REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM





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 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, 2020, 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.

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

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 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 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
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Members of the Bracken County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 4, 2021, 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 4, 2021

BRACKEN COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Court Members:

Tina Teegarden County Judge/Executive

Carl Allen, Jr. Magistrate John Corlis Magistrate Chris Cummins Magistrate Dennis Jefferson Magistrate David Kelsch Magistrate Scotty Lippert, Jr. Magistrate Magistrate Craig Miller Doug Smith Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Beth Moore County Attorney

Charles Clos 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

Lois Garrison

Financial Officer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

Bud	geted	l Funds
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	General		Road		Jail	
	Fund			Fund		Fund
RECEIPTS						
Taxes	\$	2,120,233	\$		\$	
In Lieu Tax Payments	Ψ	266	Ψ		Ψ	
Excess Fees		78,505				
Licenses and Permits		900				
Intergovernmental		391,430		1,380,810		72,240
Charges for Services		1,449		, ,		11,348
Miscellaneous		116,089		60,993		3,913
Interest		12,534		478		27
Total Receipts		2,721,406		1,442,281		87,528
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government		837,308				
Protection to Persons and Property		102,317				269,916
General Health and Sanitation		123,453				,
Recreation and Culture		27,044				
Roads		36,657		1,136,660		
Bus Services		10,054				
Debt Service						
Capital Projects				9,602		
Administration		756,812		192,864		13,958
Total Disbursements		1,893,645		1,339,126		283,874
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over						
Disbursements Before Other						
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		827,761		103,155		(196,346)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						
Transfers From Other Funds				20,000		200,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(333,000)				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(333,000)		20,000		200,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		494,761		123,155		3,654
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		3,941,402		7,804		11,203
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	4,436,163	\$	130,959	\$	14,857
Composition of Fund Balance						
Bank Balance	\$	4,441,378	\$	130,999	\$	14,857
Less: Outstanding Checks		(5,215)		(40)		·
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	4,436,163	\$	130,959	\$	14,857

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

	Bud	geted Funds			Unbu	dgeted Fund		
Local Government Economic Assistance Fund		Senior Fund		Dispatch/911 Fund		Public roperties orporation Fund		Total Funds
\$	\$		\$	86,659	\$		\$	2,206,892
								266
								78,505 900
				176,246		1,093,106		3,113,832
						, ,		12,797
		3,600		31		100		184,626
		3,600		35 262,971		136		13,210 5,611,028
		3,000		202,971		1,093,242		3,011,026
		8,994						846,302
		0,994		290,559				662,792
				_, 0,00,				123,453
								27,044
								1,173,317
						1,089,856		10,054 1,089,856
						1,009,030		9,602
				92,485		3,250		1,059,369
		8,994		383,044		1,093,106		5,001,789
		(5,394)		(120,073)		136		609,239
				113,000				333,000
	_							(333,000)
				113,000				
		(5,394)		(7,073)		136		609,239
		17,412		25,726		975		4,004,522
\$ 0	\$	12,018	\$	18,653	\$	1,111	\$	4,613,761
¢.	ф	12.000	¢	21 202	¢	1 111	¢.	4 (21 (4)
\$	\$	12,098 (80)	\$	21,203 (2,550)	\$	1,111	\$	4,621,646 (7,885)
\$ 0	\$	12,018	\$	18,653	\$	1,111	\$	4,613,761
 								

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BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2020

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 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.

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 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 dispatch expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund is the 911 telephone surcharge.

Unbudgeted Fund

The fiscal court reports the following unbudgeted fund:

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.

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. Interlocal Agreements

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 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 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Interlocal Agreements (Continued)

In 2017, Bracken County and the Augusta Regional Sewer Authority (Authority) entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement in order to purchase land. Per terms of the agreement, Bracken County will purchase the land for the amount of \$174,537 to be used by the Augusta Regional Sewer Authority. In 2018, a portion of the land was sold for \$105,030, leaving a balance of \$69,507. During 2020, the Authority repaid the fiscal court the remaining balance.

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.

Note 3. Transfers

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

General			Total
	Fund		ansfers In
\$	20,000	\$	20,000
	200,000		200,000
	113,000		113,000
\$	333,000	\$	333,000
		Fund \$ 20,000 200,000 113,000	Fund Transfer S 20,000 \$ 200,000 113,000

Reason for transfers:

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

Note 4. Long-term Debt

A. Other Debt

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

On August 2, 2011, the public properties corporation fund (corporation) issued first mortgage revenue bonds in the amount of \$15,960,000 to finance the construction of the Bracken County Judicial Center 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.

In case of default, bondholders may proceed to protect and enforce their rights by declaring all bonds due and payable, and if all default shall be made good, then, with the written consent of the owners of not less than 50 percent in principal amount of the outstanding bonds, by annulling such declaration and its consequences. In the event that all bonds are declared due and payable, by selling investment obligations of the corporation and enforcing all choices in action of the corporation to the fullest legal extent in the name of the corporation for the use and benefit of the owners of the bonds.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2020, is \$2,285,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Schedule				
June 30	Principal		Interest		
2021	\$	735,000	\$	70,144	
2022	Ψ	760,000	Ψ	44,900	
2023		790,000		15,800	
Totals	\$	2,285,000	\$	130,844	

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

On December 2, 2017, the public properties corporation fund issued first mortgage revenue refunding bonds, series 2017, in the amount of \$8,410,000. The proceeds of this issue were used to pay off the first mortgage revenue bonds, series 2011, which was used 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. The bonds 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.

In case of default, bondholders may proceed to protect and enforce their rights by declaring all bonds due and payable, and if all default shall be made good, then, with the written consent of the owners of not less than 50 percent in principal amount of the outstanding bonds, by annulling such declaration and its consequences. In the event of default, each defaulted bond shall continue to bear interest after maturity at the interest rate applicable to such respective bonds until the necessary funds are made available for the payment thereof.

Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

A. Other Debt (Continued)

2. First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 - Judicial Center (Continued)

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2020, is \$8,370,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal			Scheduled Interest			
2021	\$	90,000	\$	240,744			
2022		90,000		238,944			
2023		95,000		237,034			
2024		910,000		225,787			
2025		935,000		201,525			
2026-2030		5,130,000		562,050			
2031		1,120,000		16,800			
Totals	\$	8,370,000	\$	1,722,884			

B. Aggregate Debt

	Other Debt					
Fiscal Year Ending			S	Scheduled		
June 30]	Principal		Interest		
2021	\$	825,000	\$	310,888		
2022		850,000		283,844		
2023		885,000		252,834		
2024		910,000		225,787		
2025		935,000		201,525		
2026-2030		5,130,000		562,050		
2031		1,120,000		16,800		
Totals	\$ 1	0,655,000	\$	1,853,728		

C. Changes In Long-term Debt

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

	Beginning					Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Addi	itions	R	eductions	Balance	One Year
Revenue Bonds	\$11,410,000	\$	0	\$	755,000	\$10,655,000	\$ 825,000
Total Long-term Debt	\$11,410,000	\$	0	\$	755,000	\$10,655,000	\$ 825,000

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 2018 was \$277,169, FY 2019 was \$313,345, and FY 2020 was \$358,265.

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 contribution rate is set annually by the KRS Board of Directors based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with a 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.

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.

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Hazardous (Continued)

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 of Directors based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A 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 39.58 percent.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

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

		% Paid by Member through
Years of Service	% Paid by Insurance Fund	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.

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.

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually by 1.5 percent. This was established for Tier 2 members during the 2008 Special Legislative Session by House Bill 1. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted, creating Tier 3 benefits for members.

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

Tier 2 member benefits are covered by KRS 161.714 with exception of COLA and retiree health benefits after July 2003. Tier 3 members are not covered by the same provisions.

C. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Hazardous

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they 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 percent. 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 percent COLA since July 2003 when the law changed. The annual increase is cumulative and continues to accrue after the member's retirement.

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 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.

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.

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

KRS Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

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

KRS also issues proportionate share audit reports for both total pension liability and other post-employment benefits for CERS determined by actuarial valuation as well as each participating county's proportionate share. Both the Schedules of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts by Employer and the Schedules of Employer Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer reports and the related actuarial tables are available online at https://kyret.ky.gov. The complete actuarial valuation report, including all actuarial assumptions and methods, is also available on the website or can be obtained as described in the paragraph above.

Note 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.

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. 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 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, 2020, 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. A magistrate owns a local company that conducts business with the county. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Bracken County Fiscal Court purchased \$689 in supplies from this company.
- B. A magistrate is employed by a local company that conducts business with the county. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Bracken County Fiscal Court purchased \$250 in supplies from this company. This magistrate also has a family-interest in another local company that conducts business with the county. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Bracken County Fiscal Court purchased \$1,889 in supplies from this company.

Note 10. Prior Period Adjustments

The beginning balance of the general fund was increased \$297 for a prior year voided check. The beginning balance of the jail fund was decreased \$38 due to an omitted prior year check. The beginning balance of the dispatch/911 fund was decreased \$2,907 for an omitted prior year check and increased \$21 for a prior year voided check for a net decrease of \$2,886.



BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

CENER	AΤ	TI I	ND	

	GENERAL FUND							
	Budge Original	eted An	nounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$ 1,816,00		1,816,000	\$ 2,120,233	\$ 30)4,233		
In Lieu Tax Payments	10	00	100	266		166		
Excess Fees				78,505		78,505		
Licenses and Permits	5,40		5,400	900		(4,500)		
Intergovernmental	424,20		424,200	391,430	(3	32,770)		
Charges for Services	2,00		2,000	1,449		(551)		
Miscellaneous	21,40		21,400	116,089	9	94,689		
Interest	8,12		8,120	12,534		4,414		
Total Receipts	2,277,22	20	2,277,220	2,721,406	44	14,186		
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government	1,228,09	91	1,259,278	837,308	42	21,970		
Protection to Persons and Property	128,28		134,312	102,317		31,995		
General Health and Sanitation	145,84		158,671	123,453		35,218		
Social Services	6,00		6,000	,	_	6,000		
Recreation and Culture	130,30		130,331	27,044	10)3,287		
Roads	250,00		250,000	36,657		13,343		
Bus Services	16,00		16,000	10,054		5,946		
Administration	3,536,84		3,486,770	756,812	2.72	29,958		
Total Disbursements	5,441,36		5,441,362	1,893,645		17,717		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(3,164,14	12)	(3,164,142)	827,761	3,99	91,903		
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers To Other Funds	(413,56	57)	(413,567)	(333,000)	8	30,567		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(413,56		(413,567)	(333,000)		30,567		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,577,70)9)	(3,577,709)	494,761	4.07	72,470		
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	3,577,70		3,577,709	3,941,402		63,693		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0 \$	0	\$ 4,436,163	\$ 4,43	36,163		

	ROAD FUND							
			Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
PECEINE		Original		Final		Basis)		(Negative)
RECEIPTS	ф	1 500 125	ф	1 500 125	ф	1 200 010	Ф	(400.225)
Intergovernmental	\$	1,790,135	\$	1,790,135	\$	1,380,810	\$	(409,325)
Miscellaneous		51,000		51,000		60,993		9,993
Interest		500		500		478		(22)
Total Receipts		1,841,635		1,841,635		1,442,281		(399,354)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		1,725,577		1,828,399		1,136,660		691,739
Capital Projects		9,900		9,900		9,602		298
Administration		620,101		517,279		192,864		324,415
Total Disbursements		2,355,578		2,355,578	_	1,339,126		1,016,452
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(513,943)		(513,943)		103,155		617,098
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		15,943		15,943		20,000		4,057
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		15,943		15,943		20,000		4,057
Net Change in Fund Balance		(498,000)		(498,000)		123,155		621,155
Fund Balance - Beginning		498,000		498,000		7,804		(490,196)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	130,959	\$	130,959

	JAIL FUND							
		Budgeted Original	geted Amounts		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary			Variance with Final Budget Positive
RECEIPTS		Originai		Final		Basis)		(Negative)
Intergovernmental	\$	81,665	\$	81,665	\$	72,240	\$	(9,425)
Charges for Services	Ψ	10,000	Ψ	10,000	Ψ	11,348	Ψ	1,348
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000		3,913		2,913
Interest		15		15		27		12
Total Receipts		92,680		92,680		87,528		(5,152)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		304,277		311,803		269,916		41,887
Administration		43,485		35,959		13,958		22,001
Total Disbursements		347,762		347,762		283,874		63,888
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(255,082)		(255,082)		(196,346)		58,736
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		252,082		252,082		200,000		(52,082)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		252,082		252,082		200,000		(52,082)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(3,000)		(3,000)		3,654		6,654
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		3,000		3,000		11,203		8,203
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	14,857	\$	14,857

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND							
		Budgeted Original	. Amo	unts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	36,000	\$	36,000	\$	\$	(36,000)	
Total Receipts		36,000		36,000		_	(36,000)	
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		41,232		41,232			41,232	
Total Disbursements		41,232		41,232			41,232	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(5,232)		(5,232)			5,232	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(5,232)		(5,232)			5,232	
Fund Balance - Beginning		5,232		5,232			(5,232)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	

	SENIOR FUND								
		Budgeted	Amo	unts	A	Actual mounts, udgetary	Fin	iance with al Budget	
		Original		Final		Basis)		legative)	
RECEIPTS									
Miscellaneous	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$		
Total Receipts		3,600		3,600		3,600			
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government		17,000		17,000		8,994		8,006	
Administration		2,187		2,187				2,187	
Total Disbursements		19,187		19,187		8,994		10,193	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(15,587)		(15,587)		(5,394)		10,193	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(15,587)		(15,587)		(5,394)		10,193	
Fund Balance - Beginning		15,587		15,587		17,412		1,825	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	12,018	\$	12,018	

DISPATCH/911 FUND

	DISPATCH/911 FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary			ariance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Basis)		(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	67,000	\$	67,000	\$	86,659	\$	19,659
Intergovernmental		271,000		271,000		176,246		(94,754)
Charges for Services		17,700		17,700				(17,700)
Miscellaneous						31		31
Interest		11		11		35		24
Total Receipts		355,711		355,711		262,971		(92,740)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		402,990		413,067		290,559		122,508
Administration		103,363		93,286		92,485		801
Total Disbursements		506,353		506,353		383,044		123,309
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(150,642)		(150,642)		(120,073)		30,569
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		145,542		145,542		113,000		(32,542)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		145,542		145,542		113,000		(32,542)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(5,100)		(5,100)		(7,073)		(1,973)
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		5,100		5,100		25,726		20,626
i did bakiree - Degiiiiiig (Restated)		3,100		5,100		23,120		20,020
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	18,653	\$	18,653

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

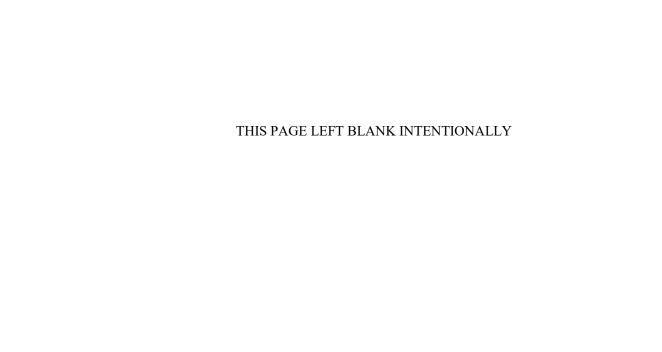
June 30, 2020

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.

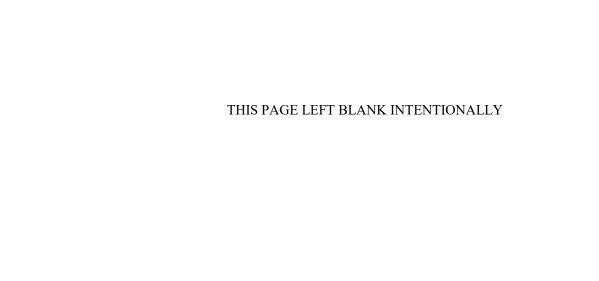
The county judge/executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed disbursements to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

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.



BRACKEN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



BRACKEN 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:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 994,080	\$	\$ 69,507	\$ 924,573
Buildings	16,641,551			16,641,551
Vehicles	1,080,706	38,167		1,118,873
Equipment	1,675,325	168,447		1,843,772
Infrastructure	8,404,966	505,451		8,910,417
Total Capital Assets	\$ 28,796,628	\$ 712,065	\$ 69,507	\$ 29,439,186

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

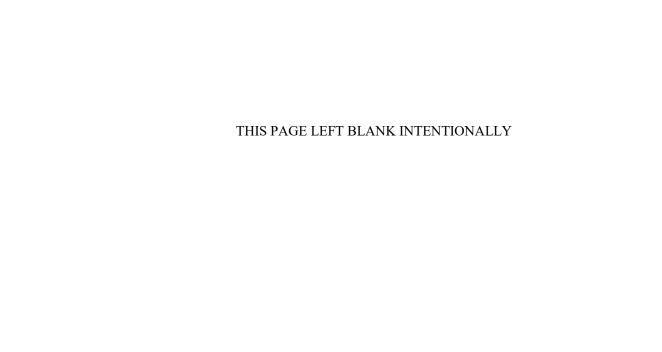
June 30, 2020

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.

	•	oitalization hreshold	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





MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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, 2020 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 4, 2021.

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.



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 4, 2021

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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.

Jena K Jeegarden

County Judge/Executive

County Treasurer