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**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

**Audited Financial Statements and Special Reports**

**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

# ISSAQUENA COUNTY

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# **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

## **FINANCIAL SECTION**



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PRIVATE COMPANIES PRACTICE SECTION

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors  
Issaquena County, Mississippi

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements, of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Issaquena County, Mississippi, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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 of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 statements 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 statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Issaquena County, Mississippi, as of September 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Other Matters**

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedule and corresponding notes, the Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, and Schedule of the County's Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to this required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### *Omission of Required Supplementary Information*

Issaquena County, Mississippi has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or

historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

*Other Information*

The Schedule of Surety Bonds for County Officials has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, 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 October 25, 2019, on our consideration of Issaquena County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Issaquena County, Mississippi'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 Issaquena County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC*

Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC  
Certified Public Accountants  
Vicksburg, Mississippi

October 25, 2019



## **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 1**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	\$ 3,121,904		3,121,904
Investments-restricted		860,346	860,346
Property tax receivable	2,188,701		2,188,701
Fines receivable. (Net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$202,203)	35,760		35,760
Intergovernmental receivables	53,829	262,635	316,464
Other receivables	18,569	3,923	22,492
Internal balances	60,777	(60,777)	-
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	86,272	17,500	103,772
Other capital assets, net	853,152	2,266,473	3,119,625
Total Assets	6,418,964	3,350,100	9,769,064
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	308,215	316,861	625,076
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	308,215	316,861	625,076
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Claims payable	98,160	151,004	249,164
Intergovernmental payables	52,628	6,612	59,240
Amounts held in custody for others	42,435		42,435
Long-term liabilities			
Net pension liability	2,523,070	3,121,404	5,644,474
Due within one year:			
Capital debt	6,413		6,413
Due in more than one year:			
Capital debt	13,992		13,992
Non-Capital debt	33,515	82,009	115,524
Total Liabilities	2,770,213	3,361,029	6,131,242
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred revenues property taxes	2,188,701		2,188,701
Deferred inflows related to pensions	17,298	23,888	41,186
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,205,999	23,888	2,229,887
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net Investment in capital assets	919,019	2,283,973	3,202,992
Restricted:			
Expendable:			
General Government	23,432		23,432
Public Safety	236,191		236,191
Public Works	1,722,819		1,722,819
Unrestricted	(1,150,494)	(2,001,929)	(3,152,423)
Total Net Position	\$ 1,750,967	282,044	2,033,011

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 2**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Total
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
<b>Primary government:</b>							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 960,510	76,600	1,607		(882,303)		(882,303)
Public safety	698,813	69,647	16,656		(612,510)		(612,510)
Public works	743,723		491,654		(252,069)		(252,069)
Health and welfare	232,760		26,499		(206,261)		(206,261)
Culture and recreation	30,500				(30,500)		(30,500)
Conservation of natural resources	62,350				(62,350)		(62,350)
Economic development and assistance	1,265				(1,265)		(1,265)
Interest on long-term debt	174				(174)		(174)
Pension Expense	401,818				(401,818)		(401,818)
Total Governmental Activities	3,131,913	146,247	536,416	-	(2,449,250)	-	(2,449,250)
<b>Business-type activities:</b>							
Regional Correctional Facility	3,662,151	2,960,341			-	(701,810)	(701,810)
Total Business-type Activities	3,662,151	2,960,341	-	-	-	(701,810)	(701,810)
Total Primary Government	\$ 6,794,064	3,106,588	536,416	-	(2,449,250)	(701,810)	(3,151,060)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property taxes					\$ 2,168,870		2,168,870
Road & bridge privilege taxes					20,709		20,709
Grants & contributions not restricted to specific programs					59,052		59,052
Unrestricted Interest Income					10,393	4,253	14,646
Miscellaneous					148,777	9,520	158,297
Total General Revenues					2,407,801	13,773	2,421,574
Changes in Net Position					(41,449)	(688,037)	(729,486)
Net Position - Beginning, as originally reported					1,817,385	970,081	2,787,466
Prior period adjustments					(24,969)		(24,969)
Net Position - Beginning, as restated					1,792,416	970,081	2,762,497
Net Position - Ending					\$ 1,750,967	282,044	2,033,011

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds**  
**September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 3**

	<u>Major Fund</u>		
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	\$ 1,106,723	2,015,181	3,121,904
Property tax receivable	1,841,103	347,598	2,188,701
Fines receivable. (Net of allowance for uncollectible of \$202,203)	35,760		35,760
Intergovernmental receivables	26,930	26,899	53,829
Other receivables	2,927	13,422	16,349
Due from other funds	47,850	3,765	51,615
Advances to other funds	17,024		17,024
Total Assets	<u>3,078,317</u>	<u>2,406,865</u>	<u>5,485,182</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Claims payable	35,745	62,415	98,160
Intergovernmental payables	37,418	15,210	52,628
Due to other funds	3,765	1,877	5,642
Amounts held in custody for others	42,435		42,435
Total Liabilities	<u>119,363</u>	<u>79,502</u>	<u>198,865</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,841,103	347,598	2,188,701
Unavailable revenue - fines	35,760		35,760
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,876,863</u>	<u>347,598</u>	<u>2,224,461</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Non-Spendable			
Advances	17,024		17,024
Restricted for:			
General government		23,432	23,432
Public safety		236,191	236,191
Public works		1,722,819	1,722,819
Unassigned	1,065,067	(2,677)	1,062,390
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,082,091</u>	<u>1,979,765</u>	<u>3,061,856</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,078,317</u>	<u>2,406,865</u>	<u>5,485,182</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY****Exhibit 3-1****Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position  
September 30, 2017**

Total Fund Balance- Governmental Funds	\$ 3,061,856
Amounts reported for governmental services in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets are used in governmental activities and are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,700,411	939,424
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	35,760
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current-period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(53,920)
Net pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(2,523,070)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements:	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(17,298)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	308,215
Total Net Position- Governmental Activities	\$ <u>1,750,967</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**
**Exhibit 4**
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	<b>Major Funds</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>General</b>	<b>Governmental</b>	<b>Governmental</b>
	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Funds</b>	<b>Funds</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Property taxes	\$ 1,829,243	339,627	2,168,870
Road and bridge privilege taxes		20,709	20,709
Licenses, commissions, and other revenue	13,768	958	14,726
Fines and forfeitures	61,981		61,981
Intergovernmental revenues	41,173	554,295	595,468
Charges for services	60,866	7,777	68,643
Interest income	8,033	2,360	10,393
Miscellaneous revenues	71,007	77,770	148,777
Total Revenues	<u>2,086,071</u>	<u>1,003,496</u>	<u>3,089,567</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
General government	976,899	7,699	984,598
Public safety	664,525	85,236	749,761
Public works	7,459	733,746	741,205
Health and welfare	233,563		233,563
Culture and recreation	30,500		30,500
Conservation of natural resources	62,350		62,350
Economic development and assistance	1,265		1,265
Debt Service:			-
Principal	20,399		20,399
Interest	174		174
Total Expenditures	<u>1,997,134</u>	<u>826,681</u>	<u>2,823,815</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Proceeds from long term debt, net	28,032		28,032
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		7,485	7,485
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>28,032</u>	<u>7,485</u>	<u>35,517</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>116,969</u>	<u>184,300</u>	<u>301,269</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balance	<u>116,969</u>	<u>184,300</u>	<u>301,269</u>
Fund Balance-Beginning	<u>965,122</u>	<u>1,795,465</u>	<u>2,760,587</u>
Fund Balance- Ending	<u>\$ 1,082,091</u>	<u>1,979,765</u>	<u>3,061,856</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY****Exhibit 4-1****Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 301,269
Amounts reported for governmental services in the Statement of Net Activities are different because:	
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the amount that depreciation of \$77,686 exceeded capital outlay of \$30,507.	(47,179)
In the Statement of Activities, only gains and losses from the sale of capital assets are reported, whereas in the Governmental Funds, proceeds from the sale of capital assets increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the amount of the net loss of \$14,875 and the proceeds from the sale of \$7,485.	(22,360)
Fine revenue recognized on the modified accrual basis in the funds during the current year is reduced because prior year recognition would have been required on the Statement of Activities using the full-accrual basis of accounting.	897
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to Governmental Funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the amount that debt proceeds of \$28,032 exceeded debt repayments of \$20,399.	(7,633)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the Governmental Funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. However, in the Statement of Activities, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. Thus the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the following item:	
Increase in compensated absences payable	(8,463)
Items reported in the Statement of Activities related to the implementation of GASB 68 are not reported in the governmental funds. These activities include:	
Recognition of pension expense for the current year	(401,818)
Recognition of contributions made for the current year	143,838
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>(41,449)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds**  
**September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 5**

	<u>Business-type</u> <u>Activities</u> <u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Issaquena County</u> <u>Correctional Facility</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets:	
Investments-Restricted	\$ 860,346
Intergovernmental receivables	262,635
Other receivables	3,923
Total Current Assets	<u>1,126,904</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Land	17,500
Other capital assets, net	2,266,473
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>2,283,973</u>
Total Assets	<u>3,410,877</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	<u>316,861</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>316,861</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current liabilities:	
Claims payable	151,004
Intergovernmental payables	6,612
Due to other funds	43,753
Advances from other funds	17,024
Total Current Liabilities	<u>218,393</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Non-Capital debt:	
Compensated absences	82,009
Net pension liability	3,121,404
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>3,203,413</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,421,806</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	<u>23,888</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>23,888</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net Investment in capital assets	2,283,973
Unrestricted	<u>(2,001,929)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 282,044</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017

		<u>Business-type</u> <u>Activities</u> <u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Issaquena County</u> <u>Correctional Facility</u>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>		
Charges for services	\$	2,960,341
Miscellaneous		9,520
Total Operating Revenues		<u>2,969,861</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Personal services		1,581,527
Contractual services		695,801
Materials and supplies		738,301
Depreciation expense		84,461
Indirect administrative cost		7,169
Pension expense		554,892
Total Operating Expense		<u>3,662,151</u>
Operating Income (Loss)		<u>(692,290)</u>
<b>Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)</b>		
Interest income		4,253
Net Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)		<u>4,253</u>
Changes in Net Position		(688,037)
Net Position- Beginning		<u>970,081</u>
Net Position- Ending	\$	<u><u>282,044</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 7**

	<b>Business-type Activities Enterprise Fund Issaquena County Correctional Facility</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,706,932
Payments to suppliers	(1,381,307)
Payments to employees	(1,786,635)
Other miscellaneous cash receipts	65,036
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(395,974)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	
Receivable payments	70,000
Payments of interfund loans	(615,850)
Proceeds from interfund loans	36,584
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(509,266)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>	
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	900,987
Interest and dividends on investments	4,253
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>905,240</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>-</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u><u>-</u></u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash</b>	
Provided (used) by Operating Activities:	
Operating income (loss)	<u>(692,290)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	84,461
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in intergovernmental receivables	(193,970)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(3,923)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	383,162
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows of resources	23,888
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	47,520
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(6,616)
Increase (decrease) in intergovernmental payable	5,440
Increase (decrease) in pension liability	(50,815)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	<u>7,169</u>
Total Adjustments	<u>296,316</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (395,974)</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities**  
**September 30, 2017**

**Exhibit 8**

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$ 86,301
Total Assets	<u>86,301</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Intergovernmental payables	63,302
Amounts held in custody for others	20,779
Due to other funds	<u>2,220</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 86,301</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.**

**A. Financial Reporting Entity** - Issaquena County, Mississippi (the County) is a political subdivision of the State of Mississippi. The County is governed by an elected five-member Board of Supervisors. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require Issaquena County to present these financial statements on the primary government and its component units which have significant operational or financial relationships with the County.

State law pertaining to county government provides for the independent election of county officials. The following elected and appointed officials are all part of the County legal entity and therefore are reported as part of the primary government financial statements.

- Board of Supervisors
- Chancery Clerk
- Circuit Clerk
- Justice Court Clerk
- Purchase Clerk
- Tax Assessor-Collector
- Sheriff

**B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures**

**Blended Component Units** – Certain component units, although legally separate from the primary government, are nevertheless so intertwined with the primary government that they are, in substance, the same as the primary government. Therefore, these component units are reported as if they are part of the primary government. The following component units' balances and transactions are blended with the balances and transactions of the primary government.

The Issaquena County Public Improvement Corporation is governed by a three-member board appointed by the Issaquena County Board of Supervisors. Although it is legally separate from the county, the corporation is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance and construct county public buildings.

The Issaquena County Regional Correctional Facility Financing Corporation is governed by a three-member board appointed by the Issaquena County Board of Supervisors. Although it is legally separate from the county, the corporation is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to finance and construct a regional correctional facility.

**C. Basis of Presentation** – The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, fund financial statements and accompanying note disclosures which provide a detailed level of financial information.

**Government-wide Financial Statements:**

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information concerning the County as a whole. The statements include all nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange revenues and are

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reported separately from business-type activities. Business-type activities rely mainly on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities and business-type activities of the County at year-end. The Government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the County's governmental activities and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other revenues are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business-type activity or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

**Fund Financial Statements:**

Fund financial statements of the County are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Major individual Governmental Funds and major individual Enterprise Funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column as Other Governmental Funds.

**D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting** – The Government-wide, Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds (excluding agency funds) financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Shared revenues are recognized when the provider government recognizes the liability to the County. Grants are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Agency funds have no measurement focus, but use the accrual basis of accounting.

The revenues and expenses of Proprietary Funds are classified as operating or non-operating. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a Proprietary Fund's primary operations. All other revenues and expenses are reported as non-operating.

Governmental fund financial statements are presented using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are both measurable and available to finance operations during the year or to liquidate liabilities existing at the end of the year. Available means collected in the current period or within 60 days after year end to liquidate liabilities existing at the end of the year. Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period when the related fund liabilities are incurred. Debt service expenditures are expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recognized only when payment is due. Property taxes, state appropriations and federal awards are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

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The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

The County reports the following major Proprietary Fund:

Issaquena County Regional Correctional Facility – The correctional facility fund accounts for the County's activities of housing prisoners on a contract basis for the Mississippi Department of Corrections and others.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

**GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES**

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Debt Service Funds – These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

**PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE**

Enterprise Funds – These funds are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises or where the County has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability.

**FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE**

Agency Funds – These funds account for various taxes, deposits and other monies collected or held by the County, acting in the capacity of an agent, for distribution to other governmental units or designated beneficiaries.

**E. Account Classifications** – The account classifications used in the financial statements conform to the broad classifications recommended in *Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting* as issued in 2012 by the Government Finance Officers Associations.

**F. Deposits and Investments** – State law authorizes the County to invest in interest bearing time certificates of deposit for periods of fourteen days to one year with depositories and in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, State of Mississippi, or any county, municipality or school district of this state. Further, the County may invest in certain repurchase agreements.

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Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits, all certificates of deposit and cash equivalents, which are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash (generally three months or less). Investments in governmental securities are stated at fair value.

**G. Receivables** – Receivables are reported net of allowances for uncollectible accounts, where applicable.

**H. Interfund Transactions and Balances** – Transactions between funds that represent short-term lending/borrowing arrangements and transactions that have not resulted in the actual transfer of cash at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as “due to/from other funds.” Noncurrent portions of interfund receivables and payables are reported as “advances to/from other funds.” Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a nonspendable fund balance account in the General Fund, if applicable, to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources. However, this is not applicable to advances reported in other governmental funds, which are reported, by definition, as restricted, committed, or assigned. Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. Any outstanding balances between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

**I. Restricted Assets** – Proprietary fund assets required to be held and/or used as specified in bond indentures, bond resolutions, trustee agreements, board resolutions and donor specifications have been reported as restricted assets. Certain resources and revenues associated with the County’s enterprise fund revenue bonds are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. The “revenue” fund is used to account for all revenues of the correctional facility and to provide payments for operating and maintenance expenses as well as required monthly deposits to other accounts to meet minimum requirements of trust agreement. The “maintenance” fund is used to pay for maintenance expenses of the correctional facility. When both restricted and nonrestricted assets are available for use, the policy is to use restricted assets first.

**J. Capital Assets** – Capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in Governmental Fund statements and the related assets are reported as capital assets in the governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased capital assets are stated at historical cost where records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no records exist. The extent to which capital assets costs have been estimated and the methods of estimation are not readily available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend their respective lives are not capitalized; however, improvements are capitalized. Interest expenditures are not capitalized on capital assets.

Governmental accounting and financial reporting standards allow governments meeting certain criteria to elect not to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Issaquena County meets the criteria and has so elected. Therefore, the major general infrastructure assets acquired prior to October 1, 2002, are not reported in the government-wide financial statements. General infrastructure assets include all roads and bridges and other infrastructure assets acquired subsequent to October 1, 2002.

Capital assets acquired or constructed for Proprietary Fund operations are capitalized at cost in the respective funds in which they are utilized. No interest is capitalized on self-constructed assets because

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noncapitalization of interest does not have a material effect on the County's financial statements. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair value at the time of donation.

Capitalization thresholds (dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives are used to report capital assets in the government-wide statements and Proprietary Funds. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis for all assets, except land. A full year's depreciation expense is taken for all purchases and sales of capital assets during the year. The following schedule details those thresholds and estimated useful lives:

	<u>Capitalization Thresholds</u>	<u>Estimated Service Life</u>
Land	\$ 0	N/A
Buildings	50,000	40 years
Improvements other than buildings	25,000	20 years
Mobile equipment	5,000	5 to 10 years
Furniture and equipment	5,000	3 to 7 years
Infrastructure	0	20 to 50 years
Leased property under capital leases	*	*

\* Leased property capitalization policy and estimated useful life will correspond with the amounts for the asset classification, as listed above.

**K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

Deferred outflows related to pensions – This amount represents the County's proportionate share of the deferred outflows of resources reported by the pension plan in which the County participates. See Note 10 for additional details.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Property tax for future reporting period/unavailable revenue – property taxes – Deferred inflows of resources should be reported when resources associated with imposed nonexchange revenue transactions are received or reported as a receivable before the period for which property taxes are levied.

Unavailable revenue – fines – When an asset is recorded in the governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available, the government should report a deferred inflow of resources until the revenue becomes available.

Deferred inflows related to pensions – This amount represents the County's proportionate share of the deferred inflows of resources reported by the pension plan in which the County participates. See Note



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10 for additional details.

**L. Pensions** – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees’ Retirement System of Mississippi (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS’ fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

**M. Long-term Liabilities** – Long-term liabilities are the unmatured principal of bonds, loans, notes or other forms of noncurrent or long-term general obligation indebtedness. Long-term liabilities are not limited to liabilities from debt issuances, but may also include liabilities on lease-purchase agreements and other commitments.

In the government-wide financial statements and in the Proprietary Fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Position.

**N. Equity Classifications**

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as Net Position and displayed in three components:

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – All other net position not meeting the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.”

Net Position Flow Assumption – When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (unassigned) resources are available, it is the County’s general policy to use restricted resources first. When expenses are incurred for purposes for which unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources are available, and amounts in the unrestricted classification could be used, it is the County’s general policy to spend committed resources first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

Fund Financial Statements – Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

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Government fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. The following are descriptions of fund classifications used by the County:

*Nonspendable fund balance* includes amounts that cannot be spent. This includes amounts that are either not in a spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portion of loans/notes receivable, or property held for resale unless the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties are restricted, committed or assigned) or amounts that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as a principal balance of a permanent fund.

*Restricted fund balance* includes amount that have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

*Unassigned fund balance* is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption – When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available, it is the County’s general policy to use restricted resources first. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available, it is the County’s general policy to spend committed resources first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

**O. Property Tax Revenues** – Numerous statutes exist under which the Board of Supervisors may levy property taxes. The selection of authorities is made based on the objectives and responsibilities of the County. Restrictions associated with property tax levies vary with the statutory authority. The amount of increase in certain property taxes is limited by state law. Generally, this restriction provides that these tax levies shall produce no more than 110% of the amount which resulted from the assessments of the previous year.

The Board of Supervisors, each year at a meeting in September, levies property taxes for the ensuing fiscal year which begins on October 1. Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 of the current year, and personal property taxes become a lien on March 1 of the current year. Taxes on both real and personal property; however, are due on or before February 1 of the next succeeding year. Taxes on motor vehicles and mobile homes become a lien and are due in the month that coincides with the month of original purchase.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require property taxes to be recognized at the levy date if measurable and available. All property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Motor vehicle and mobile home taxes do not meet the measurability and collectability criteria for property tax recognition because the lien and due date cannot be established until the date of original purchase occurs.

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**P. Intergovernmental Revenues in Governmental Funds** – Intergovernmental revenues, consisting of grants, entitlements and shared revenues, are usually recorded in Governmental Funds when measurable and available. However, the “available” criterion applies for certain federal grants and shared revenues when the expenditure is made because expenditure is the prime factor for determining eligibility. Similarly, if cost sharing or matching requirements exist, revenue recognition depends on compliance with these requirements.

**Q. Compensated Absences** – The County has adopted a policy of compensation for accumulated unpaid employee personal leave. No payment is authorized for accrued major medical leave. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require accrual of accumulated unpaid employee benefits as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements and Proprietary Funds financial statements. In fund financial statements, Government Funds report the compensated absence liability payable only if the payable has matured, for example an employee resigns or retires.

**NOTE 2 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS**

A summary of the significant net position adjustment is as follows:

Exhibit 2 – Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities

<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital Asset- correction of prior year error	\$ <u>(24,969)</u>

**NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS.**

Deposits:

The carrying amount of the County’s total deposits with financial institutions at September 30, 2017, was \$3,208,205, and the bank balance was \$3,468,416. The collateral for public entities’ deposits in financial institutions is held in the name of the State Treasurer under a program established by the Mississippi State Legislature and is governed by Section 27-105-5, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). Under this program, the entity’s funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the State Treasurer. Financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

**Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits.** Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a formal policy for managing custodial credit risk. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Deposits above FDIC coverage are collateralized by the pledging financial institution’s trust department or agent in the name of the Mississippi State Treasurer on behalf of the County.

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Investments:

As provided in Section 91-13-8, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), the following investments of the County are handled through a trust indenture between the County and the trustee related to the operations of the Issaquena County Regional Correctional Facility.

Investments balances at September 30, 2017, are as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Federated Government			
Obligations Mutual Fund	Less than one year	\$ 860,346	AAAm

**Interest Rate Risk.** The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, Section 19-9-29, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) limits the maturity period of any investment to no more than one year.

**Credit Risk.** State law limits investments to those authorized by Sections 19-9-29 and 91-13-8, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). The County does not have a formal investment policy that would further limit its investments choices or one that addresses credit risk.

**Custodial Credit Risk - Investments.** Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. The Federated Governmental Obligations Mutual Fund investment is uninsured, unregistered, and is held in trust accounts on behalf of the County.

**NOTE 4 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES.**

The following is a summary of interfund balances at September 30, 2017:

A. Due From/To Other Funds:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Other Governmental	\$ 1,877
General Fund	Issaquena Co. Corr. Facility	43,753
General Fund	Agency Fund	2,220
Other Governmental	General Fund	3,765
		<u>\$ 51,615</u>

The receivables represent tax revenue collected in September 2017, but not settled until October 2017, indirect costs for the correctional facility, and funds to cover negative cash balances. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

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B. Advances From/To Other Funds:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Issaquena County Correctional Facility	17,024
		<u>\$ 17,024</u>

The receivable from the Issaquena County Correctional Facility Fund to the General Fund represents prior year indirect cost. These interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

**NOTE 5 – INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES.**

At September 30, 2017, intergovernmental receivables consisted of:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Activities:	
Legislative tax credit	\$ 7,591
Timber severance tax	195
Reimbursement for food stamps/welfare	2,706
Motor vehicle license	993
Motor vehicle fuel tax	25,908
Reimbursement for housing	16,436
Total Governmental Activities	<u>53,829</u>
Business-type Activities:	
Reimbursement for housing prisoners	\$ 262,635
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 262,635</u>

**NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED ASSETS.**

At September 30, 2017, the restricted assets in the enterprise fund consisted of:

Revenue Fund	\$ 312,042
Maintenance Fund	548,304
Total Restricted Assets	<u>\$ 860,346</u>

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**NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS.**

The following is a summary of capital assets for the year ended September 30, 2017:

**Governmental Activities:**

	Balance Oct. 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Balance Sept. 30, 2017
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 86,272	-	-	-	86,272
Construction in progress	24,969	-	-	(24,969)	-
Total non-depreciable capital assets	111,241	-	-	(24,969)	86,272
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings	811,621	-	-	-	811,621
Improvements other than buildings	382,361	-	-	-	382,361
Mobile equipment	1,422,138	-	223,597	-	1,198,541
Furniture and equipment	86,961	-	-	43,572	130,533
Leased property under capital lease	43,572	30,507	-	(43,572)	30,507
Total depreciable capital assets	2,746,653	30,507	223,597	-	2,553,563
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	339,306	13,217	-	-	352,523
Improvements other than buildings	277,059	13,380	-	-	290,439
Mobile equipment	1,107,254	38,777	201,237	-	944,794
Furniture and equipment	75,694	6,821	-	24,649	107,164
Leased property under capital lease	24,649	5,491	-	(24,649)	5,491
Total accumulated depreciation	1,823,962	77,686	201,237	-	1,700,411
Total depreciable capital assets, net	922,691	(47,179)	22,360	-	853,152
Governmental activities capital assets, net \$	1,033,932	(47,179)	22,360	(24,969)	939,424

\*Adjustments were made to transfer a paid out capital lease in progress to furniture and equipment and to correct prior year error.

**Business-Type Activities:**

	Balance Oct. 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Balance Sept. 30, 2017
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 17,500	-	-	-	17,500
Total non-depreciable capital assets	17,500	-	-	-	17,500
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings	3,851,891	-	-	-	3,851,891
Mobile equipment	94,261	-	-	-	94,261
Furniture and equipment	64,546	-	-	-	64,546
Total depreciable capital assets	4,010,698	-	-	-	4,010,698
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	1,550,143	77,037	-	-	1,627,180
Mobile equipment	81,697	1,047	-	-	82,744
Furniture and equipment	27,924	6,377	-	-	34,301
Total accumulated depreciation	1,659,764	84,461	-	-	1,744,225
Total depreciable capital assets-net	2,350,934	(84,461)	-	-	2,266,473
Business-type activities capital assets, net \$	2,368,434	(84,461)	-	-	2,283,973

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Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

**Governmental Activities:**

General government	\$ 16,819
Public safety	29,403
Public works	31,464
Total Governmental activities depreciation expense	<u>\$ 77,686</u>

**Business-type Activities:**

Issaquena County Correctional Facility	\$ 84,461
Total Business-type activities depreciation expense	<u>\$ 84,461</u>

**NOTE 8 – CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS.**

Risk Financing.

The County finances its exposure to risk of loss related to workers' compensation for injuries to its employees through the Mississippi Public Entity Workers' Compensation Trust, a public entity risk pool. The County pays premiums to the pool for its workers' compensation insurance coverage, and the participation agreement provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums. The retention for the pool is \$1,000,000 for each accident and completely covers statutory limits set by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Risk of loss is remote for claims exceeding the pool's retention liability. However, the pool also has catastrophic reinsurance coverage for statutory limits above the pool's retention, provided by Safety National Casualty Corporation, effective from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2018. The pool may make an overall supplemental assessment or declare a refund depending on the loss experience of all the entities it insures.

**NOTE 9– CAPITAL LEASES.**

As Lessee:

The County is obligated for the following capital assets acquired through capital leases as of September 30, 2017:

<u>Classes of Property</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Mobile Equipment	\$ 30,507
Less: Depreciation	(5,491)
Leased property under capital lease	<u>\$ 25,016</u>

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The following is a schedule by years of the total payments due as of September 30, 2017:

<u>Year Ending September 30,</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>Leased property under capital lease</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2018	\$ 6,413	1,214
2019	6,794	833
2020	7,198	428
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,405</b>	<b>2,475</b>

**NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN.**

*General Information about the Pension Plan*

Plan Description. Issaquena County, Mississippi contributes to the Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi (PERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Plan provisions and the Board of Trustees' authority to determine contribution rates are established by Miss. Code Ann. Section 25-11-1 et seq., (1972, as amended) and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That information may be obtained by writing to Public Employees' Retirement System, PERS Building, 429 Mississippi Street, Jackson, MS 39201-1005 or by calling 1-800-444-PERS.

Benefits Provided. Membership in PERS is a condition of employment granted upon hiring for qualifying employees and officials of the State of Mississippi, state universities, community and junior colleges, and teachers and employees of the public school districts. For those persons employed by political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the State of Mississippi, membership is contingent upon approval of the entity's participation in PERS by the PERS' Board of Trustees. If approved, membership for the entity's employees is a condition of employment and eligibility is granted to those who qualify upon hiring. Participating members who are vested and retire at or after age 60 or those who retire regardless of age with at least 30 years of creditable service (25 years of creditable service for employees who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011) are entitled, upon application, to an annual retirement allowance payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 2.0 percent of their average compensation for each year of creditable service up to and including 30 years (25 years for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), plus 2.5 percent for each addition year of creditable service with an actuarial reduction in the benefit for each year of creditable service below 30 years or the number of years in age that the member is below 65, whichever is less. Average compensation is the average of the employee's earnings during the four highest compensated years of creditable service. Benefits vest upon eight years of membership service (four years of membership service for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2007). PERS also provides certain death and disability benefits. A Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) payment is made to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. The COLA is equal to 3.0 percent of the annual retirement allowance for each full fiscal year of retirement up to the year in which the retired member reaches age 60 (55 for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), with 3.0 percent



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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. Plan provisions are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature.

Contributions. At September 30, 2017, PERS members were required to contribute 9% of their annual covered salary, and the County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The employer's rate at September 30, 2017 was 15.75% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of PERS members and employers are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature.

The County's contributions (employer share only) to PERS for the years ending September 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$343,069, \$338,778 and \$313,058 respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

*Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions*

At September 30, 2017, the County reported a liability of \$5,644,474 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contribution to the pension plan relative to projected contributions of all participation entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2017, the County's proportion was 0.033955 percent, which was an increase of 0.0018650 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

For the year ended September 30, 2017, the County recognized pension expense of \$956,710. At September 30, 2017, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 76,059	41,186
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	44,535	
Changes of assumptions	106,535	
Changes in the proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	309,931	
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	88,016	
Total	<u>625,076</u>	<u>41,186</u>

\$88,016 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

Year ending September 30:

2018	378,051
2019	191,985
2020	34,866
2021	(109,028)
Total	<u>495,874</u>

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	3.75 - 18.50 percent, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table Projected with Scaled BB to 2022, with males' rates set forward one year.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2016. The experience report is dated April 18, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2017, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Broad	27.00 %	4.60
International Equity	18.00	4.50
Emerging Markets Equity	4.00	4.75
Global	12.00	4.75
Fixed Income	18.00	0.75
Real Assets	10.00	3.50
Private Equity	8.00	5.10
Emerging Debt	2.00	2.25
Cash	1.00	-
	<u>100.00 %</u>	

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate (9.00%) and that employer contributions will be made at the current employer contribution rate (15.75%). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity to the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease ✓ (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate ✓ (7.75%)	1% Increase ✓ (8.75%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,403,104	5,644,474	4,184,428

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS financial report.

**NOTE 11 – LONG TERM DEBT.**

Debt outstanding as of September 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

Description and Purpose	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date
Governmental Activities			
Lease Property Under Capital Lease			
2016 Ford Police Intceptor	\$ 20,405	5.95%	06/2020
<b>Total</b>	<u>20,405</u>		

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

Legal Debt Margin - The amount of debt, excluding specific exempted debt that can be incurred by the County is limited by state statute. Total outstanding debt during a year can be no greater than 15% of assessed value of the taxable property within the County, according to the then last completed assessment for taxation. However, the limitation is increased to 20% whenever a county issues bonds to repair or replace washed out or collapsed bridges on the public roads of the County. As of September 30, 2017, there was no outstanding debt subject to the limitation statutes.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities and obligations for the year ended September 30, 2017:

	Balance Oct. 1, 2016	Additions	Reductions	Adjustments	Balance Sept. 30, 2017	Amount due within one year
Governmental Activities:						
Capital Leases	12,772	28,032	20,399	-	20,405	6,413
Compensated Absences	25,052	8,463	-	-	33,515	-
	<u>37,824</u>	<u>36,495</u>	<u>20,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,920</u>	<u>6,413</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
Compensated Absences	88,625	-	6,616	-	82,009	-
	<u>88,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,009</u>	<u>-</u>

Compensated absences will be paid by the funds from which the employees' salaries were paid which are generally the General Fund, Road Maintenance Fund, Bridge and Culvert Fund and Issaquena County Correctional Facility Fund.

**NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES.**

Federal Grants - The County has received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Entitlements to these resources are generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from a grantor audit may become a liability of the county. No provision for any liability that may result has been recognized in the County's financial statement.

Litigation - The County is party to legal proceedings, many of which occur in the normal course of governmental operations. It is not possible at the present time to estimate ultimate outcome or liability, if any, of the County with respect to the various proceedings. However, the County's legal counsel believes that ultimate liability resulting from these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

**NOTE 13 – EFFECT OF DEFERRED AMOUNTS ON NET POSITION.**

The unrestricted net position amount of (\$3,152,423) includes the effect of deferred outflows of resources related to pensions. A portion of the deferred outflow of resources related to pensions in the amount of \$88,016 resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2018. The \$537,060 balance of deferred outflow of resources related to pensions at September 30, 2017, will be recognized in pension expense over the next four years. The \$41,186 balance of the deferred inflow of resources related to pension at September 30, 2017, will be recognized in pension expense over the next three years.

The governmental activities' net position amount includes the effect of recognition of revenue resulting from property tax receivable. The \$2,188,701 balance of deferred inflows of resources from property tax for future reporting period at September 30, 2017, will be recognized as revenue in the next fiscal year.

**NOTE 14 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS.**

The County participates in the following jointly governed organizations:

Delta Community Mental Health Services operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Issaquena, Sharkey and Washington. The Issaquena Board of Supervisors appoints one of the four members of the Board of Commissioners. The County appropriated \$20,000 for support in fiscal year 2017.

Mississippi Delta Community College operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Sharkey, Sunflower and Washington. The Issaquena County Board of Supervisors appoints one of the 20 members of the college board of trustees. The County levied \$64,398 in taxes for the maintenance and support of the college in the fiscal year 2017.

South Delta Planning and Development District operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Humphreys, Issaquena, Sharkey, Sunflower and Washington. The Issaquena County Board of Supervisors appoints three of the 22 members of the board of directors. The County appropriated \$1,265 for support in fiscal year 2017.

Yazoo-Mississippi Water Management District operates in a district composed of the Counties of Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, Desoto, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica, Washington and Yazoo. The Issaquena County Board of Supervisors appoints one of 21 members of the Board of Commissioners. The County levied a .75 mill tax for support of the district in fiscal year 2017.

**NOTE 15 – TAX ABATEMENTS.**

For the year beginning October 1, 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) implemented Statement 77, Tax Abatements and Disclosures. This statement requires governmental entities to disclose the reduction in tax revenues resulting from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**September 30, 2017**

action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or the citizens of those governments.

Issaquena County had no abatement agreements as of September 30, 2017.

**NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.**

Events that occur after the statement of Net Position date but before the financial statements are available to be issued must be evaluated for recognition or disclosure. The effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the Statement of Net Position date are recognized in the accompanying financial statements. Subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that existed after the Statement of Net Position date require disclosure in the accompanying notes. Management of Issaquena County evaluated the activity of the County through October 25, 2019, (the date the financial statements were available to be issued) and determined that no subsequent events have occurred requiring disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

## **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

### **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY****Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis)****General Fund****September 30, 2017**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 1,847,347	1,828,376	1,828,377	1
Licenses, commissions and other revenue	23,892	14,917	15,092	175
Fines and forfeitures	54,079	56,549	56,454	(95)
Intergovernmental revenues	83,458	98,515	135,642	37,127
Charges for services	50,000	75,145	75,145	-
Interest income	6,000	5,782	6,279	497
Miscellaneous revenues	29,318	14,511	74,835	60,324
Total Revenues	<u>2,058,655</u>	<u>2,058,356</u>	<u>2,156,385</u>	<u>98,029</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	1,484,886	1,845,488	1,008,971	836,517
Public safety	655,525	697,723	697,807	(84)
Public works	58,365	42,391	42,391	-
Health and welfare	266,748	232,702	232,702	-
Culture and recreation	30,000	30,500	30,500	-
Education	-	7,334	7,334	-
Conservation of natural resources	55,375	62,976	62,976	-
Economic Development	1,265	62,976	1,265	61,711
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>2,516,725</u>	<u>2,946,651</u>	<u>2,048,507</u>	<u>898,144</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	<u>(458,070)</u>	<u>(888,295)</u>	<u>107,878</u>	<u>996,173</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(458,070)	(888,295)	107,878	996,173
Fund Balances - Beginning	<u>469,356</u>	<u>907,999</u>	<u>966,365</u>	<u>58,366</u>
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 11,286</u>	<u>19,704</u>	<u>1,074,243</u>	<u>1,054,539</u>

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.



**ISSAQUENA COUNTY****Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability****Last 10 Fiscal Years\*****For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	5,644,474	5,732,075	4,817,649	3,679,565
County's proportionate share of the new pension liability (asset)	0.033955%	0.032090%	0.031166%	0.030314%
County's covered payroll	2,178,222	2,115,467	1,947,093	1,852,349
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	259.132173%	270.960266%	247.427781%	198.643182%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.490000%	57.470000%	61.703983%	67.207687%

\*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of June 30 of the fiscal year presented. This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, GASB Statement No. 68 was implemented for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, and until a full 10 year trend is compiled, The County has only presented information for the years in which information is available.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Schedule of County Contributions**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years\***  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 343,069	338,778	313,058
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>343,069</u>	<u>338,778</u>	<u>313,058</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
County covered payroll	\$ 2,178,210	2,150,971	1,987,663
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%

\*This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, GASB Statement No. 68 was implemented for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, and until a full 10 year trend is compiled, The County has only presented information for the years in which information is available.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this schedule.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**  
**UNAUDITED**

**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**

**A. Budgetary Information.**

Statutory requirements dictate how and when the County's budget is to be prepared. Generally, in the month of August, prior to the ensuing fiscal year beginning each October 1, the Board of Supervisors of the County, using historical and anticipated fiscal data and proposed budgets submitted by the Sheriff and Tax Assessor-Collector for his or her respective department, prepares an original budget for each of the Governmental Funds for said fiscal year. The completed budget for the fiscal year includes for each fund every source of revenue, each general item of expenditure, and the unencumbered cash and investment balances. When during the fiscal year it appears to the Board of Supervisors that budgetary estimates will not be met, it may make revisions to the budget.

The County's budget is prepared principally on the cash basis of accounting. All appropriations lapse at year end, and there are no encumbrances to budget because state law does not require that funds be available when goods or services are ordered, only when payment is made.

**B. Basis of Presentation.**

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) presents the original legally adopted budget, the final legally adopted budget, actual amounts on a budgetary (Non-GAAP Basis) and variances between the final budget and the actual amounts. The schedule is presented for the General Fund and each major Special Revenue Fund. The Budget Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) is a part of required supplemental information.

**C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation.**

The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).

The following schedule reconciles the budgetary basis schedules to the GAAP basis financial statements for the General Fund:

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**  
**UNAUDITED**

	General Fund
Budget (Cash Basis)	\$ <u>107,878</u>
Increase (Decrease)	
Net adjustments for revenue accruals	(42,282)
Net adjustments for expenditure accruals	51,373
	<u>          </u>
GAAP Basis	\$ <u><u>116,969</u></u>

**Pension Schedules**

**A. Changes in Benefit Terms.**

Effective July 1, 2016, the interest rate on employee contributions shall be calculated based on the money market rate as published by the Wall Street Journal on December 31 of each preceding year with a minimum rate of one percent and a maximum rate of five percent.

**B. Changes of Assumptions.**

**2015**

The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected to 2016 using Scale BB rather than the RP-2000 Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.

The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, rather than the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.

Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.

The price inflation and investment rate of return assumptions were changed from 3.50% to 3.00% and 8.00% to 7.75%, respectively.

**2016**

The assumed rate of interest credited to employee contributions was changed from 3.50% to 2.00%.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**  
**NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**  
**UNAUDITED**

2017

The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Blue Collar Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2022. Small adjustments were also made to the Mortality Table for disabled lives.

The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.

Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.

The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 6% to 7%.

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## **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Schedule of Surety Bonds for County Officials**  
**September 30, 2017**  
**“Unaudited”**

Name	Position	Company	Bond
Eddie Hatcher	Supervision District 1	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
John T. Kerr Jr.	Supervision District 2	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Stallard Williams	Supervision District 3	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Michael Parker	Supervision District 4	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
William Holcomb	Supervision District 5	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Ronda Delaney	Chancery Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Andrew Joseph Torres Willard	Deputy Chancery Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Peggy Thomas	Deputy Chancery Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Ronda Delaney	Circuit Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Andrew Joseph Torres Willard	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Peggy Thomas	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Stephanie Harris	Purchase Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 75,000
Christy Williams	Assistant Purchase Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Pamela Horton	Assistant Purchase Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Alicia F Dorsey	Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 75,000
Melissa Pierce	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Andrew Joseph Torres Willard	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Tracy Norton	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
S. Heigle	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Brenda N Peterson	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Sharon Heigle	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Mike Delaney	Inventory Control Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 75,000
Robert T Williams	Constable	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Mathew Williams	Constable	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Richard Jones	Sheriff	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Tommy Williams	Justice Court Judge	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Gayle Coleman	Justice Court Judge	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Sharon M Perkins	Justice Court Clerk	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
P Horton	Tax Assessor/Collector	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$100,000
Jemica Burton	Assistant Tax Assessor/Collector	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000
Angela Williams	Coroner	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co.	\$ 50,000

## **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

### **SPECIAL REPORTS**



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PRIVATE COMPANIES PRACTICE SECTION

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON  
COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

Members of the Board of Supervisors  
Issaquena County, Mississippi

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 financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Issaquena County, Mississippi (the County), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 25, 2019

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Issaquena County, Mississippi'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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Issaquena County, Mississippi's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements 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 was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a deficiency

in internal control described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as 2017-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

However, we noted certain matters that we reported to the management of Issaquena County, Mississippi, in the Limited Internal Control and Compliance Review Management Report dated October 25, 2019, included within this document.

### **Issaquena County's Response to Finding**

Issaquena County's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. Issaquena County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

### **Purpose of this Report**

This purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result 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. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

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October 25, 2019



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**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON CENTRAL PURCHASING SYSTEM,  
INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM AND PURCHASE CLERK SCHEDULES  
(REQUIRED BY SECTION 31-7-115, MISS. CODE ANN. (1972))**

Members of the Board of Supervisors  
Issaquena County, Mississippi

We have examined Issaquena County, Mississippi's (the County) compliance with establishing and maintaining a central purchasing system and inventory control system in accordance with Section 31-7-101 through 31-7-127, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) and compliance with the purchasing requirements in accordance with the bid requirements of Section 31-7-13, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) during the year ended September 30, 2017. The Board of Supervisors of Issaquena County, Mississippi is responsible for the County's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the County's compliance with specified requirements. The Board of Supervisors of Issaquena County, Mississippi, has established centralized purchasing for all funds of the County and has established an inventory control system. The objective of the central purchasing system is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that purchases are executed in accordance with state law.

Because of inherent limitations in any central purchasing system and inventory control system, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any current evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Issaquena County, Mississippi, complied, in all material respects, with state laws governing central purchasing, inventory and bid requirements for the year ended September 30, 2017.

The accompanying schedules of (1) Purchases Not Made from the Lowest Bidder, (2) Emergency Purchases and (3) Purchases Made Noncompetitively from a Sole Source are presented in accordance with Section 31-7-115, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). The information contained on these schedules has been subjected to procedures performed in connection with our aforementioned examination and, in our opinion, is fairly presented when considered in relation to that examination.

This report is intended for use in evaluating Issaquena County, Mississippi's compliance with the aforementioned requirements, and is not intended to be and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

*Bridgers, Goodman, Baird & Clarke, PLLC*

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Certified Public Accountants  
Vicksburg, Mississippi

October 25, 2019

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Schedule of Purchases Not Made from the Lowest Bidder**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Schedule 1

Our test results did not identify any purchases from other than the lowest bidder.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Schedule of Emergency Purchases**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Schedule 2

Our test results did not identify any emergency purchases.

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

Schedule 3

**Schedule of Purchases Made Noncompetitively from a Sole Source  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Our test results did not identify any purchases made noncompetitively from a sole source.

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## LIMITED INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE REVIEW MANAGEMENT REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors  
Issaquena County, Mississippi

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Issaquena County, Mississippi for the year ended September 30, 2017, we considered Issaquena County, Mississippi's internal control to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

In addition, for areas not considered material to Issaquena County, Mississippi's financial reporting, we have performed some additional limited internal control and state legal compliance review procedures as identified in the state legal compliance audit program issued by the Office of the State Auditor. Our procedures were substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on the County's compliance with these requirements. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. This report does not affect our report dated October 25, 2019, on the financial statements of Issaquena County, Mississippi.

Due to the reduced scope, these review procedures and compliance tests cannot and do not provide absolute assurance that all state legal requirements have been complied with. Also, our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters within the internal control that might be weaknesses. In accordance with Section 7-7-211, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), the Office of the State Auditor, when deemed necessary, may conduct additional procedures and tests of transactions for this or other fiscal years to ensure compliance with legal requirements.

The results of our review procedures and compliance tests identified certain areas that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. Our findings, recommendations, and your responses are disclosed below:



### **Chancery/Circuit Clerk**

1. Chancery/Circuit Clerk's Office is not performing bank reconciliations accurately and timely.

**Repeat Finding** No

**Criteria** An effective system of internal controls requires the bank reconciliations be prepared accurately and timely and any identified unreconciled differences be resolved in a timely manner.

**Condition** During the course of our test work we found that bank reconciliations had not been prepared accurately and timely.

**Cause** Cash accounts were not reconciled properly.

**Effect** A delay in accurate bank reconciliations results in a weakness in the system of internal controls over cash.

**Recommendation** The Chancery/Circuit Clerk should establish and maintain an effective internal control system over cash and ensure that all bank reconciliations are prepared correctly on a monthly basis.

**Circuit Clerk's Response** I plan to take the time out and teach my deputies how to reconcile each account, so that we are not faced with this in the future. I've been doing it all on my own and have gotten behind. We shall comply.

### **Justice Court Clerk**

2. Justice Court Clerk's Office is not performing bank reconciliations accurately and timely.

**Repeat Finding** No

**Criteria** An effective system of internal controls requires the bank reconciliations be prepared accurately and timely and any identified unreconciled differences be resolved in a timely manner.

**Condition** During the course of our test work we found that bank reconciliations had not been prepared accurately and timely.

**Cause** Cash accounts were not reconciled properly.

**Effect** A delay in accurate bank reconciliations results in a weakness in the system of internal controls over cash.

**Recommendation** The Justice Court Clerk should establish and maintain an effective internal control system over cash and ensure that all bank reconciliations are prepared correctly on a monthly basis.

**Justice Court Clerk 's Response** My official start date was August 20, 2019. The previous clerk's last official day was September 6, 2019. I was not employed during the 2017 year. However, I recognize the importance of bank reconciliations being done accurately and in a timely manner. Going forward, I have reached out to various other clerks and Delta systems for the proper training and will make sure that the banking processes are completed accurately and in a timely manner from this point forward.

**3.** Justice Court Clerk is not making settlements timely.

**Repeat Finding** No

**Criteria** Management is responsible for establishing a proper internal control system to ensure a strong financial accountability and safeguarding of assets and revenue.

**Condition** During the course of our test work, we found that the settlements to the County are not being made in a timely manner. A delay in settlements could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.

**Cause** This is due to inadequate internal controls surrounding the settlements made by the Justice Court Clerk.

**Effect** Inadequate controls surrounding the settlement of revenue collections could result in theft of assets and improper revenue recognition.

**Recommendation** The Justice Court Clerk should ensure that the settlements are being made in a timely manner.

**Justice Court Clerks Response** My official start date was August 20, 2019. The previous clerk's last official day was September 6, 2019. I was not employed during the 2017 year. However, I recognize the importance of adequate internal controls surrounding settlements

of revenue collections Going forward, I have reached out to various other clerks and Delta systems for the proper training and will make sure that the settlements are completed accurately and in a timely manner from this point forward.

4. The Justice Court Clerk has insufficient segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Repeat Finding** No

**Criteria** An effective system of internal control should include an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Condition** Our testing uncovered that there is not an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Cause** Insufficient segregation of duties increases opportunities for mishandling of public funds.

**Effect** Failure to properly segregate accounting duties increases the chances that funds could be mishandled.

**Recommendation** The Justice Court Clerk should ensure that there is an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Justice Court Clerk's Response**

My official start date was August 20, 2019. The previous clerk's last official day was September 6, 2019. I was not employed during the 2017 year. Respectfully, I understand that adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions are ideal, however, I am the only employee in the Clerk's office. There is no justification for more than one clerk due to the amount of work that is required to fulfill the duties of this office. Issaquena County is a very rural, and sparsely populated county. I do take extra precautions when collecting monies and preparing the deposits. If cash is brought into the office, I count and recount the cash in front of the individual that brings the money in. When posting cash to a deposit slip, I write the defendant's name along with the docket and page number on the deposit slip. If the money is paid via credit card, there is a record of online payment. Also, the money orders and cashier's checks are recorded on the deposit slips with the name of the defendant, along with the docket and page number. I do not take the deposit to the bank. I ask the deputy clerk in the Chancery courts office to take it. We both count the cash money, make sure all the money orders and cashers checks are in the deposit and we both sign off on a daily deposit report generated through Delta Systems which records all monies collected that day. This does provide a segregation of duties.

### Sheriff's Office

5. Sheriff's Office is not performing bank reconciliations accurately and timely.

**Repeat Finding** No

**Criteria** An effective system of internal controls requires the bank reconciliations be prepared accurately and timely and any identified unreconciled differences be resolved in a timely manner.

**Condition** During the course of our test work we found that bank reconciliations had not been prepared accurately and timely.

**Cause** Cash accounts were not reconciled properly.

**Effect** A delay in accurate bank reconciliations results in a weakness in the system of internal controls over cash.

**Recommendation** The Sheriff should establish and maintain an effective internal control system over cash and ensure that all bank reconciliations are prepared correctly on a monthly basis.

**Sheriff's Response** Issaquena County Sheriff's Department must have its monthly reports by the 20<sup>th</sup> of each month.

6. Sheriff's Office is not making settlements timely.

**Repeat Finding** Yes

**Criteria** Management is responsible for establishing a proper internal control system to ensure a strong financial accountability and safeguarding of assets and revenue.

**Condition** As reported in the prior four years of audit reports, during the course of our test work, we found that the settlements to the County are not being made in a timely manner. A delay in settlements could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.

**Cause** This is due to inadequate internal controls surrounding the settlements made by the Sheriff's Office.

<b>Effect</b>	Inadequate controls surrounding the settlement of revenue collections could result in theft of assets and improper revenue recognition.
<b>Recommendation</b>	The Sheriff should ensure that the settlements are being made in a timely manner.
<b>Sheriff's Response</b>	Sheriff Richard Jones has appointed Julia Britton from Issaquena County Correctional Facility to ensure that the settlements are made in a timely manner.

#### **Tax Assessor-Collector**

<b>7.</b>	<u>The Tax Assessor-Collector is not enforcing statutory procedures for collection of delinquent business taxes.</u>
<b>Repeat Finding</b>	Yes
<b>Criteria</b>	Section 27-49-1 and 27-49-9, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), specify the actions to be taken for the sale of property, real or personal, of business taxpayers who are either insolvent or delinquent.
<b>Condition</b>	As reported in the last fifteen years' audit reports, we found no evidence that the Tax Assessor-Collector seized and sold property in order to collect delinquent business taxes.
<b>Cause</b>	Public funds are not available for general county expenditures.
<b>Effect</b>	Failure to enforce statutory procedures for collection of delinquent business taxes could result in the loss of public funds.
<b>Recommendation</b>	The Tax Assessor-Collector should make an effort to collect delinquent business taxes by following statutory procedures pertaining to the seizure and sale of property.
<b>Tax Assessor-Collector's Response</b>	This year I will send letter out about their delinquent taxes. I will also find out what to do about a personal property sale for year.

8. The Tax Assessor-Collector is not enforcing statutory procedures for collection of mobile home taxes.

**Repeat Finding** Yes

**Criteria** Section 27-53-17, MS Code Ann. (1972), describes the seizure, sale, notice required, period of redemption, interest, penalties and other costs of collection assessed for nonpayment of delinquent mobile home taxes.

**Condition** As reported in the last seventeen years' audit reports, the Tax Assessor-Collector did not sell mobile homes of individuals deemed to be delinquent for payment of taxes

**Cause** Public funds are not available for general county expenditures.

**Effect** Failure to enforce statutory procedures for collecting mobile home taxes could result in the loss of public funds.

**Recommendation** The Tax Assessor-Collector should enforce statutory procedures for collecting mobile home taxes.

**Tax Assessor-Collector's Response** We will send a letter to everyone about their delinquent mobile home taxes. This year we are having a mobile home sale.

9. The Tax Assessor-Collector has insufficient segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Repeat Finding** Yes

**Criteria** An effective system of internal control should include an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Condition** As reported in the last nineteen years' audit reports, there is not an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.

**Cause** Insufficient segregation of duties increases opportunities for mishandling of public funds.

**Effect** Failure to properly segregate accounting duties increases the chances that funds could be mishandled.

<b>Recommendation</b>	The Tax Assessor-Collector should ensure that there is an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, deposit preparation and recording functions.
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<b>Tax Assessor-Collector 's Response</b>	There are only 2 people that works in the tax office. If one makes the deposit, the other one or someone bonded in the courthouse takes the deposit to the bank. We have 2 money drawers at the end of the day. We never count out our own drawer. We have a bookkeeper that checks behind us.
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**10.**                    Appropriate, necessary documentation was not located in all employee files.

<b>Repeat Finding</b>	No
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<b>Criteria</b>	Each employee file should include a duly completed I-9 Employee Eligibility Verification form and board approval for hiring which includes the approved wage rate.
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<b>Condition</b>	We noted multiple instances where I-9 forms and tax withholding forms were not completed and placed in employee files. Further, our testing did not evidence any instances where board approvals for hiring or effective pay rates were present in the employee file.
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<b>Effect</b>	The County could be subject to fines and penalties for improper hiring of those unauthorized to work in the United States. Further, the salary amounts being paid could be outside the amounts approved by the Board of Supervisors, leading to unauthorized expenditure amounts by the County.
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<b>Recommendation</b>	The County should maintain a complete employee file system which would ensure that the County is in compliance with State and Federal employee documentation laws.
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<b>County Administrator 's Response</b>	I plan to get a check list together and have a deputy to go through each employee file and make sure we have all proper forms filled out and in each file. We shall comply.
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Issaquena County's responses to the findings included in this report were not audited and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Board of Supervisors, and others within the entity and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

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Vicksburg, Mississippi

October 25, 2019



## **ISSAQUENA COUNTY**

### **SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES**

**ISSAQUENA COUNTY**  
**Schedule of Findings and Responses**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2017**

Section 1: Summary of Auditor's Results

**Financial Statements:**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements | Unmodified |
| 2. Internal control over financial reporting:                  |            |
| a. Material weaknesses identified?                             | No         |
| b. Significant deficiency identified?                          | Yes        |
| 3. Noncompliance material to the financial statements?         | No         |

Section 2: Financial Statement Findings

**General County**

<b>2017-001.</b>	<u>The County is not performing bank reconciliations timely.</u>
<b>Repeat Finding</b>	No
<b>Criteria</b>	An effective system of internal controls requires the bank reconciliations be prepared accurately and timely and any identified unreconciled differences be resolved in a timely manner.
<b>Condition</b>	During the course of our test work we found that bank reconciliations had not been prepared timely. This allowed an individual to fraudulently cash numerous checks multiple times without detection.
<b>Cause</b>	Cash accounts were not reconciled timely.
<b>Effect</b>	A delay in accurate bank reconciliations results in a weakness in the system of internal controls over cash.
<b>Recommendation</b>	The County should establish and maintain an effective internal control system over cash and ensure that all bank reconciliations are prepared correctly on a monthly basis.
<b>County Administrator's Response</b>	I plan to get caught up on all bank reconciliations and keep them up and accurate in a timely manner. We shall comply.