REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE TRIMBLE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024



ALLISON BALL AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS auditor.ky.gov

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

<u>CONTENTS</u> PAGE

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Trimble County Officials	5
Statement Of Receipts, Disbursements, And Changes In Fund Balances - Regulatory Basis	8
Notes To Financial Statement	
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES	25
Notes To Regulatory Supplementary Information - Budgetary Comparison Schedules	32
SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS	35
Notes To Other Information - Regulatory Basis Schedule Of Capital Assets	36
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	39
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES	43
APPENDIX A:	

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM





ALLISON BALL AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable John D. Ogburn, Jr., Trimble County Judge/Executive
Members of the Trimble County Fiscal Court

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances – Regulatory Basis of the Trimble County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statement, which collectively comprise the Trimble County Fiscal Court's financial statement as listed in the table of contents.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the receipts, disbursements, and changes in fund balances – regulatory basis of the Trimble County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2024, in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in Note 1.

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 section of our report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of each fund of the Trimble County Fiscal Court, for the year ended June 30, 2024, or the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Fiscal Court Audit Guide* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trimble County Fiscal Court and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable John D. Ogburn, Jr., Trimble County Judge/Executive
Members of the Trimble County Fiscal Court

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 Trimble 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 and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Trimble County Fiscal Court's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trimble County Fiscal Court's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trimble County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.

To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable John D. Ogburn, Jr., Trimble County Judge/Executive
Members of the Trimble County Fiscal Court

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement (Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trimble County Fiscal Court's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in this report. The other information is comprised of the schedule of capital assets but does not include the financial statement and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statement do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statement, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

To the People of Kentucky
The Honorable Andy Beshear, Governor
Holly M. Johnson, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
The Honorable John D. Ogburn, Jr., Trimble County Judge/Executive
Members of the Trimble County Fiscal Court

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 5, 2025, on our consideration of the Trimble 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 Trimble County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

2024-001	The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Accurately Report Debt On The Quarterly Financial
	Statement
2024-002	The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over Disbursements
2024-003	The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Internal Controls Over Budget Procedures

Respectfully submitted,

Allion Ball

Allison Ball
Auditor of Public Accounts

Frankfort, Ky

June 5, 2025

TRIMBLE COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

Fiscal Court Members:

John D. Ogburn, Jr. County Judge/Executive

Chris Liter Magistrate

J.D. Jones Magistrate

Melissa Gibson Cornish Magistrate

Crystal Whitice Magistrate

Other Elected Officials:

Crystal Heinz County Attorney

Bobby Temple Jailer

Tina Browning County Clerk

Stacy Bruner Circuit Court Clerk

Charles Kelton Sheriff

Jill Mahoney Property Valuation Administrator

Frederica Congleton Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Regina Rand County Treasurer

Lisa Mosley Deputy Judge/Executive

Ricky Webster Road Supervisor
Susan Barnes Fiscal Court Clerk



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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

Budgeted Funds

			 5	
	G	eneral	Road	Jail
		Fund	 Fund	 Fund
RECEIPTS				
Taxes	\$ 2	2,136,251	\$	\$
Excess Fees		11,637		
Licenses and Permits		840,934	745	
Intergovernmental		586,829	1,031,042	78,557
Charges for Services		386,402	15 227	114
Miscellaneous		527,975	15,327	114
Interest		62,232	 1,741	 70 (71
Total Receipts		1,552,260	 1,048,855	 78,671
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government		1,330,195		
Protection to Persons and Property]	1,132,857		263,310
General Health and Sanitation		287,006	355	
Social Services		10,000		
Recreation and Culture		71,310		
Transportation Facility and Services		8,000	2 2 6 2 5 2 5	
Roads			2,263,705	
Debt Service	,	1 002 760	107,294	46.220
Administration Total Disbursements		1,093,769	208,226	 46,329
Total Disbursements		3,933,137	 2,579,580	 309,639
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over				
Disbursements Before Other				
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		619,123	 (1,530,725)	 (230,968)
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)				
Financing Obligation Proceeds		922,500	300,008	
Lease Premium		72,500		
Change In Payroll Revolving Account		19,698		
Transfers From Other Funds		296,618	907,135	295,000
Transfers To Other Funds	(]	1,942,796)	 	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(631,480)	 1,207,143	 295,000
Net Change in Fund Balance		(12,357)	(323,582)	64,032
Fund Balance - Beginning (Restated)	3	3,400,371	411,312	15,045
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 3	3,388,014	\$ 87,730	\$ 79,077
Composition of Fund Balance				
Bank Balance	\$	1,108,846	\$ 93,360	\$ 92,457
Plus: Deposits In Transit		2,437	,	•
Less: Outstanding Checks		(20,558)	(5,630)	(13,380)
Certificates of Deposit	1	1,302,289		
Bond Proceeds and Premium	<u></u>	995,000	 	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 3	3,388,014	\$ 87,730	\$ 79,077

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

TRIMBLE COUNTY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2024 (Continued)

		Budgete	d Fu	ıds		_	
E	Local overnment conomic ssistance	nty Clerk rage Fee Fund		Opioid ttlement Fund	ican Rescue Plan Act Fund		Total Funds
\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	2,136,251 11,637
	5,850			56,404			841,679 1,758,682 386,402
	56,846	13,701					613,963
	1,190	65		236	666		66,130
	63,886	13,766		56,640	666		5,814,744
	6,583 31,300 34,734 627,382	18,033		45,618	100,000		1,454,811 1,441,785 318,661 44,734 698,692 8,000 2,263,705 107,294
	699,999	 18,033		45,618	 100,000		1,348,324 7,686,006
	(636,113)	(4,267)		11,022	(99,334)		(1,871,262)
	746,791			(23,822)	(278,926)		1,222,508 72,500 19,698 2,245,544 (2,245,544)
	746,791			(23,822)	(278,926)		1,314,706
	110,678 2,880	 (4,267) 11,855		(12,800) 54,305	 (378,260) 378,260		(556,556) 4,274,028
\$	113,558	\$ 7,588	\$	41,505	\$ 0	\$	3,717,472
\$	114,844 (1,286)	\$ 7,588	\$	41,505	\$	\$	1,458,600 2,437 (40,854) 1,302,289 995,000
\$	113,558	\$ 7,588	\$	41,505	\$ 0	\$	3,717,472
		 		-		_	

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	11
Note 2.	DEPOSITS	13
Note 3.	Transfers	14
Note 4.	Lease	14
Note 5.	LONG-TERM DEBT	14
Note 6.	EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM	16
Note 7.	DEFERRED COMPENSATION	20
Note 8.	HEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT/FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT	20
Note 9.	Insurance	20
Note 10.	PAYROLL REVOLVING ACCOUNT	20
Note 11.	CONDUIT DEBT	20
NOTE 12.	PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS	21

TRIMBLE COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The financial statement of Trimble County includes all budgeted and unbudgeted funds under the control of the Trimble 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 for and on behalf of, and as the agency and instrumentality of 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Budgeted Funds (Continued)

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.

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.

County Clerk Storage Fee Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for storage fees received by the county clerk and disbursed to the county treasurer, to be held in a fund for the county clerk's use and the county to disburse on the county clerk's behalf.

Opioid Settlement Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for funds provided to the county as a result of the state opioid settlement. These funds are to be used to support opioid addiction assistance in the county.

American Rescue Plan Act Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for grants and related disbursements. The primary sources of receipts for this fund are federal grants received under the American Recovery Plan Act.

D. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the state local finance officer, 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.

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.

E. Trimble County Elected Officials

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Trimble County Elected Officials

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

F. Deposits and Investments

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

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

G. Long-term Obligations

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

Note 2. Deposits

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

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of DLG's *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. As of June 30, 2024, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Transfers

The table below shows the interfund operating transfers for fiscal year 2024.

			Opioid				
	General	Se	ettlement		ARPA		Total
	Fund	Fund Fu		Fund		Tr	ansfers In
General Fund	\$	\$	23,822	\$	272,796	\$	296,618
Road Fund	907,135						907,135
Jail Fund	295,000						295,000
LGEA Fund	740,661				6,130		746,791
Total Transfers Out	\$ 1,942,796	\$	23,822	\$	278,926	\$	2,245,544

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. Lease

On April 26, 2023, the Trimble County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the occupancy of office space in the Trimble County Courthouse. The lease was for one fiscal year and Trimble County received quarterly payments. Trimble County recognized \$72,051 in lease revenue during the current fiscal year related to this lease. As of June 30, 2024, the Trimble County Fiscal Court's receivable for lease payments was \$0.

Note 5. Long-term Debt

A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

1. 2017 Dump Truck

On May 12, 2023, the fiscal court entered into a lease agreement with Huntington Bank in the amount of \$208,500 at a 5.52% fixed interest rate. The financing obligation was used to purchase road equipment. The agreement is secured by the equipment purchased. The maturity date of the obligation is May 12, 2026. In the event of default as defined in the agreement, the entire balance of the unpaid lease for the then current initial term or renewal term will be declared due and payable. The ending balance for the financing obligation was \$104,100 as of June 30, 2024. The future principal and interest lease payments were as follows:

	Direct Borrowings							
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	<u>F</u>	Principal	Interest					
2025	\$	50,652	\$	5,746				
2026		53,448		2,950				
Totals	\$	104,100	\$	8,696				

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

A. Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (Continued)

2. 2024 Dump Truck

On November 22, 2023, the fiscal court entered into a lease agreement with Huntington Bank in the amount of \$300,08 at a 5.77% fixed interest rate. The financing obligation was used to purchase road equipment. The agreement is secured by the equipment purchased. The maturity date of the obligation is May 12, 2026. In the event of default as defined in the agreement, the entire balance of the unpaid lease for the then current initial term or renewal term will be declared due and payable. The ending balance for the financing obligation was \$249,612 as of June 30, 2024. The future principal and interest lease payments were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended			Scheduled			
June 30	I	Principal	I	nterest		
2025	\$	35,994	\$	14,403		
2026		38,069		12,326		
2027		40,266		10,130		
2028		42,590		7,806		
2029		45,047		5,349		
2030		47,646		2,749		
Totals	\$	249,612	\$	52,763		

3. KACo Lease for the Purchase of Land

On May 28, 2024, the fiscal court entered into an agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Finance Corporation in the sum of \$922,500 at a 3.32 percent effective interest rate. The financing obligation was used for the acquisition of land.

The agreement is secured by the project. Upon the happening and continuance of any event of default as defined in the agreement, the lessor may take legal title to the project and sell or re-lease it, may levy a tax on the lessee in an amount sufficient to pay the lease rental payment when and as due, or file suit to enforce its rights in and to the project or to enforce performance by the lessee of the applicable covenants and agreements under the lease. The maturity date of the obligation is December 20, 2033. The balance of the financing obligation at June 30, 2024, was \$922,500. Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended		Scheduled			
June 30	Prin	cipal		Interest	
2025	\$	65,000	\$	53,209	
2026		75,000		41,554	
2027		80,000		37,679	
2028		85,000		33,554	
2029		90,000		29,179	
2030-2034		527,500		71,178	
Totals	\$	922,500	\$	266,353	

Note 5. Long-term Debt (Continued)

B. Changes In Long-term Debt

Long-term Debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Addition	1S	Re	ductions	Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	\$ 152,102	\$ 1,222,	508	\$	98,398	\$ 1,276,212	 151,646
Total Long-term Debt	\$ 152,102	\$ 1,222,	508	\$	98,398	\$ 1,276,212	 151,646

C. Aggregate Debt Schedule

The amount of required principal and interest payments on long-term obligations at June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	Direct Borrowings and				
	Direct Pl	acem	ents		
Fiscal Year Ended					
June 30	 Principal		Interest		
2025	\$ 151,646	\$	73,358		
2026	166,517		56,830		
2027	120,266		47,808		
2028	127,590		41,360		
2029	135,047		34,528		
2030-2034	 575,146		73,928		
		-			
Totals	\$ 1,276,212	\$	327,812		

Note 6. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate, pursuant to KRS 78.530, in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS). 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 Public Pension Authority (KPPA) was created by KRS 61.505 to provide staffing and daily administrative needs for CERS and Kentucky Retirement Systems (Ky. Ret. Sys.). The CERS nine member board of trustees is responsible for the governance of the CERS pension and insurance plans.

The county's contribution for FY 2022 was \$403,171, FY 2023 was \$466,128, and FY 2024 was \$460,845.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Nonhazardous

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5% of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 6% of their salary to be allocated as follows: 5% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the Ky. Ret. Sys. 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% of their annual creditable compensation. Nonhazardous members also contribute 1% 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 CERS Board of Trustees 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% 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 23.34%.

Hazardous

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8% of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute 9% of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the CERS insurance fund.

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

Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own accounts. Hazardous members contribute 8% of their annual creditable compensation and also contribute 1% to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board of Trustees 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% 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.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Hazardous (Continued)

The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 43.69%.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 1

CERS provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

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

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

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn \$10 per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn \$15 per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, the employee's spouse receives \$10 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 78.5536.

B. <u>Health Insurance Coverage - Tier 2 and Tier 3 - Nonhazardous</u>

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they earn \$10 per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually by 1.5%. This was established for Tier 2 members during the 2008 Special Legislative Session by House Bill 1. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted, creating Tier 3 benefits for members.

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

Tier 2 member benefits are covered by KRS 78.5536. Tier 3 members are not covered by the same provisions.

Note 6. Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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

Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 15 years, they earn \$15 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 \$10 per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This was established for Tier 2 members during the 2008 Special Legislative Session by House Bill 1. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted, creating Tier 3 benefits for members.

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

D. Cost of Living Adjustments - Tier 1

The 1996 General Assembly enacted an automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA) provision for all recipients of Ky. Ret. Sys. 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.

F. Death Benefit

If a retired member is receiving a monthly benefit based on at least 48 months of service credit, CERS 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.

G. Annual Financial Report and Proportionate Share Audit Report

KPPA 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. Some reports are also available online at https://kyret.ky.gov.

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 7. Deferred Compensation

The Trimble 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 8. Health Reimbursement Account/Flexible Spending Account

The Trimble County Fiscal Court established a health reimbursement account (HRA) and a flexible spending account (FSA) on May 1, 2012, to provide employees an additional health benefit. The county has contracted with a third-party administrator to administer the plan. The HRA plan provides a debit card to each eligible employee providing \$1,500 and \$3,000, depending upon the type of insurance plan the employee has, each year to pay for qualified medical expenses. Employees may also contribute additional pre-tax funds to the FSA through payroll deduction.

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the Trimble County Fiscal Court was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 10. Payroll Revolving Account

The reconciled balance of the payroll revolving account as of June 30, 2024, was added to the General Fund cash balance for financial reporting purposes.

Note 11. Conduit Debt

From time to time, the county has issued bonds to provide financial assistance to a power plant for pollution control and the Trimble County Industrial Authority that is 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 Trimble 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, 2024, conduit debt has been issued but the amount currently outstanding is not reasonably determinable.

Note 12. Prior Period Adjustments

The General Fund beginning balance was restated and increased by \$1,268 for prior year voided checks. The Road Fund beginning balance was restated and increased by \$15 for prior year voided checks.



TRIMBLE COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024



TRIMBLE COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Supplementary Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	GENERAL FUND								
	Budgeted Original	1 Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)					
RECEIPTS									
Taxes	\$ 2,031,500	\$ 2,031,500	\$ 2,136,251	\$ 104,751					
Excess Fees	10,000	10,000	11,637	1,637					
Licenses and Permits	725,600	725,600	840,934	115,334					
Intergovernmental	162,271	555,692	586,829	31,137					
Charges for Services	365,000	365,000	386,402	21,402					
Miscellaneous	388,500	450,500	527,975	77,475					
Interest	8,300	22,300	62,232	39,932					
Total Receipts	3,691,171	4,160,592	4,552,260	391,668					
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government	1,034,885	1,451,287	1,330,195	121,092					
Protection to Persons and Property	1,648,100	1,854,300	1,132,857	721,443					
General Health and Sanitation	238,314	613,780	287,006	326,774					
Social Services	9,589	10,000	10,000	,,,,					
Recreation and Culture	62,000	69,600	71,310	(1,710)					
Transportation Facilities and Services	8,000	8,000	8,000	(-,, - +)					
Administration	2,177,670	1,713,620	1,093,769	619,851					
Total Disbursements	5,178,558	5,720,587	3,933,137	1,787,450					
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(1,487,387)	(1,559,995)	619,123	2,179,118					
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(3,107,5007)	(5,500)							
Financing Obligation Proceeds			922,500	922,500					
Lease Premium			72,500	72,500					
Transfers From Other Funds			296,618	296,618					
Transfers To Other Funds	(612,613)	(612,613)	(1,942,796)	(1,330,183)					
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	(612,613)	(612,613)	(651,178)	(38,565)					
- I and Tay and the Count (Cook)	(012,013)	(312,013)	(321,170)	(30,203)					
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,100,000)	(2,172,608)	(32,055)	2,140,553					
Fund Balance - Beginning	2,100,000	2,850,000	3,360,108	510,108					
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 677,392	\$ 3,328,053	\$ 2,650,661					

	ROAD FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
RECEIPTS									
Licenses and Permits	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	745	\$	(255)	
Intergovernmental	1	,235,604		1,369,604		1,031,042		(338,562)	
Miscellaneous		3,000		3,000		15,327		12,327	
Interest		2,100		2,100		1,741		(359)	
Total Receipts	1	,241,704		1,375,704		1,048,855		(326,849)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Health and Sanitation		1,000		1,000		355		645	
Roads	1	,748,909		2,394,031		2,263,705		130,326	
Debt Service		56,398		107,398		107,294		104	
Administration		208,580		218,050		208,226		9,824	
Total Disbursements	2	,014,887		2,720,479		2,579,580		140,899	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(773,183)		(1,344,775)		(1,530,725)		(185,950)	
Adjustificities to Cash (Oscs)		(773,163)		(1,544,775)		(1,330,723)		(103,730)	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Financing Obligation Proceeds						300,008		300,008	
Transfers From Other Funds						907,135		907,135	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						1,207,143		1,207,143	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(773,183)		(1,344,775)		(323,582)		1,021,193	
Fund Balance - Beginning		773,183		773,183		411,312		(361,871)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	(571,592)	\$	87,730	\$	659,322	

	JAIL FUND								
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
RECEIPTS								_	
Intergovernmental	\$	84,600	\$	84,600	\$	78,557	\$	(6,043)	
Miscellaneous						114		114	
Total Receipts		84,600		84,600		78,671		(5,929)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		359,773		365,973		263,310		102,663	
General Health and Sanitation		500		500				500	
Administration		77,450		71,250		46,329		24,921	
Total Disbursements		437,723		437,723		309,639		128,084	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(353,123)		(353,123)		(230,968)		122,155	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers From Other Funds		321,323		321,323		295,000		(26,323)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		321,323		321,323		295,000		(26,323)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(31,800)		(31,800)		64,032		95,832	
Fund Balance - Beginning		31,800		31,800		15,045		(16,755)	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	79,077	\$	79,077	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUND

	Budgeted	ounts	Α	Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Vai Fii	riance with nal Budget
	Original	Final		Basis)		Negative)
RECEIPTS						
Intergovernmental	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$	5,850	\$	(44,150)
Miscellaneous	700	54,700		56,846		2,146
Interest	 10	10		1,190		1,180
Total Receipts	 50,710	104,710		63,886		(40,824)
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government	27,000	27,000		6,583		20,417
General Health and Sanitation	35,000	35,000		31,300		3,700
Social Services	38,000	52,650		34,734		17,916
Recreation and Culture	274,000	713,946		627,382		86,564
Administration	 28,000	6,000				6,000
Total Disbursements	 402,000	 834,596		699,999		134,597
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over						
Disbursements Before Other						
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 (351,290)	 (729,886)		(636,113)		93,773
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						
Transfers From Other Funds	291,290	291,290		746,791		455,501
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)	 291,290	291,290		746,791		455,501
Net Change in Fund Balance	(60,000)	(438,596)		110,678		549,274
Fund Balance - Beginning	 60,000	 60,000		2,880		(57,120)
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ (378,596)	\$	113,558	\$	492,154

COUNTY CLERK STORAGE FEE FUND								
Budgeted Amounts		unts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Variance with Final Budget Positive			
	Original		Final		Basis)	(N	egative)	
\$	14,600	\$	14,600	\$	13,701	\$	(899)	
	100		100		65		(35)	
	14,700		14,700		13,766		(934)	
	25,009		25,009		18,033		6,976	
	25,009		25,009		18,033		6,976	
	(10,309)		(10,309)		(4,267)		6,042	
	(10,309)		(10,309)		(4,267)		6,042	
	10,309		10,309		11,855		1,546	
\$	0	\$	0	\$	7,588	\$	7,588	
	\$	Budgeted Original \$ 14,600	Budgeted Amo Original \$ 14,600 \$ 100 14,700 25,009 25,009 (10,309) (10,309) 10,309	Budgeted Amounts Original Final \$ 14,600 \$ 14,600 100 100 14,700 14,700 25,009 25,009 25,009 25,009 (10,309) (10,309) (10,309) (10,309) 10,309 10,309	Budgeted Amounts (B Original Final \$ 14,600 \$ 14,600 \$ 100 100 14,700 14,700 25,009 25,009 25,009 (10,309) (10,309) (10,309) (10,309) 10,309 10,309	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis) Original Final Final Basis) \$ 14,600 \$ 14,600 \$ 13,701 100 100 65 14,700 14,700 13,766 25,009 25,009 18,033 25,009 25,009 18,033 (10,309) (10,309) (4,267) (10,309) (10,309) (10,309) 11,855	Actual Amounts, Amounts, (Budgetary Basis) Varia Final Original Final (Budgetary Basis) P \$ 14,600 \$ 13,701 \$ \$ 100 100 65 14,700 13,766 25,009 25,009 18,033 25,009 25,009 18,033 (10,309) (10,309) (4,267) 10,309 10,309 11,855	

	OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUND								
		Budgeted	Amo		Actual Amounts, (Budgetary		Fin	iance with al Budget	
DECEMPE		Original		Final	Basis)		(N	legative)	
RECEIPTS Interconstruction	\$	9,383	\$	9,383	\$	56,404	\$	47.021	
Intergovernmental Interest	Ф	200	Þ	200	Ф	236	Ф	47,021	
				9,583		56,640		47.057	
Total Receipts		9,583		9,383		30,040		47,057	
DISBURSEMENTS									
Protection to Persons and Property		63,860		63,860		45,618		18,242	
Total Disbursements		63,860		63,860		45,618		18,242	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements Before Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(54,277)		(54,277)		11,022		65,299	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers To Other Funds						(23,822)		(23,822)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						(23,822)		(23,822)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(54,277)		(54,277)		(12,800)		41,477	
Fund Balance - Beginning		54,277		54,277		54,305		28	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	41,505	\$	41,505	

	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT FUND								
			eted Amounts			Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Fi	nriance with inal Budget Positive	
		Original		Final	Basis)		(Negative)		
RECEIPTS									
Interest	\$	2,000	_\$_	2,000	\$	666	\$	(1,334)	
Total Receipts		2,000		2,000		666		(1,334)	
DISBURSEMENTS									
General Government		380,024		107,228		100,000		7,228	
Total Disbursements		380,024		107,228		100,000		7,228	
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over									
Disbursements Before Other									
Adjustments to Cash (Uses)		(378,024)		(105,228)		(99,334)		5,894	
Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)									
Transfers To Other Funds						(278,926)		(278,926)	
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses)						(278,926)		(278,926)	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(378,024)		(105,228)		(378,260)		(273,032)	
Fund Balance - Beginning		378,024		378,024		378,260		236	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	272,796	\$	0	\$	(272,796)	

TRIMBLE COUNTY NOTES TO REGULATORY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

June 30, 2024

Note 1. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a regulatory basis of accounting according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the state local finance officer, 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.

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

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

Note 2. Reconciliation of the General Fund

Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) - Budgetary Basis	\$ (651,178)
Adjustments for Change in Payroll Revolving Account	19,698
Total Other Adjustments to Cash (Uses) - Regulatory Basis	\$ (631,480)
Fund Balance - Beginning - Budgetary Basis	\$ 3,360,108
Adjustment for Payroll Revolving Account Balance	40,263
Total Fund Balance - Beginning - Regulatory Basis	\$ 3,400,371
Fund Balance - Ending - Budgetary Basis	\$ 3,328,053
Adjustment for Payroll Revolving Account Balance	59,961
Total Fund Balance - Ending - Regulatory Basis	\$ 3,388,014

Note 3. Excess of Disbursements Over Appropriations

The General Fund, recreation and culture line-item exceeded budgeted appropriations by \$1,710.

TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024



TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS Other Information - Regulatory Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

The fiscal court reports the following Schedule of Capital Assets:

	I	Restated Beginning					Ending	
		Balance		Additions	Deletions		Balance	
Land	\$	413,900	\$		\$	\$	413,900	
Land Improvements		567,380		476,616			1,043,996	
Buildings		2,653,457					2,653,457	
Building Improvements		27,589		37,931			65,520	
Vehicles & Other Equipment		3,072,616		702,177			3,774,793	
Infrastructure		5,198,196		1,326,952			6,525,148	
Total Capital Assets	\$	11,933,138	\$	2,543,676	\$	0 \$	14,476,814	

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

June 30, 2024

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

Note 2. Restated Beginning Balance

Beginning balances for capital assets were restated due to prior year reporting errors.

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





ALLISON BALL AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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

The Honorable John D. Ogburn, Jr., Trimble County Judge/Executive Members of the Trimble County Fiscal Court

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 Trimble County Fiscal Court for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statement which collectively comprise the Trimble County Fiscal Court's financial statement and have issued our report thereon dated June 5, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement, we considered the Trimble 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 Trimble County Fiscal Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trimble 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 Responses, we identified 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 Responses as items 2024-001, 2024-002, and 2024-003 to be material weaknesses.



AUDITOR.KY.GOV

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)

Report on Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Trimble 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2024-002.

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,

Alhin Ball

Allison Ball Auditor of Public Accounts Frankfort, Ky

June 5, 2025

TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024



TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>INTERNAL CONTROL – MATERIAL WEAKNESS:</u>

2024-001 The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Accurately Report Debt On The Quarterly Financial Statement

On November 22, 2023, the Trimble County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement in the amount of \$300,008 for the purchase of a dump truck. Also, on May 28, 2024, the fiscal court entered into a lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties (KACo) in the amount of \$922,500 for the purchase of land. The leases were not properly recorded as a receipt when proceeds were received and were not included on the liabilities outstanding section of the fourth quarter financial statement. This caused both the receipts and liabilities outstanding sections to be materially misstated by \$922,500 in the General Fund and \$300,008 in the Road Fund.

The county did not have proper controls in place to ensure all debt was properly reported on their quarterly report.

An accurate fourth quarter report and debt schedule are necessary for both the Department for Local Government (DLG) reporting requirements and for the financial statements. The material misstatement noted on the fourth quarter report resulted in the fiscal court members and DLG relying on inaccurate financial information to assess the financial position of the county.

The DLG, under the authority of KRS 68.210, gives the State Local Finance Officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. As outlined in the *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*, the uniform system of accounts requires accurate quarterly financial report and the debt section of the fourth quarter financial report to be utilized for reporting all current long-term debt, including public corporation bonds, general obligation bonds, government leasing act issues, and bond anticipation notes. The fiscal court, State Local Debt Officer, and the Department for Local Government may not be aware of all debt held in the county's name.

We recommend the county ensure that the treasurer keeps a complete and accurate fourth quarter financial statement that reflects all transactions that occurred during the current fiscal year.

County Judge/Executive's Response: The official did not provide a response.

2024-002 The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over Disbursements

During disbursement testing, the following exceptions were noted:

- Two disbursements tested did not have a purchase order issued prior to purchase.
- No supporting documentation was available for three invoices.
- State price contract documentation was not maintained for two vehicles purchases totaling \$91,236.
- Bidding procedures were not properly followed for two ambulance purchases totaling \$195,894.

These deficiencies were able to occur due to the fiscal court not implementing adequate controls over disbursements. The purchase order exceptions occurred due to the county judge/executive's office staff not issuing purchase orders for all purchases as required by the county's own administrative code or by staff issuing purchase orders after the invoice comes into the county judge/executive's office for payment. Furthermore, the fiscal court did not maintain vendor files or appropriate state price contract documentation. Finally, the fiscal court did not bid the ambulances stating they were sole source providers when the county does not follow the Model Procurement Code.

TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended June 30, 2024 (Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2024-002 The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Adequate Controls Over Disbursements (Continued)

Not issuing purchase orders or issuing them after purchases increases the risk that the county's appropriation line items could be depleted or in a negative balance due to the lack of procedures for ensuring funds are available at the time of purchase. This is a noncompliance with the Department for Local Government's (DLG) requirements. Failure to maintain all supporting documentation for invoices can result in amounts not being recorded timely on the disbursements ledger, and in the county paying finance charges and late fees. Also, failure to maintain supporting documentation for invoices, significantly increases the risk that county funds are used inappropriately. Finally, by not bidding items in accordance with the county's administrative and applicable KRS requirements could lead to the county not getting the best price for large purchases.

Good internal controls would ensure adequate processes are in place for significant areas, such as disbursements, to promote accurate recording and reporting in accordance with applicable policies and laws and regulations.

KRS 68.210 gives the State Local Finance Officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. Per the *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*, issued by the Department for Local Government (DLG), "purchases shall not be made prior to approval by the County Judge/Executive (or designee) or department head." The State Local Finance Officer requires that all counties have a purchase order system and follow the guidelines prescribed on page 54 of the *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*.

KRS 424.260(1) states, "Except where a statute specifically fixes a larger sum as the minimum for a requirement of advertisement for bids, no city, county, or district, or board or commission of a city or county, or sheriff or county clerk, may make a contract, lease, or other agreement for: (a) Materials; (b) Supplies, except perishable foods such as meat, poultry, fish, egg products, fresh vegetables, and fresh fruits; (c) Equipment; or (d) Contractual services other than professional; involving an expenditure of more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) without first making newspaper advertisement for bids."

We recommend, prior to items being ordered for county operations or services received, a purchase order be completed and approved for the items/services. Purchase orders should be assigned for a purchase after county staff review the relevant budget line item to ensure adequate budget appropriations are available for the purchase. We also recommend all supporting documentation be maintained in vendor files for each county expenditure and state price contract purchases. Finally, all items should be bid in accordance with the county's bidding procedures as outlined in their administrative code and in accordance with KRS 424.260.

County Judge/Executive's Response: The official did not provide a response.

2024-003 The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Internal Controls Over Budget Procedures

The Trimble County Fiscal Court overspent the budget in the General Fund. In addition, the county's fourth quarter financial report submitted to the Department for Local Government (DLG) contained multiple posting errors to the approved budget amounts reported in the General Fund and Opioid Fund:

- Disbursements exceeded the budget in the General Fund by \$1,710.
- Various General Fund budgeted expenditures did not agree to the original budget. The original budget for the General Fund was \$5,178,558, while the budget on the fourth quarter report was \$5,571,786. The original budget was \$393,228 less than the amount stated on the budget per the fourth quarter report.
- The National Opioid Settlement Funds budgeted amount on the fourth quarter report was overstated by \$101,276 from the approved budget amount.

TRIMBLE COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For The Year Ended June 30, 2024 (Continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS: (Continued)

2024-003 The Trimble County Fiscal Court Did Not Have Internal Controls Over Budget Procedures (Continued)

Per discussion with the treasurer, they were not aware that the total budgeted amount on their fourth quarter report submitted to DLG did not agree to the approved budget. Internal controls were not in place to ensure accurate budgeted amounts were reported on the fourth quarter financial statement. However, actual amounts for receipts and disbursements were accurate and ending balances for all funds were properly reported on the fourth quarter report.

The financial statement not accurately reflecting the county's budget available for the year could lead to misappropriating funds that have restrictions. The county failing to properly report accurate budget amounts on their quarterly report could lead to negative fund balances.

KRS 68.210 gives the State Local Finance Officer the authority to prescribe a uniform system of accounts. Pursuant to KRS 68.210, the State Local Finance Officer has prescribed minimum accounting and reporting standards in the Department for Local Government's (DLG) *County Budget Preparation and State Local Finance Officer Policy Manual*. Those standards require an accurate financial statement. Furthermore, good internal controls over the processing and review of financial reporting could detect these omissions before the fourth quarter financial report was finalized and submitted to DLG.

KRS 68.300 states, "[a]ny appropriation made or claim allowed by the fiscal court in excess of any budget fund, and any warrant or contract not within the budget appropriation, shall be void. No member of the fiscal court shall vote for any such illegal appropriation or claim. The county treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for the amount of any county warrant willfully or negligently signed or countersigned by him in excess of the budget fund out of which the warrant is payable."

To comply with regulatory reporting requirements, we recommend the fiscal court implement adequate internal controls, oversight, and review procedures to ensure all activity is accurately recorded on the fourth quarter financial statement.

County Judge/Executive's Response: The official did not provide a response.



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TRIMBLE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024



CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TRIMBLE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

The Trimble 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.

John D. Ogburn, Jr.

County Judge/Executive

Regina Rand County Treasurer