REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE LINCOLN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

www.auditor.ky.gov

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 TELEPHONE (502) 564-5841 FACSIMILE (502) 564-2912

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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 Matthew G. Bevin, Governor
William M. Landrum III, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable Jim W. Adams, Lincoln County Judge/Executive
Members of the Lincoln 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 Lincoln County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Lincoln 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 Lincoln 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 Lincoln County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2018, or changes in financial position or cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the fund balances of the Lincoln County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2018, and their respective cash receipts and disbursements, and budgetary results for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole of the Lincoln County Fiscal Court. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Capital Asset Schedule are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statement; however, they are required to be presented in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government to demonstrate compliance with the Commonwealth of Kentucky's regulatory basis of accounting and budget laws.

The accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Capital Asset Schedule are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Capital Asset Schedule are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

To the People of Kentucky
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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 16, 2019, on our consideration of the Lincoln 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 Lincoln 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:

2018-001 The Lincoln County Fiscal Court Did Not Follow Proper Bidding Procedures

2018-002 The Lincoln County Fiscal Court Did Not Maintain Proper Records For The Public Properties Corporation Fund

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

April 16, 2019

LINCOLN COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiscal Court Members:

Jim W. Adams County Judge/Executive

David Faulkner Magistrate
Johnnie Padgett Magistrate
Joseph Stanley Magistrate
Lonnie Pruitt Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Daryl Day County Attorney

Rob Wilson Jailer

George O. Spoonamore, IV County Clerk

Teresa Reed Circuit Court Clerk

Curt Folger Sheriff

David Gambrel Property Valuation Administrator

Farris Marcum Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Lee Ann Smith County Treasurer

Rhonda McBee Occupational Tax Administrator

Darlene Lanham Finance Officer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

Budgete	d Funds
---------	---------

General Fund Road Fund Jail Fund RECEIPTS \$ 2,833,678 \$ \$ \$ Taxes \$ 2,833,678 \$ \$ \$ Excess Fees \$ 30,451 \$ \$ \$ Licenses and Permits \$ 46,062 \$ \$ \$ \$ Intergovernmental \$ 251,414 2,074,015 1,368,767 Charges for Services \$ 141,476 68,563 Miscellaneous \$ 133,060 24,689 124,418
RECEIPTS Taxes \$ 2,833,678 \$ \$ Excess Fees 30,451 \$ \$ Licenses and Permits 46,062 \$ \$ Intergovernmental 251,414 2,074,015 1,368,767 Charges for Services 141,476 68,563
Taxes \$ 2,833,678 \$ Excess Fees 30,451 Licenses and Permits 46,062 Intergovernmental 251,414 2,074,015 1,368,767 Charges for Services 141,476 68,563
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Licenses and Permits 46,062 Intergovernmental 251,414 2,074,015 1,368,767 Charges for Services 141,476 68,563
Intergovernmental 251,414 2,074,015 1,368,767 Charges for Services 141,476 68,563
Charges for Services 141,476 68,563
Wiscendieous 155,000 24,069 124,416
Interest 496 52 17
Interest 496 52 17 Total Receipts 3,436,637 2,098,756 1,561,765
DISBURSEMENTS
General Government 1,089,572
Protection to Persons and Property 196,711 1,299,648
General Health and Sanitation 242,151 56,187
Social Services 98,894
Recreation and Culture 53,406 2,870
Roads 1,236,259
Debt Service 171,421 17,916
Capital Projects 542,538
Administration 648,463 399,790 389,152
Total Disbursements 2,500,618 2,255,560 1,688,800
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over
Disbursements Before Other
Adjustments to Cash (Uses) 936,019 (156,804) (127,035)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)
Transfers From Other Funds 4,501 200,000 200,000
Transfers To Other Funds (794,500)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) (789,999) 200,000 200,000
Net Change in Fund Balance 146,020 43,196 72,965
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated) 2,008,759 129,274 153,348
Fund Balance - Ending \$ 2,154,779 \$ 172,470 \$ 226,313
Composition of Fund Balance
Bank Balance \$ 1,915,466 \$ 234,832 \$ 290,663
Less: Outstanding Checks (61,027) (62,362) (64,350)
Certificates of Deposit 300,340
Fund Balance - Ending \$ 2,154,779 \$ 172,470 \$ 226,313

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

Budgeted Funds							
Gov Ec As	Local vernment conomic sistance Fund		ral Grant Fund		arks and ecreation Fund	In:	surance Fund
\$		\$		\$		\$	
	511		18,475				
					45,866 29,241 35		94
	511		18,475		75,142		94
	16,605				211,339		
			23,775		174,212		
	16,605		23,775		58,345 443,896		
	(16,094)		(5,300)		(368,754)		94_
			25,000 (1)		365,000		
			24,999		365,000		
	(16,094) 16,946		19,699 1		(3,754) 33,562		94 188,984
\$	852	\$	19,700	\$	29,808	\$	189,078
\$	852	\$	21,600 (1,900)	\$	45,277 (15,469)	\$	189,078
\$	852	\$	19,700	\$	29,808	\$	189,078

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

	Unbudgeted Funds				
	Pro Corp	ublic perties poration		Jail nmissary Fund	Total Funds
RECEIPTS					
Taxes	\$		\$		\$ 2,833,678
Excess Fees					30,451
Licenses and Permits					46,062
Intergovernmental		123,988			3,837,170
Charges for Services					255,905
Miscellaneous				172,460	483,868
Interest		28			 722
Total Receipts		124,016		172,460	 7,487,856
DISBURSEMENTS					
General Government					1,089,572
Protection to Persons and Property					1,496,359
General Health and Sanitation					298,338
Social Services					98,894
Recreation and Culture				127,807	395,422
Roads					1,252,864
Debt Service		123,988			487,537
Capital Projects					566,313
Administration					 1,495,750
Total Disbursements		123,988		127,807	 7,181,049
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other					
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		28		44,653	306,807
			-	-11 ,033	 300,007
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)					
Transfers From Other Funds					794,501
Transfers To Other Funds			-		 (794,501)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	-		-		
Net Change in Fund Balance		28		44,653	306,807
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		3,280		10,336	 2,544,490
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	3,308	\$	54,989	\$ 2,851,297
Composition of Fund Balance					
Bank Balance	\$	3,308	\$	55,420	\$ 2,756,496
Less: Outstanding Checks	•	,	•	(431)	(205,539)
Certificates of Deposit				` '	300,340
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	3,308	\$	54,989	\$ 2,851,297

INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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LINCOLN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2018

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

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

Federal Grant Fund – The primary purpose of this fund is to account for grant activity of the county. The primary source of receipts for this fund is federal and state grants.

Parks & Recreation Fund – The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the parks activity and recreation programs of the county. The primary source of receipts for this fund is charges for services and transfers from the fiscal court.

Insurance Fund – The primary purpose of this fund is to account for some insurance proceeds of the county. The primary source of receipts for this fund is insurance proceeds.

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.

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)

D. Budgetary Information (Continued)

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. Lincoln County Elected Officials

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

Note 2. Deposits

The fiscal court maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240, the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the fiscal court and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240. As of June 30, 2018, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2018.

General		Federal Grant		Total	
Fund		Fund		Transfers In	
\$	4,500	\$	1	\$	4,501
	200,000				200,000
	200,000				200,000
	25,000				25,000
	365,000				365,000
\$	794,500	\$	1	\$	794,501
		Fund \$ 4,500 200,000 200,000 25,000 365,000	Fund \$ 4,500 \$ 200,000 25,000 365,000	Fund Fund \$ 4,500 \$ 1 200,000 200,000 25,000 365,000	Fund Fund Tra \$ 4,500 \$ 1 \$ 200,000 200,000 25,000 365,000

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. Agency Trust Funds

Agency trust 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 agency trust fund:

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from the inmates. The balance in the jail inmate fund as of June 30, 2018, was \$44,713.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. General Obligation Improvement Bonds, Series 2012

On March 14, 2012, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court issued General Obligation Improvement Bonds, Series 2012, in the principal amount of \$1,460,000 for the purpose of refunding the General Obligation Improvement Bonds, Series 2004. Principal payments are due annually by August 1 and interest payments are due bi-annually on February 1 and August 1.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$935,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	I	Principal		nterest	
2019	\$	125,000	\$	18,669	
2020		130,000		16,437	
2021		130,000		13,838	
2022		135,000		10,856	
2023		125,000		7,819	
2024-2025		290,000		6,412	
Totals	\$	935,000	\$	74,031	

B. First Mortgage Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2012

On August 7, 2012, the Public Properties Corporation issued \$1,340,000 in First Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012, with interest rates ranging between 2.00% and 2.75%. The corporation issued the bonds to advance refund \$1,300,000 of the outstanding First Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2004, which had interest rates ranging between 2.00% and 4.60%. The corporation used the net proceeds to purchase U.S. government securities. These securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the 2004 series bonds. As a result, that portion of the 2004 series bonds is considered defeased, and the corporation has removed the liability from its accounts.

As of June 30, 2018, the outstanding principal balance is \$875,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	D	Principal	1	Interest
June 30		Fillicipai		interest
2019	\$	100,000	\$	21,988
2020		100,000		19,738
2021		105,000		17,488
2022		110,000		15,125
2023		100,000		12,375
2024-2026		360,000		19,386
Totals	\$	875,000	\$	106,100

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

C. Emergency Communications Building Renovation (Financing Obligation and Note Receivable)

On February 14, 2005, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 20-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust for renovations to the Emergency Communications Building in the amount of \$130,295. Principal payments are due annually by July 20 and interest payments are due monthly. The county subsequently entered into a verbal agreement with the Emergency Communication Commission, which reimburses the county for the payments.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$65,295. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	P	Principal		nterest	
2019	\$	5,000	\$	3,811	
2020		15,000		2,929	
2021		10,000		2,273	
2022		10,000		1,650	
2023		10,000		1,025	
2024-2025		15,295		430	
Totals	\$	65,295	\$	12,118	

D. City of Stanford – (Financing Obligation and Note Receivable)

On April 6, 1996, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 23-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust for the City of Stanford's Pine Hall Water Project in the amount of \$525,000. Principal payments are due annually on January 20 and interest payments are due monthly. On that same date, Lincoln County Fiscal Court and the City of Stanford entered into an agreement which stated the City of Stanford will reimburse the County all payments as set out in the County's KACO Leasing Trust agreement.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$36,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Sc	heduled
June 30	Principal		Interest	
2019	\$	36,000	\$	1,978
Totals	\$	36,000	\$	1,978

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

E. Fire Station

On August 31, 2004, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 20-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust for the acquisition of land for a county fire station in the amount of \$190,000. Principal and interest payments are due monthly. The county subsequently entered into a verbal agreement with the fire district, which reimburses the county for the payments.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$74,905. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled					
June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest				
2019	\$	10,746	\$	3,881				
2020		11,191		3,283				
2021		11,654		2,651				
2022		12,137		1,996				
2023		12,640		1,314				
2024-2025		16,537		642				
Totals	\$	74,905	\$	13,767				

F. Senior Citizens Center

On May 16, 2001, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 20-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust for the construction of a senior citizens center in the amount of \$640,000. Principal payments are due annually by January 20 and interest payments are due monthly.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$140,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			cheduled		
June 30	P	Principal	Interest		
			,		
2019	\$	45,000	\$	6,889	
2020		45,000		4,332	
2021		50,000		1,657	
				_	
Totals	\$	140,000	\$	12,878	

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

G. Courthouse Annex

On June 24, 1999, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 20-year agreement with KADD Financing Trust for the construction costs to complete the second floor of the courthouse annex, financed through Fifth Third Bank. In accordance with an agreement between the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Lincoln County Fiscal Court dated April 15, 1998, AOC agreed to participate in providing part of the costs of completing the second floor of the courthouse annex through use allowance payments. As of October 1, 2004, AOC agreed to provide all of the costs associated with the KADD Revenue Bonds directly to the bond trustee.

On December 1, 2009, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court refinanced this lease with KADD Financing Trust through The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, due to Fifth Third Bank no longer participating with this program. The beginning balance of the new lease was \$230,000. Principal payments are due annually on May 20, and interest payments are due bi-annually on May 20 and November 20.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$50,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	P	rincipal	Scheduled Interest			
2019	\$	25,000	\$	2,750		
2020		25,000		1,625		
Totals	\$	50,000	\$	4,375		

H. Park Lighting

On October 6, 2008, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 27-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust for lighting in the county park in the amount of \$425,000. Principal payments are due annually by January 20 and interest payments are due annually.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$325,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled			
June 30	F	Principal		Interest		
2019	\$	10,000	\$	20,411		
2020		15,000		19,682		
2021		15,000		18,701		
2022		15,000		17,774		
2023		15,000		16,834		
2024-2028		75,000		70,090		
2029-2033		95,000		44,153		
2034-2037		85,000		12,653		
Totals	\$	325,000	\$	220,298		

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

I. County Clerk Hardware Upgrade (Financing Obligation and Note Receivable)

On October 13, 2009, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 10-year agreement with KACO Leasing Trust to finance the upgrade of computer equipment for the county clerk's office in the amount of \$25,000. Principal and interest payments are due monthly. The county subsequently entered into a sublease agreement with the county clerk in which the county clerk reimburses the county for the payments.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$3,979. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending	ъ		Scheduled				
June 30	_ <u>P1</u>	rincipal	In	Interest			
2019 2020	\$	2,964 1,015	\$	368 81			
Totals	\$	3,979	\$	449			

J. Police Cruisers

On April 11, 2017, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a 5 year agreement with First Southern National Bank for four police cruisers in the amount of \$131,682 with an interest rate of 2.75%. Principal and interest payments are due monthly.

The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2018 is \$102,584. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled				
June 30	F	Principal	Interest				
2019	\$	25,730	\$	2,499			
2020		26,442		1,787			
2021		27,183		1,046			
2022		23,229		295			
Totals	\$	102,584	\$	5,627			

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

K. Changes In Long-term Debt

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Cananal Obligation Danda	¢ 1.060.000	¢	¢ 125 000	¢ 025 000	¢ 125 000
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,060,000	\$	\$ 125,000	\$ 935,000	\$ 125,000
Revenue Bonds	975,000		100,000	875,000	100,000
Financing Obligations	950,961		153,198	797,763	160,440
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 2,985,961	\$	\$ 378,198	\$ 2,607,763	\$ 385,440

Note 6. Changes in Notes Receivable

Notes receivable activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

Ве	eginning					
В	Balance]	Ending
(*F	Restated)	Additions	Reductions		I	Balance
•	_					
\$	70,295	\$	\$	5,000	\$	65,295
	71,000			35,000		36,000
	85,224			10,319		74,905
	6,826			2,846		3,980
\$	233,345	\$	\$	53,165	\$	180,180
	**************************************	71,000 85,224 6,826	Balance (*Restated) Additions \$ 70,295 \$ 71,000 85,224 6,826	Balance (*Restated) Additions Rec \$ 70,295 \$ \$ 71,000 85,224 6,826	Balance (*Restated) Additions Reductions \$ 70,295 \$ 5,000 71,000 35,000 85,224 10,319 6,826 2,846	Balance (*Restated) Additions Reductions I \$ 70,295 \$ 5,000 \$ 71,000 35,000 \$ 35,000 \$ 6,826 2,846 \$ 2,846 \$ 2,846 \$ 35,000 \$ 35,0

^{*}Beginning balances were restated due to prior year errors.

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 2016 was \$328,268, FY 2017 was \$359,771, and FY 2018 was \$380,885.

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)

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 19.18 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.

Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

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

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

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

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

C. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

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

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 bene32f7fit. 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 Lincoln 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 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 9. Health Reimbursement Account

The Lincoln County Fiscal Court established a health reimbursement account to provide employees an additional health benefit. The county has contracted with a third-party administrator to administer the plan. The plan provides a debit card to each eligible employee providing an amount based on health insurance selected by the employee, each year to pay for qualified medical expenses. Employees may also contribute additional pre-tax funds through payroll deduction.

Note 10. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Lincoln 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 11. Lease Agreement

On April 26, 2017, the Lincoln County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with Enterprise FM Trust to lease a vehicle for use by the Lincoln County Fiscal Court. Enterprise FM Trust will, on or about the date of delivery of each vehicle, include a description of the vehicle, the lease term, monthly rental and other payments due with respect to the vehicle. The agreement is a lease only and the county will not have right, title, or interest in or to the vehicles except for the use of the vehicles as described in the agreement. The lease term commences on the delivery date of the vehicle and ends either 60 months after the first full month rental payment date with an option to continue month-to-month for an unlimited period of time. During fiscal year 2018, lease payments totaled \$14,323, which included additional fees. The agreement requires a monthly lease payment of \$1,233 through July 2022.

Note 12. Prior Period Adjustments

The beginning balance for the general fund was restated by (\$259) and the road fund beginning balance was restated by \$180 due to errors and omissions in prior years.



LINCOLN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



LINCOLN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND						
		Amounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive			
RECEIPTS	Original	<u>Final</u>	Basis)	(Negative)			
Taxes	\$ 2,435,000	\$ 2,435,000	\$ 2,833,678	\$ 398,678			
Excess Fees	90,604	90,604	30,451	(60,153)			
Licenses and Permits	33,655	33,655	46,062	12,407			
Intergovernmental	159,266	186,329	251,414	65,085			
Charges for Services	121,050	121,050	141,476	20,426			
Miscellaneous	119,338	119,338	133,060	13,722			
Interest	400	400	496	96			
Total Receipts	2,959,313	2,986,376	3,436,637	450,261			
Total Receipts	2,737,313	2,760,370	3,430,037	430,201			
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government	1,108,214	1,239,470	1,089,572	149,898			
Protection to Persons and Property	195,560	227,135	196,711	30,424			
General Health and Sanitation	255,100	265,400	242,151	23,249			
Social Services	97,000	98,900	98,894	6			
Recreation and Culture	23,200	74,763	53,406	21,357			
Debt Service	142,848	142,879	171,421	(28,542)			
Administration	1,804,509	1,604,947	648,463	956,484			
Total Disbursements	3,626,431	3,653,494	2,500,618	1,152,876			
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other							
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(667,118)	(667,118)	936,019	1,603,137			
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) Transfers From Other Funds			4.501	4.501			
Transfers To Other Funds Transfers To Other Funds	(1 226 992)	(1 226 992)	4,501 (794,500)	4,501 532,382			
	(1,326,882)	(1,326,882)					
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(1,326,882)	(1,326,882)	(789,999)	536,883			
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,994,000)	(1,994,000)	146,020	2,140,020			
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	1,994,000	1,994,000	2,008,759	14,759			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,154,779	\$ 2,154,779			

	ROAD FUND								
		Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,6	591,032	\$	1,866,032	\$	2,074,015	\$	207,983	
Miscellaneous		20,550		20,550		24,689		4,139	
Interest		50		50		52		2	
Total Receipts	1,7	711,632		1,886,632		2,098,756		212,124	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Health and Sanitation		48,000		56,500		56,187		313	
Recreation and Culture		6,270		6,270		2,870		3,400	
Roads	1,3	36,494		1,302,294		1,236,259		66,035	
Debt Service		35,000		35,000		17,916		17,084	
Capital Projects	3	319,659		543,159		542,538		621	
Administration		151,500		428,700		399,790		28,910	
Total Disbursements	2,1	96,923		2,371,923		2,255,560		116,363	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(185,291)		(485,291)		(156,804)		328,487	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds	3	355,291		355,291		200,000		(155,291)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	3	355,291		355,291		200,000		(155,291)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1	30,000)		(130,000)		43,196		173,196	
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	1	30,000		130,000		129,274		(726)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	172,470	\$	172,470	

	JAIL FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts			ounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary			riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
RECEIPTS		Original		Tillal		Basis)	(1	Negative)
Intergovernmental	\$	1,032,058	\$	1,032,058	\$	1,368,767	\$	336,709
Charges for Services		70,000	·	70,000	·	68,563	·	(1,437)
Miscellaneous		134,150		134,150		124,418		(9,732)
Interest		10		10		17		7
Total Receipts		1,236,218		1,236,218		1,561,765		325,547
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		1,497,350		1,509,625		1,299,648		209,977
Administration		446,350		434,075		389,152		44,923
Total Disbursements		1,943,700		1,943,700		1,688,800		254,900
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(707,482)		(707,482)		(127,035)		580,447
ragustinents to easir (eses)		(707, 102)		(707,102)		(127,033)		300,117
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		557,482		557,482		200,000		(357,482)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		557,482		557,482		200,000		(357,482)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(150,000)		(150,000)		72,965		222,965
Fund Balance - Beginning		150,000		150,000		153,348		3,348
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	226,313	\$	226,313

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS								
Intergovernmental	\$	500	\$	500	\$	511	\$	11
Interest		3		3				(3)
Total Receipts		503		503		511		8
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		17,448		17,448		16,605		843
Total Disbursements		17,448		17,448		16,605		843
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(16,945)		(16,945)		(16,094)		851
Net Change in Fund Balance		(16,945)		(16,945)		(16,094)		851
Fund Balance - Beginning		16,945		16,945		16,946		1
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	852	\$	852

	FEDERAL GRANT FUND								
		Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
DECEMBER	Original		<u>Final</u>		Basis)		(Negative)		
RECEIPTS Interrope and an analysis of the second se	\$	720.200	\$	720,200	¢	10 175	¢	(720,924)	
Intergovernmental Total Receipts	<u> </u>	739,299 739,299	<u> </u>	739,299 739,299	\$	18,475 18,475	\$	(720,824) (720,824)	
Total Receipts		139,299	-	139,299		10,473		(720,624)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Capital Projects		739,299		739,299		23,775		715,524	
Total Disbursements		739,299		739,299		23,775		715,524	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						(5,300)		(5,300)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds						25,000		25,000	
Transfers To Other Funds						(1)		(1)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						24,999		24,999	
Net Change in Fund Balance						19,699		19,699	
Fund Balance - Beginning						1		1	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	19,700	\$	19,700	

	PARKS AND RECREATION FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts					Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Basis)	(N	legative)	
RECEPTS									
Charges for Services	\$	46,200	\$	46,200	\$	45,866	\$	(334)	
Miscellaneous		22,850		22,850		29,241		6,391	
Interest		5		5		35		30	
Total Receipts		69,055		69,055		75,142		6,087	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Recreation and Culture		254,799		261,019		211,339		49,680	
Debt Service		174,215		174,215		174,212		3	
Administration		84,150		77,930		58,345		19,585	
Total Disbursements		513,164		513,164		443,896		69,268	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(444,109)		(444,109)		(368,754)		75,355	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		414,109		414,109		365,000		(49,109)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		414,109		414,109		365,000		(49,109)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(30,000)		(30,000)		(3,754)		26,246	
Fund Balance - Beginning		30,000		30,000		33,562		3,562	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	29,808	\$	29,808	

LINCOLN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Continued)

	INSURANCE FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts					Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Ori	Original Final		Basis)		(Negative)			
RECEIPTS									
Interest	\$	70	\$	70	\$	94	\$	24	
Total Receipts		70		70		94		24	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Administration	189,040 189,040		189,040				189,040		
Total Disbursements		189,040	189,040				189,040		
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(188,970)		(188,970)		94		189,064	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(188,970)		(188,970)		94		189,064	
Fund Balance - Beginning		188,970		188,970		188,984		14	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	189,078	\$	189,078	

LINCOLN COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2018

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the state local finance officer.

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

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

Note 2. Excess of Disbursements Over Appropriations

General fund debt service disbursements exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$28,542.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



LINCOLN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

	Beginning Balance					Ending	
	(;	*Restated)	Additions		Deletions	Balance	
Land	\$	2,915,459	\$		\$	\$	2,915,459
Construction in Progress				23,775			23,775
Land Improvements		493,421		21,400			514,821
Buildings and Improvements		6,424,817		119,442			6,544,259
Vehicles*		882,471		55,699			938,170
Equipment*		2,051,497		17,915			2,069,412
Infrastructure		12,855,378		883,420			13,738,798
Total Capital Assets	\$	25,623,043	\$	1,121,651	\$	\$	26,744,694

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

June 30, 2018

Note 1. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported as other information. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

	Cap	italization	Useful Life		
	T1	nreshold	(Years)		
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60		
Buildings and Improvements	\$	25,000	10-75		
Vehicles	\$	5,000	3-25		
Equipment	\$	5,000	3-25		
Infrastructure	\$	10,500	10-50		

Note 2. Restatement

Vehicles beginning balance was increased by \$48,049 and the equipment beginning balance was decreased by \$48,049 due to a vehicle being classified as equipment.

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 Jim W. Adams, Lincoln County Judge/Executive Members of the Lincoln 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 Lincoln County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Lincoln County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated April 16, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Lincoln County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Lincoln County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lincoln 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 2018-001 and 2018-002.



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 Lincoln County Fiscal Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2018-001.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action

Lincoln 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

April 16, 2019

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



LINCOLN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

2018-001 The Lincoln County Fiscal Court Did Not Follow Proper Bidding Procedures

The Lincoln County Fiscal Court obtained vendor bids for asphalt materials which exceeded the \$20,000 bid threshold. However, they accepted all bids instead of awarding a bid to the lowest or best bidder. Further, the fiscal court did not bid the detention center's food service provider. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the fiscal court expended \$197,334 for the detention center's food service.

The fiscal court has the practice of accepting all bids in order to select a vendor based on their proximity to the work site. Controls were not in place to ensure all expenditures over \$20,000 were bid. Competitive bidding ensures the fiscal court procures materials and services at the best price available. The fiscal court may have overpaid for services, either because a lower rate could have been obtained or amounts billed may have been overstated.

KRS 178.140 states, "(1) All bids for the construction or maintenance of county roads and bridges shall be received at the time and place specified in the advertisement, and shall be opened publicly at the time of awarding, and the amount of items comprising each bid shall be publicly announced. (2) The contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder...."

We recommend the fiscal court bid all expenditures above \$20,000 and award the bid to the lowest or best bidder when required.

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

County Judge/Executive's Response: Lincoln County Fiscal Court will amend bidding procedures as recommended.

2018-002 The Lincoln County Fiscal Court Did Not Maintain Proper Records For The Public Properties Corporation Fund

The fiscal court did not maintain ledgers for receipts and disbursements, did not prepare bank reconciliations, and did not prepare financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 for the public properties corporation fund. The bank statements were maintained on file; however, payments were not traced to debt schedules. Due to the county not preparing a financial statement, adjustments of \$123,988 to intergovernmental receipts, \$28 to interest, and \$123,988 to debt service expenditures were required.

Policies and procedures were not in place to ensure accurate reporting of the county's public properties corporation fund. Failure to track debt payments and provide adequate oversight of these accounts held in the county's name could lead to undetected errors. The county has no way to ensure debt payments were made per schedules or that all transactions within the bank statements were allowable.

Good internal controls dictate the fiscal court review and account for all receipts and disbursements related to all funds, including maintaining ledgers, reviewing bank reconciliations, and preparing related financial statements.

We recommend the fiscal court prepare and maintain ledgers for receipts and disbursements, complete bank reconciliations monthly on all public properties corporation bank accounts, and compile a year-end financial statement for the fund.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended June 30, 2018 (Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2018-002 The Lincoln County Fiscal Court Did Not Maintain Proper Records For The Public Properties Corporation Fund (Continued)

Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

County Judge/Executive's Response: Lincoln County Fiscal Court has maintained records for the Public Properties Corporation Fund in the exact same way since the late 90's when the PPC was established. There have been over 20 audits performed since that time, and this is the first mention of any changes that need to be made. Fiscal Court will make these changes immediately.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

LINCOLN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE LINCOLN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2018

The Lincoln 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

Lel ann Amith

County Treasurer