# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE JESSAMINE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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<u>CONTENTS</u> PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
JESSAMINE COUNTY OFFICIALS	4
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS	6
Notes To Financial Statement	9
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES	25
Notes To Regulatory Supplementary Information - Budgetary Comparison Schedules	33
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS	37
Notes To The Schedule Of Expenditures Of Federal Awards	38
SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS	41
Notes To Other Information - Regulatory Basis Schedule Of Capital Assets	42
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	45
REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE	49
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS	53

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM





# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable David K. West, Jessamine County Judge/Executive
Members of the Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise the Jessamine 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 Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2021, 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2021, 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 as 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 Jessamine 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
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
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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 February 10, 2022, on our consideration of the Jessamine 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 solely 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 effectiveness of 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 Jessamine 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 Questioned Costs herein, which discusses the following report findings:

2021-001	The Jessamine County Jailer Did Not Have Adequate Internal Controls, Segregation Of Duties, Or
	Management Oversight Over Jail Commissary Fund Accounting Functions
2021-002	The Jessamine County Jailer Lacks Internal Controls Over Jail Commissary And Inmate Receipts
2021-003	The Jessamine County Jailer Failed To Properly Implement Controls Over The Inmate Trust
	Account Financial Reporting

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Harmon

Auditor of Public Accounts

February 10, 2022

#### JESSAMINE COUNTY OFFICIALS

# For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### **Fiscal Court Members:**

David K. West County Judge/Executive

Terry Meckstroth Magistrate
Gary Morgan Magistrate
Kent Slusher Magistrate
Justin Ray Magistrate
Tim Vaughn Magistrate
Paul Floyd Magistrate

#### **Other Elected Officials:**

Brian Goettl County Attorney

Jon Sallee Jailer

Johnny Collier County Clerk

Doug Fain Circuit Court Clerk

Kevin Corman Sheriff

Brad Freeman Property Valuation Administrator

Michael Hughes Coroner

# **Appointed Personnel:**

Tami East County Treasurer

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

# For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund	Local Government Economic Assistance Fund
RECEIPTS				
Taxes	\$ 17,424,259	\$	\$	\$
Excess Fees	1,367,082			
Licenses and Permits	347,218			
Intergovernmental	3,559,468	1,107,839	520,167	162,092
Charges for Services	710,004		158,733	
Miscellaneous	1,220,578	631,769	60,560	7,200
Interest	45,118	1,296	41	122
Total Receipts	24,673,727	1,740,904	739,501	169,414
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government	4,088,181			107,500
Protection to Persons and Property	774,931		2,287,769	
General Health and Sanitation	1,653,782			
Social Services	147,101			
Recreation and Culture	693,251			20,160
Roads		840,342		
Other Transportation Facilities and Services	155,874			
Debt Service	159,905			
Capital Projects	490,204	21,713		
Administration	5,138,260	115,325	440,754	
Total Disbursements	13,301,489	977,380	2,728,523	127,660
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	11,372,238	763,524	(1,989,022)	41,754
` ,	11,372,230	703,324	(1,707,022)	41,754
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	21 222			
Payroll Revolving Account	31,323			
Loan Proceeds	250,000			
Bond Proceeds				
Bond Premium				
Bond Discount			2.055.000	
Transfers From Other Funds	(4.125.000)		2,055,000	
Transfers To Other Funds	(4,135,000)		2.055.000	·
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(3,853,677)		2,055,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	7,518,561	763,524	65,978	41,754
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	8,547,302	394,290	53,714	79,976
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 16,065,863	\$ 1,157,814	\$ 119,692	\$ 121,730
Composition of Fund Balance				
Bank Balance	\$ 16,678,454	\$ 1,199,307	\$ 186,971	\$ 127,490
Payroll Revolving Account Reconciled Balance	31,323			
Plus: Deposits In Transit				
Less: Outstanding Checks	(643,914)	(41,493)	(67,279)	(5,760)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 16,065,863	\$ 1,157,814	\$ 119,692	\$ 121,730
<i>5</i>		, ,	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

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

# JESSAMINE COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2021 (Continued)

		Budgete	ed Fu	ınds			budgeted Fund		Inte	rnal Service Fund
Ambulance Fund	C	Jail onstruction Fund	Co	ounty Bond Sinking Fund	mergency Services Fund	Cor	Jail mmissary Fund	Total Funds		Health nsurance Fund
\$ 1,961,856 118,943	\$		\$		\$ 1,438,950 316,500 150,360 76	\$	98,698	\$ 18,863,209 1,367,082 347,218 5,666,066 2,980,953 2,137,824	\$	1,996,939
14,969		1,569		272	761		96,096	64,148		1,990,939
2,095,768		1,569		272	1,906,647		98,698	31,426,500		1,996,939
2,688,150				118,699	1,260,357		89,414	4,195,681 7,011,207 1,653,782 147,101 802,825 840,342 155,874 278,604		1,855,555
793,091		1,640,179 43,016			272,509			2,152,096 6,802,955		151,109
3,481,241	_	1,683,195		118,699	1,532,866		89,414	24,040,467		2,006,664
(1,385,473)	<u> </u>	(1,681,626)		(118,427)	 373,781		9,284	 7,386,033		(9,725)
1,580,000		1,490,000 43,175 (18,700)		500,000				31,323 250,000 1,490,000 43,175 (18,700) 4,135,000 (4,135,000)		
1,580,000		1,514,475		500,000				1,795,798		
194,527 94,111		(167,151) 275,750		381,573 43,063	373,781 639,037		9,284 42,178	9,181,831 10,169,421		(9,725) 10,128
\$ 288,638	\$	108,599	\$	424,636	\$ 1,012,818	\$	51,462	\$ 19,351,252	\$	403
\$ 310,726	\$	109,409	\$	424,636	\$ 1,075,714	\$	58,605	\$ 20,171,312 31,323	\$	33,628
(22,088)	)	(810)			(62,896)		(7,143)	(851,383)		70,751 (103,976)
\$ 288,638		108,599	\$	424,636	\$ 1,012,818	\$	51,462	\$ 19,351,252	\$	403

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

# INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Note 1.	SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	9
Note 2.	Deposits	12
Note 3.	Transfers	12
Note 4.	CUSTODIAL FUNDS	12
Note 5.	LONG-TERM DEBT	13
Note 6.	COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	17
Note 7.	EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	18
Note 8.	DEFERRED COMPENSATION	20
Note 9.	HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT/FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT	20
Note 10.	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND	21
	TAX ABATEMENTS	
Note 12.	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION	21
Note 13.	CONDUIT DEBT	22
Note 14.	PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS	22
Note 15.	PAYROLL REVOLVING ACCOUNT	22

# JESSAMINE COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2021

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

Ambulance Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for receipts and disbursements related to providing ambulance services to the county

Jail Construction Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for receipts and disbursements associated with the construction of jail facilities in the county.

County Bond Sinking Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for receipts and disbursements associated with the debt the county has acquired as a result of various projects in the county.

Emergency Services Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for disaster and emergency expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are federal and state grants.

#### **Unbudgeted Fund**

The fiscal court reports the following unbudgeted fund:

Jail Commissary Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135. The profits generated from the sale of items are to be used for the benefit and to enhance the well-being of the inmates, or to enhance safety and security within the jail. The jailer is required to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the jail commissary fund.

#### **Internal Service Fund**

Health Insurance Fund - The fund is used to account for the self-funded health insurance activity of the Jessamine Fiscal Court.

#### 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.

#### **Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

#### D. Budgetary Information (Continued)

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.

#### E. Jessamine County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials listed below from the geographic area constituting Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

#### F. Deposits and Investments

The government's fund balance is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The government's fund balance includes cash and cash equivalents and investments.

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

# G. Long-term Obligations

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

#### H. Joint Venture - City of Nicholasville Parks and Recreation

The Jessamine County Fiscal Court entered into a joint venture with the City of Nicholasville Parks and Recreation department to establish a board with members appointed by the city and the county to oversee the operations of parks within the city and county.

#### 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.

#### 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, 2021, public funds were exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the fiscal court's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$3.751.169

#### Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2021.

	General	Total
	Fund	Transfers In
Jail Fund	\$ 2,055,000	\$ 2,055,000
Ambulance Fund	1,580,000	1,580,000
County Bond Sinking Fund	500,000	500,000
Total Transfers Out	\$ 4,135,000	\$ 4,135,000

#### Reason for transfers:

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

#### Note 4. Custodial Funds

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

The fiscal court has the following custodial fund:

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from the inmates. The balance in the jail inmate fund as of June 30, 2021 was \$123,810.

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt

#### A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

#### 1. Cassity Governmental Building #1

On November 27, 2007, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court entered into a 20-year lease with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program in the amount of \$500,000 at an assumed interest rate of 4.63 percent for the construction and renovation of a county administrative building. Payments of interest and fees are due monthly with an annual principal payment due on July 20. In the event of default, the lessor may terminate the lease and give notice to surrender the property within 60 days, recover the lease payments which would have otherwise been payable during the lease period, or sell/sublease the property for the account of the lessee, yet holding the lessee liable for all lease payments that would be due under the lease for which any proceeds or the sale/lease of the property do not provide. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, was \$230,000. Future principal and interest payments are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Sc	heduled
June 30	I	Principal	I	nterest
2022 2023	\$	30,000 30,000	\$	9,515 8,157
2024		30,000		6,800
2025 2026		35,000 35,000		5,235 3,651
2027-2028		70,000		2,228
Totals	\$	230,000	\$	35,586

#### 2. Cassity Governmental Building #2

On May 5, 2008, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court entered into another 20-year lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program in the amount of \$1,000,000 at an assumed interest rate of 4.53 percent to cover additional costs of the construction and renovation of the county administrative building. Payments of interest and fees are due monthly with an annual principal payment due on September 20. In the event of default, the lessor may terminate the lease and give notice to surrender the property within 60 days, recover the lease payments which would have otherwise been payable during the lease period, or sell/sublease the property for the account of the lessee yet holding the lessee liable for all lease payments that would be due under the lease for which any proceeds of the sale/lease of the property do not provide. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, was \$445,000. Future principal and interest payments are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Sc	heduled
June 30	F	Principal	I	nterest
2022	\$	55,000	\$	18,198
2023		60,000		15,618
2024		60,000		12,986
2025		65,000		10,186
2026		65,000		7,333
2027-2028	-	140,000		5,202
Totals	\$	445,000	\$	69,523

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (Continued)

#### 3. Energy Conservation

On March 22, 2011, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court entered into a ten-year lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust Program in the amount of \$599,788 at an assumed interest rate of 4.25 percent to finance the acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping of energy savings projects including new windows and HVAC systems. Principal and interest payments are due monthly. In the event of default, the lessor may terminate the lease and give notice to surrender the equipment within in 60 days, recover the lease payments which would have otherwise been payable during the lease period, or sell/sublease the equipment for the account of the lessee yet holding the lessee liable for all lease payments that would be due under the lease for which any proceeds of the sale/lease of the equipment do not provide. This agreement was paid in full as of June 30, 2021.

#### 4. Bank Loan - Sheriff's Cruisers

On September 28, 2020, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court borrowed \$250,000 at an interest rate of 2.350% per annum from a bank to purchase sheriff's cruisers. The loan will be paid in ten payments of \$26,667, to be paid on March 28 and September 28, annually. In the event of default, all commitments and obligations of the lender will terminate, including any obligation to make further loan advances or disbursements, and at the lender's option, all indebtedness immediately will become due and payable, without notice of any kind to the borrower, except that in the case of an event of default of the type described as insolvency, such acceleration shall be automatic and not optional. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, was \$226,287. Future principal and interest payments are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Sc	heduled
June 30	F	Principal	I	nterest
2022	\$	48,224	\$	5,109
2023		49,380		3,953
2024		50,557		2,776
2025		51,776		1,557
2026		26,350		316
				_
Totals	\$	226,287	\$	13,711

#### B. Other Debt

#### 1. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016

On June 28, 2016, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court issued \$699,100 of general obligation bonds, series 2016. Proceeds from the bonds were used for the purpose of financing (a) the acquisition and development of Camp Nelson for a public purpose located within the geographical boundaries of the county; (b) payment in full of the outstanding balance of interim financing incurred by the county to initially finance the acquisition of Camp Nelson; (c) payment of accrued interest, if any; and (d) payment of the cost of issuance of the bonds. Interest on the outstanding principal amount shall be payable on January 1 and July 1, commencing January 1, 2017.

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### B. Other Debt

#### 1. General Obligation Bonds - Series 2016 (Continued)

Interest only shall be paid for the first two years from the date of the original issue. Thereafter, the bonds shall mature as to principal on January 1, 2020, and each January 1 thereafter through and including January 1, 2056. In the event of default, the government may at its option declare the entire principal amount then outstanding and accrued interest immediately due and payable, for the account of the association, cause the county to incur and pay reasonable expenses for the operation of the facility or take possession of the facility. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, is \$667,078. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending			Scheduled		
June 30	P	Principal		Interest	
2022	\$	11,311	\$	19,178	
2023		11,636		18,853	
2024		11,971		18,518	
2025		12,265		18,224	
2026		12,667		17,822	
2027-2031		68,965		83,482	
2032-2036		79,469		72,978	
2037-2041		91,543		60,904	
2042-2046		105,527		46,920	
2047-2051		121,601		30,846	
2052-2056		140,123		12,323	
Totals	\$	667,078	\$	400,048	

#### 2. General Obligations Bond - Series 2018

On October 23, 2018, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court issued \$2,699,380 of general obligation bonds, series 2018. Proceeds from the bonds were used for the purpose of renovations to the detention center and courthouse. Interest on the outstanding principal amount shall be payable June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2020. Interest only shall be paid for the first two years from the date of the original issue. Thereafter, the bonds shall mature as to principal on December 1, 2021, and each December 1 thereafter through and including December 1, 2028. In the event of default, the bank may seek all remedies available to it under the law in the state of Kentucky, including foreclosure of the mortgage. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, was \$2,699,380. Future principal and interest requirements are:

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

#### **B.** Other Debt (Continued)

#### 2. General Obligations Bond - Series 2018 (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ending		S	cheduled
June 30	 Principal		Interest
2022	\$ 302,627	\$	77,461
2023	311,969		68,119
2024	321,600		58,489
2025	331,527		48,562
2026	341,761		38,328
2027-2031	 1,089,896		50,371
Totals	\$ 2,699,380	\$	341,330

# 3. General Obligations Bond - Series 2020

On November 20, 2020, the Jessamine County Fiscal Court issued \$1,490,000 of general obligation bonds, series 2020. Proceeds from the bonds were used for the purpose of renovations to the detention center. Interest on the outstanding principal amount shall be payable June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2021. In the event of default, the bank may seek all remedies available to it under the law in the state of Kentucky, including foreclosure of the mortgage. The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2021, was \$1,470,000. Future principal and interest requirements are:

Fiscal Year Ending	Scheduled				
June 30	I	Principal	Interest		
2022	\$	10,000	\$	29,400	
2023		5,000		29,200	
2024		10,000		29,100	
2025		5,000		29,100	
2026		10,000		28,800	
2027-2031		360,000		134,200	
2032-2036		570,000		84,700	
2037-2040		500,000		25,300	
Totals	\$	\$ 1,470,000		389,800	

#### Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

# C. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 799,984	\$ 250,000	\$ 148,697	\$ 901,287	\$ 133,224
Other Debt	3,377,401	1,490,000	30,943	4,836,458	323,938
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 4,177,385	\$ 1,740,000	\$ 179,640	\$ 5,737,745	\$ 457,162

#### D. Aggregate Debt Schedule

The amount of required principal and interest payments on long-term obligations at June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements Other Debt											
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	F	Principal Interest		Principal		Interest					
2022	\$	133,224	\$	32,822	\$ 323,938	\$	126,039				
2023		139,380		27,728	328,605		116,172				
2024		140,557		22,562	343,571		106,107				
2025		151,776		16,978	348,792		95,886				
2026		126,350		11,300	364,428		84,950				
2027-2031		210,000		7,430	1,518,861		268,053				
2032-2036					649,469		157,678				
2037-2041					591,543		86,204				
2042-2046					105,527		46,920				
2047-2051					121,601		30,846				
2052-2056					140,123		12,323				
Totals	\$	901,287	\$	118,820	\$ 4,836,458	\$	1,131,178				

# Note 6. Commitments and 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. Effective April 1, 2021, the Kentucky Retirement Systems as an agency of the Commonwealth is now known as the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority (KPPA). The governance of CERS has been transferred to a separate 9-member board of trustees that is responsible for the governance of the CERS pension and insurance plans.

The county's contribution for FY 2019 was \$2,309,717, FY 2020 was \$2,635,975, and FY 2021 was \$2,672,285.

# Nonhazardous

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 5 percent will go to the member's account and 1 percent will go to the KRS insurance fund.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on or after January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Nonhazardous covered employees contribute 5 percent of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute 1 percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the KRS Board of Directors based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with a 4 percent employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, must meet the rule of 87 (member's age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 24.06 percent.

#### Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

#### A. <u>Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1</u>

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

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

#### Note 7. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# C. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

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

#### **Note 7.** Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

#### 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, KPPA 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 Public Pensions Authority, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

KPPA 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 Jessamine 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. Health Reimbursement Account/Flexible Spending Account

The Jessamine County Fiscal Court established a health reimbursement account to provide employees an additional health benefit. The county contracted with a third-party administrator lo administer the plan. The plan provides \$2,400 per employee. Employees may also contribute additional pre-tax funds through payroll deduction.

#### Note 10. Health Insurance Fund

Jessamine County Fiscal Cour1 participates in a self-funded insurance plan. The county has contracted with a third-party administrator to administer the plan. The county maintains one insurance plan with various levels of coverage (i.e., single, family, etc.). The plan covers all county employees. The fiscal court elected to purchase a stop-loss policy to cover losses from individual and aggregate claims once the county reaches the individual and aggregate attachment points. Employees are required to assume liability claims in excess of maximum lifetime reimbursements established by the insurance company.

#### Note 11. Tax Abatements

#### A. SMC LLC

The occupational tax license fee was abated under the authority of the Kentucky Business Investment (KBI) Program. SMC, LLC (the company) is eligible to receive this tax abatement as a result of its commitment to create certain jobs and investments in Nicholasville, Kentucky. The taxes are abated by allowing the company to retain or have rebated to them 0.40 percent of subject wages and compensation earned in Jessamine County, Kentucky in accordance with the Jessamine County Occupational License Fee ordinance for ten years from approval of the project by KBI. Abatement of taxes can be suspended if the company does not maintain the required baseline of 100 employees and at least 94 employees as required under the new Kentucky Business Investment Program Project. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, Jessamine County Fiscal Court abated occupational taxes totaling \$4,716.

#### B. Astecnos America, Inc.

The occupational tax license fee was abated under the authority of the Kentucky Business Investment (KBI) Program. Astecnos America, Inc. (the company) is eligible to receive this tax abatement as a result of its commitment to create certain jobs and investments in Nicholasville, Kentucky. The taxes are abated by allowing the company to retain or have rebated to them 0.40 percent of subject wages and compensation earned in Jessamine County, Kentucky in accordance with the Jessamine County Occupational License Fee ordinance for ten years from approval of the project by KBI. Abatement of taxes applies only to new jobs created and is limited to a maximum of 41 new jobs as outlined in the KBI applications. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, Jessamine County Fiscal Court abated occupational taxes totaling \$0.

#### C. Taylor Made Compounding, Inc.

The occupational tax license fee was abated under the authority of the Kentucky Business Investment (KBI) Program. Taylor Made Compounding, Inc. (the company) is eligible to receive this tax abatement as a result of its commitment to create certain jobs and investments in Nicholasville, Kentucky. The taxes are abated by allowing the company to retain or have rebated to them 0.50 percent of subject wages and compensation earned in Jessamine County, Kentucky in accordance with the Jessamine County Occupational License Fee ordinance for ten years from approval of the project by KBI. Abatement of taxes will apply to the wages and salaries or new employees hired as a result of the expansion project approved for KBI and can be suspended if the company does not meet all terms and conditions of its eligibility under the KBI Act. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, Jessamine County Fiscal Court abated occupational taxes totaling \$0.

#### Note 12. Related Party Transaction

The county judge/executive is a part owner of Betts & West Funeral Home. Betts & West Funeral Home is one of two funeral homes in the county that receive funding for indigent burials on a rotating basis. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, Betts & West Funeral Home was paid \$5,770 by the county for indigent burials.

#### Note 13. Conduit Debt

From time to time, the county has issued bonds to provide financial assistance to industries in Jessamine County 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 Jessamine 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, 2021, conduit debt has been issued but the amount currently outstanding is not reasonably determinable.

#### Note 14. Prior Period Adjustments

The following funds for the county have restated beginning balances due to prior year voided checks and errors: general fund - \$2,366, jail fund - \$1,967, ambulance fund - \$350, jail construction fund - (\$1), and emergency services fund - \$800.

# Note 15. Payroll Revolving Account

The reconciled balance of the payroll revolving account as of June 30, 2021, in the amount of \$31,323, was added to the general fund cash balance.

# JESSAMINE COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021



# JESSAMINE COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

# For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

GENERAL F	UND
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	-	GENER	ALTUND	
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
RECEIPTS				
Taxes	\$ 12,302,700	\$ 12,302,700	\$ 17,424,259	\$ 5,121,559
Excess Fees	893,642	893,642	1,367,082	473,440
Licenses and Permits	208,000	208,000	347,218	139,218
Intergovernmental	881,478	3,347,930	3,559,468	211,538
Charges for Services	513,000	513,000	710,004	197,004
Miscellaneous	1,107,476	1,107,476	1,220,578	113,102
Interest	30,000	30,000	45,118	15,118
Total Receipts	15,936,296	18,402,748	24,673,727	6,270,979
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government	4,430,660	4,720,235	4,088,181	632,054
Protection to Persons and Property	615,104	818,554	774,931	43,623
General Health and Sanitation	1,804,872	1,832,764	1,653,782	178,982
Social Services	194,565	206,970	147,101	59,869
Recreation and Culture	711,478	769,382	693,251	76,131
Other Transportation Facilities and Services	163,782	163,782	155,874	7,908
Debt Service	280,193	257,668	159,905	97,763
Capital Projects	118,482	554,114	490,204	63,910
Administration	8,391,017	10,103,136	5,138,260	4,964,876
Total Disbursements	16,710,153	19,426,605	13,301,489	6,125,116
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(773,857)	(1,023,857)	11,372,238	12,396,095
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)				
Payroll Revolving			31,323	31,323
Loan Proceeds		250,000	250,000	
Transfers To Other Funds	(4,536,897)	(4,536,897)	(4,135,000)	401,897
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(4,536,897)	(4,286,897)	(3,853,677)	433,220
Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,310,754)	(5,310,754)	7,518,561	12,829,315
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	5,310,754	5,310,754	8,547,302	3,236,548
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16,065,863	\$ 16,065,863

	 ROAD FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive			
	Original		Final		Basis)	(Negative)			
RECEIPTS	 						_		
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,089,717	\$	1,089,717	\$	1,107,839	\$	18,122		
Miscellaneous	1,000		1,000		631,769		630,769		
Interest	2,000		2,000		1,296		(704)		
Total Receipts	 1,092,717		1,092,717		1,740,904		648,187		
DISBURSEMENTS									
Roads	1,223,285		1,225,152		840,342		384,810		
Capital Projects	50,000		50,000		21,713		28,287		
Administration	484,432		482,565		115,325		367,240		
Total Disbursements	 1,757,717		1,757,717		977,380		780,337		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(665,000)		(665,000)		763,524		1,428,524		
Fund Balance - Beginning	 665,000		665,000		394,290		(270,710)		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	1,157,814	\$	1,157,814		

	JAIL FUND								
		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)			ariance with inal Budget Positive		
	Original F					Final	(Negative)		
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$	723,901	\$	723,901	\$	520,167	\$	(203,734)	
Charges for Services		178,400		178,400		158,733		(19,667)	
Miscellaneous		63,690		63,690		60,560		(3,130)	
Interest		1,000		1,000		41		(959)	
Total Receipts		966,991		966,991		739,501		(227,490)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		2,862,140		2,875,840		2,287,769		588,071	
Administration		502,156		488,456		440,754		47,702	
Total Disbursements		3,364,296		3,364,296		2,728,523		635,773	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(2,397,305)		(2,397,305)		(1,989,022)		408,283	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		2,348,000		2,348,000		2,055,000		(293,000)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		2,348,000		2,348,000		2,055,000		(293,000)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(49,305)		(49,305)		65,978		115,283	
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		49,305		49,305		53,714		4,409	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	119,692	\$	119,692	

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	 Budgeted Amounts				Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	 Original		Final		Basis)		(Negative)	
RECEIPTS	 							
Intergovernmental	\$ 147,237	\$	147,237	\$	162,092	\$	14,855	
Miscellaneous	8,475		8,475		7,200		(1,275)	
Interest	 1,500		1,500		122		(1,378)	
Total Receipts	 157,212		157,212		169,414		12,202	
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government	107,500		107,500		107,500			
Recreation and Culture	22,710		22,710		20,160		2,550	
Administration	95,002		95,002				95,002	
Total Disbursements	 225,212		225,212		127,660		97,552	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(68,000)		(68,000)		41,754		109,754	
Fund Balance - Beginning	 68,000		68,000		79,976		11,976	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	121,730	\$	121,730	

	AMBULANCE FUND									
	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)						
RECEIPTS										
Intergovernmental	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$	\$ (10,000)						
Charges for Services	1,751,000	1,751,000	1,961,856	210,856						
Miscellaneous	1,500	109,244	118,943	9,699						
Interest	500	500	14,969	14,469						
Total Receipts	1,763,000	1,870,744	2,095,768	225,024						
DISBURSEMENTS										
Protection to Persons and Property	2,966,732	3,098,284	2,688,150	410,134						
Administration	956,523	932,715	793,091	139,624						
Total Disbursements	3,923,255	4,030,999	3,481,241	549,758						
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other										
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(2,160,255)	(2,160,255)	(1,385,473)	774,782						
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)										
Transfers From Other Funds	2,120,000	2,120,000	1,580,000	(540,000)						
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	2,120,000	2,120,000	1,580,000	(540,000)						
Net Change in Fund Balance	(40,255)	(40,255)	194,527	234,782						
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	40,255	40,255	94,111	53,856						
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 288,638	\$ 288,638						

	JAIL CONSTRUCTION FUND								
		Budgeted		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive			
		Original		Final	Basis)		(Negative)		
RECEIPTS									
Interest	\$	500	\$	500	_\$_	1,569	\$	1,069	
Total Receipts		500		500		1,569		1,069	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Capital Projects		800,000		2,271,475		1,640,179		631,296	
Administration		500		500		43,016		(42,516)	
Total Disbursements		800,500		2,271,975		1,683,195		588,780	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(800,000)		(2,271,475)		(1,681,626)		589,849	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Bond Proceeds				1,471,475		1,490,000		18,525	
Bond Premium						43,175		43,175	
Bond Discount						(18,700)		(18,700)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)				1,471,475		1,514,475		43,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(800,000)		(800,000)		(167,151)		632,849	
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)		800,000		800,000		275,750		(524,250)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	108,599	\$	108,599	

	COUNTY BOND SINKING FUND							
		Actual Amounts, Budgeted Amounts (Budgetary Original Final Basis)					Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS	-	Original		1 11141	Dasis)		(Negative)	
Interest	\$	250	\$	250	\$	272	\$	22
Total Receipts		250		250		272		22
DISBURSEMENTS								
Debt Service		141,031		141,031		118,699		22,332
Administration		12,158		12,158				12,158
Total Disbursements		153,189		153,189		118,699		34,490
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(152,939)		(152,939)		(118,427)		34,512
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		68,897		68,897		500,000		431,103
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		68,897		68,897		500,000		431,103
Net Change in Fund Balance		(84,042)		(84,042)		381,573		465,615
Fund Balance - Beginning		84,042		84,042		43,063		(40,979)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	424,636	\$	424,636

1,012,818

# JESSAMINE COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2021 (Continued)

Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)

Fund Balance - Ending

		EMERGENCY SERVICES FUND							
		Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
RECEIPTS									
Taxes	\$	1,285,000	\$	1,285,000	\$	1,438,950	\$	153,950	
Intergovernmental		225,000		225,000		316,500		91,500	
Charges for Services		149,000		149,000		150,360		1,360	
Miscellaneous		100		100		76		(24)	
Interest		500		500		761		261	
Total Receipts	_	1,659,600		1,659,600		1,906,647		247,047	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		1,374,819		1,450,719		1,260,357		190,362	
Administration		375,522		846,622		272,509		574,113	
Total Disbursements		1,750,341		2,297,341	_	1,532,866		764,475	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(90,741)		(637,741)		373,781		1,011,522	

\$

90,741 637,741 639,037 1,296

0 \$ 0 \$ 1,012,818 \$

### JESSAMINE COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

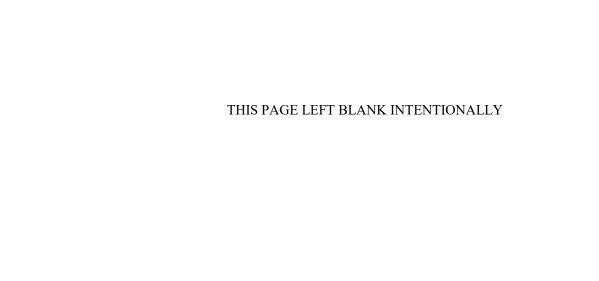
June 30, 2021

### Note 1. Budgetary Information

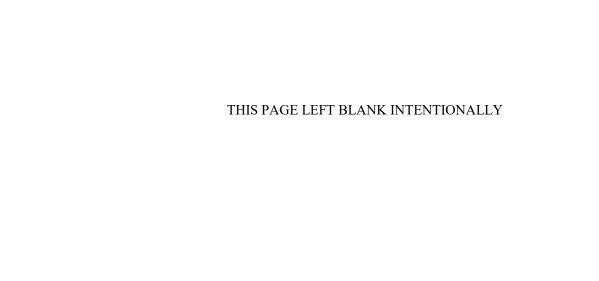
Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the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



## JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS



## JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

	Federal			Total
Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/	Assistance	Pass-Through Entity's	Provided to	Federal
Program or Cluster Title	Listing Number	Identifying Number	Subrecipient	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Treasury				
Passed-Through Kentucky Department for Local Government	<u> </u>			
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	PON21122000004395	\$	\$ 1,086,746
Total U.S. Department of Treasury  U.S. Department of Homeland Security				1,086,746
Passed-Through Kentucky Department of Military Affairs				
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	97.040	SC0952100001500		659,554
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				659,554
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 0	\$1,746,300

### JESSAMINE COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

June 30, 2021

#### **Note 1.** Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Jessamine County, Kentucky under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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 Jessamine County, Kentucky, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of Jessamine 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

Jessamine County has not adopted an indirect cost rate and has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis



### JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

### For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

	Beginning			F 1'
	Balance (Restated)	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
	(Restated)	Additions	Detetions	Dalance
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 3,598,652	\$	\$	\$ 3,598,652
Construction In Progress	1,640,977	2,114,109	1,053,688	2,701,398
Buildings and Building Improvements	18,392,830	1,409,223	30,489	19,771,564
Vehicles and Equipment	7,817,489	1,733,300	977,139	8,573,650
Infrastructure	56,642,355	274,250		56,916,605
Total Capital Assets	\$ 88,092,303	\$ 5,530,882	\$ 2,061,316	\$ 91,561,869

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

June 30, 2021

### 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.

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

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





# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable David K. West, Jessamine County Judge/Executive Members of the Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Jessamine County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated February 10, 2022.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified no certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2021-001, 2021-002, and 2021-003 to be material weaknesses.



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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court's financial statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statement. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2021-001, 2021-002, and 2021-003.

### **Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action**

Jessamine County's views and planned corrective action for the findings identified in our audit are included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. 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

February 10, 2022

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





# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable David K. West, Jessamine County Judge/Executive Members of the Jessamine County Fiscal Court

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

Independent Auditor's Report

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. The Jessamine 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 Jessamine 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 Jessamine 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 Jessamine County Fiscal Court's compliance.



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

### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the Jessamine 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, 2021.

### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the Jessamine 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 Jessamine 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 to determine the auditing 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 Jessamine 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 a 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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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

# JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS



### JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

### For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

### **Summary of Auditor's Results**

#### Financial Statement

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with

T . 1	. 1		· ·	1	. •
Internal	control	over	tinancia	ıl re	norting:
micmai	control	OVCI	IIIIaiicia	1110	porung.

GAAP: Adverse on GAAP and Unmodified on Reg	gulatory Basis	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
1 0		
Are any material weaknesses identified?	<b>☑</b> Yes	□ No
Are any significant deficiencies identified?	□ Yes	☑ None Reported
Are any noncompliances material to financial standard?	itements	□ No
Federal Awards		
Internal control over major programs:		
Are any material weaknesses identified? Are any significant deficiencies identified? Type of auditor's report issued on compliance fo federal programs [unmodified]:	•	☑ No ☑ None Reported
Are any audit findings disclosed that are required reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	l to be ☐ Yes	☑ No
Identification of major programs:		
	ame of Federal Program or Cluster OVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Typ Type B programs: Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee?	pe A and \$750,000 □Yes	☑ No
Addited qualified as a low-risk addited?	штes	E IVO

### **Section II: Financial Statement Findings**

2021-001 The Jessamine County Jailer Did Not Have Adequate Internal Controls, Segregation Of Duties, Or Management Oversight Over Jail Commissary Fund Accounting Functions

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-001. A lack of segregation of duties existed over the jail commissary fund and inmate account in the areas of receipts, disbursements, and bank reconciliations. The jail commissary bookkeeper recorded receipts, prepared deposits, prepared the monthly receipt ledger, prepared checks for disbursements, maintained the disbursements ledger, and performed the monthly bank reconciliation without any documented oversight.

The lack of segregation of duties existed due to the inadequate design of controls over the jail commissary fund and inmate account accounting functions and insufficient oversight by management. These issues were compounded due to management's and accounting personnel's lack of training, skills, and knowledge about how to properly record the entity's financial transactions or prepare the financial statement.

A lack of internal controls, segregation of duties, and management oversight increases the risk of misappropriation of assets, errors, and inaccurate financial reporting. The deficiencies in internal controls led to the following errors and exceptions in the accounting and financial statement preparation process:

- Amounts for revenue totaling \$3,914 were correctly posted to the receipts ledger but not included on the annual jail commissary fund summary and reconciliation submitted to the county treasurer.
- The bank statement contained \$1,384 of receipts that were not posted to the receipts ledger and also not included on the annual jail commissary fund summary and reconciliation submitted to the county treasurer.

These errors resulted in the financial statement amounts not agreeing to the ledger amount and the ledger not agreeing to the bank reconciliation.

Good internal controls dictate adequate controls and sufficient review are necessary to reduce the risk of errors and misstatements. Segregation of duties over various accounting functions such as opening mail, preparing deposits, recording receipts and disbursements and preparing monthly reports and the financial statement, or the implementation of compensating controls is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and inaccurate financial reporting.

### We recommend the following:

- The jailer should separate duties for preparing and depositing receipts, recording transactions, preparing daily check out sheets, preparing checks, and reconciling bank accounts. If these duties cannot be segregated due to limited number of staff or budget, strong oversight should be provided over the employee(s) responsible for these duties. Any compensating controls performed should be documented by the reviewer's initials and date on applicable documentation.
- Pre-numbered receipts in triplicate should be written and maintained for all money collected at the jail outside the kiosk system. (See related finding 2021-002)
- Receipts should be batched daily and total collections for the day should be agreed to total receipts posted to the ledger. (See related finding 2021-002)
- Checkout sheet should be prepared daily and should agree to batched receipt tickets, reports from kiosk for monies processed through kiosk system, bank deposits, and the receipts ledger. (See related finding 2021-002)
- Bank statements should be reviewed by a person independent from the accounting function.

### **Section II: Financial Statement Findings (Continued)**

2021-001 The Jessamine County Jailer Did Not Have Adequate Internal Controls, Segregation Of Duties, Or Management Oversight Over Jail Commissary Fund Accounting Functions (Continued)

- Deposits should be agreed to daily check out sheets and receipts ledger by a person independent of the accounting function. (See related finding 2021-002)
- The jailer, or his designee, should complete bank reconciliations or review the bookkeeper's reconciliation for accuracy.
- The jailer, or his designee, should review the monthly reports and annual financial statement for accuracy and agreement to the underlying accounting records and bank documentation.

### Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

County Judge/Executive's Response: With critically low staffing issues, this will be corrected once the jail is up to full staff. Hopefully with a raise in starting salaries, other staff will be brought in to help with accounting procedures to be put in place so Chief [name redacted] has more segregation of duties.

Jailer's Response: Currently, Major [name redacted] is the only employee with many of the responsibilities of accounting. We plan to move the Captain [name redacted] from the Jail's drug testing and home incarceration office to an administrative assistant role to assist Major [name redacted] with many of these functions.

### 2021-002 The Jessamine County Jailer Lacks Internal Controls Over Jail Commissary And Inmate Receipts

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-002. The jailer has responsibility for collecting certain monies, including monies from and for inmates of the jail. The majority of monies collected at the jail are inmate monies. Most deposits to inmate accounts are completed through a kiosk system and are not handled by the jailer or his staff. Deposit kiosks are maintained in the lobby and booking area of the jail. Individuals can deposit money into an inmate's account via the kiosk in the lobby or funds possessed by inmate upon being incarcerated can be deposited via the kiosk in the booking area. The kiosk will print a receipt that can be retained by the person depositing the money. Jail staff do not retain receipts for any funds deposited into the kiosks. Deposits made via the kiosk system automatically update the inmate's ledger. Deposits from the kiosks are handled by a service organization. Receipts received through the mail or when kiosks are not in service are accounted for manually by the jail staff. Receipts of this nature are entered into the accounting system and placed in a lockbox maintained at the jail. No receipts are issued for manual deposits received. The bookkeeper compares the monies in the lockbox to what was entered into the computer system for deposit. The monies accounted for manually are not deposited daily when received. No reconciliation is performed to compare the monies received via the kiosks to the bank statement and the reports from the kiosks and no daily check out sheet procedures were performed to reconcile kiosk and manual receipts.

The jailer did not have internal controls in place to ensure that staff knew the requirements and the jailer did not monitor or review financial reports and data to make sure requirements were met for handling inmate funds.

When internal controls over receipts are not implemented or monitored to ensure the proper handling of funds, the risk of misappropriation of assets due to errors in financial reporting and theft of funds significantly increases.

### **Section II: Financial Statement Findings (Continued)**

2021-002 The Jessamine County Jailer Lacks Internal Controls Over Jail Commissary And Inmate Receipts (Continued)

Adequate controls over receipts are essential to reduce the risk of misstatement or errors and to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. KRS 68.210 gives the state local finance officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. The minimum requirements for handling public funds as stated in the Department for Local Government's (DLG) *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual* requires that pre-numbered receipt forms should be issued for all receipts. A copy of each receipt in sequential order should be attached to the daily check out sheet. The daily check out sheet should agree to the required daily deposit and receipts ledger. A monthly bank reconciliation should be completed and agreed to the underlying accounting records.

We recommend the jailer implement internal controls to ensure that all forms of monies received at the Jessamine County Detention Center are accounted for and reconciled appropriately as required by KRS 68.210.

### Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

Judge/Executive's Response: [name redacted] will begin completing daily checkout sheets of all funds from jail receipt and disbursement.

Jailer's Response: To correct this measure Major [name redacted] will begin completing daily checkout sheets of all funds the jail receives and disburses.

2021-003 The Jessamine County Jailer Failed To Properly Implement Controls Over The Inmate Trust Account Financial Reporting

This is a repeat finding and was included in the prior year audit report as finding 2020-003. The jailer failed to implement controls over the inmate trust account, activity of the account, and bank reconciliations that resulted in inaccurate financial reporting. This account is a custodial fund used to maintain funds deposited by or on behalf of inmates (see Note 4. to the financial statements). After funds are deposited, inmates' balances within the account are reduced for jail costs and fees as well as inmate purchases from the jail commissary. At the time of an inmate's release, if the inmate owes no additional amounts, the amount remaining in the inmate's account is refunded to the inmate upon their release. The following deficiencies were noted:

- Inadequate monitoring over the removal, deposit, and recording of cash from kiosk machines by the service provider existed. Amounts collected via the kiosk were not documented and agreed to bank records during the daily checkout sheet and monthly bank reconciliation process. (See related finding 2021-002)
- Receipts for monies processed outside the kiosk system were not batched and deposited daily. (See related finding 2021-002)
- Daily checkout sheets to account for all inmate trust fund deposits were not prepared. Daily checkout sheets which included amounts for both the jail commissary fund and the inmate trust fund account, when prepared, did not total and agree to the total deposits made into the two accounts. (See related finding 2021-002)
- No evidence that disbursements from the inmate account were reviewed by a person independent of the accounting function.
- Documentation for refunds issued to inmates upon release for any remaining account balance was not maintained.

### **Section II: Financial Statement Findings (Continued)**

2021-003 The Jessamine County Jailer Failed To Properly Implement Controls Over The Inmate Trust Account Financial Reporting (Continued)

- There is no documentation maintained by the jail that provides support that upon release the inmates did in fact receive the monies due to them.
- The majority of refunds remitted to inmates were completed via the issuance of a debit card to the inmate. There were no controls over the issuance of the refunds issued with a debit card or any reconciliation of the refunds issued via debit cards to the accounting records.

The jailer failed to properly implement internal controls and provide sufficient management oversight over kiosk machine processes, deposits, disbursements, and refunds of the inmate trust account.

A lack of internal controls over the accounting functions for the inmate trust account could allow undetected errors to occur. In addition, a lack of internal controls over this process increases the risk of misappropriation of assets, errors, and inaccurate financial reporting.

Adequate segregation of duties is essential over receipts, disbursements, and bank reconciliations. In addition, KRS 68.210 gives the state local finance officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. The Department for Local Government's (DLG) County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual requires jailers to maintain monthly cash reconciliations, daily checkout sheets, and disbursement ledgers. The Department for Local Government requirements assist jailers in ensuring that records are complete and accurate.

We recommend the jailer implement procedures to strengthen internal controls over the inmate account and associated accounting functions. The following procedures should be implemented to strengthen internal controls over the inmate account:

- Appropriate oversight and documentation should be maintained over the withdrawal of inmate monies
  from the kiosk machines. A daily checkout sheet that includes the makeup of the funds removed,
  signature of the people performing the removal, and total removed should be prepared.
- Receipts should be deposited daily.
- A deposit ticket should be prepared based upon the daily checkout sheet and counted money and then reviewed by an independent person to ensure the amount on the deposit slip agrees to the daily checkout sheet and the money being deposited.
- After the deposit has been made, the bookkeeper should agree the deposit receipt to the daily checkout sheet. This deposit receipt should be attached to the daily checkout sheet after review.
- At minimum, on a monthly basis, a person independent of the accounting function should review deposit receipts and compare that to the accounting system to ensure accuracy.
- Bank reconciliations should be performed monthly and reviewed by a person independent of the
  accounting process. The bank reconciliations should include all outstanding checks, deposits-in-transit,
  receivables, and liabilities. The inmate account is considered a trust account and should reconcile to
  zero each month.
- All disbursements should be reviewed by a person independent of the accounting function. The jailer should implement procedures to require the inmates to sign a receipt documenting the return of their fund balance held upon release.
- Controls over refunds issued via debit cards should be implemented and monitored.

### **Section II: Financial Statement Findings (Continued)**

2021-003 The Jessamine County Jailer Failed To Properly Implement Controls Over The Inmate Trust Account Financial Reporting (Continued)

### Views of Responsible Official and Planned Corrective Action:

County Judge/Executive's Response: Major [name redacted] will start a dual control check out system each time the [service organization name redacted] empties from the kiosk with Captain [name redacted].

Jailer's Response: Major [name redacted] assisted by Captain [name redacted] will begin running a kiosk empty report every time that the [service organization name redacted] empties money from the kiosk.

### **Section III: Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs**

None.

### Section IV: Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Finding			
Number	Prior Year Finding Title	Status	Corrective Action
2020-001	The Jailer Did Not Have Adequate Internal Controls, Segregation Of Duties Or Management Oversight Over Joil Commissions Fund Associating Functions	Unresolved	An additional employee was added for bank reconciliation, debit release,
2020-001	Over Jail Commissary Fund Accounting Functions.	Onresolved	bank accounts and deposits.
2020-002	The Jailer Lacks Internal Controls Over Jail Commissary And Inmate Receipts.	Unresolved	We have begun the process of daily deposits and check sheets with debit card releases having three signatures.
2020-003	The Jailer Failed To Properly Implement Controls Over The Inmate Trust Account Financial Reporting.	Unresolved	We have implemented a policy that each inmate and well as a deputy signs off on all debit cards issued.

### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### JESSAMINE COUNTY FISCAL COURT



### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

### JESSAMINE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

The Jessamine 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

David K West

County Treasurer