REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE FLEMING COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 CONTENTS

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly McCoy-Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Larry Foxworthy, Fleming County Judge/Executive
Members of the Fleming 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 Fleming County Fiscal Court, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Fleming 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 Fleming 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 Fleming County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2019, 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 Fleming County Fiscal Court as of June 30, 2019, and their respective cash receipts and disbursements, and budgetary results for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Department for Local Government described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

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

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

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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 January 8, 2020 on our consideration of the Fleming 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 the Fleming County Fiscal Court's 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 Fleming County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Morgan and Associates, LLC

West Liberty, Kentucky

January 8, 2020

FLEMING COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fiscal Court Members:

Larry Foxworthy County Judge/Executive

David Deatley Magistrate

Chris Hickerson Magistrate

Rickie Kielman Magistrate

Ray Money Magistrate

Donnie Fawns Magistrate

James Smoot Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Monica Hill County Attorney

Tim Cooper Jailer

Jarrod Fritz County Clerk

Amy Saunders Circuit Court Clerk

Gary Kinder Sheriff

Michele Butler Property Valuation Administrator

Winston Grannis Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Kathryn Dryden County Treasurer

Tammy Gray Finance Officer

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

General Fund	Road Fund	Jail Fund
\$ 2,022,052	\$	\$
	•	•
28,688		
302,865	1,384,527	112,983
125		16,612
364,063	44,522	2
18,753	4,471	17_
2,851,964	1,433,520	129,614
913,640		
127,909		474,903
		•
•		
66,591		
	•	
	1,689,286	
11 047	22.510	
•		20.025
		30,935 505,838
742 080	(533 712)	(376,224)
742,009	(333,712)	(370,224)
	123,000	
•	225.000	
	325,000	378,000
	118 000	378,000
		3/8,000
		1,776
		5,020
\$ 819,890	\$ 16,798	\$ 6,796
\$ 109,617	\$ 14.946	\$ 7,168
	,	(372)
726,440	4,177	()
\$ 819,890	\$ 16.798	\$ 6,796
	General Fund \$ 2,022,052 115,418 28,688 302,865 125 364,063 18,753 2,851,964 913,640 127,909 26,067 6,198 66,591 11,847 957,623 2,109,875 742,089 11,847 35,000 (791,100) (744,253) (2,164) 822,054 \$ 819,890 \$ 109,617 (16,167) 726,440	Fund Fund \$ 2,022,052 \$ 115,418 28,688 302,865 1,384,527 125 364,063 44,522 18,753 4,471 2,851,964 1,433,520 913,640 127,909 26,067 6,198 66,591 8,157 1,689,286 11,847 22,518 957,623 247,271 2,109,875 1,967,232 742,089 (533,712) 11,847 35,000 (791,100) (794,253) 448,000 (2,164) (85,712) 822,054 102,510 \$ 819,890 \$ 16,798 \$ 109,617 \$ 14,946 (16,167) (2,325) 726,440 4,177

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

(Continued)	Budgeted Funds					
	Local Government Economic Assistance Fund		Forest Fire Fund	R	evolving Loan Fund	
RECEIPTS						
Taxes	\$	\$	1,230	\$		
Excess Fees						
Licenses and Permits						
Intergovernmental	32,280					
Charges for Services			45			
Miscellaneous	4					
Interest	1,826		<u> </u>		394	
Total Receipts	34,110		1,276		394	
DISBURSEMENTS						
Current:						
General Government					2,400	
Protection to Persons and Property			1,480			
General Health and Sanitation						
Social Services						
Recreation and Culture						
Transportation Services and Facilities	•					
Roads						
Airports					7,500	
Debt Service						
Administration		-			····	
Total Disbursements			1,480		9,900	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over						
Disbursements Before Other						
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	34,110		(204)		(9,506)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						
Lease Proceeds						
Payroll Revolving Account	·					
Transfers From Other Funds	20,000		100			
Transfers To Other Funds	(20,000)		·····			
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)			100			
Net Change in Fund Balances	34,110		(104)		(9,506)	
Fund Balances - Beginning	74,801		167		25,840	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 108,911	\$	63	\$	16,334	
Composition of Fund Balance						
Bank Balance	\$ 9,181	\$. 63	\$	965	
Less: Outstanding Checks	Ψ 2,101	Ψ	. 05	Ψ	903	
Money Market Funds	99,730				15,369	
·	***************************************					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 108,911	<u> </u>	63	\$	16,334	

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019 (Continued)

	Budgeted Funds			Unbud	geted Funds			
	D 	Dispatch Fund		Capital Improvement Fund		Public Properties Corporation Fund		Total Funds
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$	182,581	\$		\$		\$	2,205,863
Excess Fees								115,418
Licenses and Permits								28,688
Intergovernmental		173,195				854,714		2,860,564
Charges for Services								16,782
Miscellaneous		765		7,746				417,102
Interest		2,267		6,708		2,592		37,029
Total Receipts		358,808		14,454		857,306		5,681,446
DISBURSEMENTS								
Current:								
General Government				15,491				931,531
Protection to Persons and Property		312,740						917,032
General Health and Sanitation								26,067
Social Services								6,198
Recreation and Culture								66,591
Transportation Services and Facilities								8,157
Roads								1,689,286
Airports								7,500
Debt Service						854,714		889,079
Administration		73,108						1,308,937
Total Disbursements		385,848		15,491		854,714		5,850,378
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(27,040)		(1,037)		2,592		(168,932)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Lease Proceeds								123,000
Payroll Revolving Account								11,847
Transfers From Other Funds		50,000		18,000				826,100
Transfers To Other Funds				(15,000)				(826,100)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		50,000		3,000				134,847
Net Change in Fund Balances		22,960		1,963		2,592		(34,085)
Fund Balances - Beginning		141,109		299,557		115,654		1,586,712
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	164,069	\$	301,520	\$	118,246	\$	1,552,627
Composition of Fund Balance								
Bank Balance	\$	82,358	\$	5,707	\$	118,246	\$	348,251
Less: Outstanding Checks	-	(25,485)	•	- , ,	-		4	(44,349)
Money Market Funds		107,196		295,813				1,248,725
·							•	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	164,069	\$	301,520	\$	118,246	\$	1,552,627

INDEX FOR NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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FLEMING COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Fleming County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of Fleming 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 include non-fiduciary financial activities that are within the county's control. Unbudgeted funds may also include any corporation created under the provisions of KRS 58.180 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 *Government 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 statement, 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 and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) October 1, due at discount October 31, 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 source of receipts for this fund is state payments for truck licenses 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 government 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.

Forest Fire Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for taxes collected on fire acres and remittance to the state.

Revolving Loan Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) proceeds that were repaid. The county can loan this recaptured money to businesses and they are subject to CDBG guidelines.

Dispatch Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the dispatch center expenses of the county. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are 911 taxes and surcharges.

Capital Improvement Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for construction and maintenance costs involving county buildings or properties.

Unbudgeted Funds

The fiscal court reports the following unbudgeted funds:

Public Properties Corporation Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the financing and construction of major capital facilities. This fund handles the financial activities associated with the construction of the Judicial Center.

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 Government Accounting Standards Board and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

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

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Disbursements may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the Public Properties Corporation Fund to be budgeted. Bond indentures and other relevant contractual provisions require specific payments to and from this fund annually.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Fleming County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Fleming 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 statement are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statement are not required to be included in the financial statement of Fleming 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 the following, including but not limited to, 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).

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, became effective in fiscal year 2016 which requires the measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques.

The carrying amount of the following financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments: cash equivalents.

G. Long-term Obligations

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

Note 2. Deposits

The fiscal court maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county 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. As of June 30, 2019, these requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2019, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

	General Fund	LGEA Fund	Capital Improvements Fund	Total Transfers In		
General Fund	\$	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 35,000		
Road Fund	325,000			325,000		
Jail Fund	378,000			378,000		
LGEA Fund	20,000			20,000		
Forest Fire Fund	100			100		
Dispatch Fund	50,000			50,000		
Capital Improvements Fund	18,000	-		18,000		
Total Transfers Out	\$ 791,100	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 826,100		

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. Long-term Debt

A. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds

On May 1, 2010, Fleming Public Properties Corporation issued first mortgage revenue bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$13,510,000. The proceeds of this issue were used to provide funding for financing of the Justice Center project. The notes were issued with a variable interest rate of 1 to 4.25 percent, with a retirement date of November 1, 2029. Semi-annual interest payments are due on November 1 and May 1 of each year and principal payments are due annually on November 1 of each year. Funding of the debt service is provided by a lease agreement with the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. On October 20, 2016, these bonds were partially defeased with First Mortgage Refunding Revenue bonds, series 2016 (See Note 4D). The outstanding principal balance as of June 30, 2019 is \$2,015,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

A. First Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	 Principal	Scheduled Interest			
2020 2021 2022	\$ 650,000 670,000 695,000	\$	322,653 298,883 272,935		
Totals	\$ 2,015,000	\$	894,471		

B. Capital Lease - Dump Truck

On October 2, 2018, Fleming County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties for the purchase of a truck. The agreement requires monthly principal and interest payments beginning November 20, 2018 with a 4.71% fixed interest rate to be paid in full October 2022. The principal balance of the agreement was \$104,090 as of June 30, 2019. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	F	Principal	Scheduled Interest		
2020	\$	29,868	\$	3,774	
2021		31,013		2,506	
2022		32,203		1,191	
2023		11,006		96	
Totals	_\$	104,090	\$	7,567	

C. Capital Lease - Sheriff's Vehicles

On July 18, 2017, Fleming County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with US Bank for the purchase of a vehicle for the Sheriff's office. The agreement requires monthly interest and principal payments beginning August 18, 2017 with a 2.89% interest rate to be paid in full July 2021. The Sheriff's Office makes the debt service payments. The principal balance of the agreement was \$24,852 as of June 30, 2019. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

			erest
\$	11,277	\$	569 239
•		•	
	\$	11,607 1,968	11,607 1,968

Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

D. First Mortgage Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 - Judicial Center

On October 20, 2016, Fleming County Public Properties Corporations issued first mortgage refunding revenue bonds, series 2016, in the amount of \$6,980,000. The proceeds of this issue were to pay off the first mortgage revenue bonds series 2009 (See Note 4A), which was for the construction of the judicial center. The bonds have interest rates ranging from 2.04percent with a retirement date of November 1, 2017. They require interest payments to be mad May and November each year beginning on May 1, 2017. Annual principal payments begin November 1, 2019. The principal balance of the issue was \$6,980,000 as of June 30, 2019. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended			Scheduled				
June 30	Principal			Interest			
2020	\$	65,000	\$	144,106			
2021		115,000		142,306			
2022		115,000		140,006			
2023		835,000		130,506			
2024		855,000		113,606			
2025-2029		4,550,000		292,706			
2030		445,000		4,728			
Totals	\$	6,980,000	\$	967,964			

E. Long-term Debt Maturity in the Aggregate

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	 Principal		Scheduled Interest
2020 2021 2022 2023	\$ 756,145 827,620 844,171 846,006	. \$	471,102 443,934 414,139 130,602
2024 2025-2029 2030	 855,000 4,550,000 445,000		113,606 292,706 4,728
Totals	\$ 9,123,942	\$	1,870,817

Note 4. Long-term Debt (Continued)

F. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	8		Additions Reductions		Due Within One Year		
Revenue Bonds Financing Obligations	\$ 9,620,000	\$	123,000	\$	625,000 29,866	\$ 8,995,000 128,942	\$	715,000 41,145
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 9,655,808	\$	123,000	\$	654,866	\$ 9,123,942	_\$	756,145

Note 5. Employee Retirement System

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

The county's contribution for the FY 2017 was\$317,950, the FY 2018 was \$336,992, and the FY 2019 was \$380,461.

Nonhazardous

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute six percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: five percent will go to the member's account and one 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 account. Nonhazardous covered employees contribute five percent of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute one 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 four 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 21.48 percent.

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Hazardous

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

In accordance with Senate bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on or after January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.

Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Hazardous members contribute eight percent of their annual creditable compensation and also contribute one percent to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A hazardous member's account is credited with a 7.5 percent employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 35.34 percent.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

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

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

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

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

A. Health Insurance Coverage – Tier I (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

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

E. Cost of Living Adjustments – Tier 2 and Tier 3

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

Note 5. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

F. Death Benefit

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

KRS Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

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

KRS also issues a proportionate share audit report that includes the total pension liability and other postemployment 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 Schedule of Employer Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer reports and the related actuarial tables are available online at https://kyret.ky.gov. The complete actuarial valuation report, including all actuarial assumptions and methods, is also available on the website or can be obtained as described in the paragraph above.

Note 6. Deferred Compensation

On February 24, 2000, Fleming 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 permits 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 Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority at 101 Sea Hero Road, Suite 110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862, or by telephone at (502) 573-7925.

Note 7. Subsequent Review

Subsequent events have been evaluated through January 8, 2020, which is the date the financial statement were available to be issued.

Note 8. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, Fleming County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

FLEMING COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

FLEMING COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND							
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
RECEIPTS								
Taxes	\$ 1,784,000	\$1,855,880	\$ 2,022,052	\$ 166,172				
Excess Fees	112,150	128,172	115,418	(12,754)				
Licenses and Permits	28,032	28,032	28,688	656				
Intergovernmental	259,772	396,252	302,865	(93,387)				
Charges for Services	100	100	125	. 25				
Miscellaneous	326,920	371,201	364,063	(7,138)				
Interest	1,450	12,381	18,753	6,372				
Total Receipts	2,512,424	2,792,018	2,851,964	59,946				
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government	958,853	994,555	913,640	80,915				
Protection to Persons and Property	108,826	212,620	127,909	84,711				
General Health and Sanitation	33,500	34,371	26,067	8,304				
Social Services	9,500	9,800	6,198	3,602				
Recreation and Culture	46,721	117,028	66,591	50,437				
Debt Service	11,935	11,935	11,847	88				
Administration	1,144,699	1,335,373	957,623	377,750				
Total Disbursements	2,314,034	2,715,682	2,109,875	605,807				
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	198,390	76,336	742,089	665,753				
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Debt Service Proceeds			11,847	11,847				
Transfers From Other Funds			35,000	35,000				
Transfers To Other Funds	(898,390)	(898,390)	(791,100)	107,290				
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(898,390)	(898,390)	(744,253)	154,137				
Net Change in Fund Balances Cash Balances and Cash Equivalents -	(700,000)	(822,054)	(2,164)	819,890				
Fund Balances - Beginning	700,000	822,054	822,054	0				
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 819,890	\$ 819,890				

	ROAD FUND								
		Budgeted Original	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
RECEIPTS									
Intergovernmental	\$	1,552,442	\$	1,885,195	\$	1,384,527	\$	(500,668)	
Miscellaneous		12,000		32,896		44,522		11,626	
Interest		800		4,758		4,471		(287)	
Total Receipts		1,565,242		1,922,849		1,433,520		(489,329)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Transportation Facilities and Services		5,000		8,157		8,157		0	
Roads		1,684,500		2,068,706		1,689,286		379,420	
Debt Service				22,518		22,518		0	
Administration		300,742		300,978		247,271		53,707	
Total Disbursements		1,990,242		2,400,359		1,967,232		433,127	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other						•			
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(425,000)		(477,510)		(533,712)		(56,202)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) Lease Proceeds	,					123,000		123,000	
Transfers From Other Funds		375,000		375,000		325,000		(50,000)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		375,000		375,000		448,000		73,000	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(50,000)		(102,510)		(85,712)		16,798	
Fund Balances - Beginning		50,000		102,510		102,510		0	
Fund Balances - Ending		0	\$	0	\$	16,798	\$	16,798	

	JAIL FUND							
		Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fir	iance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
RECEIPTS							(,	10841110)
Intergovernmental	\$	89,000	\$	117,008	\$	112,983	\$	(4,025)
Charges for Services		20,000		20,000		16,612		(3,388)
Miscellaneous		100		100		2		(98)
Interest		25		25		17		(8)
Total Receipts		109,125		137,133		129,614		(7,519)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		577,090		599,441		474,903		124,538
Adminsitration		55,925		66,102		30,935		35,167
Total Disbursements		633,015		665,543		505,838		159,705
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(523,890)		(528,410)		(376,224)		152,186
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		523,390		523,390		378,000		(145,390)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		523,390		523,390		378,000		(145,390)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(500)		(5,020)		1,776		6,796
Fund Balances - Beginning		500		5,020		5,020		0
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	6,796	\$	6,796

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND							
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			A (B	Actual mounts, udgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
RECEIPTS		Algillal		rillai		Basis)	(1)	legative)
Intergovernmental	\$	38,000	\$	38,000	\$	32,280	\$	(5,720)
Miscellaneous	•	50	*	50,000	Ψ	4	Ψ	(46)
Interest		130		130		1,826		1,696
Total Receipts		38,180		38,180		34,110		(4,070)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Roads		25,000		25,000				25,000
Administration		38,180		38,180				38,180
Total Disbursements		63,180		63,180				63,180
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over								
Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(25,000)		(25,000)		34,110		59,110
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds						20,000		20,000
Transfers To Other Funds		(50,000)		(50,000)		(20,000)		30,000
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(50,000)		(50,000)				50,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(75,000)		(75,000)		34,110		109,110
Fund Balances - Beginning		75,000		75,000		74,801		(199)
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	108,911	\$	108,911

		FOREST FIRE FUND						
		Budgeted Priginal		ınts Final	Ar (Bı	Actual nounts, idgetary Basis)	Fina Po	ince with I Budget ositive egative)
RECEIPTS	<u></u>	1,1811141		i mu		Jasis)	(111	gauvej
Taxes	\$	1,486	\$	1,486	\$	1,230	\$	(256)
Charges for Services		100		100		45		(55)
Interest						1		1
Total Receipts		1,586		1,586		1,276		(310)
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		1,480		1,480		1,480		0
Administration		206		273				273
Total Disbursements		1,686		1,753		1,480		273
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(100)		(167)		(204)		(37)
		,		` ,		, ,		(- /)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds						100		100
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						100		100
Net Change in Fund Balances		(100)		(167)		(104)		63
Fund Balances - Beginning		100		167		167		0
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	63	\$	63

	REVOLVING LOAN FUND							
Budge Original		Budgeted Original	Amo	unts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS								
Miscellaneous	\$	50	\$	50	\$	\$	(50)	
Interest		70		. 70	394		324	
Total Receipts		120		120	394		274	
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		2,400		2,400	2,400		0	
Airports		7,500		7,500	7,500		0	
Administration		15,720		15,720			15,720	
Total Disbursements		25,620		25,620	9,900		15,720	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other								
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(25,500)		(25,500)	(9,506)		15,994	
Fund Balances - Beginning	-	25,500		25,500	25,840		340	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 16,334	\$	16,334	

		DISPATCH FUND						
		Budgeted Original	. Amo	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
RECEIPTS				X 11101		Du313)		(Cgative)
Taxes	\$	155,000	\$	155,000	\$	182,581	\$	27,581
Intergovernmental		190,000		190,000		173,195	•	(16,805)
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000		765		(235)
Interest		200		200		2,267		2,067
Total Receipts		346,200		346,200		358,808		12,608
DISBURSEMENTS								
Protection to Persons and Property		389,185		400,228		312,740		87,488
Administration		102,015		137,081		73,108		63,973
Total Disbursements		491,200		537,309		385,848		151,461
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(145,000)		(191,109)		(27,040)		164,069
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds		50,000		50,000		50,000		0
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		50,000		50,000		50,000		0
Net Change in Fund Balances		(95,000)		(141,109)		22,960		164,069
Fund Balances - Beginning		95,000		141,109		141,109		0
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0_	\$	164,069	\$	164,069

	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND							
		Budgeted Priginal	Amo	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
RECEIPTS							<u>`</u>	
Miscellaneous				7,745		7,746		1
Interest	_\$	540	\$	5,007	\$	6,708	\$	1,701
Total Receipts		540		12,752		14,454		1,702
DISBURSEMENTS								
General Government		1,000		15,916		15,491		425
Capital Projects		5,000		5,000		,		5,000
Administration		294,040		291,336				291,336
Total Disbursements		300,040		312,252		15,491		296,761
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(299,500)		(299,500)		(1,037)		298,463
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)								
Transfers From Other Funds						18,000		18,000
Transfers To Other Funds						(15,000)		(15,000)
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						3,000		3,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(299,500)		(299,500)		1,963		301,463
Fund Balances - Beginning		299,500		299,500		299,557		57
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	_\$	301,520	\$	301,520

FLEMING COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2019

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 Government 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.

FLEMING COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

FLEMING COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

The fiscal court reports the following schedule of capital assets:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Additions Deletions	
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 2,162,873	\$	\$	\$ 2,162,873
Buildings	13,679,291			13,679,291
Vehicles	1,140,601	166,861	7,000	1,300,462
Equipment	1,590,640	12,513	129,873	1,473,280
Infrastructure	7,932,382	489,614	·	8,421,996
Total Capital Assets	\$ 26,505,787	\$ 668,988	\$ 136,873	\$ 27,037,902

FLEMING COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

June 30, 2019

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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

Morgan and Associates, LLC

Brenda K. Morgan, CPA

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The Honorable Larry Foxworthy, Fleming County Judge/Executive Members of the Fleming County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's 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

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 Fleming County Fiscal Court as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise Fleming County Fiscal Court's basic financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated January 8, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered Fleming County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Fleming County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Fleming County Fiscal Court's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control, that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Morgan and Associates, LLC West Liberty, Kentucky

Morgan and associates, uc

January 8, 2020

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE -LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FLEMING COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Appendix A

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FLEMING COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fleming 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.

Larry Hoxworthy

County Treasurer

County Judge/Executive