REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE KENTON COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable Kris Knochelmann, Kenton County Judge/Executive
Members of the Kenton 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 Kenton County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Kenton 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 Kenton 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 Kenton 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 Kenton 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 Kenton County Fiscal Court. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (supplementary information), as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) 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 and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

To the People of Kentucky
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Other Matters (Continued)

Supplementary and Other Information (Continued)

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 3, 2021, on our consideration of the Kenton 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 Kenton County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

September 3, 2021

KENTON COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Court Members:

Kris Knochelmann County Judge/Executive

Beth Sewell Commissioner

Jon Draud Commissioner

Joe Nienaber, Jr. Commissioner

Other Elected Officials:

Stacy Tapke County Attorney

Terrence Carl Jailer

Gabrielle Summe County Clerk

John Middleton Circuit Court Clerk

Charles Korzenborn Sheriff

Darlene Plummer Property Valuation Administrator

David Suetholz Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Joseph Shriver County Administrator

Scott Gunning Assistant County Administrator

Roy Cox County Treasurer

Kurt Grievenkamp Assistant Treasurer

Bryan Norton Occupational License Inspector

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

Budgeted Funds

	General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund
RECEIPTS			
Taxes	\$ 21,080,615	\$ 1,870,263	\$
In Lieu Tax Payments	61,550	, ,	
Excess Fees	1,751,680		
Licenses and Permits	170,899		
Intergovernmental	1,126,803	1,234,280	4,598,765
Charges for Services	1,593,098	447,963	53,811
Miscellaneous	5,846,580	179,291	850,683
Interest	495,426	1,538	1,573
Total Receipts	32,126,651	3,733,335	5,504,832
DISBURSEMENTS			
General Government	7,358,810		
Protection to Persons and Property	5,459,523		10,140,234
General Health and Sanitation	1,349,896		10,110,231
Social Services	64,135		
Recreation and Culture	718,726		
Roads	,10,,20	5,189,557	
Bus Services		-,,	
Road Facilities		904,021	
Debt Service	3,907,633	, , ,,,	
Capital Projects	12,990,374	653,849	170,779
Administration	2,803,563	,	4,200,131
Total Disbursements	34,652,660	6,747,427	14,511,144
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(2,526,009)	(3,014,092)	(9,006,312)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)			
Transfers From Other Funds	3,117,441	2,740,000	9,000,000
Transfers To Other Funds	(11,740,000)		
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(8,622,559)	2,740,000	9,000,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	(11,148,568)	(274,092)	(6,312)
Fund Balance - Beginning	29,384,247		, , ,
Fund Balance - Ending		\$ 1,061,799	
Composition of Fund Balance			
Bank Balance	\$ 19,744,113	\$ 1,061,799	\$ 749,298
Plus: Deposits In Transit	926	Ψ 1,001,799	ψ /42,230
Less: Outstanding Checks	(1,509,360)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 18,235,679	\$ 1,061,799	\$ 749,298
	<u> </u>	- 1,001,777	

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

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

		d Funds	Budget		
Capital	Dispatch	COLT	Golf	CDBG	Local Government Economic Assistance
Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
	Fund	T unu	rung	Tunu	
\$	\$	\$ 13,476,957	\$	\$	\$
	841,070 5,767,028	710,404		200,000	6,735
0	3,707,020	154,874	37,501		
		32,126	543		
8	6,608,098	14,374,361	38,044	200,000	6,735
				200,000	
2	5,889,132			,	
		2,035,401			
		660,464			
			22,426		
		9,051,261			
ın	622,400				
U	022,400		383,543		
7	1,577,217		303,313		
	8,088,749	11,747,126	405,969	200,000	
1)	(1,480,651)	2,627,235	(367,925)		6,735
(117.441)		(3,000,000)			
(117,441) (117,441)		(3,000,000)			
	(1.490.651)		(267.025)		6.725
	(1,480,651) 4,882,600	(372,765) 13,966,156	(367,925) 534,872		6,735
				\$ 0	\$ 6.735
<u> </u>	ψ 3,101,515	Ψ 13,373,371	Ψ 100,517	Ψ	Ψ 0,733
.9 \$	\$ 3,401,949	\$ 13,593,391	\$ 166,947	\$	\$ 6,735
9 \$ 0	\$ 3,401,949	\$ 13,593,391	\$ 166,947	\$ 0	\$ 6,735
9 \$		\$ 13,593,391	\$ 166,947		

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

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

	Unbudge		
	Public Properties Corporation Fund	Jail Commissary Fund	Total Funds
RECEIPTS			
Taxes	\$	\$	\$ 36,427,835
In Lieu Tax Payments			61,550
Excess Fees			1,751,680
Licenses and Permits			170,899
Intergovernmental	1,292,100		10,010,157
Charges for Services		227,735	8,089,635
Miscellaneous	1		7,068,929
Interest	1 202 101	227.725	531,207
Total Receipts	1,292,101	227,735	64,111,892
DISBURSEMENTS			
General Government			7,558,810
Protection to Persons and Property			21,488,889
General Health and Sanitation			3,385,297
Social Services			724,599
Recreation and Culture		236,430	977,582
Roads			5,189,557
Bus Services			9,051,261
Road Facilities			904,021
Debt Service	1,290,600		5,820,633
Capital Projects			14,198,545
Administration	1,672		8,582,583
Total Disbursements	1,292,272	236,430	77,881,777
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other			
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(171)	(8,695)	(13,769,885)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)			
Transfers From Other Funds			14,857,441
Transfers To Other Funds			(14,857,441)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)			
Net Change in Fund Balance	(171)	(8,695)	(13,769,885)
Fund Balance - Beginning	4,940	175,210	51,156,967_
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 4,769	\$ 166,515	\$ 37,387,082
Composition of Fund Balance			
Bank Balance	\$ 4,769	\$ 166,515	\$ 38,895,516
Plus: Deposits In Transit			926
Less: Outstanding Checks			(1,509,360)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 4,769	\$ 166,515	\$ 37,387,082
Č			

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

	Internal Service Funds							
		Liability lf-Insurance Fund	Se	Medical lf-Insurance Fund		nsurance laims TPA Fund		Total Internal Service Funds
RECEIPTS								
Taxes In Lieu Tax Payments Excess Fees Licenses and Permits Intergovernmental	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Charges for Services								
Miscellaneous		924,298		7,781,788				8,706,086
Interest		2,629		773		207		3,609
Total Receipts		926,927		7,782,561		207		8,709,695
General Government Protection to Persons and Property General Health and Sanitation Social Services Recreation and Culture Roads Bus Services Road Facilities Debt Service Capital Projects Administration Total Disbursements Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	_	178,065 178,065 748,862		7,612,271 7,612,271 170,290		729,822 729,822 (729,615)		8,520,158 8,520,158 189,537
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		400,000		750 000		760,000		1 010 000
Transfers From Other Funds Transfers To Other Funds		400,000 (1,160,000)		750,000 (750,000)		760,000		1,910,000 (1,910,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(760,000)		(730,000)		760,000		(1,910,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(11,138)		170,290		30,385		189,537
Fund Balance - Beginning		1,463,688		383,019		62,529		1,909,236
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	1,452,550	\$	553,309	\$	92,914	\$	2,098,773
Composition of Fund Balance Bank Balance Plus: Deposits In Transit Less: Outstanding Checks	\$	1,452,550	\$	553,309	\$	99,000 (6,086)	\$	2,104,859 (6,086)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	1,452,550	\$	553,309	\$	92,914	\$	2,098,773

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KENTON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2020

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

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

CDBG Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the community development block grants and related disbursements. The primary source of receipts for this fund is federal grants.

Golf Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the activities of the county golf courses.

COLT Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the collection of occupational licenses and payroll taxes.

Dispatch 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 parcel fee.

Capital Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for funds reserved by the county for capital projects.

Unbudgeted Funds

The fiscal court reports the following unbudgeted funds:

Public Properties Corporation Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the proceeds and debt service of revenue bonds that were issued to fund construction of public buildings.

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.

Internal Service Funds

The fiscal court reports the following internal service funds:

Liability Self-Insurance Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for liability insurances for the county. This insurance covers: real and personal property, automobile physical damage, business income and extra expense, property in transit, data processing media and system equipment, general liability and law enforcement liability, medical payments, good Samaritan, automobile liability, public officials' liability, employer's liability, loss inside and outside premises, forgery or alterations, and workers compensation.

Medical Self-Insurance Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the administration of the county's health insurance receipts and disbursements.

Insurance Claims TPA Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for medical claims paid. The Department for Local Government does not require the fiscal court to budget these funds.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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.

E. Kenton County Elected Officials

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

G. Long-term Obligations

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

Note 2. Deposits

The fiscal court maintained deposits of public funds with federally insured banking institutions as required by the Department for Local Government's (DLG) County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual. The DLG Manual strongly recommends perfected pledges of securities covering all public funds except direct federal obligations and funds protected by federal insurance. In order to be perfected in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the fiscal court and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of the DLG *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. As of June 30, 2020, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

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

	General	COLT	Capital	Total
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Transfers In
General Fund	\$	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 117,441	\$ 3,117,441
Road Fund	2,740,000			2,740,000
Jail Fund	9,000,000			9,000,000
Total Transfers Out	\$11,740,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 117,441	\$ 14,857,441

Note 3. Transfers (Continued)

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

A. Custodial funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

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 \$365,805.

Flex Spending Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from employees for their flexible spending accounts. The balance in the flex spending fund as of June 30, 2020 was \$118, 522.

HRA Fund -This fund accounts for funds received from the county to reimburse certain employee medical expenses. The balance in the HRA fund as of June 30, 2020 was \$133,352.

COLT Cities Tax Fund - This fund accounts for payroll taxes received from businesses and remitted to local cities and other county funds. The balance in the COLT cities tax fund as of June 30, 2020 was \$9,345.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements

1. Lease Agreement - 911 Emergency Call System

The Kenton County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement dated August 18, 2017, in the amount of \$5,600,000 with US Bancorp Government Leasing and Finance, Inc. The purpose of the lease is for the purchase of a 911 emergency call system. Principal payments are due annually on February 1 of years 2018 through 2027, with interest of 2.191% payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year. In the event of default, the lessor may file suit to assess a tax to cover the lease liability, take immediate possession of the project, sell or lease the project and hold lessee liable for any amount not covered by sublease, increase the interest rate at which interest is calculated, and/or exercise any other right, remedy or privilege which may be available to it under the laws of the Commonwealth. Lease payments outstanding on June 30, 2020, were \$3,998,754. Debt service requirements for future fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal		Scheduled Interest		
2021	\$	534,787	\$	87,613	
2022		546,504		75,896	
2023		558,478		63,922	
2024		570,714		51,685	
2025		583,219		39,181	
2026-2027		1,205,052		39,747	
Totals	\$	3,998,754	\$	358,044	

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. Other Debt

1. First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 - Court Facilities Project

The Kenton County Public Properties Corporation issued bonds dated February 22, 2017, in the amount of \$12,005,000. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds were used to advance refund the outstanding mortgage revenue bonds, series 2007, of the corporation, dated February 1, 2008, which were issued to refinance the original costs of construction of the courthouse facilities project. The bonds mature on March 1 of years 2018 through 2029, with interest of 2.00% to 3.00% payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year. In the event of default, any bondholder may take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking an action in mandamus or specific performance to cause the issuer of the disclosure agent to comply with its obligations under this undertaking. Bonds outstanding on June 30, 2020, were \$10,040,000. Debt service requirements for future fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			5	Scheduled	
June 30	Principal		Interest		
2021	\$	990,000	\$	301,200	
2022		1,020,000		271,500	
2023		1,050,000		240,900	
2024		1,075,000		209,400	
2025		1,110,000		177,150	
2026-2029		4,795,000		364,950	
Totals	\$	10,040,000	\$	1,565,100	

2. General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A - Detention Center

The Kenton County Fiscal Court issued bonds dated October 4, 2017, in the amount of \$27,225,000. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds were used to advance refund the outstanding general obligation bonds, series 2009, of the Kenton County Public Properties Corporation, which were used for the construction of a new detention center facility. The bonds mature on April 1 of years 2018 through 2034, with interest of 3.00% to 5.00% payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year. In the event of default, any bondholder may take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking an action in mandamus or specific performance to cause the issuer of the disclosure agent to comply with its obligations under this undertaking. Bonds outstanding on June 30, 2020, were \$23,850,000. Debt service requirements for future fiscal years are as follows:

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. Other Debt (Continued)

2. General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A - Detention Center (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Scheduled Interest		
2021	\$ 1,255,000	\$ 957,850		
2022	1,315,000	895,100		
2023	1,385,000	829,350		
2024	1,450,000	760,100		
2025	1,525,000	687,600		
2026-2030	8,725,000	2,324,700		
2031-2034	8,195,000	644,050		
Totals	\$ 23,850,000	\$ 7,098,750		

3. General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017B - County Administration Building

The Kenton County Fiscal Court issued bonds dated October 4, 2017, in the amount of \$31,000,000. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are being used to finance the costs of various public improvements to the County Administration Building. The bonds mature on October 1 of years 2018 through 2039, with interest of 3.30% to 5.00% payable on October 1 and April 1 of each year. In the event of default, any bondholder may take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking an action in mandamus or specific performance to cause the issuer of the disclosure agent to comply with its obligations under this undertaking. Bonds outstanding on June 30, 2020, were \$29,935,000. Debt service requirements for future fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending		Scheduled
June 30	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 575,000	\$ 1,097,769
2022	605,000	1,068,269
2023	635,000	1,037,269
2024	670,000	1,004,644
2025	705,000	970,269
2026-2030	4,075,000	4,290,119
2031-2035	4,970,000	3,394,894
2036-2040	5,950,000	2,418,338
2041-2045	6,975,000	1,387,125
2046-2048	4,775,000	245,278
Totals	\$ 29,935,000	\$ 16,913,974

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. Other Debt (Continued)

4. General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018 - Latonia Lakes

The Kenton County Fiscal Court issued bonds dated September 20, 2018, in the amount of \$320,000. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are being used to finance the costs of substantial reconstruction of public ways in the Latonia Lakes subdivision. The bonds mature on December 20 of years 2018 through 2037, with interest of 4.00% to 5.00% payable on June 20 and December 20 of each year. In the event of default, after thirty days, the non-defaulting party may enforce the obligations of the defaulting party under the agreement. Bonds outstanding on June 30, 2020, were \$300,000. Debt service requirements for future fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	Principal			Interest	
2021	\$	10,000	\$	12,665	
2022		10,000		12,165	
2023		15,000		11,540	
2024	15,000			10,780	
2025		15,000		10,040	
2026-2030		75,000		39,079	
2031-2035		100,000		22,048	
2036-2038		60,000		3,855	
Totals	\$	300,000	\$	122,172	

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	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Direct Borrowings and					
Direct Placements	\$ 4,522,076	\$	\$ 523,322	\$ 3,998,754	\$ 534,787
General Obligation Bonds	55,835,000		1,750,000	54,085,000	1,840,000
Revenue Bonds	11,010,000		970,000	10,040,000	990,000
Total Long-term Debt	\$71,367,076	\$ 0	\$ 3,243,322	\$ 68,123,754	\$ 3,364,787

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

D. Aggregate Debt Schedule

The amounts of required principal and interest payments on long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Direct Borrowings and							
	Other	Other Debt			Direct Placements			
Fiscal Year Ended								
June 30	Principal	rincipal Interest		Principal		Interest		
2021	\$ 2,830,000	\$ 2,369,484	\$	534,787	\$	87,613		
2022	2,950,000	2,247,034		546,504		75,896		
2023	3,085,000	2,119,059		558,478		63,922		
2024	3,210,000	1,984,924		570,714		51,685		
2025	3,355,000	1,845,059		583,219		39,181		
2026-2030	17,670,000	7,018,848		1,205,052		39,747		
2031-2035	13,265,000	4,060,992						
2036-2040	6,010,000	2,422,193						
2041-2045	6,975,000	1,387,125						
2046-2048	4,775,000	245,278						
	\$ 64,125,000	\$25,699,996	\$	3,998,754	\$	358,044		

Note 6. Contingencies

The county is involved in multiple lawsuits. While individually they may not be significant, in the aggregate they could negatively impact the county's financial position. Due to the uncertainty of the litigation, a reasonable estimate of the financial impact on the county cannot be made at this time.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate, pursuant to KRS 78.530, in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), which is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS). This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

The county's contribution for FY 2018 was \$2,767,786, FY 2019 was \$3,277,221, and FY 2020 was \$3,704,532.

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.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Nonhazardous (Continued)

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on or after January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Nonhazardous covered employees contribute 5 percent of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute 1 percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer 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.

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.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

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.

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

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

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

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, 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 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

C. <u>Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Hazardous</u>

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.

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 8. Deferred Compensation

The Kenton 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 9. Self-Insurance Fund

The Kenton County Fiscal Court elected to begin a self-funded liability, workers' compensation, and health insurance plan in April 1992. This self-funded plan covers all employees and county property. The county purchased a stop-loss insurance policy to cover losses from individual and aggregate claims once the county has reached the individual and aggregate attachment points. Employees are required to assume liability for claims in excess of maximum lifetime reimbursements established by the insurance company.

The Kenton County Fiscal Court contracts with a third-party administrator to administer the health insurance fund. This vendor administers the enrollment of eligible individuals, maintains records of plan coverage, adjudicates claims incurred by plan participants, and processes and issues claim checks, etc. Pharmaceutical benefits are administered by a different vendor.

The Kenton County Fiscal Court contracts with an insurance company for property and casualty insurance. This insurance covers: real and personal property; automobile physical damage; business income and extra expense; property in transit; data processing media and system equipment; general liability and law enforcement liability; medical payments; good Samaritan; automobile liability; public officials' liability; employer's liability; loss inside and outside the premises; forgery or alterations, and workers' compensation.

Note 10. Conduit Debt

From time to time, the county has issued bonds to provide financial assistance to 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 Kenton 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. As of June 30, 2020, conduit debt has been issued but the amount currently outstanding is not reasonably determinable.

Note 11. Tax Abatements

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures, the Kenton County Fiscal Court is required to disclose certain information about tax abatements as defined in the statement. GASB 77 defines a tax abatement as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the county or its citizens. The Kenton County Fiscal Court offers property tax abatements through the following agreements;

- A. A 20 year, tiered tax abatement bound by an agreement dated March 2, 2000, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, and a developer to construct luxury apartments in an effort to boost economic development, increase property values and also increase real estate tax revenue. The 33% tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$4,722 in abated taxes. The payment in lieu of taxes as set forth in the agreement is a percentage of property taxes the county would receive if there was no agreement in place. The percentage increases every 5 years. The payment in lieu of taxes is paid to the City of Covington no later than September 30th of each calendar year at which point the City of Covington deducts their share of the payment in lieu of taxes and forwards the county's share to the Kenton County Treasurer.
- B. A 25 year, tiered tax abatement bound by an agreement dated November 4, 2004, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, and a developer to construct a car dealership in an effort to boost economic development and increase property values as well as real estate and occupational tax revenue. The tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$8,098. The payment in lieu of taxes is calculated by an agreed upon percentage of a specific dollar amount of assessed value that increases every 5 years. The payment in lieu of taxes is paid to the City of Covington each calendar year at which point the City of Covington deducts their share of the payment in lieu of taxes and forwards the county's share to the Kenton County Treasurer.
- C. A 20 year tax abatement bound by an agreement dated August 24, 2005, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, and a developer to construct a mixed use commercial and residential property in an effort to boost economic development and increase property values as well as real estate and occupational tax revenue. The 75% tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$62,591. The payment in lieu of taxes is calculated as a percentage of the real estate taxes the county would receive if there was no agreement in place. The payment in lieu of taxes is paid to the City of Covington each calendar year at which point the City of Covington deducts their share of the payment in lieu of taxes and forwards the county's share to the Kenton County Treasurer.
- D. A 30 year tiered tax abatement bound by an agreement dated April 1, 2016, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, and a developer to construct a mixed use commercial and residential property in an effort to boost economic development and increase property values as well as real estate and occupational tax revenue. The tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$18,634 in abated taxes. The payment in lieu of taxes is set forth in the agreement as a specific dollar amount that increases every 5 years. The payment is sent directly to the Kenton County Treasurer each calendar year. In the event of a default payment that is not cured by the developer within 30 days, the PILOT shall become null and void as of the tax year of the default payment and the developer shall pay the amount equal to 100% of the amount of ad valorem property tax payments that the county would have derived from the project but for the exemption of the project from ad valorem taxation pursuant to the provisions of Section 103.285 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Note 11. Tax Abatements (Continued)

- E. A 30 year tiered tax abatement bound by an agreement dated October 31, 2016, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, and a developer to construct a mixed use commercial and residential property in an effort to boost economic development and increase property values as well as real estate and occupational tax revenue. The tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$25,880. The payment in lieu of taxes is set forth in the agreement as a specific dollar amount that increases every 5 years. The payment is sent directly to the Kenton County Treasurer each calendar year. In the event of default in payment as required to the county which is not cured by the developer within 30 days, the PILOT shall become null and void as of the tax year of the default payment and the developer shall pay the amount equal to 100% of the amount of ad valorem property tax payments that the county would have derived from the project but for the exemption of the project from ad valorem taxation pursuant to the provisions of Section 103.285 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.
- F. A 30 year tiered tax abatement bound by an agreement dated November 1, 2017, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Erlanger, and a developer to construct industrial/office use building(s) in an effort to boost economic development as well as real estate and occupational tax revenue. The tax abatement in FY20 amounted to \$22,617. The payment in lieu of taxes is calculated as a percentage of the real estate taxes the county would receive if there was no agreement in place. This percentage increases by 5% every 5 years. The payment in lieu of taxes is paid to the City of Erlanger each calendar year at which point the City of Erlanger deducts their share of the payment in lieu of taxes and forwards the county's share to the Kenton County Treasurer. If a party (the "failing party") fails to perform its obligations, covenants or agreements contained in the agreement, the other party (the objecting party") shall be entitled to deliver notice of such failure. Subject to other provisions of this agreement, if the failing party does not commence to cure such failure within 14 days after receipt of such notice or thereafter does not diligently prosecute such cure with commercially reasonable efforts, then the failing party will be in default under this agreement. However, if the failing party disputes such alleged failure in good faith, then the 14-day cure period shall not begin until the fact of such failure is adjudicated. (If, after the initial 14-day notice period, the objecting party believes that cure has not been commenced or is not being prosecuted as set forth above, such objecting party may then take steps necessary to obtain adjudication of whether there has been an actual failure to perform and/or whether the cure is being prosecuted as required, but under no circumstances whatsoever shall this agreement be terminated due to a default until both (a) existence of the failure to perform and/or failure to prosecute the cure as required are adjudicated and no longer subject to appeal, and (b) the failing party, after being judged to be in default, has failed to commence a cure of such default within a 14-day period after such final adjudication or thereafter fails to prosecute such cure to completion.
- G. A 30 year tax abatement bound by an agreement dated April 4, 2019, between the Kenton County Fiscal Court, the City of Covington, the City of Park Hills, and a developer to construct luxury condos in an effort to boost economic development, increase property values and also increase real estate tax revenue. The payment in lieu of taxes is calculated as a percentage of the real estate taxes the county would receive if there was no agreement in place. The payment in lieu of taxes is paid to the trustee each calendar year at which point the trustee pays the county's share to the Kenton County Treasurer. If the trustee fails to use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce the obligations contained in the PILOT mortgage or to collect and remit, as required, the PILOT payments pursuant to this agreement and the trust indenture, each party shall have the right to enforce the provisions of the PILOT mortgage against each defaulting unit.

Note 12. Health Reimbursement Account

The health reimbursement account was a health savings plan in which the county reimbursed the employee for incurred medical expenses. Under the plan the county had, any employees that were enrolled were eligible for either \$500 (single) or \$1,000 (family or employee + spouse) in reimbursements. Insurance premiums were not eligible for reimbursement, only actual incurred medical expense. The county no longer offers this type of plan to its employees. The ending balance in the account as of June 30, 2020, is available to the employees already in the fund until their balances are depleted.

Note 13. Flex Spending Account

The flexible spending account is an account in which an employee can withhold pre-tax dollars to be used for incurred medical expenses. Before 2014, any money in a flexible spending account must be used by the end of the plan year or it is forfeited. Starting in 2014, up to \$500 may be "rolled-over" into the following plan year. Insurance premiums are not eligible for reimbursement, only actual incurred medical expenses.

KENTON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020



KENTON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020

GENER	A T	FUND	
L-H/NH/K	AI,	RUNI	

		GEITEIT	THE T CITED		
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS					
Taxes	\$ 20,971,460	\$ 20,971,460	\$ 21,080,615	\$	109,155
In Lieu Tax Payments	49,830	49,830	61,550		11,720
Excess Fees	1,640,000	1,640,000	1,751,680		111,680
Licenses and Permits	169,040	169,040	170,899		1,859
Intergovernmental	695,500	695,500	1,126,803		431,303
Charges for Services	1,647,310	1,647,310	1,593,098		(54,212)
Miscellaneous	4,950,740	4,950,740	5,846,580		895,840
Interest	20,000	20,000	495,426		475,426
Total Receipts	30,143,880	30,143,880	32,126,651	1,	982,771
DISBURSEMENTS					
General Government	9,790,080	10,198,055	7,358,810	2,	839,245
Protection to Persons and Property	5,465,198	5,870,228	5,459,523		410,705
General Health and Sanitation	1,430,050	1,476,306	1,349,896		126,410
Social Services	80,000	80,000	64,135		15,865
Recreation and Culture	795,780	823,350	718,726		104,624
Debt Service	3,907,650	3,907,650	3,907,633		17
Capital Projects	18,616,530	19,209,727	12,990,374	6,	219,353
Administration	8,408,768	6,928,740	2,803,563	4,	125,177
Total Disbursements	48,494,056	48,494,056	34,652,660	13,	841,396
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(18,350,176)	(18,350,176)	(2,526,009)	15,	824,167
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)					
Transfers From Other Funds	5,075,604	5,075,604	3,117,441	(1,	958,163)
Transfers To Other Funds	(15,610,030)	(15,610,030)	(11,740,000)	3,	870,030
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(10,534,426)	(10,534,426)	(8,622,559)	1,	911,867
Net Change in Fund Balance	(28,884,602)	(28,884,602)	(11,148,568)	17,	736,034
Fund Balance - Beginning	28,884,602	28,884,602	29,384,247		499,645
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18,235,679	\$ 18,	235,679

KENTON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

	ROAD FUND							
	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,870,263	\$ 370,263				
Intergovernmental	12,231,444	12,231,444	1,234,280	(10,997,164)				
Charges for Services	353,000	353,000	447,963	94,963				
Miscellaneous	160,350	160,350	179,291	18,941				
Interest			1,538	1,538				
Total Receipts	14,244,794	14,244,794	3,733,335	(10,511,459)				
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads	16,692,055	17,665,461	5,189,557	12,475,904				
Road Facilities	1,063,200	1,063,200	904,021	159,179				
Capital Projects	526,300	795,781	653,849	141,932				
Administration	1,249,069	6,182	,	6,182				
Total Disbursements	19,530,624	19,530,624	6,747,427	12,783,197				
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(5,285,830)	(5,285,830)	(3,014,092)	2,271,738				
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds	3,950,030	3,950,030	2,740,000	(1,210,030)				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	3,950,030	3,950,030	2,740,000	(1,210,030)				
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,335,800)	(1,335,800)	(274,092)	1,061,708				
Fund Balance - Beginning	1,335,800	1,335,800	1,335,891	91				
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,061,799	\$ 1,061,799				

KENTON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

	JAIL FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
RECEIPTS	Original	1 mai	Basis)	(ivegative)				
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,509,100	\$ 4,509,100	\$ 4,598,765	\$ 89,665				
Charges for Services	54,000	54,000	53,811	(189)				
Miscellaneous	920,000	920,000	850,683	(69,317)				
Interest			1,573	1,573				
Total Receipts	5,483,100	5,483,100	5,504,832	21,732				
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property	10,961,540	11,031,540	10,140,234	891,306				
Capital Projects	120,580	221,780	170,779	51,001				
Administration	4,916,334	4,745,134	4,200,131	545,003				
Total Disbursements	15,998,454	15,998,454	14,511,144	1,487,310				
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(10,515,354)	(10,515,354)	(9,006,312)	1,509,042				
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds	9,760,000	9,760,000	9,000,000	(760,000)				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	9,760,000	9,760,000	9,000,000	(760,000)				
Net Change in Fund Balance	(755,354)	(755,354)	(6,312)	749,042				
Fund Balance - Beginning	755,354	755,354	755,610	256				
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 749,298	\$ 749,298				

KENTON COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	Bud	lgeted	Amounts		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Origina	1	Final		Bas	sis)	(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$		\$		\$	6,735	\$	6,735
Total Receipts						6,735		6,735
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						6,735		6,735
Net Change in Fund Balance Fund Balance - Beginning						6,735		6,735
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0 5	\$	6,735	\$	6,735

	CDBG FUND							
		Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original		Final	Basis)		(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	_\$	250,000	\$	250,000	\$	200,000	\$	(50,000)
Total Receipts		250,000		250,000		200,000		(50,000)
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		250,000		250,000		200,000		50,000
Total Disbursements		250,000		250,000		200,000		50,000
Net Change in Fund Balance								
Fund Balance - Beginning								
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

	GOLF FUND							
	_	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS								<u> </u>
Miscellaneous	\$	50,000	\$	50,000	\$	37,501	\$	(12,499)
Interest						543		543
Total Receipts		50,000		50,000		38,044		(11,956)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Recreation and Culture		23,500		23,500		22,426		1,074
Capital Projects		334,830		551,330		383,543		167,787
Administration		226,500		10,000				10,000
Total Disbursements		584,830		584,830		405,969		178,861
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(534,830)		(534,830)		(367,925)		166,905
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		1,000,000		1,000,000				(1,000,000)
Transfers To Other Funds		(1,000,000)		(1,000,000)				1,000,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Net Change in Fund Balance		(534,830)		(534,830)		(367,925)		166,905
Fund Balance - Beginning		534,830		534,830		534,872		42
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	166,947	\$	166,947

	COLT FUND						
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
RECEIPTS							
Taxes	\$ 12,956,000	\$ 12,956,000	\$ 13,476,957	\$ 520,957			
Intergovernmental	700,000	700,000	710,404	10,404			
Miscellaneous	225,000	225,000	154,874	(70,126)			
Interest			32,126	32,126			
Total Receipts	13,881,000	13,881,000	14,374,361	493,361			
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Health and Sanitation	2,088,665	2,142,835	2,035,401	107,434			
Social Services	790,000	797,300	660,464	136,836			
Bus Services	9,352,100	9,397,100	9,051,261	345,839			
Administration	11,466,992	11,360,522		11,360,522			
Total Disbursements	23,697,757	23,697,757	11,747,126	11,950,631			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(9,816,757)	(9,816,757)	2,627,235	12,443,992			
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)							
Transfers To Other Funds	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)				
Net Change in Fund Balance	(12,816,757)	(12,816,757)	(372,765)	12,443,992			
Fund Balance - Beginning	12,816,757	12,816,757	13,966,156	1,149,399			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 13,593,391	\$ 13,593,391			

	DISPATCH FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary			ariance with inal Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Basis)		(Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	850,000	\$	850,000	\$	841,070	\$	(8,930)
Charges for Services		5,394,440		5,394,440		5,767,028		372,588
Total Receipts		6,244,440 6,244,440		6,608,098			363,658	
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		6,906,720		7,287,913		5,889,132		1,398,781
Debt Service		622,410		622,410		622,400		10
Administration		3,374,775		2,993,582		1,577,217		1,416,365
Total Disbursements		10,903,905		10,903,905		8,088,749		2,815,156
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(4,659,465)		(4,659,465)		(1,480,651)		3,178,814
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		900,000		900,000				(900,000)
Transfers To Other Funds		(900,000)		(900,000)				900,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(***)****)		(* 11)111)				
Net Change in Fund Balance		(4,659,465)		(4,659,465)		(1,480,651)		3,178,814
Fund Balance - Beginning		4,659,465		4,659,465		4,882,600		223,135
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	3,401,949	\$	3,401,949

	CAPITAL FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive		
		Original		Final	Basis)	(]	Negative)	
RECEIPTS								
Interest	\$	50,000	\$	50,000	\$	\$	(50,000)	
Total Receipts		50,000		50,000			(50,000)	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		50,000		50,000			(50,000)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers To Other Funds		(175,604)		(175,604)	(117,441)		58,163	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(175,604)		(175,604)	(117,441)		58,163	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(125,604)		(125,604)	(117,441)		8,163	
Fund Balance - Beginning		125,604		125,604	117,441		(8,163)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	

KENTON COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2020

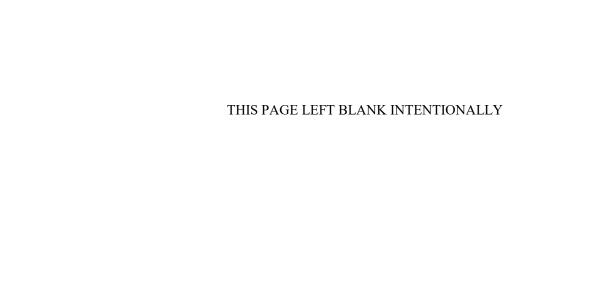
Note 1. Budgetary Information

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.

KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS



KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/	Federal Pass-Through Entity's		Provided to	Total Federal		
Program or Cluster Title	CFDA Number	Identifying Number	Subrecipient		penditures	
Trogum or entire rine	OT BITTI WALLE CT					
U. S. Department of Homeland Security						
Direct Program:						
Port Security Grant Program	97.056	EMW-2019-PU-00171-801	\$	\$	452	
Passed-Through Kentucky Emergency Management:						
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	4361DRKYP00000001			61,210	
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	SC 095 1900000978			3,785	
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	SC 095 2000000513			92,743	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security					158,190	
U. S. Department of Justice						
Direct Programs:						
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	16.738	2018-DJ-BX-0062	\$	\$	10,217	
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant	16.738	2019-DJ-BX-0227			21,078	
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program	16.838	2017-AR-BX-K043			144,992	
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	na			160,928	
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	na			155,318	
Total U.S. Department of Justice					492,533	
U. S. Department of Treasury						
Passed-Through Kentucky Department for Local Government:						
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	21.019	C272	\$	\$	2,858,554	
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	21.019	C2-137			437,898	
Total U.S. Department of Treasury					3,296,452	
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services						
Direct Program						
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects						
of Regional and National Significance	93.243	1H79T1081561	\$	\$	423,445	
Passed-Through Kentucky Cabinet of Health and Family Services	<i>:</i>					
Opioid STR	93.788	PON2 729 1900002798			293,109	
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services					716,554	

KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity's Identifying Number	Provided to Subrecipient	Total Federal Expenditures
U. S. Department of Transportation: National Highway Traffic	: Safety Administrati	ion_		
Passed-Through Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for Highway	Safetv:			
Highway Safety Cluster:				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PT-2020-35	\$	\$ 4,332
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PT-2019-35	*	3,336
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PT-2019-HY28		3,777
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	PT-20-78		7,792
Highway Safety Cluster Total				19,237
Total U.S. Department of Transportation: National Highway T	Fraffic Safety Admini	istration		19,237
U. S. Department of Federal Highway Administration				
Passed-Through Kentucky Transportation Cabinet:				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	PO2-625-1400002177	\$	\$ 1,157,206
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Total				1,157,206
Total U.S. Department of Federal Highway Administration				1,157,206
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Passed-Through Kentucky Department for Local Government:				
Community Development Block/Grant State's Program	14.228	17-057	\$	\$ 5,000
Community Development Block/Grant State's Program	14.228	18-060	190,000	195,000
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			190,000	200,000
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 190,000	\$ 6,040,172

KENTON COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

June 30, 2020

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Kenton County, Kentucky under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Kenton County, Kentucky, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of Kenton County, Kentucky.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

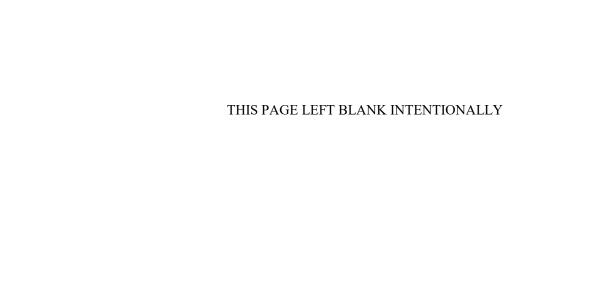
Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

Note 3. Indirect Cost Rate

Kenton County has elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.



KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis



KENTON 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	\$ 23,704,615	\$ 654,000	\$ 379,000	\$ 23,979,615
Construction In Progress	29,926,455	11,553,664	1,297,330	40,182,789
Buildings	115,299,474	1,005,253	906,430	115,398,297
Land and Building Improvements	7,406,179		55,255	7,350,924
Vehicles and Equipment	18,667,890	5,446,725	940,628	23,173,987
Infrastructure	17,098,196	502,775		17,600,971
				·
Total Capital Assets	\$212,102,809	\$ 19,162,417	\$ 3,578,643	\$227,686,583

KENTON 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	oitalization	Useful Life		
	T1	hreshold	(Years)		
Land	\$	25,000	10-60		
Buildings	\$	50,000	10-75		
Land and Building Improvements	\$	50,000	10-75		
Vehicles and Equipment	\$	10,000	3-15		
Infrastructure	\$	25,000	10-50		

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS





MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Kris Knochelmann, Kenton County Judge/Executive Members of the Kenton 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 Kenton County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Kenton County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated September 3, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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



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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 Kenton 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 amount. 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

September 3, 2021

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM GUIDANCE





MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Kris Knochelmann, Kenton County Judge/Executive Members of the Kenton County Fiscal Court

Report On Compliance For Each Major Federal Program
And Report On Internal Control Over Compliance
In Accordance With Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Kenton County Fiscal Court's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. *Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Kenton County Fiscal Court's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Kenton County Fiscal Court's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Kenton County Fiscal Court's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance 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 requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Kenton County Fiscal Court's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Kenton County Fiscal Court's compliance.



Report On Compliance For Each Major Federal Program And Report On Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With Uniform Guidance (Continued)

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Kenton County Fiscal Court complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Kenton County Fiscal Court is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Kenton County Fiscal Court's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Kenton County Fiscal Court's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance 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 compliance that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the result of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS



KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Section 1: Summary of Auditor's Results		
Financial Statement		
Type of report auditor issued: Adverse on GAAP and Unmodified on	Regulatory Basis	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Are any material weaknesses identified?	□ Yes	⊠ No
Are any significant deficiencies identified?	□ Yes	■ None Reported
Are any noncompliances material to financial statements noted?	□Yes	⊠ No
Federal Awards		
Internal control over major programs:		
Are any material weaknesses identified?	□ Yes	⊠ No
Are any significant deficiencies identified?	□ Yes	■ None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major		
federal programs: <i>Unmodified</i>		
Are any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	□ Yes	⊠ No
reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.310(a):	□ 1 es	△ INO
Identification of major programs:		
CFDA Number Name of Federal Program or Clu	uster	
21.019 Coronavirus Relief Fund		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and		
Type B programs:	\$750,000	
Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee?	☐ Yes	⊠ No

KENTON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For The Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Continued)

Section II: Financial Statement Findings

None.

Section III: Federal Award Findings And Questioned Costs

None.

Section IV: Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

None.