REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE GREENUP 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 Robert W. Carpenter, Greenup County Judge/Executive
Members of the Greenup 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 Greenup County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Greenup 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 Greenup 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 Greenup 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 Greenup 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 Greenup 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
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
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The Honorable Robert W. Carpenter, Greenup County Judge/Executive
Members of the Greenup County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 14, 2021, on our consideration of the Greenup 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 Greenup County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

2020-001	LGEA Fund Budgeted Receipts Do Not Equal Budgeted Disbursements On The Original Budget
2020-002	The Jail Does Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Jail Commissary Transactions
2020-003	The Jail Commissary Purchased Electronic Cigarettes Without Obtaining Bids

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

June 14, 2021

GREENUP COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Court Members:

Robert W. Carpenter County Judge/Executive

Andrew Imel Commissioner
Tony Quillen Commissioner
Earnie Duty Commissioner

Other Elected Officials:

Michael Wilson County Attorney

Mike Worthington Jailer

Pat Hieneman County Clerk

Allen Reed Circuit Court Clerk

Matt Smith Sheriff

Bobby Hall Property Valuation Administrator

Neil Wright Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Sharon Bates County Treasurer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

27,918

\$ 3,016,602 \$ 107,645 \$

Budgeted Funds

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Du	igetea runas			
	 General Fund		Road Fund		Jail Fund	
RECEIPTS						
Taxes	\$ 5,250,131	\$		\$		
Excess Fees	210,664					
Licenses and Permits	77,254					
Intergovernmental	664,259		2,223,525		724,937	
Charges for Services	1,081		260		104,717	
Miscellaneous	118,160		11,582		29,577	
Interest	 46,839		626		138	
Total Receipts	6,368,388		2,235,993		859,369	
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government	1,544,137					
Protection to Persons and Property	136,337				1,674,745	
General Health and Sanitation	109,069				, ,	
Social Services	128,338					
Recreation and Culture	35,073					
Roads			3,039,135			
Debt Service	36,765		184,093			
Capital Projects	212,500		648,554			
Administration	1,128,425		522,872		596,764	
Total Disbursements	3,330,644		4,394,654		2,271,509	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 3,037,744		(2,158,661)		(1,412,140)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds Transfers To Other Funds	(3,481,000)		1,850,000		1,175,000	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(3,481,000)		1,850,000		1,175,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	 (443,256) 3,459,858		(308,661) 416,306		(237,140) 265,058	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 3,016,602	\$	107,645	\$	27,918	
Composition of Fund Balance Bank Balance Less: Outstanding Checks Certificates of Deposit	\$ 1,070,167 (3,204) 1,949,639	\$	192,604 (84,959)	\$	30,762 (2,844)	
	2 01 6 662	ф	105 645	Φ	2= 010	

Fund Balance - Ending

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

				Budget	ed Fu	ınds			
E	Local vernment conomic ssistance Fund		State Fund	 Federal Fund		Landfill Fund	Revo	olving Loan Fund	E911 Fund
\$		\$		\$	\$		\$		\$ 314,828
	59,792		222,438	4,180		434,862 50,979			240,732 19,666
						27,675			8,260
	387 60,179		96 222,534	 4,180		122 513,638		3,225 3,225	 93 583,579
	4,000 8,000		9,221			271,046 120,176			664,613
			238,447						
	12,000		247,668			63,556 454,778			 303,199 967,812
	48,179		(25,134)	4,180		58,860		3,225	(384,233)
			181,000						275,000
			181,000						275,000
	48,179 186,409		155,866 49,610	4,180		58,860 357,338		3,225 197,745	(109,233) 130,924
\$	234,588	\$	205,476	\$ 4,180	\$	416,198	\$	200,970	\$ 21,691
\$	234,588	\$	205,476	\$ 4,180	\$	416,436 (238)	\$	42,664 158,306	\$ 23,009 (1,318)
\$	234,588	\$	205,476	\$ 4,180	\$	416,198	\$	200,970	\$ 21,691
		_		 					

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

Unbudgeted Fund

	Co	Jail ommissary Fund		Total Funds
RECEIPTS				
Taxes	\$		\$	5,564,959
Excess Fees				210,664
Licenses and Permits				512,116
Intergovernmental				4,190,842
Charges for Services				125,724
Miscellaneous		161,320		356,574
Interest		231		51,757
Total Receipts		161,551		11,012,636
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government				1,544,137
Protection to Persons and Property				2,484,916
General Health and Sanitation				380,115
Social Services				132,338
Recreation and Culture		138,229		181,302
Roads				3,159,311
Debt Service				220,858
Capital Projects				1,099,501
Administration				2,614,816
Total Disbursements		138,229		11,817,294
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over				
Disbursements Before Other				
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		23,322		(804,658)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)				
Transfers From Other Funds				3,481,000
Transfers To Other Funds				(3,481,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)				
Net Change in Fund Balance		23,322		(804,658)
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		105,218		5,168,466
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	128,540	\$	4,363,808
Composition of Fund Balance				
Bank Balance	\$	128,890	\$	2,348,776
Less: Outstanding Checks	•	(350)	٠	(92,913)
Certificates of Deposit		(= - *)		2,107,945
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	128,540	\$	4,363,808

INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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GREENUP COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2020

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

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

State Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for state grants. The primary source of receipts for this fund is state grants.

Federal Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for federal grants. The primary source of receipts for this fund is federal grants.

Landfill Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to help keep Greenup County clean. The primary source of receipts for this fund is landfill permit fees.

Revolving Loan Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to assist local business through loans to qualifying applicants and is intended to stimulate the local economy through successful private enterprise.

E911 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 Fund

Jail Commissary Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135. The profits generated from the sale of items are to be used for the benefit and to enhance the well-being of the inmates, or to enhance safety and security within the jail. The jailer is required to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the jail commissary 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 jail commissary fund to be budgeted because the fiscal court does not approve the expenses of this fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Greenup County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials listed below from the geographic area constituting Greenup 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 Greenup 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. Related Obligations and Joint Ventures

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's governing board. Based on this criteria, the following is considered a related organization of the Greenup County Fiscal Court:

Greenup County Water District

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Related Obligations and Joint Ventures (Continued)

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

Northeast Kentucky Regional Industrial Airport Authority Boyd/Greenup Riverport Authority Ashland Regional Airport

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	Transfers In
Road Fund	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000
Jail Fund	1,175,000	1,175,000
E911 Fund	275,000	275,000
State Grants Fund	181,000	181,000
	-	
Total Transfers Out	\$ 3,481,000	\$ 3,481,000

Reason for transfers:

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

Note 4. Custodial Funds

Custodial funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. In accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting, custodial funds are not presented on the financial statement.

The fiscal court has the following custodial funds:

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from the inmates. The balance in the jail inmate fund as of June 30, 2020 was \$73,499.

Jailer Drug Forfeiture Fund - This fund accounts for funds seized by the Greenup County Jailer and is held until the court system issues orders on what to do with the funds. The balance in the jailer drug forfeiture account as of June 30, 2020 was \$3,620.

FSA/HRA Fund - This fund accounts for employee and employer contributions to reimburse employees for health care expenses. The balance in the FSA/HRA Fund as of June 30, 2020 was \$74,643.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

1. Boyd/Greenup Riverport Authority Land Purchase

On January 12, 2006, the Greenup County Fiscal Court entered into a direct borrowing with the Kentucky Association of Counties to borrow \$500,000 to purchase a tract of land on behalf of the Boyd/Greenup Riverport Authority. The agreement has a term of 28 years with a maturity date of January 20, 2034. Interest payments are due monthly with one principal payment due on January 20th of each year. In order to secure all of its obligations hereunder, the fiscal court grants to the lessor a first and prior security interest in any and all right, title and interest of the project and agrees to deliver all certificates of title to evidence such security interest. If an event of default has occurred, the lessor of this direct borrowing may: (a) terminate the lease term and give notice to the fiscal court to vacate within 60 days of notice, (b) sell or re-lease the project, (c) recover from the fiscal court the lease rental payments which would otherwise have been payable, and (d) take whatever action at law or in equity may appear necessary or desirable to enforce its rights in the project and the right to sell or release or otherwise dispose of the project in accordance with applicable law.

The amount outstanding under this agreement was \$335,000 at June 30, 2020. Payments for the remaining years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	F	Principal		Interest	
2021	\$	15,000	\$	20,792	
2022		20,000		19,741	
2023		20,000		18,488	
2024		20,000		17,257	
2025		20,000		15,979	
2026-2030		120,000		58,816	
2031-2034		120,000		16,577	
Totals	\$	335,000	\$	167,650	

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (Continued)

2. Road Repair and Resurfacing

On June 24, 2014, the Greenup County Fiscal Court entered into a ten-year \$1,500,000 lease agreement to repair and resurface roads. The lease has a fixed rate of 2.85 percent through June 19, 2019, and a variable rate thereafter.

If an event of default has occurred, the lessor of this direct borrowing may: (a) enforce the pledge set forth of this lease so that during the remaining lease term there is levied on all taxable property a direct tax annually in an amount sufficient to pay the lease payments when due, (b) by written notice to lessee, enter and take immediate possession of the project; (c) sell or re-lease the project, (d) exercise any other right, remedy or privilege which may be available to it under the applicable laws of the Commonwealth.

The amount outstanding under this agreement was \$600,000 at June 30, 2020. Payments for the remaining years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	I	Principal	 heduled nterest
2021 2022 2023 2024	\$	150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000	\$ 26,129 18,753 11,377 4,008
Totals	\$	600,000	\$ 60,267

B. Changes In Long-term Debt

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 1,100,000	\$	\$ 165,000	\$ 935,000	\$ 165,000
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 0	\$ 165,000	\$ 935,000	\$ 165,000

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

C. Aggregate Debt Schedule

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

		Direct Borrowings				
		and Direct	Place	ements		
Fiscal Year Ended						
June 30	F	Principal		Interest		
2021	\$	165,000	\$	46,921		
2022		170,000		38,494		
2023		170,000		29,865		
2024		170,000		21,265		
2025		20,000		15,979		
2026-2030		120,000		58,816		
2031-2034		120,000		16,577		
Total Long-term Debt	\$	935,000	\$	227,917		

Note 6. 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 \$813,106, FY 2019 was \$963,663, and FY 2020 was \$999,535.

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.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

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.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, 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.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

C. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

The 1996 General Assembly enacted an automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA) provision for all recipients of KRS benefits. During the 2008 Special Session, the General Assembly determined that each July beginning in 2009, retirees who have been receiving a retirement allowance for at least 12 months will receive an automatic COLA of 1.5 percent. The COLA is not a guaranteed benefit. If a retiree has been receiving a benefit for less than 12 months, and a COLA is provided, it will be prorated based on the number of months the recipient has been receiving a benefit.

D. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 2 and Tier 3

No COLA is given unless authorized by the legislature with specific criteria. To this point, no COLA has been authorized by the legislature for Tier 2 or Tier 3 members.

E. Death Benefit

If a retired member is receiving a monthly benefit based on at least 48 months of service credit, KRS will pay a \$5,000 death benefit payment to the beneficiary designated by the member specifically for this benefit. Members with multiple accounts are entitled to only one death benefit.

KRS Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

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

KRS also issues proportionate share audit reports for both total pension liability and other post-employment benefits for CERS determined by actuarial valuation as well as each participating county's proportionate share. Both the Schedules of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts by Employer and the Schedules of Employer Allocations and 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 7. Deferred Compensation

The Greenup 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.

Note 7. 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 501 High Street, 2nd Floor, Frankfort, KY 40601, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 8. Health Reimbursement Account/Flexible Spending Account

- A. The fiscal court allows employees to participate in a health reimbursement account for employees who waive health insurance coverage provided by the fiscal court. The fiscal court contributes \$300 and employees are required to submit adequate documentation for qualified medical expenses to receive reimbursement. Employees forfeit any remaining balance of funds not utilized during the year.
- B. The fiscal court allows employees to participate in a flexible spending account to provide employees an additional health benefit. Employees contribute pre-tax funds through payroll deduction and are required to submit adequate documentation for qualified medical expenses to receive reimbursement.

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Greenup County Fiscal Court was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 10. Conduit Debt

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

Note 11. Phone Service Agreement - Technology Grants

- A. On August 10, 2015, the Greenup County Jailer entered into a contract as authorized by the fiscal court for the installation of a telecommunications system in the detention center. The agreement is effective for 48 months from the commencement date. The terms of the agreement included a technology grant in the amount of \$125,000. The county used the technology grant funds to build a jail training facility. The total cost for the jail training facility was \$212,020. The funds to build the jail training facility were derived from a \$50,000 advancement of commissions from the phone service provider to purchase the land, which was not part of the agreement signed on August 10, 2015. During the fiscal year, this contract expired.
- B. On January 30, 2020, the Greenup County Jailer entered into a four year contract in the form of a refundable technology grant to be used the jail's discretion. The grantor will provide the jail \$125,000 over the course of four years. During fiscal year 2020, none of the grant funds were utilized.

Note 12. Prior Period Adjustments

The beginning balances of the general fund and jail fund were restated and increased by \$1,077 and \$20, respectively, due to prior year voided checks.

GREENUP COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



GREENUP COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

GENER	ΔT.	FII	ND

				GLITEI		TOND		
		Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	5,364,400	\$	5,364,400	\$	5,250,131	\$	(114,269)
Excess Fees		63,850		63,850		210,664		146,814
Licenses and Permits		74,000		74,000		77,254		3,254
Intergovernmental		433,200		433,200		664,259		231,059
Charges for Services		2,500		2,500		1,081		(1,419)
Miscellaneous		103,500		103,500		118,160		14,660
Interest		35,000		35,000		46,839		11,839
Total Receipts		6,076,450		6,076,450		6,368,388		291,938
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		1,770,404		1,884,104		1,544,137		339,967
Protection to Persons and Property		121,500		162,014		136,337		25,677
General Health and Sanitation		113,500		142,500		109,069		33,431
Social Services		127,000		133,500		128,338		5,162
Recreation and Culture		55,000		55,000		35,073		19,927
Debt Service		37,000		37,000		36,765		235
Capital Projects				212,500		212,500		
Administration		2,372,046		1,769,832		1,128,425		641,407
Total Disbursements		4,596,450		4,396,450		3,330,644		1,065,806
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		1,480,000		1,680,000		3,037,744		1,357,744
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers To Other Funds		(3,480,000)		(3,480,000)		(3,481,000)		(1,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(3,480,000)		(3,480,000)		(3,481,000)		(1,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,000,000)		(1,800,000)		(443,256)		1,356,744
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		2,000,000		2,000,000		3,459,858		1,459,858
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	200,000	\$	3,016,602	\$	2,816,602

			ROA	D FU	JND			
	 Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS					,			
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,152,730	\$	2,152,730	\$	2,223,525	\$	70,795	
Charges for Services	100		100		260		160	
Miscellaneous	346,500		346,500		11,582		(334,918)	
Interest	 500		500		626		126	
Total Receipts	 2,499,830		2,499,830		2,235,993		(263,837)	
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads	3,138,200		3,172,600		3,039,135		133,465	
Debt Service	175,000		184,300		184,093		207	
Capital Projects	540,000		650,500		648,554		1,946	
Administration	796,000		641,800		522,872		118,928	
Total Disbursements	4,649,200	_	4,649,200		4,394,654		254,546	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (2,149,370)		(2,149,370)		(2,158,661)		(9,291)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds	2,030,000		2,030,000		1,850,000		(180,000)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	2,030,000		2,030,000		1,850,000		(180,000)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(119,370)		(119,370)		(308,661)		(189,291)	
Fund Balance - Beginning	119,370)		119,370)		416,306		296,936	
Там Замос Боришц	 117,570		117,570		110,500		270,730	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	107,645	\$	107,645	

				JAII	FUI	ND		
		Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS	-	Originar		1 IIIdi		Dasis)		(Ivegative)
Intergovernmental	\$	953,700	\$	953,700	\$	724,937	\$	(228,763)
Charges for Services		101,000		101,000		104,717		3,717
Miscellaneous		32,000		32,000		29,577		(2,423)
Interest		100		100		138		38
Total Receipts	_	1,086,800		1,086,800		859,369		(227,431)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		1,675,000		1,751,553		1,674,745		76,808
Administration		617,040		740,487		596,764		143,723
Total Disbursements	_	2,292,040		2,492,040	_	2,271,509		220,531
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(1,205,240)		(1,405,240)		(1,412,140)		(6,900)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Financing Obligation Proceeds								
Transfers From Other Funds		1,150,000		1,150,000		1,175,000		25,000
Transfers To Other Funds								
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		1,150,000		1,150,000		1,175,000		25,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		(55,240)		(255,240)		(237,140)		18,100
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		55,240		55,240		265,058		209,818
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	(200,000)	\$	27,918	\$	227,918

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	 Budgeted Amounts Original Final			A (E	Actual amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS							
Intergovernmental	\$ 55,000	\$	55,000	\$	59,792	\$	4,792
Interest	 150		150		387		237
Total Receipts	55,150		55,150		60,179		5,029
DISBURSEMENTS							
Social Services	12,500		12,500		4,000		8,500
Recreation and Culture	15,000		23,000		8,000		15,000
Administration	152,800		144,800				144,800
Total Disbursements	 180,300		180,300		12,000		168,300
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over							
Disbursements Before Other							
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (125,150)		(125,150)		48,179		173,329
Net Change in Fund Balance	(125,150)		(125,150)		48,179		173,329
Fund Balance - Beginning	 70,000		70,000		186,409		116,409
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ (55,150)	\$	(55,150)	\$	234,588	\$	289,738

			STAT	E FU	ND		
	 Budgeted Original	Amo	unts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS	Olighai		T HAIT		Busis)		(tegative)
Intergovernmental Interest	\$ 283,000 35	\$	283,000 35	\$	222,438 96	\$	(60,562) 61
Total Receipts	 283,035		283,035		222,534		(60,501)
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government	6,500		6,500				6,500
Protection to Persons and Property	71,000		71,000		9,221		61,779
General Health and Sanitation	1,000		1,000		,		1,000
Social Services	1,000		1,000				1,000
Capital Projects	193,000		238,535		238,447		88
Administration	 45,535						
Total Disbursements	318,035		318,035		247,668		70,367
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over							
Disbursements Before Other							
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (35,000)		(35,000)		(25,134)		9,866
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)							
Transfers From Other Funds					181,000		181,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)					181,000		181,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(35,000)		(35,000)		155,866		190,866
Fund Balance - Beginning	35,000		35,000		49,610		14,610
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	205,476	\$	205,476

	FEDERAL FUND										
		Budgeted Original	l Amo	ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive				
RECEIPTS		Original		FINAI		Basis)		Negative)			
Intergovernmental	\$	813,300	\$	813,300	\$	4,180	\$	(809,120)			
Total Receipts		813,300		813,300		4,180		(809,120)			
DISBURSEMENTS Other Transportation Facilities and Services Total Disbursements		813,300 813,300		813,300 813,300				813,300 813,300			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						4,180		4,180			
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance - Beginning						4,180		4,180			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	4,180	\$	4,180			

	LANDFILL FUND												
		Budgeted Original	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)							
RECEIPTS													
Licenses and Permits	\$	390,000	\$	390,000	\$	434,862	\$	44,862					
Intergovernmental		52,000		52,000		50,979		(1,021)					
Charges for Services		1,000		1,000				(1,000)					
Miscellaneous		11,500		11,500		27,675		16,175					
Interest		100		100		122		22					
Total Receipts		454,600		454,600		513,638		59,038					
DISBURSEMENTS													
Protection to Persons and Property		20,000		20,000				20,000					
General Health and Sanitation		295,500		315,500		271,046		44,454					
Roads				120,200		120,176		24					
Administration		319,100		178,900		63,556		115,344					
Total Disbursements		634,600		634,600		454,778		179,822					
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other													
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(180,000)		(180,000)		58,860		238,860					
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance - Beginning		(180,000) 180,000		(180,000) 180,000		58,860 357 338		238,860					
ruid Daance - Degiiiilig		100,000		100,000		357,338		177,338					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	416,198	\$	416,198					

			I	REVOLVIN	G LO	AN FUND		
		Budgeted	. Amo	ounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original	Final			Basis)	(1	Negative)
RECEIPTS								
Interest	\$	2,200	\$	2,200	\$	3,225	\$	1,025
Total Receipts		2,200		2,200		3,225		1,025
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		19,000		19,000				19,000
General Health and Sanitation		173,000		173,000				173,000
Total Disbursements		192,000		192,000				192,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(189,800)		(189,800)		3,225		193,025
Net Change in Fund Balance		(189,800)		(189,800)		3,225		193,025
Fund Balance - Beginning		189,800		189,800		197,745		7,945
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	200,970	\$	200,970

				E911	FUI	ND		
		Budgeted Original	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	300,000	\$	300,000	\$	314,828	\$	14,828
Intergovernmental		240,100		240,100		240,732		632
Charges for Services		15,100		15,100		19,666		4,566
Miscellaneous		500		500		8,260		7,760
Interest		100		100		93		(7)
Total Receipts		555,800		555,800		583,579		27,779
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		754,900		767,300		664,613		102,687
Administration		326,100		313,700		303,199		10,501
Total Disbursements		1,081,000		1,081,000		967,812		113,188
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(525,200)		(525,200)		(384,233)		140,967
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		300,000		300,000		275,000		(25,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		300,000		300,000		275,000		(25,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(225,200)		(225,200)		(109,233)		115,967
Fund Balance - Beginning		225,200		225,200		130,924		(94,276)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	21,691	\$	21,691

GREENUP 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.

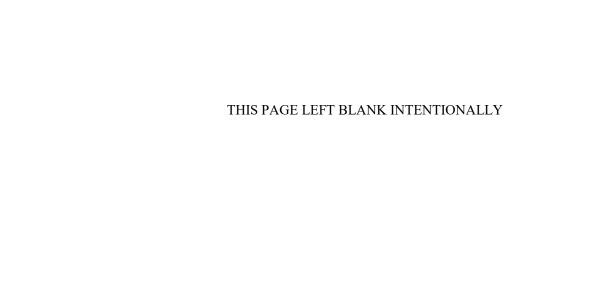
The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the state local finance officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Note 2. Unbalanced Budget

The local government economic assistance fund original and final budget were out of balance by (\$55,150).

GREENUP COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



GREENUP 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:

	Balance			Ending
	(*Restated)	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 2,855,418	\$ 50,000		\$ 2,905,418
Buildings and Building Improvements	5,765,175	377,447	\$ 78,958	6,063,664
Vehicles and Equipment *	3,901,570	184,090	1,395,884	2,689,776
Other Equipment	1,363,454	55,670	1,063,977	355,147
Infrastructure	30,988,944	2,144,474	14,092,889	19,040,529
Total Capital Assets	\$ 44,874,561	\$ 2,811,681	\$ 16,631,708	\$ 31,054,534

GREENUP 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.

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

Note 2. Restatement of Capital Assets Beginning Balance

The beginning balance for vehicles and equipment has been restated and decreased \$1,085 due to an error in the prior year calculation.

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





MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Robert W. Carpenter, Greenup County Judge/Executive Members of the Greenup 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

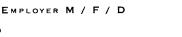
We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis of the Greenup County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Greenup County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated June 14, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Greenup County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Greenup County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Greenup 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies as items 2020-001, 2020-002, and 2020-003.



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 Greenup County Fiscal Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statement. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

Greenup County's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The county's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

June 14, 2021

GREENUP COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



GREENUP COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES:

2020-001 LGEA Fund Budgeted Receipts Do Not Equal Budgeted Disbursements On The Original Budget

The Local Government Economic Assistance (LGEA) fund receipts on the original budget submitted to and approved by the Department for Local Government (DLG) does not calculate correctly. It appears the amount \$55,150 was added twice in the computation on the original budget. According to the treasurer, she is unsure how this happened and was not caught. Unfortunately, the fiscal court did not have controls in place to catch this mistake before the original budget was submitted to DLG. As a result, the LGEA fund budget does not balance. Further, on the fiscal court's budget to actual report in the audit report, there is a budget balance of \$55,150 at the bottom of the original and final budget columns, which is the result of this calculation error.

Good internal controls dictate that budgeted receipts and budgeted disbursements for each fund equal in order for the budget to balance.

We recommend the treasurer verify the mathematical accuracy of the original budget to ensure that each fund's budget balances.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

County Judge/Executive's Response: Software error caused miscalculation. Problem already corrected.

2020-002 The Jail Does Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Jail Commissary Transactions

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2019-004. The jail does not have adequate segregation of duties over jail commissary transactions.

A deficiency occurs when someone has custody over assets and the responsibility of recording financial transactions. The bookkeeper for the jail commissary prepares deposits, prepares daily checkout sheets, and post to the receipts ledger. In addition, the bookkeeper prepares monthly collection and disbursement reports, posts to the disbursements ledger, and prepares monthly bank reconciliations. The jailer has been informed of this issue and has failed segregate duties or to implement and document compensating controls sufficient to offset the weakness noted.

Inadequate segregation of duties allows one person to have a significant role in processing and recording receipts and disbursements, which increases the risk that misappropriation of assets and inaccurate financial reporting will occur and be undetected.

A strong internal control system requires the duties of receiving, recording, disbursing, and reporting be segregated in order to decrease the risk of misappropriation of assets, errors, and inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies. Although the jailer has implemented some compensating controls, such as dual signatures on checks and recounting the daily deposits, they do not eliminate the risk associated with inadequate segregation of duties.

GREENUP COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES: (Continued)

2020-002 The Jail Does Not Have Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Jail Commissary Transactions (Continued)

We recommend the jailer either segregate duties adequately or implement and document compensating controls. If these duties cannot be segregated, we recommend the jailer implement additional compensating controls to help offset this weakness:

- Recount the daily deposit and verify that it agrees to the daily checkout sheet.
- Agree the daily checkout sheet to the receipts ledger and deposit slip.
- Review the monthly reports and agree them to the receipts ledger and disbursements ledger.
- Review the monthly bank reconciliation and trace transactions to source documents.

The jailer should initial these documents as proof of his review.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

Jailer's Response: The chief deputy or captain will spot check deposits and money counts for transactions in commissary accounts.

2020-003 The Jail Commissary Purchased Electronic Cigarettes Without Obtaining Bids

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2019-002. The jail commissary purchased electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) totaling \$50,112 from a single vendor without obtaining bids. These purchases consisted of 11 invoices less than \$30,000 each.

According to the jail bookkeeper, the jailer did not bid since he prefers the design of the e-cigarette provided by a specific vendor. This is due to them not being made from a hard material, therefore they cannot be made into a dangerous weapon. Further, the jailer did not have controls in place to ensure that they were in compliance with bid requirements.

By not obtaining bids on the e-cigarettes, it cannot be determined if the jailer has procured these items at the best available price.

KRS 45A.365(1) states, "[a]ll contracts or purchases shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding, which may include the use of a reverse auction, except as otherwise provided by KRS 45A.370 to 45A.385 and for the purchase of wholesale electric power by municipal utilities as provided in KRS 96.901(1)."

KRS 45A.385 states, "[t]he local public agency may use small purchase procedures for any contract for which a determination is made that he aggregate amount of the contract does not exceed thirty thousand dollars \$30,000 if small purchase procedures are in writing and available to the public."

Good internal controls dictate that the jailer follow guidelines set forth for bid requirements to ensure that the best price is obtained.

GREENUP COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

<u>INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</u>: (Continued)

2020-003 The Jail Commissary Purchased Electronic Cigarettes Without Obtaining Bids (Continued)

We recommend that the jailer obtain bids for electronic cigarettes, and any other purchases that meet the requirements of KRS 45A.365(1) and KRS 45A.385.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

Jailer's Response: We have no contract for vapor pens. We have not changed vendors because our inmates prefer the [name redacted] brand. We constantly question other companies and compare price versus quality and pens that pass our safety and construction requirements.



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

GREENUP COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE GREENUP COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

The Greenup 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.

County Judge/Executive

County Treasurer