Center and to retire the 2009 bond anticipation notes. The bonds have interest rates from 2 percent to 5 percent with a retirement date of February 1, 2031. Semi-annual interest payments are due on August 1 and February 1 of each year. Funding of the debt service is provided by a lease agreement with the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. On December 21, 2017, these bonds were partially defeased with First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018, is \$3,690,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal		Scheduled Interest	
2019 2020 2021 2022 2023	\$	690,000 715,000 735,000 760,000 790,000	\$	113,888 92,812 70,144 44,900 15,800
Totals	\$	3,690,000	\$	337,544

B. First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 - Judicial Center

On December 22, 2017, the Public Properties Corporation issued first mortgage revenue refunding bonds, Series 2017, in the amount of \$8,410,000. The proceeds of this issue were to pay off the first mortgage revenue bonds, series 2011, which was for the construction of the judicial center. The bonds have interest rates ranging from 2 percent to 3 percent with a retirement date of August 1, 2030. They require interest payments to be made in February and August of each year beginning on February 1, 2018. Annual principal amounts begin August 1, 2019. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018, was \$8,410,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal		Interest	
2019	\$	0	\$	242,444
2020		40,000		242,044
2021		90,000		240,744
2022		90,000		238,944
2023		95,000		237,034
2024-2028		4,830,000		857,287
2029-2031		3,265,000		148,875
Totals	\$	8,410,000	\$	2,207,372

Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

C. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions Reductions		Balance	One Year
Revenue Bonds	\$ 12,005,000	\$ 8,410,000	\$ 8,315,000	\$ 12,100,000	\$ 690,000
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 12,005,000	\$ 8,410,000	\$ 8,315,000	\$ 12,100,000	\$ 690,000

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 2016 was \$249,716, FY 2017 was \$258,695, and FY 2018 was \$277,169.

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 19.18 percent.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2018 (Continued)

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Hazardous

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 9 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8 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. Hazardous members contribute 8 percent of their annual creditable compensation and also contribute 1 percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A hazardous member's account is credited with a 7.5 percent employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 31.55 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%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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

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

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn 15 dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, the employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

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

B. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Nonhazardous

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually by 1.5%. 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% 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. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Hazardous

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, earn fifteen 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%. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, the employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. 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% COLA since July 2003 when the law changed. The annual increase is cumulative and continues to accrue after the member's retirement.

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

D. 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%. 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.

E. 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.

F. 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.

Note 6. Deferred Compensation

The Bracken 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.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 30, 2018 (Continued)

Note 6. Deferred Compensation (Continued)

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 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 7. Health Reimbursement Account/Flexible Spending Account

The Bracken County Fiscal Court established a health reimbursement account to provide employees an additional health benefit. The county has contracted with a third-party administrator to administer the plan. The plan provides a debit card to each eligible employee providing \$2,000 each year (for a single plan) or \$2,500 (with a dependent) to pay for qualified medical expenses. Employees may also contribute additional pre-tax funds through payroll deduction.

Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Bracken 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. Related Party Transactions

A magistrate owns a supply company. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Bracken County Fiscal Court spent \$714 with this company.

Note 10. Tax Abatement

The county real property taxes were abated under the authority of the Bracken County Fiscal Court. Clopay Plastic Product Company, Inc. is eligible to receive this tax abatement due to the company's intent to invest in a new manufacturing line in Bracken County. The taxes are abated by Bracken County for the first five years of the project. Clopay Plastics Products Company, Inc. is eligible to receive this tax abatement due to this program providing incentives to eligible businesses which remain in the Commonwealth under KRS 154.25-010 to KRS 154.25-050. The Bracken County Fiscal Court entered into a tax abatement agreement to abate county real property taxes for the first five years of the project. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the amount of taxes abated was \$21,560.

Note 11. Prior Period Adjustments

The beginning balance of the general and dispatch/911 funds were increased by \$500 and \$2,928, respectively to account for prior year voided checks.

BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

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BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND								
	Budgete Original	d Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)					
RECEIPTS									
Taxes	\$ 1,816,000	\$ 1,816,000	\$ 1,341,596	\$ (474,404)					
In Lieu Tax Payments	100	100	255	155					
Excess Fees			77,612	77,612					
Licenses and Permits	5,400	5,400	1,950	(3,450)					
Intergovernmental	321,084	321,084	403,115	82,031					
Charges for Services	2,000	2,000	1,189	(811)					
Miscellaneous	196,400	196,400	204,445	8,045					
Interest	8,100	8,100	11,665	3,565					
Total Receipts	2,349,084	2,349,084	2,041,827	(307,257)					
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government	1,040,050	1,123,625	850,380	273,245					
Protection to Persons and Property	152,074	156,777	114,680	42,097					
General Health and Sanitation	140,184	143,836	121,124	22,712					
Social Services	5,000	7.000	7.000	, -					
Recreation and Culture	71,750	74,596	29,969	44,627					
Roads	200,000	231,672	200,382	31,290					
Bus Services	16,000	16,000	8,597	7,403					
Administration	3,277,736	3,149,288	683,390	2,465,898					
Total Disbursements	4,902,794	4,902,794	2,015,522	2,887,272					
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(2,553,710)	(2,553,710)	26,305	2,580,015					
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds	7,000	7,000		(7,000)					
Transfers To Other Funds	(582,803)	(582,803)	(145,000)	437,803					
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(575,803)	(575,803)	(145,000)	430,803					
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,129,513)	(3,129,513)	(118,695)	3,010,818					
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	3,129,513	3,129,513	3,681,010	551,497					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,562,315	\$ 3,562,315					

	ROAD FUND									
	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)						
RECEIPTS										
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,608,481	\$ 1,608,481	\$ 1,421,890	\$ (186,591)						
Miscellaneous	51,000	51,000	72,403	21,403						
Interest	500	500	475	(25)						
Total Receipts	1,659,981	1,659,981	1,494,768	(165,213)						
DISBURSEMENTS										
Roads	1,713,366	1,723,556	1,487,702	235,854						
Capital Projects	9,900	9,900	10,222	(322)						
Administration	273,058	262,868	192,107	70,761						
Total Disbursements	1,996,324	1,996,324	1,690,031	306,293						
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(336,343)	(336,343)	(195,263)	141,080						
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers From Other Funds	297,500	297,500	25,000	(272,500)						
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	297,500	297,500	25,000	(272,500)						
Net Change in Fund Balance	(38,843)	(38,843)	(170,263)	(131,420)						
Fund Balance - Beginning	38,843	38,843	185,657	146,814						
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,394	\$ 15,394						

	JAIL FUND									
		Budgeted Original	eted Amounts Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fir	iance with nal Budget Positive Negative)		
RECEIPTS										
Intergovernmental	\$	73,178	\$	73,178	\$	76,878	\$	3,700		
Charges for Services		20,000		20,000		9,693		(10,307)		
Miscellaneous						4,379		4,379		
Interest		10		10		15		5		
Total Receipts		93,188		93,188		90,965		(2,223)		
DISBURSEMENTS										
Protection to Persons and Property		264,929		265,092		171,691		93,401		
Administration		41,131		40,968		21,806		19,162		
Total Disbursements		306,060		306,060		193,497		112,563		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(212,872)		(212,872)		(102,532)		110,340		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers From Other Funds		209,872		209,872		110,000		(99,872)		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		209,872		209,872		110,000		(99,872)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(3,000)		(3,000)		7,468		10,468		
Fund Balance - Beginning		3,000		3,000		10,935		7,935		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	18,403	\$	18,403		

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND							
		Budgeted	Amo	unts	А	Actual mounts, udgetary	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	(Driginal		Final		Basis)	(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	36,000	\$	36,000	\$	25,084	\$	(10,916)
Total Receipts		36,000		36,000		25,084		(10,916)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		66,520		66,520		56,170		10,350
Total Disbursements		66,520		66,520		56,170		10,350
Net Change in Fund Balance		(30,520)		(30,520)		(31,086)		(566)
Fund Balance - Beginning		30,520		30,520		31,086		566
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

	SENIOR FUND									
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)				
RECEIPTS										
Miscellaneous	\$	3,500	\$	3,500	\$	3,600	\$	100		
Interest		10		10		11		1		
Total Receipts		3,510		3,510		3,611		101		
DISBURSEMENTS										
General Government		23,500		23,500		9,001		14,499		
Administration		33		33				33		
Total Disbursements		23,533		23,533		9,001		14,532		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(20,023)		(20,023)		(5,390)		14,633		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers To Other Funds		(7,000)		(7,000)				7,000		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(7,000)		(7,000)				7,000		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(27,023)		(27,023)		(5,390)		21,633		
Fund Balance - Beginning		27,023		27,023		27,266		243		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	21,876	\$	21,876		

	DISPATCH/911 FUND								
		Budgeted Original	dgeted Amounts al Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Fir I	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)	
RECEIPTS									
Taxes	\$	67,000	\$	67,000	\$	70,147	\$	3,147	
Intergovernmental		98,238		98,238		158,349		60,111	
Charges for Services		17,700		17,700		620		(17,080)	
Interest		10		10		17		7	
Total Receipts		182,948		182,948		229,133		46,185	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		203,869		218,869		166,523		52,346	
Administration		75,897		60,897		55,195		5,702	
Total Disbursements		279,766		279,766		221,718		58,048	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(96,818)		(96,818)		7,415		104,233	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		75,431		75,431		10,000		(65,431)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		75,431		75,431		10,000		(65,431)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(21,387)		(21,387)		17,415		38,802	
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		21,387		21,387		18,922		(2,465)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	36,337	\$	36,337	

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2018

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

Road fund capital projects exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$322.

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BRACKEN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

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BRACKEN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

	 Beginning Balance Additions			<u> </u>	Deletions	Ending Balance		
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 980,248	\$		\$	105,030	\$	875,218	
Buildings	16,641,551						16,641,551	
Vehicles	961,036		79,562		22,059		1,018,539	
Equipment	1,705,198		19,557		11,000		1,713,755	
Infrastructure	6,242,208		894,839				7,137,047	
Total Capital Assets	\$ 26,530,241	\$	993,958	\$	138,089	\$	27,386,110	

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

June 30, 2018

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 reshold	Useful Life (Years)
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10 - 60
Buildings and Building Improvements	\$	25,000	10 - 75
Equipment	\$	2,500	3 - 25
Vehicles	\$	2,500	6 - 10
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10 - 50
Intangibles	\$	2,500	2 - 40

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* THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Earl Bush, Former Bracken County Judge/Executive The Honorable Tina Teegarden, Bracken County Judge/Executive Members of the Bracken 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Bracken County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Bracken County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine 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 Bracken County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bracken 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 Bracken 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 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

March 25, 2019

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE -LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

The Bracken 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.

<u>Jua K Jugarden</u> County Judge/Executive

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County Treasurer