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Walthall County, Mississippi

Audited Financial Statements And Special Reports For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Fortenberry & Ballard, PC Certified Public Accountants

Walthall County, Mississippi

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FINANCIAL REPORT

FORTENBERRY BALLARD, PC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors Walthall County, Mississippi

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Walthall County, Mississippi, (the County) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, 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 from 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. 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 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.

1048 Gluckstadt Road, Suite B Madison, Mississippi 39110 Telephone 601-992-5292 Fax 601-992-2033

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, the major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Walthall County, Mississippi, as of September 30, 2018, 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 the Schedule of County 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 the 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

Walthall 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 November 27, 2023 on our consideration of Walthall County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Walthall 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 Walthall County, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

FORTENBERRY & BALLARD, PC

Fortenberry and Ballard, PC November 27, 2023

Certified Public Accountants

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Primary Governm	nent	
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 11,304,118	133,346	11,437,464
Cash with fiscal agent	190,000		190,000
Property tax receivable	5,641,631		5,641,631
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for			
uncollectibles of \$999,237)		233,223	233,223
Fines receivable (net of allowance for			
uncollectibles of \$4,029,202)	721,035		721,035
Loans receivable	1,423,127		1,423,127
Intergovernmental receivables	93,045		93,045
Other receivables	6,859		6,859
Internal balances	42,003	(42,003)	0
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	655,833	77,412	733,245
Other capital assets, net	14,124,917	400,195	14,525,112
Total Assets	34,202,568	802,173	35,004,741
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pension	420,748	47,625	468,373
Total deferred outflows of resources	420,748	47,625	468,373
Total deferred outflows of resources		47,025	-100,575
LIABILITIES			
Claims payable	437,552	22,535	460,087
Retainage payable	8,834		8,834
Intergovernmental payables	263,951		263,951
Accrued interest payable	30,938	201	31,139
Unearned revenue		49,170	49,170
Amounts held in custody for others	56,010		56,010
Long-term liabilities			
Net pension liability	5,892,299	609,862	6,502,161
Due within one year:			
Capital debt	273,550	24,200	297,750
Non-capital debt	125,000		125,000
Due in more than one year:			
Capital debt	3,010,031		3,010,031
Non-capital debt	77,798	6,332	84,130
Total Liabilities	10,175,963	712,300	10,888,263
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
	5 641 621		5 641 621
Deferred revenue - property taxes Deferred inflows related to pensions	5,641,631 189,091	19,545	5,641,631
Total deferred inflows of resources	/		208,636
Total deferred liniows of resources	5,830,722	19,545	5,850,267
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	11,497,169	453,407	11,950,576
Restricted:			
Expendable:			
General government	49,467		49,467
Public safety	417,551		417,551
Public works	1,712,617		1,712,617
Health and welfare	107,225		107,225
Culture and recreation	75,803		75,803
Economic development	17,824		17,824
Debt service	573,806		573,806
Unemployment compensation	7,677		7,677
Unrestricted	4,157,492	(335,454)	3,822,038
Total Net Position	\$ 18,616,631		\$ 18,734,584

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Statement of Activities

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

			Program Revenues			Net (Expense) I	Revenue and Changes i	n Net Position	
				Operating	Capital		Primary Government		
			Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	-	Governmental	Business-type	
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	_	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$	2,365,609	305,006	160,079			(1,900,524)		(1,900,524)
Public safety		1,959,895	229,735	184,386			(1,545,774)		(1,545,774)
Public works		2,481,602		611,504	494,765		(1,375,333)		(1,375,333)
Health and welfare		194,340		29,685			(164,655)		(164,655)
Culture and recreation		25,317	3,446	,			(21,871)		(21,871)
Education		98,176					(98,176)		(98,176)
Conservation of natural resources		66,217					(66,217)		(66,217)
Economic development and assistance		192,888					(192,888)		(192,888)
Interest on long-term debt		80,712					(80,712)		(80,712)
Pension expense		826,976					(826,976)		(826,976)
Total Governmental Activities	_	8,291,732	538,187	985,654	494,765	_	(6,273,126)	-	(6,273,126)
Business-type activities:									
Solid waste		856,152	686,397	13,059				(156,696)	(156,696)
Total Business-type Activities	_	856,152	686,397	13,059	0	_	0	(156,696)	(156,696)
Total Primary Government	\$ =	9,147,884	1,224,584	998,713	494,765	_	(6,273,126)	(156,696)	(6,429,822)
	C	General revenues:							
		Property taxes				\$	5,700,367		5,700,367
		Road & bridge p	rivilege taxes				187,238		187,238
		Grants and contri	butions not restrict	ed to specific progra	ams		239,217		239,217
		Unrestricted inter		1 1 0			163,951	1,774	165,725
		Loss on disposal	of assets					(19,168)	(19,168)
		General Revenue					1,330,000		1,330,000
		Miscellaneous					139,392	4,037	143,429
		Total General	Revenues			_	7,760,165	(13,357)	7,746,808
	C	Changes in Net Po	ositon				1,487,039	(170,053)	1,316,986
	N	let Position - Beg	inning, as previous	ly reported			16,164,592	288,006	16,452,598
		Prior Period Adj	ustment			_	965,000		965,000
	N	let Position - Beg	inning, as restated			_	17,129,592	288,006	17,417,598
	N	let Position - End	ling			\$ =	18,616,631	\$\$	18,734,584

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds September 30, 2018

		Major Fund		
		General	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	_	Fund	Funds	Funds
ASSETS	¢	0 010 511	2,000,007	11 204 110
Cash	\$	8,213,511	3,090,607	11,304,118 190,000
Cash with fiscal agent Property tax receivable		190,000 4,195,632	1,445,999	5,641,631
Fines receivable (net of allowance for		4,195,052	1,445,999	5,041,051
uncollectibles of \$4,029,202)		721,035		721,035
Loans receivable - current		97,398		97,398
Intergovernmental receivables		88,009	5,036	93,045
Other receivables		6,859	,	6,859
Due from other funds		11,693	39,042	50,735
Advances to other funds		30,310		30,310
Loans receivable - Long-term	. –	1,325,729		1,325,729
Total Assets	\$ =	14,880,176	4,580,684	19,460,860
LIABILITIES				
Liabilities:				
Claims payable	\$	306,896	130,657	437,553
Retainage payable			8,834	8,834
Intergovernmental payables		255,365		255,365
Due to other funds		47,627		47,627
Amounts held in custody for others	_	56,010	120 401	56,010
Total Liabilities	_	665,898	139,491	805,389
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$	4,195,632	1,445,999	5,641,631
Unavailable revenue - fines	_	721,035		721,035
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	4,916,667	1,445,999	6,362,666
FUND BALANCE				
Nonspendable:				
Advances		30,310		30,310
Loans receivable		1,325,729		1,325,729
Restricted for:				
General government			49,467	49,467
Public safety			417,551	417,551
Public works			1,712,617	1,712,617
Health and welfare			107,225	107,225
Culture and recreation			75,803	75,803
Economic development and assistance			17,824	17,824
Debt service			604,744	604,744
Unemployment compensation			7,677	7,677
Assigned to:		1 771		1 7 / 1
Culture and recreation		1,761	2.294	1,761
Economic development and assistance		1,875,594	2,286	1,877,880
Unassigned	_	6,064,217	0.005.104	6,064,217
Total Fund Balances	_	9,297,611	2,995,194	12,292,805
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$ =	14,880,176	4,580,684	19,460,860

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2018	Exhibit 3-1
Total fund balance of governmental funds	\$ 12,292,805
Amounts reported for governmental activities 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 \$15,739,053.	14,780,750
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	721,035
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current-period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(3,486,379)
Net pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(5,892,299)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(30,938)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	 420,748 (189,091)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 18,616,631

Exhibit 4

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	_	Major Fund		
			Other	Total
		General	Governmental	Governmental
	_	Fund	Funds	Funds
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$	4,208,285	1,492,082	5,700,367
Road and bridge privilege taxes			187,238	187,238
Licenses, commissions and other revenue		201,258	3,447	204,705
Fines and forfeitures		112,438	2,168	114,606
Intergovernmental revenues		411,273	1,308,363	1,719,636
Charges for services		65,273	140,751	206,024
Interest income		132,710	31,241	163,951
Miscellaneous revenues	_	113,742	30,978	144,720
Total Revenues	_	5,244,979	3,196,268	8,441,247
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government		2,508,852	4,983	2,513,835
Public safety		1,642,758	599,414	2,242,172
Public works		25,996	2,650,157	2,676,153
Health and welfare		172,069		172,069
Culture and recreation		6,463		6,463
Education		98,176		98,176
Conservation of natural resources		70,527		70,527
Economic development and assistance		65,044	45,727	110,771
Debt service:		,	,	,
Principal		155,000	229,869	384,869
Interest		67,050	17,735	84,785
Total Expenditures	_	4,811,935	3,547,885	8,359,820
Excess of Revenues over				
(under) Expenditures	_	433,044	(351,617)	81,427
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Long-term capital debt issued			176,000	176,000
Compensation/damages to assets		1,901)	1,901
Transfers in		908	328,618	329,526
Transfers out		(135,972)	(193,554)	(329,526)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	_	(133,163)	311,064	177,901
Net Changes in Fund Balances		299,881	(40,553)	259,328
Fund Balances - Beginning	_	8,997,730	3,035,747	12,033,477
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ _	9,297,611	2,995,194	12,292,805

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI 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, 2018		<u>Exhibit 4-1</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	259,328
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of 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 \$605,371 did not exceed capital outlay of \$2,080,808 in the current period.		1,475,437
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 increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the amount of the net loss of \$5,328 in the current period and compensation for loss of assets of \$1,901.		(7,229)
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.		12,852
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 repayments of \$384,869 exceed debt proceeds of \$176,000.		208,869
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. In addition, interest on long-term debt is recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when due, rather than as it accrues. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by a combination of the following items:		
The amount of increase in compensated absences liability The amount of decrease in accrued interest payable Premium on refunding bonds		(3,384) 3,143 929
Some items reported in the Statement of Activities relating to the implementation of GASB 68 are not reported in the governmental funds. These activities include:		
Recording of pension expense for the current period Recording of contributions made during the year	_	(826,976) 364,070
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	1,487,039
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement		

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund September 30, 2018

Exhibit 5

ASSETS Current Assets: Cash \$ 133, Accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles of \$999,237) 233, Total Current Assets 366, Noncurrent Assets: Capital assets: Capital assets: Land and construction in progress 77, Other capital assets, net 400, Total Noncurrent Assets 477, Total Assets 844, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows of resources 47, Total deferred outflows of resources 47, ILABILITIES Current Liabilities: Claims payable 22, Due to other funds 30, Accrued interest payable 499, Capital debt: Other long-term liabilities 138, Noncurrent Liabilities 24, Total Current Liabilities 609, Non-capital debt: Compensated absences payable 609, Non-capital debt: Compensated absences payable 616, Total Liabilities 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 754,			Business-type Activities
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Total Noncurrent Assets477.Total Assets844.DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES844.Deferred outflows related to pension47.Total deferred outflows of resources47.LIABILITIES22.Current Liabilities:22.Due to other funds11.Advances from other funds30.Accrued interest payable49.Unearned revenue49.Capital debt:138.Noncurrent Liabilities:609.Non-capital debt:616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities619.Non-capital debt:616.Compensated absences payable616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities754.DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19.Deferred inflows related to pensions19.			77,412
Total Assets844.DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES47.Deferred outflows related to pension47.Total deferred outflows of resources47.LIABILITIES22.Current Liabilities:22.Due to other funds11.Advances from other funds30.Accrued interest payable24.Unearned revenue49.Capital debt:24.Other long-term liabilities24.Noncurrent Liabilities:138.Noncurrent Liabilities:609.Non-capital debt:616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities616.Total Liabilities754.DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19.Deferred inflows related to pensions19.			400,195
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCESDeferred outflows related to pension47,Total deferred outflows of resources47,LIABILITIESCurrent Liabilities:22,Due to other funds11,Advances from other funds30,Accrued interest payable49,Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:138,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,	Total Noncurrent Assets		477,607
Deferred outflows related to pension47.Total deferred outflows of resources47.LIABILITIES47.Current Liabilities:22.Claims payable22.Due to other funds11.Advances from other funds30.Accrued interest payable49.Capital debt:24.Other long-term liabilities24.Noncurrent Liabilities:138.Noncurrent Liabilities609.Non-capital debt:609.Compensated absences payable616.Total Noncurrent Liabilities616.Total Liabilities754.DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19.Deferred inflows related to pensions19.	Total Assets		844,176
Total deferred outflows of resources47.LIABILITIESCurrent Liabilities:Claims payableClaims payableDue to other fundsAdvances from other fundsAdvances from other fundsAccrued interest payableUnearned revenueUnearned revenueOther long-term liabilitiesOther long-term liabilitiesNoncurrent LiabilitiesNoncurrent LiabilitiesNon-capital debt:Compensated absences payableCompensated absences payableTotal Noncurrent LiabilitiesTotal Liabilities <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			
LIABILITIESCurrent Liabilities:Claims payableDue to other fundsAdvances from other fundsAdvances from other fundsAccrued interest payableUncarned revenueUncarned revenueQapital debt:Other long-term liabilitiesOther long-term liabilitiesNoncurrent Liabilities:Non-capital debt:Compensated absences payableCompensated absences payableCompensated absences payableTotal Noncurrent LiabilitiesTotal LiabilitiesTotal LiabilitiesDEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCESDeferred inflows related to pensions19,			47,625
Current Liabilities:22,Claims payable22,Due to other funds11,Advances from other funds30,Accrued interest payable49,Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:138,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,	Total deferred outflows of resources		47,625
Claims payable22,Due to other funds11,Advances from other funds30,Accrued interest payable49,Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:24,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:616,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,	IABILITIES		
Due to other funds11,Advances from other funds30,Accrued interest payable49,Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:24,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			
Advances from other funds30,Accrued interest payable49,Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:24,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			22,535
Accrued interest payableUnearned revenue49,Capital debt:24,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			11,693
Unearned revenue49,Capital debt:24,Other long-term liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Noncurrent Liabilities:609,Non-capital debt:609,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			30,310
Capital debt:Other long-term liabilitiesOther long-term liabilitiesNoncurrent LiabilitiesNoncurrent Liabilities:Net pension liabilityNon-capital debt:Compensated absences payableCompensated absences payableTotal Noncurrent LiabilitiesTotal LiabilitiesTotal LiabilitiesDEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCESDeferred inflows related to pensions19,			201
Other long-term liabilities24,Total Current Liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities:138,Net pension liability609,Non-capital debt:6,Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES19,Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			49,170
Total Current Liabilities138,Noncurrent Liabilities: Net pension liability609,Non-capital debt: Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			
Noncurrent Liabilities: Net pension liability609, 			24,200
Net pension liability 609, Non-capital debt: 609, Compensated absences payable 6, Total Noncurrent Liabilities 616, Total Liabilities 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 19, Deferred inflows related to pensions 19,			138,109
Non-capital debt: 6 Compensated absences payable 6 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 616 Total Liabilities 754 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 19 Deferred inflows related to pensions 19			(00.9(2
Compensated absences payable6,Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			609,862
Total Noncurrent Liabilities616,Total Liabilities754,DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows related to pensions19,			6 2 2 2
Total Liabilities 754, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 19,			<u>6,332</u> 616,194
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows related to pensions 19,	Total Noncurrent Liabilities		010,194
Deferred inflows related to pensions 19,	Total Liabilities		754,303
Deferred inflows related to pensions 19,	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
			19,545
			19,545
NET POSITION	IET POSITION		
			453,407
			(335,454)
Total Net Position \$ 117,	Total Net Position	\$	117,953

Exhibit 6

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	_	Business-type Activities
		Solid Waste Fund
Operating Revenues	-	
Charges for service	\$	686,397
Miscellaneous	-	4,037
Total Operating Revenues	-	690,434
Operating Expenses		
Personal services		408,519
Pension expense		74,971
Contractual services		222,037
Materials and supplies		73,982
Depreciation expense		63,948
Indirect administrative cost	_	11,693
Total Operating Expenses	-	855,150
Operating Income (Loss)	-	(164,716)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest income		1,774
Intergovernmental grants		13,059
Gain (Loss) on sale of capital assets		(19,168)
Interest expense	_	(1,002)
Net Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	-	(5,337)
Changes in Net Position		(170,053)
Net Position - Beginning	-	288,006
Net Position - Ending	\$	117,953

Exhibit 7

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	_	Business-type Activities
	-	Solid Waste Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees Other operating cash receipts Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	699,988 (299,508) (440,388) <u>4,037</u> (35,871)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities Intergovernmental grants received Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	13,059 13,059
Cash Flows From Capital and related Financing Activities Proceeds of long-term debt Proceeds from sale of capital assets Acquisition of capital assets Principal paid on long-term debt Interest paid on debt Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	67,363 (122,582) (24,200) (1,203) (80,622)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest on deposits Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	-	2,191 2,191
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(101,243)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	-	234,589
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ =	133,346
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities: Operating income (loss)	\$	(164,716)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense Provision for uncollectible accounts Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in claims payable Increase (decrease) in compensated absences liability Increase (decrease) in uncarned revenue Increase (decrease) in uncarned revenue Increase (decrease) in interfund payables Increase (decrease) in pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows (net) Total Adjustments	-	63,948 45,972 (43,333) (3,352) 1,000 10,952 11,693 41,965 128,845
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	(35,871)
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.	-	

WALTHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities September 30, 2018

Agency
 Funds
\$ 212,552
8,585
\$ 221,137
\$ 162,582
58,555
\$ 221,137
\$ \$ \$ \$

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

Exhibit 8

Walthall County, Mississippi

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

- (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.
 - A. Financial Reporting Entity.

Walthall 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 Walthall County to present these financial statements on the primary government which have significant operational or financial relationships with the County. There are no outside organizations that should be included as component units of the County's reporting entity.

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. 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 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 not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund balances, 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.

C. 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 nonoperating. 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 nonoperating.

Governmental 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 and 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.

The County reports the following major Governmental Fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - 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 Enterprise Fund:

Solid Waste Fund - This fund is used to account for the County's activities of disposal of solid

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

waste within the County.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - 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.

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

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - 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

<u>Agency Funds</u> - 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.

D. Account Classifications.

The account classifications used in the financial statements conform to the board classifications recommended in *Governmental Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting* as issued in 2012 by the Government Finance Officers Association.

E. 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.

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. However, the County did not invest in any governmental securities during the fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

F. Receivables.

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

G. Interfund Transactions and Balances.

Transactions between funds that are representative of 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."

H. 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 (applicable) 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. Capital assets include significant amounts of infrastructure which have been valued at estimated historical cost. The estimated historical cost was based on replacement cost multiplied by the consumer price index implicit price deflator for the year of acquisition. 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 costs 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. Walthall County meets this criterion 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 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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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:

	-	Capitalization Thresholds	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$	0	N/A
Infrastructure		0	20-50 years
Buildings		50,000	40 years
Improvements other than buildings		25,000	20 years
Mobile equipment		5,000	5-10 years
Furniture and equipment		5,000	3-7 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.

I. Deferred revenue - property taxes/unavailable revenue:

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(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

<u>Deferred outflows related to pensions</u> – 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 9 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.

<u>Deferred revenue – property taxes</u> – 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.

<u>Unavailable revenue – fines</u> – 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 such time as the revenue becomes available.

<u>Deferred inflows related to pensions</u> – 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 9 for additional details.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

J. 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.

K. 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. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, Governmental Fund Types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

L. 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 (committed,

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

assigned or 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 any of these unrestricted classifications 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.

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 amounts 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.

Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. For governmental funds, other than the general fund, this is the residual amount within the fund that is not classified as nonspendable and is neither restricted nor committed. Assignments of fund balance are created by the Board of Supervisors pursuant to authorization established by Section 19-3-59, Miss. Code Ann. (1972).

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 and unassigned) resources are available, and amounts in any of these unrestricted classifications could be used, it is the County's general policy to spend committed resources first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

M. Property Tax Revenues:

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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.

N. 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.

O. 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, Governmental Funds report the compensated absence liability payable only if the payable has matured, for example an employee resigns or retires.

P. Changes in Accounting Standards.

The County implemented the following standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in the current fiscal year as required: GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The provisions of this standard have been incorporated into the financial statements and notes.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(2) Prior Period Adjustment.

Exhibit 2 - Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities

Explanation	 Amount
To correct prior year error in capital assets, net	\$ 965,000
Total prior period governmental activities adjustments	\$ 965,000

(3) Deposits and Investments.

Deposits:

The carrying amount of the County's total deposits with financial institutions at September 30, 2018, was \$11,650,018, and the bank balance was \$11,859,862. 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 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.

(4) Interfund Transactions and Balances.

The following is a summary of interfund balances at September 30, 2018:

A. Due From/To Other Funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount
General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	\$ 11,693
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	39,042
Agency Funds	General Fund	 8,585
Total		\$ 59,320

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

The receivables represent the tax revenue collected in September 2018, but not settled until October 2018 and indirect administrative services provided by the County to the solid waste operations. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

B. Advances from/to Other Funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Solid Waste Fund	30,310
		30,310

The advances represent interfund loans relating to indirect costs associated with solid waste operations and an error in posting a tax settlement. The advances are not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of the financial statements.

C. Transfers In/Out:

Transfer In	Transfer Out	 Amount
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$ 908
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	135,972
Other Governmental Funds	Other Governmental Funds	 192,646
Total		\$ 329,526

The principal purpose of interfund transfers was to provide funds for to cover expenses until state grant funds were received or to provide funds to pay for capital outlay. All interfund transfers were routine and consistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer.

(5) Intergovernmental Receivables.

Intergovernmental receivables at September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

Description		Amount
Legislative tax credit	\$	78,324
Youth court grant		1,345
FEMA grant		2,309
Seatbelt grant		249
Alcohol grant		2,501
Airport Grant		2,286
JAG grant	-	6,031
Total	\$ _	93,045

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(6) Loans Receivable.

On December 15, 2008, Walthall County entered into a loan agreement in accordance with Section 199-7-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and the other applicable statutory and case law of Mississippi, with 108 Tylertown Bldg., LLC, for the purchase of an industrial site owned by the County.

On August 8, 2014, Walthall County entered into a loan agreement in accordance with Section 19-7-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, and the other applicable statutory and case law of Mississippi, with 85 Tylertown Bldg., LLC, for the purchase of an industrial site owned by the County.

Loans receivable balances at September 30, 2018, are as follows:

Description	Date of Inception	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	 Receivable Balance
108 Tylertown Bldg., LLC (Kalencom) 85 Tylertown Bldg., LLC (Kalencom)	12/15/2008 08/01/2014	3.00% 3.00%	12/31/2028 08/01/2034	\$ 762,605 660,522
Total				\$ 1,423,127

(7) Capital Assets.

The following is a summary of capital assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2018:

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Governmental Activities:

	Governmental Activities:						
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $							
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		•	Oct. 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Sept. 30, 2018
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Construction in progress} \\ \mbox{Total non-depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total non-depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total non-depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total non-depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total non-depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Less accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total depreciable capital assets, net} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable capital assets, net} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable capital assets} \\ \mbox{Total assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable} \\ \mbox{Total assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable} \\ \mbox{Total assets} \\ \mbox{Total accumulated depreciable} \\ \mbox{Total assets} \\ Total accumulate$							
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		\$					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $						(245,849)	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Total non-depreciable capital assets		451,670	450,012		(245,849)	655,833
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Depreciable capital assets:						
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			5,995,478	50		1.245.849	7.241.377
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Buildings					-,,,.	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6			-,,			
Furniture and equipment Leased property under capital leases Total depreciable capital assets4,485,680 390,003 27,059,61513,645 390,003 1,630,7964,499,325 390,003 1,245,849Less accumulated depreciation for: Infrastructure1,015,152 1,015,152169,617 169,61735,000 202,667 202,667Buildings Improvements other than buildings Improvements other than buildings Lease depreciation acquipment Total accumulated depreciation1,015,152 1,015,152 1,015,152 1,015,152 1,017,524 2,022 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,022,667 2,020,667 2,020,667 1,12,054 2,05,704 1,12,054 1,12,054 1,12,054 1,12,054Leased property under capital leases Total accumulated depreciation acquipment 1,51,63,743 6,05,371 6,061 6,061 1,5,000 1,5,739,053Total depreciable capital assets, net1,1895,872 1,2247,542 1,475,437 1,229 2,229 1,210,849 1,4,780,750Business-type Activities: Balance coct. 1, 2017 Additions Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Sept. 30, 2018 Balance Cott. 1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustments Adjustment Adjustments Adjustments Adjus				307.101	72.290		
Leased property under capital leases $390,003$ $390,003$ Total depreciable capital assets $27,059,615$ $1,630,796$ $72,290$ $1,245,849$ $29,863,970$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Infrastructure $1,015,152$ $169,617$ $35,000$ $1,219,769$ Buildings $5,030,180$ $175,524$ $35,000$ $1,219,769$ Mobile equipment $4,513,710$ $173,891$ $65,061$ $4,622,540$ Furniture and equipment $4,347,934$ $28,885$ $4,376,319$ Leased property under capital leases $70,302$ $41,752$ $112,054$ Total accumulated depreciation $15,163,743$ $605,371$ $65,061$ $35,000$ $15,739,053$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $11,895,872$ $1,025,425$ $7,229$ $965,000$ $14,780,750$ Balance Oct. 1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Non-depreciable capital assets: $77,412$ $-7,7412$ $77,412$ $77,412$ $72,29$ $965,000$ $14,780,750$ Depreciable capital assets: $77,412$ $-7,7412$ $77,$,	, _,_, 0		
Total depreciable capital assets $27,059,615$ $1,630,796$ $72,290$ $1,245,849$ $29,863,970$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Infrastructure $1,015,152$ $169,617$ $35,000$ $1,219,769$ Buildings $5,030,180$ $175,524$ $35,000$ $1,219,769$ Mobile equipment $4,513,710$ $173,891$ $65,061$ $4,622,540$ Furniture and equipment $4,37,934$ $28,385$ $4,376,319$ $4,376,319$ Lesse d property under capital leases $70,302$ $41,752$ $112,054$ $120,949$ Total accumulated depreciation $15,163,743$ $605,371$ $65,061$ $35,000$ $15,739,053$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $11,895,872$ $1,025,425$ $7,229$ $1,210,849$ $14,124,917$ Governmental activities capital assets, net $12,247,542$ $1,475,437$ $7,229$ $965,000$ $14,780,750$ Buildings $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $63,296$ $575,441$			· · ·	10,010			
Less accumulated depreciation for: 1,015,152 169,617 35,000 1,219,769 Buildings 5,030,180 175,524 5,020,704 Improvements other than buildings 186,465 16,202 202,667 Mobile equipment 4,513,710 173,891 65,061 4,622,540 Furniture and equipment 4,347,934 28,385 4,376,319 Leased property under capital leases 70,302 41,752 112,054 Total accumulated depreciation 15,163,743 605,371 65,061 35,000 15,739,053 Total depreciable capital assets, net 11,895,872 1,025,425 7,229 1,210,849 14,124,917 Governmental activities: Balance 0et.1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Non-depreciable capital assets: 0et.1, 2017 Additions Deletions Adjustments Sept. 30, 2018 Non-depreciable capital assets: 96,0255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 60,255 <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>1,630,796</td> <td>72,290</td> <td>1,245,849</td> <td></td>		•		1,630,796	72,290	1,245,849	
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			1 015 150	1(0(17		25.000	1 210 7(0
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $						35,000	
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Leased property under capital leases Total accumulated depreciation $70,302$ 15,163,743 $41,752$ 605,371 $112,054$ 15,061Total accumulated depreciation $11,895,872$ 1,025,425 $1,229$ 7,229 $1,210,849$ 					65,061		
Total accumulated depreciation $15,163,743$ $605,371$ $65,061$ $35,000$ $15,739,053$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $11,895,872$ $1,025,425$ $7,229$ $1,210,849$ $14,124,917$ Governmental activities capital assets, net\$ $12,347,542$ $1,475,437$ $7,229$ $965,000$ $14,780,750$ Business-type Activities:BalanceOct. 1, 2017AdditionsDeletionsAdjustmentsSept. 30, 2018Non-depreciable capital assets:Image: Content of the second sec				,			
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Business-type Activities:Balance Oct. 1, 2017AdditionsDeletionsAdjustmentsBalance Sept. 30, 2018Non-depreciable capital assets: 3 $77,412$ $77,412$ $77,412$ Land\$ $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Buildings\$ $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment $661,424$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Less accumulated depreciation for: $8,824$ $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $-$	Total depreciable capital assets, net	•	11,895,872	1,025,425	7,229	1,210,849	14,124,917
BalanceBalanceBalanceNon-depreciable capital assets: $Oct. 1, 2017$ AdditionsDeletionsAdjustmentsSept. 30, 2018Non-depreciable capital assets: 8 $77,412$ $77,412$ $77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets: $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: 8 $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Buildings 8 $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Less accumulated depreciation for: 8 $4,824$ $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $-$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $-$	Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	12,347,542	1,475,437	7,229	965,000	14,780,750
BalanceBalanceBalanceNon-depreciable capital assets: $Oct. 1, 2017$ AdditionsDeletionsAdjustmentsSept. 30, 2018Non-depreciable capital assets: 8 $77,412$ $77,412$ $77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets: $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: 8 $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Buildings 8 $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Less accumulated depreciation for: 8 $4,824$ $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $-$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $-$	Business-type Activities:						
Non-depreciable capital assets: Land\$ 77,412 $77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets $77,412$ $ -$ Depreciable capital assets: Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$			Balance				Balance
Non-depreciable capital assets: Land\$ 77,412 $77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets $77,412$ $ -$ Depreciable capital assets: Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$			Oct. 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Sept. 30, 2018
Land\$ $77,412$ $77,412$ Total non-depreciable capital assets $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: Buildings $77,412$ $ 77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: Buildings $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $-$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ $4,824$ $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $ 235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$	Non-depreciable capital assets:		· · · · ·				
Total non-depreciable capital assets77,41277,412Depreciable capital assets: Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $661,424$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ - $235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ - $400,195$		\$	77,412				77,412
capital assets $77,412$ $77,412$ Depreciable capital assets: Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ $60,255$ Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $ 235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$	Total non-depreciable						· · · · ·
Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ Mobile equipment $661,424$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $ 635,696$ Less accumulated depreciation for:Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$	-		77,412				77,412
Buildings\$ 60,255 $60,255$ Mobile equipment $661,424$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $575,441$ Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $ 635,696$ Less accumulated depreciation for:Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $-$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$	Depreciable capital assets:						
Mobile equipment Total depreciable capital assets $661,424$ $721,679$ $122,582$ $122,582$ $208,565$ $208,565$ $575,441$ $635,696$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation\$ 4,824 $288,763$ $1,206$ $62,742$ $6,030$ $229,471$ $293,587$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $293,587$ $63,948$ $3,948$ $122,034$ $122,034$ $-$ $235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ -$ $400,195$		¢	60 255				60 255
Total depreciable capital assets $721,679$ $122,582$ $208,565$ - $635,696$ Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings\$ 4,824 $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ - $235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ - $400,195$		ψ		122 582	208 565		
Less accumulated depreciation for: $\$$ $4,824$ $1,206$ $6,030$ Mobile equipment $288,763$ $62,742$ $122,034$ $229,471$ Total accumulated depreciation $293,587$ $63,948$ $122,034$ $ 235,501$ Total depreciable capital assets, net $428,092$ $58,634$ $86,531$ $ 400,195$							
Buildings \$ 4,824 1,206 6,030 Mobile equipment 288,763 62,742 122,034 229,471 Total accumulated depreciation 293,587 63,948 122,034 - 235,501 Total depreciable capital assets, net 428,092 58,634 86,531 - 400,195	Total depreciable capital assets		721,079	122,382	208,505		055,090
Mobile equipment Total accumulated depreciation 288,763 62,742 122,034 229,471 Total accumulated depreciation 293,587 63,948 122,034 - 235,501 Total depreciable capital assets, net 428,092 58,634 86,531 - 400,195							
Total accumulated depreciation 293,587 63,948 122,034 - 235,501 Total depreciable capital assets, net 428,092 58,634 86,531 - 400,195	e	\$					
Total depreciable capital assets, net 428,092 58,634 86,531 - 400,195							
	Total accumulated depreciation		293,587	63,948	122,034		235,501
Business-type activities capital assets, net \$505,50458,63486,531477,607	Total depreciable capital assets, net		428,092	58,634	86,531		400,195
	Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	505,504	58,634	86,531		477,607

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions:

		Amount
Governmental Activities:		
General government	\$	5,086
Public safety		129,584
Public works		317,442
Health and welfare		52,148
Culture and recreation		18,854
Economic development and assistance	_	82,257
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	605,371
Business-type Activities:		
Solid waste	\$	63,948

Commitments with respect to unfinished capital projects at September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

	Remaining Financial	Expected Date of
Description of Project	Commitment	Completion
Airport Road bridge replacement LSBP 74 20	Undetermined Undetermined	Undetermined Undetermined

(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, 2018, to January 1, 2019. The pool may make an overall supplemental assessment or declare a refund depending on the loss experience of all the entities it insures.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(9) Capital Leases.

As Lessee:

The County is obligated for the following capital assets acquired through capital leases as of September 30, 2018:

Classes of Property		Governmental Activities
Mobile equipment Less: Accumulated depreciation	\$	390,003 (112,054)
Lease Property Under Capital Leases	\$ _	277,949

The following is a schedule by years of the total payments due as of September 30, 2018:

	Governmental Activities				
Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest			
2019	70,743	6,361			
2020	41,390	4,243			
2021	150,829	2,733			
2022	13,800	370			
Total	5 276,762	13,707			

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan.

General Information about the Pension Plan

<u>Plan Description</u>. Walthall 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.

<u>Benefits Provided</u>. 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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

> 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 additional 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 completion of 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 vear of retirement up to the vear in which the retired member reaches age 60 (55 for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), with 3.0 percent compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. Plan provisions are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature.

> <u>Contributions</u>. At September 30, 2018, 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, 2018 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, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were \$397,078, \$380,664 and \$357,136, 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, 2018, the County reported a liability of \$6,502,162 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, 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 participating entities, actuarially determined. The County's proportionate share used to calculate the September 30, 2018 net pension liability was 0.039092 percent, which was based on a measurement date of June 30, 2018. This was an increase of 0.000578 percent from its proportionate share used to calculate the September 30, 2017 net pension liability, which was based on a measurement date of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the County recognized pension expense of \$901,947. At September 30, 2018, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 25,873	\$	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments			162,155
Change in assumption	3,780		3,167
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	344,773		43,314
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	93,947		
	\$ 468,373	\$	208,636

\$93,947 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:

Year Ending September 30	 Amount
2019	\$ 239,828
2020	85,127
2021	(129,927)
2022	 (29,241)
Total	\$ 165,787

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary increases	3.25 – 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 Scale BB to 2022, with males' rates set forward one year.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

		Long-term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	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 Estate	10.00%	3.50%
Private Equity	8.00%	5.10%
Emerging Debt	2.00%	2.25%
Cash	1.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	

<u>Discount Rate</u>. 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.

<u>Sensitivity to the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount</u> <u>Rate</u>. 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:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount	1% Increase
	(6.75%)	Rate (7.75%)	(8.75%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,561,480	6,502,162	4,790,595

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

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

(11) Long-term Debt.

Debt outstanding as of September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

Description and Purpose		Amount Outstanding	Interest Rate	Final Maturity Date
Governmental Activities:				
 General Obligation Bonds: General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016 	\$_	2,770,000	2.00 - 2.50%	10/2032
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$ =	2,770,000		
 B. Capital Leases (16) APX 7000 Radios Caterpillar 120M Motor Grader 2018 Freightliner Emulsion Storage Tank Total Capital Leases 	\$ 	29,689 162,773 55,200 29,100 276,762	3.78% 1.90% 2.68% 2.75%	04/2019 06/2021 06/2022 60/2021
C. Other Loans: Fire truck 2018 Pumper Truck 2015 Freightliner Truck 2018 Dodge Road construction	\$	45,750 149,260 13,800 15,000 125,000	2.00% 3.00% 2.32% 3.15% 1.99%	02/2023 03/2028 06/2019 06/2021 06/2019
Total Other Loans Business-type Activities: A. Other Loans: 2015 Freightliner truck	\$ = \$ _	<u>348,810</u> 24,200	2.485%	06/2019

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

> Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the following debt reported in the Statement of Net Position are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

	General Obligation Bonds				
Year Ending September 30		Principal	Interest		
2019	\$	160,000	56,800		
2020		165,000	53,500		
2021		165,000	50,200		
2022		170,000	46,800		
2023		175,000	43,300		
2024-2028		915,000	162,063		
2029-2033	_	1,020,000	51,750		
Total	\$_	2,770,000	464,413		
	_				
	_	Other Loans			
Year Ending September 30		Principal	Interest		
2019	\$	167,807	3,641		
2020		29,631	616		
2021		30,274	406		
2022		25,934	191		
2023		19,161	14		
2024-2028	_	76,003			
	_				
Total	\$_	348,810	4,868		
	_				
Business-type Activities:					
	-	Other Loans	T (1)		
Year Ending September 30		Principal	Interest		
2010	\$	24 200	601		
2019	»_	24,200	601		

<u>Legal Debt Margin</u> - 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, 2018, the amount of outstanding debt was equal to 3.2023% of the latest property assessments.

24,200

\$

601

Total

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

<u>Advance Refunding</u> – On October 13, 2016, the County issued \$2,925,000 in general obligation refunding bonds with an average interest rate of 2.14% to advance refund \$2,635,000 of the following outstanding bond issue:

		Outstanding
Average		Amount
Interst Rate		Refunded
3.82%	\$	2,635,000
	Interst Rate	Interst Rate

The net proceeds of \$2,939,867 were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. As a result, \$2,635,000 of outstanding bonds are considered to be defeased, and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the Statement of Net Position.

The County advance refunded the above bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 16 years by almost \$185,191 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$156,710.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities and obligations for the year ended September 30, 2018:

	-	Balance Oct. 1, 2017	Additions	Reductions	Balance Sept. 30, 2018	Amount due within one year
Governmental Activities:						
Compensated absences General obligation bonds Add: Premiums Capital leases Other loans	\$	74,414 2,925,000 13,938 346,075 333,366	3,384	155,000 929 69,313 160,556	77,798 2,770,000 13,009 276,762 348,810	160,000 70,743 167,807
Total	\$	3,692,793	179,384	385,798	3,486,379	398,550
Business-type Activities:						
Compensated absences Other loans	\$	5,332 48,400	1,000	24,200	6,332 24,200	24,200
Total	\$	53,732	1,000	24,200	30,532	24,200

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries were paid, which are generally the General Fund, the E-911 Fund, the Countywide Road Maintenance Fund and the Solid Waste Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(12) Contingencies.

<u>Federal Grants</u> - 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 statements.

<u>Litigation</u> - 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.

(13) Effect of Deferred Amounts on Net Position

The governmental activities' unrestricted net position amount of \$4,157,492 includes the effect of deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions. A portion of the deferred outflow of resources related to pension in the amount of \$86,138 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 \$334,610 balance of the deferred outflow of resources related to pensions at September 30, 2018, will be recognized in pension expense over the next 4 years. The \$189,091 balance of the deferred inflow of resources related to pension at September 30, 2018, will be recognized in pen

The business-type activities' unrestricted net position amount of \$(335,454) includes the effect of deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions. A portion of the deferred outflow of resources related to pension in the amount of \$7,809 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 \$39,816 balance of the deferred outflow of resources related to pensions at September 30, 2018, will be recognized in pension expense over the next 4 years. The \$19,545 balance of the deferred inflow of resources related to pension at September 30, 2018, will be recognized in pension expense over the next 3 years.

(14) Joint Ventures.

The County participates in the following joint ventures:

Walthall County is a participant with the counties of Amite and Pike in a joint venture, authorized by Section 39-3-11, Miss Code Ann. (1972), to operate the Pike-Amite-Walthall Regional Library System. The joint venture was created to provide library service for the three counties and is governed by a five-member board. The counties of Amite and Pike appoint two board members each and Walthall County appoints one board member. By contractual agreement, the County's appropriation to the joint venture was \$115,244 in fiscal year 2018. Complete financial statements for the Pike-Amite-Walthall Regional Library System can be obtained from 1022 Virginia Avenue, McComb, MS 39648.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(15) Jointly Governed Organizations.

The County participates in the following jointly governed organizations.

Southwest Mississippi Community College operates in a district composed of the counties of Amite, Pike, Walthall, and Wilkinson. The Walthall County Board of Supervisors appoints two of the 14 members of the Board of Trustees. The County contributed \$400,865 for operations and maintenance of the college in fiscal year 2018.

Southwest Mississippi Planning and Development District operates in a district composed of the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall, and Wilkinson. The Walthall County Board of Supervisors appoints four of the 40 members of the Board of Directors. The County contributed \$9,094 for support of the district in fiscal year 2018.

Southwest Mississippi Mental Health Complex operates in a district composed of the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall, and Wilkinson. The Walthall County Board of Supervisors appoints one of the ten members of the Board of Commissioners. The County contributed \$17,313 for its support in fiscal year 2018.

Southwest Mississippi Partnership operates in a district composed of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Pike, Lincoln, Walthall, and Wilkinson. The entity is governed by ten members, appointed by each county's lead industrial foundation or chamber of commerce. If no industrial foundation or chamber of commerce is present, the member is appointed by the County's Board of Supervisors. The member counties provide only modest financial support for the entity.

Southeast Mississippi Air Ambulance District operates in a district composed of the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson Davis, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Stone, and Walthall. The Walthall County Board of Supervisors appoints one of the nine members of the board of directors. The County contributed \$40,000 for support of the district in fiscal year 2018.

(16) Tax Abatements.

For the year beginning October 1, 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) implemented Statement 77, *Tax Abatement 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 promise to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

The Walthall County Board of Supervisors negotiate property tax abatements on an individual basis. The County has a tax abatement with one entity as of September 30, 2018. The total amount of taxes abated during fiscal year 2018 was \$16,226 for economic development purposes and is authorized under Section 27-31-101 and 27-31-105 Miss. Code 1972 (Ann.).

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

(17) 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 Walthall County evaluated the activity of the County through the date the financial statements were available to be issued and determined that the following subsequent events have occurred requiring disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the County issued the following debt obligations:

Issue	Interest	Issue	Type of	Source of
Date	Rate	Amount	Financing	Financing
11/09/2018	3.65%	\$ 45,000	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
03/28/2019	3.03%	251,000	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
04/01/2019	2.98%	600,000	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
06/04/2019	3.65%	80,000	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
06/04/2019	3.09%	83,000	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
07/20/2020	2.23%	152,900	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
07/05/2020	2.00%	53,323	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
03/31/2021	1.27%	632,000	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
12/15/2021	1.69%	70,125	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
04/04/2022	1.99%	25,000	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
04/11/2022	2.59%	206,500	Loan	Ad Valorem Taxes
07/05/2022	3.82%	170,000	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
12/01/2022	4.73%	11,400	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
02/06/2023	5.60%	195,000	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes
06/01/2023	4.99%	80,000	Capital Lease	Ad Valorem Taxes

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WALTHALL COUNTY Budgetary Comparison Schedule -Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES		Dudger		Duoloj	(i togati to)
Property taxes	\$	4,080,739	4,100,000	4,100,000	-
Licenses, commissions and other revenue		150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Fines and forfeitures		125,000	125,000	125,000	-
Intergovernmental revenues		580,000	580,000	580,000	-
Charges for services		21,000	21,000	21,000	-
Interest income		39,015	64,815	64,815	-
Miscellaneous revenues		242,020	224,020	224,020	-
Total Revenues		5,237,774	5,264,835	5,264,835	-
EXPENDITURES					
Current:		0.507.010	2 ((0.010	2 ((0.010	
General government		2,587,010	2,669,010	2,669,010	-
Public safety Public works		1,880,659 63,766	1,880,659 53,766	1,880,659 53,766	-
Health and welfare		166,036	154,456	154,456	-
Culture and recreation		5,100	5,100	5,100	-
Education		275,000	275,000	275,000	-
Conservation of natural resources		72,828	62,135	62,135	-
Economic development and assistance		72,594	68,594	68,594	-
Debt service:		72,394	00,574	00,554	-
Principal		375,000	430,000	430,000	-
Interest					-
Total Expenditures		5,497,993	5,598,720	5,598,720	-
Excess of Revenues					
over (under) Expenditures		(260,219)	(333,885)	(333,885)	-
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Other financing sources		476,000	476,000	476,000	-
Other financing uses		(585,882)	(585,882)	(585,882)	-
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	_	(109,882)	(109,882)	(109,882)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance		(370,101)	(443,767)	(443,767)	-
Fund Balances - Beginning	_	5,978,987	7,382,897	7,382,897	-
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ _	5,608,886	6,939,130	6,939,130	-

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

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last 10 Fiscal Years* For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

	_	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)		0.039092%	0.038514%	0.034478%	0.036479%	0.036112%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	6,502,161	6,402,334	6,158,632	5,638,934	4,383,336
County's covered payroll	\$	2,496,389	2,470,679	2,205,663	2,278,990	2,242,355
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		260.46%	259.13%	279.22%	247.43%	195.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		62.54%	61.49%	57.47%	61.70%	67.21%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 6/30 prior to the fiscal year presented. This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, GASB 68 was implemented in FYE 6/30/15, 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.

Schedule of County Contributions Last 10 Fiscal Years* For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	397,078 397,078	380,664 380,664	357,136 357,136	359,781 359,781	353,171 353,171
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _		-	<u> </u>		
County's covered payroll	\$	2,521,124	2,416,910	2,267,530	2,284,321	2,242,356
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		15.75%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, GASB 68 was implemented in FYE 6/30/15, and, until, a full 10-year 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.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

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 the 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 revise 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. The Budgetary 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:

	Governmental
	 Fund Type
	 General Fund
Budget (Cash Basis)	\$ (443,767)
Increase (Decrease)	
Net adjustments for revenue accruals	585,312
Net adjustments for expenditure accruals	 158,336
GAAP Basis	\$ 299,881

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

Pension Schedules

A. 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%.

2017

The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy 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%.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

B. Changes in benefit provisions.

2016

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.

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule.

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, open
Remaining amortization period	36.6 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Price inflation	3.00 percent
Salary increase	3.75 percent to 19.00 percent, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

OTHER INFORMATION

Schedule of Surety Bonds for County Officials For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 UNAUDITED

Name	Position	Company	Bond
Larry Montgomery	Supervisor District 1	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Frederick Magee, Jr.	Supervisor District 2	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Shelton Stogner	Supervisor District 3	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Bruce Boyd	Supervisor District 4	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Clennel Brown	Supervisor District 5	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Bob Bracey	Chancery Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Brandy Boyd	Purchase Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$75,000
La Rheta Magee Dunaway	Assistant Purchase Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$75,000
Donnie Branch	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Sherman Smith	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Henry Earl Warren	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Jackie Hartley	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
David Johnson	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Daniel Thornton, Jr.	Assistant Receiving Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Milton Dunaway	Inventory Control Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$75,000
Raymond Gutter	Constable	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Roy G Huhn	Constable	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Vernon E. Alford	Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Vanessa Walker	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Kamie Bacot	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Kyle Breland	Sheriff	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
David Ryan Bruhl	Justice Court Judge	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Carl Montgomery, Jr.	Justice Court Judge	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Janet Laird	Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Etta Michelle Kirkland	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Angele Marie Tullos	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Jessica Jones	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Paula Ann Reid	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Aaron Kelly Adams	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
La Shanda Magee	Deputy Justice Court Clerk	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Peggy Hillburn	Tax Assessor-Collector	Western Surety Company	\$100,000
Amy Hill	Deputy Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Kelli Boyd	Deputy Tax Assessor/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Angela Craft	Deputy Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Kandi Crain	Deputy Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Carla M. Johnson	Deputy Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000
Abby Kennedy	Deputy Tax Collector/Assessor	Western Surety Company	\$50,000

SPECIAL REPORTS

FORTENBERRY BALLARD, PC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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 Walthall County, Mississippi

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Walthall County, Mississippi (the County), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 27, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as 2018-001, 2018-002, 2018-003, 2018-004, 2018-005, 2018-006, 2018-007, 2018-008, 2018-009, 2018-010 and 2018-011 to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as 2018-012 and 2018-013 to be significant deficiencies.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Walthall County, Mississippi's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as items 2018-005 and 2018-006.

We also noted certain matters which we have reported to the management of Walthall County, Mississippi, in the Independent Accountant's Report on Central Purchasing System, Inventory Control System and Purchase Clerk Schedules and the Limited Internal Control and Compliance Review Management Report dated November 27, 2023, included within this document.

Walthall County's Responses to Findings

Walthall County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. Walthall County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the 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.

FORTENBERRY & BALLARD, PC

Fortenberry and Ballard, PC November 27, 2023

Certified Public Accountants

FORTENBERRY BALLARD, PC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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 Walthall County, Mississippi

We have examined Walthall County, Mississippi's (the County) compliance with establishing and maintaining a central purchasing system and inventory control system in accordance with Sections 31-7-101 through 31-7-127, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) and compliance with the purchasing requirements in accordance with bid requirements of Section 31-7-13, Miss. Code Ann. (1972) during the year ended September 30, 2018. The Board of Supervisors of Walthall 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 such 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 Walthall 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.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed certain instances of noncompliance with the aforementioned code sections. These instances of noncompliance were considered in forming our opinion on compliance. Our findings and recommendations and your responses are disclosed below:

Board of Supervisors.

1.	<u>A Receiving Clerk and any necessary Assistant Receiving Clerks should be appointed in accordance with state law.</u>
Repeat Finding	Yes
Criteria	Section 31-7-101, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires the Board of Supervisors to appoint a Receiving Clerk, who shall not be a member of the Board of Supervisors. It also states that Assistant Receiving Clerks, when necessary, may be appointed by the Receiving Clerk, subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.
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Condition	As reported in the prior year audit report, our audit procedures disclosed that, although numerous employees sign receiving reports, the Board of Supervisors has not appointed a Receiving Clerk nor have any Assistant Receiving Clerks been appointed and approved by the Board.		
Cause	The County did not comply with state laws.		
Effect	Failure to appoint a Receiving Clerk and any necessary Assistant Receiving Clerks in accordance with state law could result in the misappropriation or loss of public funds.		
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should appoint a Receiving Clerk and instruct that individual to submit a list of prospective Assistant Receiving Clerks for Board approval.		
Views of Responsible Official(s)	This has been corrected. Assistant receiving clerks have been bonded during this time period.		
Board of Supervisors	/ Chancery Clerk.		
2.	The Receiving Clerk, Assistant Receiving Clerks, and Assistant Inventory Control Clerk should be bonded in accordance with state law.		
Repeat Finding	Yes		
Criteria	Section 31-7-124, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires the Receiving Clerk to execute a bond for \$75,000 with Assistant Receiving Clerks to execute a bond at \$50,000 and Assistant Inventory Control Clerk to execute a bond for \$50,000.		
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, the County had no employees bonded for these positions during the fiscal year 2018.		
Cause	The Board of Supervisors and Chancery Clerk did not comply with state laws.		
Effect	In the event of a loss of public funds involving the Receiving Clerk, Assistant Receiving Clerks or Assistant Inventory Control Clerk, the funds available to the County for recovery would be limited.		
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should execute bonds for the Receiving Clerk, Assistant Receiving Clerks and Assistant Inventory Control Clerk, as required by law.		
Views of Responsible Official(s)	This has been corrected in a subsequent year.		
Inventory Control Clerk.			
3.	The Inventory Control Clerk should maintain an inventory control system.		
Repeat Finding	Yes		
Criteria	Section 31-7-107, Miss. Code Ann (1972), requires the Inventory Control Clerk to maintain an inventory control system. Effective internal controls over capital assets include developing and maintaining a complete and accurate inventory control system.		

Condition	 Also, certain data elements should be captured in capital asset records for all capital assets. Required data elements include description of assets, cost, locations, acquisition dates, disposition dates, method of disposition, and other relevant information. The presence of these data elements in capital asset records helps identify and distinguish county assets from one another, thereby safeguarding county assets from loss or misappropriation. As in the prior audit period, test results indicated the following discrepancies in capital asset records: 			
	 a. Documents presented to the Board of Supervisors for approval for deletion do not include serial numbers so that specific assets can be positively identified. b. No procedures are in place to identify and track assets purchased with federal funds. c. One asset did not have an inventory tag and three assets were not properly marked. 			
Cause	The Inventory Control Clerk did not comply with state laws.			
Effect	The failure to maintain an effective inventory controls system could result in the reporting of inaccurate amounts and increases the possibility of the loss or misappropriation of public funds.			
Recommendation	The Inventory Control Clerk should establish adequate control procedures to maintain accurate inventory records documenting the existence, valuation and completeness of capital assets.			
Views of Responsible Official(s)	a. Deleted items have serial numbers added to them starting in October 2018.b. We will comply with this finding.c. We will comply with this finding.			

In our opinion, because of the noncompliance referred to in the preceding paragraph, Walthall County, Mississippi, did not comply, in all material respects, with state laws governing central purchasing, inventory and bid requirements for the year ended September 30, 2018.

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 in relation to that examination.

Walthall 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 for use in evaluating Walthall 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.

FORTENBERRY & BALLARD, PC

Fortenberry and Ballard, PC November 27, 2023

Certified Public Accountants

Schedule of Purchases From Other Than the Lowest Bidder For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

- - Date	Item Purchased	Bid Accepted	Vendor	Lowest Bid	Reason for Accepting Other Than the Lowest Bid
08/15/2018	Dump Truck	\$ 69,200	Empire Trucks	\$ 65,000	cost of repairs and less time out of service due to vendor distance

Schedule 1

Schedule of Emergency Purchases For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Our tests did not identify any emergency purchases.

Schedule of Purchases Made Noncompetitively From a Sole Source For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Date	Item Purchased	Amount Paid	Vendor
10/02/2017	AC-10 asphalt	\$ 10,720	Hunt Southland Refining Company
10/09/2017	AC-10 asphalt	10,720	Hunt Southland Refining Company
06/06/2018	AC-10 asphalt	13,467	Hunt Southland Refining Company
06/12/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
06/15/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
06/15/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
06/25/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
07/11/2018	AC-10 asphalt	13,476	Hunt Southland Refining Company
07/23/2018	AC-10 asphalt	40,401	Hunt Southland Refining Company
07/23/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
07/25/2018	AC-10 asphalt	26,934	Hunt Southland Refining Company
07/27/2018	AC-10 asphalt	28,810	Hunt Southland Refining Company
08/07/2018	AC-10 asphalt	28,810	Hunt Southland Refining Company
08/09/2018	AC-10 asphalt	28,810	Hunt Southland Refining Company
08/10/2018	AC-10 asphalt	14,405	Hunt Southland Refining Company
08/20/2018	AC-10 asphalt	14,405	Hunt Southland Refining Company
08/24/2018	AC-10 asphalt	14,405	Hunt Southland Refining Company
09/08/2018	AC-10 asphalt	28,810	Hunt Southland Refining Company

FORTENBERRY BALLARD, PC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

LIMITED INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE REVIEW MANAGEMENT REPORT

Members of the Board of Supervisors Walthall County, Mississippi

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Walthall County, Mississippi for the year ended September 30, 2018, we considered Walthall 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 Walthall 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 November 27, 2023, on the financial statements of Walthall 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:

Board of Supervisors.

1.	Interface allotment fees should be accounted for separately.	
Repeat Finding	Yes	
Criteria	Section 27-19-99(4), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), states that counties that use their existing computer system to communicate all data regarding vehicle title and registration transactions to the state's central computer system shall be allotted fifty cents for each registration fee collected by the county and remitted to the Department of Revenue. This amount paid to the county shall be deposited into the county general fund to be expended only for costs incurred for the purchase of equipment, software, maintenance, or other costs directly related to the title/registration network system, and for education and training.	

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Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, the interface allotment fees settled to the County are not accounted for separately.			
Cause	The County did not comply with state laws.			
Effect	The failure to account for interface allotment fees separately could result in these fees being expended for unauthorized purposes.			
Recommendation	The County should begin separately accounting for the receipt and disbursement of the interface allotment fees.			
Views of Responsible Official(s)	A fund 011 was created after board approval on 7/17/19. All interface fees will be posted to this fund as well as allowed costs directly related to the title/registration system and education/training.			
2.	Unemployment Compensation Fund's cash balance below required amount.			
Repeat Finding	Yes			
Criteria	Section 71-5-359(f), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires that a balance be maintained in the Unemployment Compensation Fund at an amount not less than two percent (2%) of the first six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) of covered wages paid during the next year.			
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, our testing procedures indicated that the County's Unemployment Compensation Fund was underfunded as of September 30, 2018.			
Cause	The County did not comply with state laws and maintain the required fund balance for the unemployment compensation fund.			
Effect	The failure to maintain the required amount in the Unemployment Compensation Fund resulted in the County being in direct violation of state law.			
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should ensure that an amount is maintained in the Unemployment Compensation Fund at an amount not less than two percent (2%) of the first six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) of covered wages paid during the next preceding year, as required by law.			
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.			
3.	The County should execute a contract for the housing of municipal prisoners and should bill the municipality for these services.			
Repeat Finding	Yes			
Criteria	Section 47-1-39(1), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), authorizes the governing authorities of municipalities to contract with the Board of Supervisors for the use of the county jail by the municipality.			

Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, although the County houses prisoners for the Town of Tylertown on an ongoing basis, the County does not have a contract with the Town for these services and did not bill the Town for housing prisoners in fiscal year 2018.		
Cause	The County did not comply with state laws.		
Effect	Failure to execute a contract for the housing of municipal prisoners resulted in the County incurring costs for housing the Town's prisoners for which no reimbursement was received.		
Recommendation	The County should execute a contract with the Town for the housing of prisoners and implement procedures to ensure the Town is billed for these services on a monthly basis.		
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply with executing a contract with the Town of Tylertown. We are currently billing the Town for these services.		
4.	Surety bonds should be approved in accordance with state law.		
Repeat Finding	Yes		
Criteria	Section 25-1-19(1), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires the Board of Supervisors to approve the bonds of the Chancery Clerk, the Circuit Clerk, and all other County officers and employees, or officers and employees for any district, subdivision, board or commission of the County, including the public school district. Additionally, the bonds of the members of the Board of Supervisors are required to be approved by the Chancery Clerk.		
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, during our test work, we noted that no bonds were approved in fiscal year 2018 by the Board of Supervisors or the Chancery Clerk.		
Cause	The County did not comply with state laws.		
Effect	The failure to approve surety bonds for County officers and employees resulted in some employees not being bonded, as required by state law.		
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should implement procedures to ensure all bonds are approved as required by state law.		
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.		
Circuit Clerk and Boa	ard of Supervisors.		
5.	All fee bills for attending Circuit Court should be approved and signed by the judge.		
Repeat Finding	Yes		
Criteria	Section 25-7-13(2) (m), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), authorizes the Circuit Court Clerk to charge the County \$50.00 for each day's attendance upon the Circuit Court term, for himself and necessary deputies allowed by the court.		
Condition	As reported in the prior year audit report, seven (7) of the fee bills tested were not signed by the judge.		

Cause	The Circuit Clerk and Board of Supervisors did not comply with state laws.
Effect	The failure to submit appropriate payroll documentation for attending court resulted in unauthorized payments in the amount of \$7,533.50 made by the Board of Supervisors.
Recommendation	The Circuit Clerk should ensure all fee bills are approved and signed by the appropriate judge before submitting to the County for payment. Also, the Board of Supervisors should implement procedures to ensure that all fee bills are signed by the judge before issuing payment to the Clerk.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.
Circuit Clerk.	
6.	The Circuit Clerk should maintain dockets as required by state law.
Repeat Finding	Yes
Criteria	As reported in the prior year audit, Section 9-7-171(1), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires the Circuit Clerk to keep a general docket, in which he shall enter the names of the parties in each case, the time of filing the declaration, indictment, record from inferior courts on appeal or certiorari, petition, plea, or demurrer, and all other papers in the cause.
Condition	The original judgments and final dispositions of cases were not consistently posted to the docket. Additionally, a change was made to an original judgment without supporting documentation.
Cause	The Circuit Clerk did not maintain dockets as required by law.
Effect	The failure to properly maintain court dockets could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds due to the county and or the state.
Recommendation	The Circuit Clerk should implement procedures to ensure the court dockets are maintained in accordance with state law.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We are complying to ensure the court dockets are now in compliance.
Justice Court Clerk.	
7.	The Justice Court Clerk should settle unidentifiable funds to the County.
Repeat Finding	Yes
Criteria	Section 27-105-371, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires county officials who receive funds under the authority of their office to settle any unidentifiable funds into the General Fund of the County within 30 days of such determination.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, the Board of Supervisors passed a motion on October 22, 2014, to transfer all unclaimed Justice Court funds to the County's General Fund. However, as of September 30, 2018, no such transfer had been made and unidentifiable/unclaimed funds in the amount of \$23,391 remained in the custody of the

	Justice Court Clerk.
Cause	The Justice Court Clerk did not comply with state laws.
Effect	The failure to settle any unidentifiable funds to the County could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Justice Court Clerk should settle all unidentifiable and/or unclaimed funds to the County's General Fund.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	This will be taken care of at the first of the month board meeting, which is September 2, 2019. All unidentifiable and/or unclaimed monies will be turned over to the Board.
8.	The Justice Court Clerk should report to the Board of Supervisors on a monthly basis.
Repeat Finding	Yes
Criteria	Section 9-11-19(1), Miss. Code Ann. (1972), requires the Justice Court Clerk to submit a report of all fees, costs, fines and penalties received, including cash bonds and other monies which have been forfeited in criminal cases to the Board of Supervisors on a monthly basis. The Justice Court Clerk is also required to report, at least semiannually, any delinquent fines and penalties, giving the date, amount, and names of persons from whom such monies were received.
Condition	As reported in the prior year audit report, the Justice Court Clerk did not report monthly collections to the Board of Supervisors each month and did not report delinquent fines and penalties received at least two times per year.
Cause	The Justice Court Clerk did not comply with state laws.
Effect	The failure of the Justice Court Clerk to submit a report to the Board of Supervisors on a monthly basis could result in the loss of misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Justice Court Clerk should ensure the previous month's collections are reported to the Board of Supervisors each and every month and that delinquent fines and penalties are reported at least twice per year.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	Since I was hired in 2020, I am in compliance and will correct what needs to be corrected.

Walthall 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.

FORTENBERRY & BALLARD, PC

Fortenberry and Ballard, PC November 27, 2023

Certified Public Accountants

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Section 1: Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements:

2.

3.

1. Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements:

	C		
	G01	vernmental activities	Unmodified
	Business-type activities		Unmodified
	General fund		Unmodified
	Solid Waste fund		Unmodified
	Aggregate remaining fund information		Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:			
	a.	Material weaknesses identified?	Yes
	b.	Significant deficiencies identified?	Yes
	Nor	acompliance material to the financial statements noted?	Yes

Section 2: Financial Statement Findings

Board of Supervisors

Material Weakness

2018-001.	Multiple weaknesses were noted in the County's internal controls over cash.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-001
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over cash should include an adequate segregation of duties, as well as a proper system for recording receipt warrants and disbursements, the use of pre- numbered checks, timely reconciliations of bank statements, and other physical safeguards over the cash system.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, during our test work, we noted in addition to the governmental and proprietary funds, interest earned on the pooled bank account was also distributed to the County's agency funds.
Cause	The County lacked the necessary internal controls over cash.
Effect	The failure to have an adequate system of internal controls over cash could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should implement an adequate system of internal controls over cash.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Views of Responsible Official(s) Material Weakness	We will comply.
2018-002.	Processing of payroll and other payroll duties not adequately segregated.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-002
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over the payroll function should include an adequate segregation of duties. The maintenance of the general ledger, processing of payroll and other payroll duties are not adequately segregated for effective internal control.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, during our test work, we noted the following internal control weaknesses in the payroll function:
	 a. The comptroller, who maintains the general ledger, also processes time sheets, prepares the payroll, prepares payroll checks and reconciles the payroll bank account. b. The Board of Supervisors did not approve all payroll and personnel changes. c. Multiple check numbers were not accounted for. d. Blank checks and the signature stamp are stored together in an unsecure location in the Payroll Clerk's office. e. Personnel files are stored in an unsecure location in the Payroll Clerk's office. f. Personnel files contain no documentation for payroll or employment status changes. g. Individuals are frequently allowed to work for the county before completing any required payroll forms or screenings. h. There is no consistency among County departments as to the type or the level of completion of the documentation submitted to the Payroll Clerk for processing. i. Changes are made to timekeeping records based on information received verbally from employees. j. The mathematical accuracy of timekeeping records is not verified by the Payroll Clerk. k. Discrepancies exist between the amounts transferred to the payroll clearing fund for various payroll items and the amounts disbursed from the payroll clearing fund for those items. l. Reconciliations of the payroll clearing account were performed an average of 100 business days after the end of the month with the actual number of business days ranging from 15 to 157.
Cause	The County lacked the necessary internal controls over the payroll function.
Effect	Failure to have an adequate segregation of duties and proper internal controls over the payroll function could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should implement an adequate system of internal controls that will ensure proper segregation of duties exist with respect to control of the general ledger, the processing of payroll and other payroll duties.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Views of Responsible	
Official(s)	We will comply.

Material Weakness

- 2018-003. <u>Controls over cash collections and disbursements in the Solid Waste Office should be strengthened.</u>
 Repeat Finding Yes; Finding 2017-003
 Criteria An effective system of internal control over cash collections and disbursements for garbage collection should include an adequate segregation of duties, as well as a proper system for billing, numbered receipts for payments received, safeguards to protect payments received, and timely reconciliations of bank statements.
 Condition As reported in the prior two audit reports, during our audit, we noted the following deficiencies in the recording of transactions for garbage collection:
 - a. Customers are billed in arrears on a quarterly basis for services already received, which provides little motivation for prompt payment.
 - b. There are no effective procedures in place to determine whether all residents receiving services are billed or whether the proper person is being billed. Residents are allowed to make changes to accounts by telephone with no procedures in place to verify the identity of the individual requesting the change.
 - c. Numbers are not assigned to receipts by the accounting software; accordingly, there is no accountability for missing receipts.
 - d. Although it is the policy of the solid waste office to stamp all checks "For deposit only" upon receipt and to keep the cash drawer locked at all times when not in use, several instances of non-compliance with these policies were observed
 - e. Although the head clerk reconciles the monthly collections to the deposits shown on the bank statement, none of the reconciling items such as bank fees and interest earned are entered into the solid waste accounting system.
 - f. Both clerks receive payments and work from the same cash drawer. Both clerks also prepare bank deposits and deliver them to the bank.
 - g. In addition to receiving payments and performing the partial bank reconciliation, the head clerk also prepares the monthly settlement to the County.
- Cause The County lacked the necessary internal controls over the cash collections and disbursements in the Solid Waste office.
- **Effect** The failure to establish an adequate system of internal controls over cash collections and disbursements for garbage collection could result in the misappropriation or loss of public funds.

Recommendation The Board of Supervisors should implement a system of internal control to ensure that all residents receiving services are billed in advance, there are enforceable consequences for nonpayment of bills, all receipts are accounted for; funds in the solid waste office are properly safeguarded, bank statements are properly reconciled to the accounting records, and that there is an adequate segregation of duties in the solid waste office.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Views of Responsible Official(s) We will comply.

Material Weakness

2018-004	An adequate system of internal control over payroll procedures should be implemented.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-004
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over the county payroll should include proper segregation of duties, proper authorization of payroll and documentation for all withholdings, deductions, leave and hours worked.
Condition	During audit test work, it was noted that payroll insurances collected from employees during the month are not being returned to the correct fund when the employee leaves.
Cause	The County lacked the necessary internal controls over the county payroll function.
Effect	Failure to return payroll insurances to the correct fund when employment is terminated could result in misappropriation of public funds and an overstatement of the payroll fund.
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should ensure that controls are implemented in the payroll function to ensure all payroll insurances are returned to the proper fund.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.
Material Weakness Material Noncompliance	
2018-005.	Controls over the levying of ad valorem taxes should be strengthened.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-008
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over the levying of ad valorem taxes should ensure that the amounts levied are in compliance with the appropriate statute granting authority to levy taxes, levy descriptions are accurate, and the specific levies referenced throughout the Board order are relevant to the year for which taxes are being levied.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, the following errors were noted in the tax levy for the fiscal year 2017-2018:
	a. The Board order includes a 200 mill levy "For Retirement of Road Fund Bond and Interest". The County had no road bonds outstanding during the fiscal year.

Walthall County, Mississippi	
	Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018
	 b. Section 3 of the levy includes the citation of Section 37-51-1, Miss. Code Ann. (1972), as authorization for the levy of taxes for the purpose of Countywide School Maintenance. This Code Section does not give the County any authority to levy taxes.
Cause	The County lacked the necessary internal controls over the levying of ad valorem taxes.
Effect	Failure to cite the appropriate levy for ad valorem taxes resulted in unauthorized ad valorem taxes in that were collected for fiscal year 2018.
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should implement procedures to ensure the correct descriptions, purposes, and Code Sections are recorded in the levy and that all levies are specifically authorized by state statute.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	A. This will be corrected as follows: for Road Indebtedness Section 17-21-53, Miss Code Ann (1972). B. This will be corrected.
Material Weakness Material Noncompliance	
2018-006.	Controls over repayment of interfund loans should be strengthened.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-010
Criteria	The Mississippi Code is silent regarding the authority of the County to make interfund loans.
Condition	The County had advances regarding solid waste indirect costs of \$8,571, \$7,988 and \$11,945 for fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively, plus an adjustment of \$1,806 resulting in a balance of \$30,310 for fiscal year 2018.
Cause	The County lacked the necessary internal controls to ensure that interfund loans were repaid within one year.
Effect	The failure the repay these loans constitutes a diversion of legally restricted funds.
Recommendation	The Board of Supervisors should ensure all advances are repaid.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	This was done in error. It will be corrected.
Recommendation	The County should implement a system that ensures bank statements are reconciled on a monthly basis.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Inventory Control Clerk. Material Weakness 2018-007. The Inventory Control Clerk should maintain an inventory control system. **Repeat Finding** Yes; Finding 2017-012 Criteria Effective internal controls over capital assets include developing and maintaining a complete and accurate inventory control system. Also, certain data elements should be captured in capital asset records for all capital assets. Required data elements include description of assets, cost, locations, acquisition dates, disposition dates, method of disposition, and other relevant information. The presence of these data elements in capital asset records helps identify and distinguish county assets from one another, thereby safeguarding county assets from loss or misappropriation. Condition As reported in the prior two audit reports, our test results indicated the following deficiencies in the capital asset records: a. Documents presented to the Board of Supervisors for approval for deletion do not include serial numbers so that specific assets can be positively identified. b. Depreciation was not recorded for an asset #1967 purchased in 2004. c. No procedures are in place to identify and track assets purchased with federal funds. d. One asset did not have an inventory tag and three assets were not properly marked. Cause The County lacked the necessary internal controls over the inventory control system. Effect The failure to maintain an effective inventory controls system could result in the reporting of inaccurate amounts and increases the possibility of the loss or misappropriation of public funds. Recommendation The Inventory Control Clerk should establish adequate control procedures to maintain accurate inventory records documenting the existence, valuation and completeness of capital assets. **Views of Responsible Official(s)** Deleted items have serial numbers assed to them starting in October 2018. a. Depreciation on asset # 1967 has been corrected. b. Will comply with this finding. c. Will comply with this finding. d. **Circuit Clerk.** Material Weakness. Controls in the Circuit Clerk's office should be strengthened. 2018-008. **Repeat Finding** Yes; Finding 2017-014

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Criteria	An effective system of internal control over cash receipts, cash disbursements and accounting for cash transactions should include the use of proper cash journals, the reconciliation of bank statements to those cash journals, daily bank deposits, a policy prohibiting the use of white-out and correction tape on documentation, proper cutoff at the end of each month, accountability for receipts, receipts with details sufficient to support the fees charged, a detailed list of cash bonds and other amounts held by the office, correct and timely settlement of amounts due to individuals and other entities, and an adequate segregation of duties.
Condition	As reported in the prior year audit report, the following deficiencies were noted:
	 a. Cash journals were not used. b. Bank statements were not reconciled. c. Bank deposits were not made on a daily basis. d. White-out and/or correction tape was used on documents. e. Amounts received at the end of a month were sometimes comingled and deposited with the subsequent month's receipts. f. Although pre-numbered receipts are used, no procedures are in place to ensure all receipt numbers are accounted for. g. Due to a lack of sufficient details, we were unable to determine whether the correct fees were charged on some receipts. h. Marriage license fees were not settled properly. i. Each deputy clerk prepares and delivers the deposit to the bank for the money she collects. j. One of the deputies responsible for collecting and depositing receipts also posts receipts and disbursements to the ledgers, receives the bank statements, prepares the monthly settlements, and writes the settlement checks. This deputy also maintains the fines receivable records. k. As of June 6, 2019, there were checks totaling \$24,693.47 that are noted as outstanding check but were not mailed out due to lack of proper address.
Cause	The Circuit Clerk lacked the necessary internal controls over cash.
Effect	The failure to have adequate internal controls in the Circuit Clerk's office could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Circuit Clerk should implement procedures to ensure cash journals are maintained, the bank statements are reconciled to the cash journal, bank deposits are made daily, documents are corrected without the use of white-out or correction tape, all transactions are recorded in the correct month, a periodic accounting is made for all receipt numbers, receipts include sufficient detail to determine whether the fees charged are in accordance with state law, cash bonds and other amounts held by the office are properly accounted for, all fees, fines, restitution and other such amounts are settled timely and in the correct amount, and to allow for an adequate segregation of duties in the collection, recording, and disbursement of cash.

Views of Responsible Official(s) We wi

We will comply.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Material Weakness

2018-009.	The Circuit Clerk's office should ensure effective controls over fines receivable.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-015
Criteria	As reported in the prior audit report, an effective system of internal control over fines receivable records should include maintaining and preserving adequate subsidiary records to substantiate the total fines receivable balance.
Condition	Management did not maintain and preserve adequate subsidiary records documenting the existence and valuation of fines receivable for Circuit Clerk fines and the aging of the receivables.
Cause	Management did not maintain and preserve adequate subsidiary records documenting the existence and valuation of Circuit Court fines receivable.
Effect	Lack of or inaccurate data provided could prohibit fair presentation of Circuit Court fines receivable in the financial statements.
Recommendation	The Circuit Clerk should establish procedures documenting the existence and valuation of Circuit Court fines receivable, including the aging schedule of fines receivable. The Circuit Clerk should also preserve a copy of these records.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	We will comply.
Justice Court Clerk	
Material Weakness	
2018-010.	The Justice Court Clerk should ensure effective controls over fines receivable.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-017
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over fines receivable records should include maintaining and preserving adequate subsidiary records to substantiate the total fines receivable balance.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, management did not maintain and preserve adequate subsidiary records documenting the existence and valuation of fines receivable for Justice Court fines and the aging of fines receivable.
Cause	Management did not maintain and preserve adequate subsidiary records documenting the existence and valuation of fines receivable for Justice Court fines and the aging of fines receivable.
Effect	Lack of or inaccurate data provided could prohibit fair presentation of Justice Court fines

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	Schedule of Findings and Responses
	For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 receivable in the financial statements.
Recommendation	The Justice Court Clerk should establish procedures documenting the existence and valuation of Justice Court fines receivable, including the aging schedule of fines receivable. The Justice Clerk should also preserve a copy of these records.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	I do print and keep the "Aged Past Due Balance". I will correct what needs to be done.
Material Weakness	
2018-011.	Internal controls in the Justice Court Clerk's office should be strengthened.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-018
Criteria	An effective system of internal control over the collection, recording and disbursement of cash in the Justice Court Clerk's office should include physical safeguards over cash in the office, immediate endorsement of checks upon receipt, review for missing receipt numbers, review and/or approval of voided receipts, and an adequate segregation of duties.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, during our test work, we noted the following deficiencies:
	 a. No procedures are in place to review reports for missing receipt numbers. Some of the daily reports we reviewed indicated numerous gaps in receipt numbers, partly due to the ability of employees to backdate receipts. b. No approval is required for an employee to void a receipt and no procedures are in place for the Clerk to review voided receipts on a daily basis. c. The Justice Court Clerk collects money, prepares and delivers the bank deposit to the bank, posts receipts and disbursements to the cash journals, prepares the monthly settlements, and writes and signs the checks for those settlements.
Cause	The Justice Court Clerk lacked the necessary internal controls over the collection, recording and disbursement of cash.
Effect	Failure to have adequate controls in the Justice Court Clerk's office could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.
Recommendation	The Justice Court Clerk should implement procedures to ensure reports are reviewed on a daily basis for missing receipt numbers, no receipts are backdated, all voided receipts are at least reviewed if not approved when voided, and to allow for adequate segregation of duties in the collection, recording and disbursement of cash.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	Most of this has been corrected. I am in compliance and will correct what needs to be.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Significant Deficiency

2018-012.	The Justice Court Clerk should prepare a distribution of cash report at year-end.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-019
Criteria	The Justice Court Clerk must prepare a report at September 30 th of each year identifying the distribution of all funds held by the Justice Court Clerk in order for these to be included in the financial statements of the County. This report should specify the revenues that are due to the General Fund, other funds, state government, or other entities. The Justice Court Clerk should submit this report to the Chancery Clerk by October 31 st of each year.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, the Justice Court Clerk did not prepare a distribution of cash report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.
Cause	The Justice Court Clerk lacked the necessary internal controls over cash.
Effect	Failure to prepare a distribution of cash report at year-end could result in funds held by the Justice Court Clerk being misclassified in the County's financial statements.
Recommendation	The Justice Court Clerk should prepare the distribution of cash report at September 30^{th} of each year.
Views of Responsible Official(s)	I am in compliance as of 2020 and will correct what needs to be corrected.
Sheriff.	
Significant Deficiency	
2018-013.	The Sheriff should strengthen internal controls over cash.
Repeat Finding	Yes; Finding 2017-020
Criteria	An effective system of internal controls for collecting, recording, and disbursing cash in the Sheriff's Office should include a reconciliation of receipts issued to the cash received and an adequate segregation of duties.
Condition	As reported in the prior two audit reports, we noted during our audit that no procedures are performed to reconcile cash deposited to the receipts issued. Additionally, the same employee, receipts cash, prepares all bank deposits, posts receipts to the cash journal, prepares all bank reconciliations, and prepares the monthly settlement reports.
Cause	The Sheriff lacked the necessary internal controls over cash.
Effect	Failure to have adequate controls in the Sheriff's Office could result in the loss or misappropriation of public funds.

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

Recommendation The Sheriff should ensure that there are adequate internal controls over the receipting, recording and disbursing of cash in his office.

Views of Responsible Official(s)

As stated in October, in order to comply with this deficiency, our department would need additional clerical personnel. Our budget does not have the extra funds to hire additional office employees at this time. This matter will be brought before the Board of Supervisors.