Audited Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine

June 30, 2022



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JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

County Commissioners

Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine

Auburn, Maine

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine as of June 30, 2022 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.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 of Notes to the Financial Statements, the financial statements of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Androscoggin, Maine that is attributable to the transactions of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine. They do not purport to and do not present fairly the financial position of the County of Androscoggin, Maine as of June 30, 2022 and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

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

 exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise doubt about the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - Budget and Actual - General Fund on page 24 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.

Management has omitted a management's discussion and analysis, capital assets, depreciation on capital assets, debt and other disclosures 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. These financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of the State of Maine. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

RHR Smith & Company

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 11, 2023, on our consideration of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Buxton, Maine January 11, 2023

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund		
ASSETS Due from other governments	\$	533,565	
Prepaid items TOTAL ASSETS	\$	98,909 632,474	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable Accrued payroll	\$	8,702 198,170	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		206,872	
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Restricted		-	
Committed Assigned		-	
Unassigned TOTAL FUND BALANCES		425,602 425,602	
		,	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	632,474	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund
REVENUES Taxes Intergovernmental revenues Charges for services Miscellaneous revenues TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 5,291,980 2,426,208 41,948 92,256 7,852,392
EXPENDITURES Current: Personnel	5,280,932
Contract services	1,449,421
Vehicles and travel	13,967
Utilities Repairs and maintenance	249,812 87,513
Insurance	88,421
Other	9,167
Commodities	441,389
Capital outlay	58,128
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,678,750
EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	173,642
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Transfers in	15,422
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	15,422
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	189,064
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1	236,538
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	\$ 425,602

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial			
	Fund			
	Inmate Benefit			
	A	Account		
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	436,797		
Due from other governments		177,872		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	614,669		
LIABILITIES				
Due to inmates	\$	11,478		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,478		
		_		
NET POSITION				
Restricted:				
Deposits held for others		603,191		
TOTAL NET POSITION		603,191		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	614,669		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial Fund		
	Inmate Benefit Account		
ADDITIONS		_	
Interest income	\$	2,390	
Other		344,240	
TOTAL ADDITIONS		346,630	
DEDUCTIONS Professional services		32,950	
Utilties		19,667	
Postage/food/phone cards/supplies		201,621	
Subscriptions		2,115	
Vehicles and accessories		365	
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		256,718	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		89,912	
NET POSITION - JULY 1		513,279	
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	\$	603,191	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Jail is a Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine. The financial statements of the County of Androscoggin, Maine have been issued in a separate report dated August 31, 2022 for the year ended December 31, 2021. Therefore, the financial statements that follow present only the operations for the Department and are not intended to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the County of Androscoggin, Maine in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Certain disclosures relevant to the County of Androscoggin, Maine and the Jail Department have been omitted from these financial statements and have been disclosed in the County's financial statements. This Department has been reported separately from the County for the purposes of State regulatory agencies.

The Department's financial statements are prepared, in most part, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Because these statements are a special purpose report, they do not need to follow GAAP. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations).

The Department's combined financial statements include all accounts and all operations of the Department. We have determined that the Department has no component units as described in GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39 and No. 61.

Implementation of New Accounting Standards

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the following statements of financial accounting standards issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board became effective:

Statement No. 87 "Leases". The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

about governments' leasing activities. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

Statement No. 89 "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period". This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

Statement No. 91 "Conduit Debt Obligations". The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations and improving required note disclosures. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

Statement No. 92 "Omnibus 2020". The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

Statement No. 93 "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (paragraphs 13-14)". The primary objectives of paragraphs 13-14 concern provisions of lease contracts that are amended while the contract is in effect. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Statement No. 97 "Certain Component Unit Criteria and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans". The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. Management has determined the impact of this Statement is not material to the financial statements.

Measurement Focus - Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Department are reported in the individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements. The following fund types are used by the Department:

1. Governmental Funds:

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position (sources, uses and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental funds of the Department:

Major Fund

a. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Department. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

2. Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or custodial capacity for others and therefore are not available to support Department programs. The

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

reporting focus is on net position and changes in net position and is reported using accounting principles similar to proprietary funds.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in the governmental activity category. Nonmajor funds by category are summarized into a single column, GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues or expenses of either the fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. The Department has no nonmajor funds.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

1. Accrual

Governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements and fiduciary fund financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

2. Modified Accrual

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due. Also, a liability for accrued compensated absences has been recorded along with an offsetting asset from the State of Maine. Most of these amounts are not current and therefore are not presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Budget

The Department's policy is to adopt an annual budget for operations. The County Commissioners approve the budget and they are the final decision maker. The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles except for the following:

- Encumbrances are treated as expenditures.
- Appropriations of prior year fund balances are treated as revenue.
- Interdepartmental and interfund transfers are treated as revenues and/or expenditures.
- Insurance claims, compensated absences and investment income are recorded on the cash basis.
- Capital leases are not budgeted.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed, executory contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) may be carried into the next fiscal year.

The following is a reconciliation of the GAAP and budgetary fund balances for the Jail Department's General Fund:

	General Fund
Sources/inflows of resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" budgetary comparison schedule (Schedule 1)	\$ 8,104,352
Differences-budget to GAAP The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes.	(236,538)
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes.	(15,422)
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 7,852,392

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	General Fund
Uses/outflows of resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule (Schedule 1)	\$ 7,678,750
Differences-budget to GAAP Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received are reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary purposes, but in the year supplies are received for financial reporting purposes.	
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 7,678,750

Deposits and Investments

The Department's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

It is the Department's policy to value investments at fair value. None of the Department's investments are reported at amortized cost. The Department Treasurer is authorized by State Statutes to invest all excess funds in the following:

- Obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities
- Certificates of deposit and other evidence of deposits at banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions
- Repurchase agreements
- Money market mutual funds

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds". While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the governmental-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transactions Between Funds

Legally authorized transfers are treated as interfund transfers and are included in the results of operations of Governmental Funds.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from governmental agencies. All receivables are current and therefore due within one year. Receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts and revenues net of uncollectibles. Allowances are reported when accounts are proven to be uncollectible. The allowance for uncollectible amounts is estimated to be \$0 as of June 30, 2022. Accounts receivable netted with allowances for uncollectible accounts were \$533,565 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

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 Participating Local District (PLD) Consolidated Plan and additions to/deductions from the PLD Consolidated Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the PLD Consolidated Plan. 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.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the District's OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Maine Public Employees Retirement System OPEB Plan (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Department is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components - nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable - This includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - This includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed - This includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County commissioners. The County commissioners through Board meetings are the highest level of decision-making authority of the Department. Commitments may be established, modified or rescinded only through a Board meeting vote.

Assigned - This includes amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. The authority for assigning fund balance is expressed by the Board of Corrections.

Unassigned - This includes all other spendable amounts. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. Other governmental funds besides the general fund can only report a negative unassigned fund balance amount.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the Department considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned or unassigned fund balances are available, the Department considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board meeting vote has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments are carried forward to supplement appropriations of the subsequent year. The General Fund reserve for encumbrances totals \$0 at June 30.

Use of Estimates

During the preparation of the Department's financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent items as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Department's investment policies, which follow state statutes, authorize the Department to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, other states and Canada, provided such securities are rated within the three highest grades by an approved rating service of the State of Maine, corporate stocks and bonds within statutory limits, financial institutions, mutual funds and repurchase agreements. These investment policies apply to all Department funds.

Deposits:

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the Department will not be able to recover its deposits. The Department does not have a policy covering custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the Department maintains deposits in qualifying financial institutions that are a member of the FDIC or NCUSIF as defined in Title 30-A, Section 5706 of the Maine Revised Statutes.

At June 30, 2022, the Department's cash balance of \$436,797 was comprised of bank deposits amounting to \$422,931. Bank deposits are adjusted primarily by outstanding checks and deposits in transit to reconcile to the Department's cash balance. Of these deposits, \$386,369 were insured by federal depository insurance and consequently were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The remaining deposits of \$36,562 were insured by an irrevocable standby letter of credit issued on behalf of the financial institution to the County of Androscoggin.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments:

Custodial credit risk for investments is that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Department will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. Currently, the Department does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for investments. At June 30, 2022, the Department had \$0 of investments.

Interest rate risk - is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Department will mitigate interest rate risk through structuring investment maturities such that the Department's cash demands for ongoing operations will be met from cash flows of maturing securities and therefore will preclude the premature sale of securities to meet those needs.

Credit risk - Statutes for the State of Maine authorize the Department to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, other states and Canada, provided such securities are rated within the three highest grades by an approved rating service of the State of Maine, corporate stocks and bonds within statutory limits, financial institutions, mutual funds and repurchase agreements. The Department does not have an investment policy on credit risk.

The Department has determined that it has complied with state and federal laws governing the investment of public funds.

NOTE 3 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 1998, the Department contracted with Maine County Commissioners Association Self-Funded Risk Management Pool for property insurance and general liability insurance. Property coverage is \$13,179,750, \$10,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate annually for the peril of flood and \$10,000,000 per occurrence and in the aggregate annually for the peril of earthquake. The deductible for property coverage is \$1,000 per occurrence.

Professional liability is protected by the Maine County Commissioners Association Self-Funded Risk Management Pool with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and no deductible. Vehicles are covered by Maine County Commissioners Association Self-Funded Risk Management Pool and hold a \$1,000 deductible for comprehensive and a \$1,000 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability. The above-mentioned risk pool can make special assessments to its members if the risk pool is experiencing financial troubles.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 3 - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

No special assessments have been made to its members since the inception of the risk pool.

The Department pays the State Workers' Compensation Fund a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

The Department provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Maine Municipal Employees Health Trust.

The County is self-funded regarding unemployment compensation. The County reimburses the State of Maine, who pays the former County employees while unemployed, for all valid unemployment claims.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year. The Department did not have any claims that exceeded insurance coverage in each of the past three years.

The overall responsibility and liability for any types of losses, insurances or claims lies with the County.

NOTE 4 - CONTINGENCIES

The Department participates in a number of federal and state assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The audits of these programs for or including the year ended June 30, 2022 have not yet been conducted. Accordingly, the Department's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at some future date. The expenditure amounts, if any, which may be disallowed by granting agencies cannot be determined.

NOTE 5 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Department employees contribute to the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (MainePERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established by the Maine State Legislature. Title 5 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Participating Local District (PLD) Consolidated Plan's advisory group, which reviews the terms of the plan and periodically makes recommendations to the Legislature to amend

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 5 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

the terms. The Maine Public Employees Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Consolidated Plan. That report may be obtained online at www.mainepers.org or by contacting the System at (207) 512-3100.

Benefits Provided

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members The System's retirement programs provide defined retirement and beneficiaries. benefits based on members' average final compensation and service credit earned as of retirement. Vesting (i.e., eligibility for benefits upon reaching qualification) occurs upon the earning of five years of service credit (effective October 1, 1999, the prior ten year requirement was reduced by legislative action to five years for employees of PLDs). In some cases, vesting occurs on the earning of one year of service credit immediately preceding retirement at or after normal retirement age. For PLD members, normal retirement age is 60, 62 or 65. The monthly benefit of members who retire before normal retirement age by virtue of having at least 25 years of service credit is reduced by a statutorily prescribed factor for each year of age that a member is below her/his normal retirement age at retirement. The System also provides disability and death benefits which are established by contract with PLD employers under applicable statutory provisions. As of June 30, 2021, there were 305 employers in the plan.

Upon termination of membership, members' accumulated employee contributions are refundable with interest, credited in accordance with statute. Withdrawal of accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of all benefits and membership rights. The annual rate of interest credited to members' accounts is set by the System's Board of Trustees and is currently 0.93%.

Contributions

Retirement benefits are funded by contributions from members and employers and by earnings on investments. Disability and death benefits are funded by employer normal cost contributions and by investment earnings. The Department's law enforcement and corrections officers plan members in the 1C, 2C and AC plans are required to contribute between 9.2%, 8.4% and 7.8% of their annual covered salary, respectively. The Department is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 15.2% for the 1C plan, 11.3% for the 2C plan and 10.3% for the AC plan of covered payroll. The contribution rates of plan members and the Department are established and may be amended by the Maine Public Employee Retirement Systems advisory group. The Department's contribution to the MainePERS PLD Consolidated Plan for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$347,465.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 6 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan Description

Jail employees contribute to the Group Life Insurance Plan for Retired Participating Local District (PLD) (the PLD Consolidated Plan of the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (MainePERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan established by the Maine State Legislature. Title 5 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Participating Local District Consolidated Plan's advisory group, which reviews the terms of the plan and periodically makes recommendations to the Legislature to amend the terms. As of June 30, 2021, there were 137 employers participating in the plan. The Maine Public Employees Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Consolidated Plan. That report may be obtained online at www.mainepers.org or by contacting the System at (207) 512-3100.

Benefits Provided

The Group Life Insurance Plan (the Plan) provides basic group life insurance benefits, during retirement, to retirees who participated in the Plan prior to retirement for a minimum of 10 years (the 10-year participation requirement does not apply to recipients of disability retirement benefits). The level of coverage in retirement is initially set to an amount equal to the retiree's average final compensation. The initial amount of basic life is then subsequently reduced at the rate of 15% per year to the greater of 40% of the initial amount or \$2,500.

Contributions

Life insurance benefits are funded by contributions from members and employers. Premium rates are those determined by the MainePERS's Board of Trustees to be actuarially sufficient to pay anticipated claims. For state employees, the premiums for retiree life insurance coverage are factored into the premiums paid for basic coverage while participants are active members. Premiums for basic life insurance coverage for retired teachers are paid by the State as the total dollar amount of each year's annual required contribution. PLD employers are required to remit a premium of \$0.46 per \$1,000 of coverage for covered active employees, a portion of which is to provide a level of coverage in retirement. PLD employers with retired PLD employees continue to remit a premium of \$0.46 per \$1,000 of coverage per month during the post-employment retired period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 7 - JAIL OPERATIONS

During its 2007 Fiscal Year, the State of Maine enacted legislation known as LD 2080 "An Act to Better Coordinate and Reduce the Cost of the delivery of State and County Correctional Services", located in Public Laws 2007, Chapter 653. This Act has in essence capped what Counties can assess their municipalities for taxes to fund their corrections budgets and will also establish the annual growth limitations for future corrections expenditures. A Board of Overseers at the State of Maine has been appointed to supervise county correction operations. The Act has raised many accounting and auditing issues regarding both financial and budgetary reporting. It is the position of the County that it has addressed, to the best of its ability, these issues in its County annual audit report and the jail annual audit.

During the 2016 fiscal year the State of Maine enacted legislation know as LD 186. This bill repeals the changes that were made by Public Law 2007, chapter 653, eliminating the State Board of Corrections and all of its duties and returns the law to the form it was in prior to jail consolidation. This bill requires that the State continue to provide funding to the counties in the same amount that it did in fiscal year 2014-15.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 5, 2022, L.D. 1654, "An Act to Stabilize State Funding for County Corrections" was approved. This Act has in essence capped what Counties can assess their municipalities for taxes to fund their corrections budgets and will also establish the annual growth limitations for future corrections expenditures. Any financial and/or other impact on the County and the Jail Department cannot be determined at the time of the issuance of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

 Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - Budget and Actual -General Fund

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual Amounts		Variance Positive (Negative)		
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$	236,538	\$ 236,538	\$	236,538	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):							
Taxes		5,291,980	5,291,980		5,291,980		-
Intergovernmental revenues		2,023,692	2,023,692		2,426,208		402,516
Charges for services		60,000	60,000		17,406		(42,594)
Jail surcharges		30,000	30,000		24,542		(5,458)
Reimbursements		-	-		10,000		
Miscellaneous revenues		-	-		82,256		82,256
Transfers from fiduciary funds		15,422	 15,422		15,422		-
Amounts Available for Appropriation		7,657,632	7,657,632		8,104,352		436,720
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Personnel		5,445,010	5,445,010		5,280,932		164,078
Contract services		1,174,904	1,174,904		1,449,421		(274,517)
Vehicles and travel		18,250	18,250		13,967		4,283
Utilities		208,000	208,000		249,812		(41,812)
Repairs and maintenance		76,700	76,700		87,513		(10,813)
Insurance		125,000	125,000		88,421		36,579
Other		18,305	18,305		9,167		9,138
Commodities		477,925	477,925		441,389		36,536
Capital outlay		77,000	77,000		58,128		18,872
Total Charges to Appropriations		7,621,094	7,621,094		7,678,750		(57,656)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$	36,538	\$ 36,538	\$	425,602	\$	389,064
Utilization of Assigned Fund Balance	\$	200,000	\$ 200,000			\$	(200,000)



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

County Commissioners

Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine

Auburn, Maine

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, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 11, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

3 Old Orchard Road, Buxton, Maine 04093 Tel: (800) 300-7708 (207) 929-4606 Fax: (207) 929-4609 www.rhrsmith.com Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine'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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. We noted certain other matters that we reported to management of the Jail Department of the County of Androscoggin, Maine in a separate letter dated January 11, 2023.

Purpose of this Report

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

Buxton, Maine January 11, 2023

RHR Smith & Company