CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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CITY OF ALBANY 204 CROSS STREET ALBANY, KENTUCKY (606) 387-6011

CITY OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS

MAYOR

Steve Lawson

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

James Bray Jr. Gregory Tim Norris Reed Sloan Randy Speck Leslie Renee York

OFFICERS

Melissa P. Smith City Clerk/Treasurer

Norbert H. Sohm City Attorney

Chris Neal Chief of Police

Robert Roeper Fire Chief

SK LEE CPAS. P.S.C.

Certified Public Accountants

208 Pauline Drive, Suite D Berea, Kentucky 40403 (859) 986-3756 (859) 986-0103

Member of American Institute of CPA's

Member of Kentucky Society of CPA's

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Albany Albany, Kentucky 42602

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Albany (hereinafter called the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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 governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2023, 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 Opinion

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. 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 City 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 opinion.

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 City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial 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 opinion. 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of
 the City'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 substantial doubt about the City'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

Management has omitted the Management 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 the missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison general fund, pension schedules and OPEB schedules and their related notes, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplemental information such as the schedule of water and sewer revenues, expenses, and change in net position, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information such as the financial data schedules and the schedule of certification of actual modernization costs is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SKLEE CPas, P.S.C.

Berea, Kentucky March 27, 2024

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Gove	rnmental	Bus	iness-Type		Total
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents-unrestricted	\$	18,094	\$	351,002	\$	369,096
Cash and cash equivalents-restricted		279,447		-		279,447
Accounts receivables, net		337,282		787,089		1,124,371
Inventory, net		-		21,000		21,000
Prepaid insurance		9,881		9,881		19,762
Total Current Assets		644,704		1,168,972		1,813,676
Non-Current Assets		47.000		400.000		544.000
Restricted cash		17,300		493,999		511,299
Certificates of deposit		149,335		121,416		270,751
Capital assets:		00.000		0.000.000		0.400.075
Non-depreciable		83,086		2,023,889		2,106,975
Depreciable, net		922,235		21,117,545		22,039,780
Total Non-Current Assets		I <u>,171,956</u>		23,756,849		24,928,805
Total Assets		1,816,660		24,925,821		26,742,481
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred amounts related to pensions		154,150		327,569		481,719
Deferred amount related to OPEB		120,709		256,507		377,216
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		274,859		584,076		858,935
			-			
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable		2,316		116,251		118,567
Accrued expenses		95,964		187,850		283,814
Revenue bonds payable				237,083		237,083
Notes payable		-		11,219		11,219
Accrued interest		-		8,664		8,664
Fire membership payable		-		312,358		312,358
Customer deposits payable		-		138,340		138,340
Total Current Liabilities		98,280		1,011,765		1,110,045
Non-Current Liabilities						
Revenue bonds payable		-		2,755,000		2,755,000
Notes payable		-		1,376,306		1,376,306
Net pension liability	1	,028,648		2,185,877		3,214,525
Net OPEB liability		280,769		596,635		877,404
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1	,309,417		6,913,818		8,223,235
Total Liabilities	1	,407,697		7,925,583		9,333,280
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred amounts related to pensions		16,599		35,273		51,872
Deferred amounts related to OPEB		120,360		255,764		376,124
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		136,959	<u> </u>	291,037		427,996
		.00,000		201,007		727,000
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	1	,005,321		18,761,826		19,767,147
Restricted		296,747		493,999		790,746
Unrestricted		(755,205)		(1,962,548)		(2,717,753)
Total Net Position	\$	546,863	<u> </u>	17,293,277	<u>\$</u>	17,840,140

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

				F	rogra	m Revenu	es			
	E	cpenses		harges for Services	Gr	perating ants and tributions		Capital rants and ontribution		Expense) evenue
Functions/Programs										
Government Activities										
General government	\$	267,938	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	(267,938)
Police		432,020	•	_	,	_	•	_	•	(432,020)
Fire		274,861		180,779		11,500		-		(82,582)
Street		347,609		-		· -		_		(347,609)
Total Governmental Activities		1,322,428		180,779		11,500		-	(1	,130,149)
Business-Type Activities										
Water		4,228,205		3,554,604		_		_		(673,601)
Sewer		633,902		445,660		_		_		(188,242)
Total Business-Type Activities		1,862,107		4,000,264				-		(861,843)
		<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>							•	<u> </u>
Total Activities	\$ 6	6,184,53 5	\$	4,181,043	\$	11,500	\$	-	\$ (1	,991,992)
							•			
					Gov	ernmental	Rue	iness-Type		
						ctivities		ctivities	•	Total
Change in Net Position										
	Net (expense) re	eveni	ue	\$ (1,130,149)	\$	(861,843)	\$ (1	,991,992)
		•								
General Revenues										
Taxes						158,927		-		158,927
Licenses and other taxe	es					909,835		-		909,835
Intergovernmental		_				84,232		-		84,232
Fines, arrest fees, and p Interest income	permit	S				12,030		470		12,030
Miscellaneous						1,400		473		1,873
Miscellaneous						121,866		293,898		415,764
Total General Revenues	s					1,288,290		294,371	1	,582,661
Change in Net Position						158,141		(567,472)	,	(409,331)
Total Net Position, Begi	nning				<u> </u>	388,722	1	7,860,749	18	,249,471
Net Position, Ending					_\$_	546,863	<u>\$ 1</u>	7,293,277	\$ 17	,840,140

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

		General	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Go ——	Total vernmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents-unrestricted	\$	18,094	\$	_	\$	18,094
Certificates of deposit		149,335		_		149,335
Accounts receivable, net		337,282		_		337,282
Restricted cash		222,188		74,559		296,747
Prepaid insurance		9,881				9,881
Total Assets	\$	736,780	\$	74,559	\$	811,339
Liabilities and Fund Balances		=	-		-	
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	2,316	\$	_	\$	2,316
Accrued expenses	•	95,964	•	_	•	95,964
Total Liabilities		98,280		-		98,280
		,	-			<u> </u>
Fund Balances						
Non-spendable				<u>-</u>		
Restricted		222,188		74,559		296,747
Unassigned		496,901				496,901
Total Fund Balances		719,089		74,559		793,648
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances		817,369	\$	74,559	\$	891,928
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> i Net Position are different because:	n the St	atement of				
Fund balances reported above					\$	793,648
Capital assets used in governmental activities and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		ot financial res	sources			1,005,321
Net deferred inflows/outflows related to the large not reported in the funds.	ong-terr	n net pension	liability a	and OPEB		57,311
All long-term liabilities are reported in the Sta whereas in governmental funds, long-term in the current period and, therefore, are not	liabilities	s are not due a		able		
Net pension liability				_		(1,028,648)
Net OPEB liability				•		(280,769)
Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$	546,863

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

D	General Fund			Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues	Φ	450.007	æ		æ	150 027
Taxes	\$	158,927	\$	-	\$	158,927 909,835
Licenses and other taxes Intergovernmental		909,835 92,236		3,496		909,635 95,732
y		•		3,490		95,732 180,779
Service charges Fines, arrest fees, and permits		180,779		-		12,030
·		12,030		-		123,266
Other		123,266		2.400		
Total Revenues		1,477,073		3,496		1,480,569
Expenditures Current:						
General and administration department		301,442		_		301,442
Police department		486,962		_		486,962
Fire department		211,176		-		211,176
Street department		358,458		_		358,458
Capital outlay		210,950		_		210,950
Total Expenditures		1,568,988		_		1,568,988
Net Change in Fund Balance		(91,915)		3,496		(88,419)
Fund Balance, Beginning		811,004		71,063		882,067
Fund Balance, Ending	\$	719,089	\$	74,559	\$	793,648
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental fund Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the Sta		: of			\$	(88,419)
Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditure Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense of \$108,395 in the current period.	r estim capital	ated useful liv	es and	reported		102,555
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities of financial resources and therefore, are not reported as exchange in pension and OPEB expense of governmentations.	xpendi	ures in gover				144,005
Change in net position of governmental activities					\$	158,141

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

Assets Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents-unrestricted	\$ 351,002
Accounts receivables, net	787,089
Inventory, net	21,000
Prepaid insurance	9,881
Total Current Assets	1,168,972
Non-Current Assets	
Restricted cash	493,999
Certificate of deposit	121,416
Capital assets:	,
Non-depreciable	2,023,889
Depreciable, net	21,117,545
Total Non-Current Assets	23,756,849
Total Assets	24,925,821
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred amounts related to pensions	327,569
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	256,507
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	584,076
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	116,251
Accrued expenses	187,850
Revenue bonds payable	237,083
Notes payable	11,219
Accrued interest	8,664
Fire membership payable	312,358
Customer deposits payable	138,340
Total Current Liabilities	1,011,765
Non-Current Liabilities	
Revenue bonds payable	2,755,000
Notes payable	1,376,306
Net pension liability	2,185,877
Net OPEB liability	596,635
Total Non-Current Liabilities	6,913,818
Total Liabilities	7,925,583
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred amounts related to pensions	35,273
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	255,764
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	291,037
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	18,761,826
Restricted	493,999
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(1,962,548)
Total Net Position	17,293,277

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 4,000,264
Miscellaneous	293,898_
Total Operating Revenues	4,294,162
Operating Expenses	
Salaries	885,609
Employee benefits	881,283
Depreciation	1,068,269
Utilities and telephone	748,483
Repairs, parts, and supplies	394,678
Labs and supplies	347,185
Vehicle expense	98,788
Insurance	75,398
Rent	60,000
Bad debt provision	37,257
Contractual services	19,216
Operating lease	16,108
Administration	10,395
Travel and training	9,524
Miscellaneous	120,433_
Total Operating Expenses	4,772,626
Operating Loss	(478,464)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest income	473
Interest expense	(89,481)
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(89,008)
Change in Net Position	(567,472)
Total Net Position, Beginning	17,860,749
Total Net Position, Ending	\$ 17,293,277

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 3,548,729
Cash received from other sources	293,898
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(2,769,623)
Cash payments to employees	(519,223)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	553,781
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Principal and interest paid on long-term debt	(334,968)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,267,810)
Proceeds of loans	1,181,577
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(421,201)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(400)
Investment in certificate of deposit	(182)
Cash received from interest income	473
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	291
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	132,871
Cash and Cash Equivalents at July 1, 2022	712,130
Cash and Cash Equivalents at June 30, 2023 (1)	\$ 845,001
(1) Cash and cash equivalents are reflected in the Statement of Net Position as follows: Cash and cash equivalents	351,002
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	493,999
Subtotal	\$ 845,001
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities	₾ (470 ACA)
Operating Loss	\$ (478,464)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to	
net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation	1,068,269
Bad debt provision	37,257
Changes in assets and liabilities:	01,207
(Increase) decrease in customer accounts receivable	(455,698)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	1,500
(Increase) decrease in prepaid insurance	(9,881)
(Increase) decrease in outflows of resources	118,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(13,699)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	4,216
Increase (decrease) in fire membership payable	(11,110)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	15,273
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	460,972
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	78,815
Increase (decrease) in inflows of resources	(261,669)
Total adjustments	1,032,245
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 553,781</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:	
Cash paid for interest	\$ 94,829

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Albany, Kentucky (hereinafter the "City") operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The City's major operations include police and fire protection, streets and roadways, and general administrative services. The City also operates a water and sewer system for its citizens. The citizens of Albany elect a mayor-at-large and six city council members. The accompanying financial statements present the City's primary government unit over which the City exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationship with the City (as distinct from a legal relationship).

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The basic, but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity, is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the City is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City has no component unit.

Basis of Presentation

Basic financial statements are presented at both the government-wide and fund financial level. Both levels of statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and user charges.

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements focus on the sustainability as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. These aggregated statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

- Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position.
- Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is
 offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or
 segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly
 benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and
 contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or
 segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as
 general revenues.

Fund financial statements display information at the individual fund level. Each fund is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Funds are classified and summarized as governmental, proprietary or fiduciary, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds are consolidated into a single column within each fund type in the financial section of the basic financial statements and detailed in the supplementary information.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Basis of Presentation - Continued

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule include charges between the business-type activities/enterprise funds and the general fund. Charges are allocated as reimbursement for services provided by the general fund in support of those functions based on levels or services provided. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. These charges are included in direct program expenses.

- General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial operations of the City and except for those required to be accounted for in another designated fund.
- Special Revenue Funds are special revenue accounts for financial resources provided by the State of Kentucky
 through its Municipal Road Aid and Local Government Economic Assistance Funds. These funds are restricted
 for the use of public safety and street improvements.

Proprietary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows for each major proprietary fund and non-major funds aggregated. Proprietary funds are accounted for using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as non-operating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus.

The government-wide financial statements and the proprietary funds financial statements are presented on a full accrual basis of accounting with an economic resource measurement focus. An economic resource focus concentrates on an entity or fund's net position. All transactions and events that affect the total economic resources (net position) during the period are reported. An economic resources measurement focus is inextricably connected with full accrual accounting. Under the full accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash inflows and outflows.

Governmental fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis of accounting with a current financial resource measurement focus. This measurement focus concentrates on the fund's resources available for spending currently or in the near future. Only transactions and events affecting the fund's current financial resources during the period are reported. Similar to the connection between an economic resource measurement focus is inseparable from a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and revenues are considered available when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues considered susceptible to accrual are property taxes, state, county and local shared revenues taxes and fees, franchise fees, intergovernmental grants, and interest income.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – Continued

Unavailable revenue, a deferred inflow of resources, arises on the balance sheets of the governmental funds when potential revenue does not meet both the *measurable* and *available* criteria for recognition in the current period. This *unavailable* revenue consists primarily of uncollected property taxes and assessments not deemed available to finance operation of the current period. In the government-wide Statement of Activities, with a full accrual basis of accounting, revenue must be recognized as soon as it is earned regardless of its availability. Thus, the liability created on the balance sheets of the governmental funds for unavailable revenue is recognized as revenue in the Statement of Activities. Note that unavailable revenues also arise outside the scope of measurement focus and basis of accounting, such as when resources are received before there is legal claim to them. For instance, when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

Similar to the way its revenues are recorded, governmental funds only record those expenditures that affect current financial resources. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as funds liabilities only when due, or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year. Vested compensated absences are recorded as expenditures only to the extent that they are expected to be liquidated with expendable financial resources. In the government-wide financial statements, however, with a full accrual basis of accounting, all expenditures affecting the economic resource status of the government must be recognized. Thus, the expense and related accrued liability for long-term portions of debt and compensated absences must be included.

Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statement's governmental column, a reconciliation is necessary to explain the adjustments needed to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental column of the government-wide presentation. This reconciliation is part of the financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principle ongoing operations. The principle operating revenues of the City's Water and Sewer Funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The Water and Sewer Funds also recognize System Development Charges (SDC) fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the utility systems as operating revenue. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and overhead charges, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Budgeting

The City Council adopts an annual budget for the General, Special Revenues, and Proprietary Funds. Any revisions that alter the budget must be approved by the City Council. For 2022, the original budget was approved in July 2021. The budget for the General Fund is presented in the Required Supplemental Budgetary Comparison General Fund schedule. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a consistent basis with generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Cash and Certificates of Deposit

The City considers demand deposits, money market funds, and other deposits with an original maturity of 90 days or less, to be cash equivalents. The City considers all cash, both restricted and unrestricted, as cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows.

The City has restricted cash and/or certificates of deposit to satisfy bond issue requirements, including cash restricted for bond payments.

Certificates of deposit are reported at cost which approximates fair value. These funds are invested for periods that comply with cash flow requirements of bond ordinances and general government services.

Receivables

Recorded property taxes receivable that are collected within 60 days after year-end are considered measurable and available and, therefore, are recognized as revenue. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not deemed necessary by management, as uncollectible taxes become a lien on the property. Property taxes are levied and become a lien on July 1. Receivables of the proprietary funds are recognized as revenue when earned, including services provided but not billed. Other receivables consist of amounts due at year end from other state, local, fire membership fees, and federal governments. Interest revenue receivable in all funds consist of revenue due on each deposit. Allowances for uncollectible accounts are maintained on all types of receivables that historically experience uncollectible amounts. Allowances are based on collection experience and management's evaluation of the current status of existing receivables.

Internal Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds," Short-term inter-fund loans are reported as "inter-fund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (non-current portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Inter-fund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes for fiscal year 2023 were levied in November 2022, respectively, on the assessed property located in the City of Albany as of the preceding January 1. The rate for real estate was 18 cents per one hundred dollars of assessed value. The rate for auto and boats was 20 cents and other tangible property was 20 cents per one hundred dollars, respectively. The assessments are determined by the County Property Valuation Administrator in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. The due date and collection periods for all taxes exclusive of vehicle taxes are as follows:

1. Due date for payment of taxes, 2% discount November 30

2. Face value payment period December 1 to December 31

3. Past due date, 10% penalty January 1

4. Interest charge 12% per annum from January 1

These taxes are collected by the City Clerk. Vehicle taxes are collected by the County Clerk of Clinton County and are due and collected in the birth month of the licensee.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Inventory

Inventories of materials and supplies in all funds are stated at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and charged to expenses as used.

Restricted Assets

Cash and certificates of deposit which may only be used for construction of capital assets or debt service principal and interest payments in accordance with applicable laws and regulations have been reported as restricted cash and deposits on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the proprietary fund Statement of Net Position.

Capital Assets

Capital assets that are purchased or constructed are recorded at historical cost. Donated assets are recorded at estimated market value at the time of donation. The City defines capital assets as assets with an individual cost of more than \$500, and an estimated useful life of more than one year. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the lives are not capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the costs are removed from the asset accounts and a gain or loss is recorded. In the Fund Financial Statements, capital assets used in government fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	Estimated Lives
Buildings	15 years
Equipment	5-10 years
Water and Sewer System Utility Plants	25-40 years
Infrastructure	15-40 years

Compensated Absences

The City allows employees to accumulate unused sick leave with no limit and vacation leave to a maximum of 160 hours. Accumulated vacation time in excess of 120 hours is generally required to be used within one year of accumulation. Upon termination, up to 120 hours of accumulated vacation leave will be paid to the employee. Sick leave is not paid upon termination but will be paid only upon illness while in the employment of the City.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full, from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense until then. The City has two items that meets this criterion, as related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) reported in the Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the City's proportion of the collective net pension and OPEB liabilities and difference during the measurement period between the City's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. 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 and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The City has two items that meet the criterion for this category as related to pensions and OPEB reported in the Statement of Net Position.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

The City participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan to provide pension and OPEB benefits to employees. Each cost-sharing government reports its proportionate share of the cumulative net pension and OPEB liability. For the purposes of measuring the net pension and OPEB liability, deferred outflows or inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net positions of the Kentucky "County Employer Retirement System" (CERS), have been determined by the same basis as they are reported by CERS.

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net position in government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are classified as invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either; a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or b) imposed by law through state statute. In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraint placed on how fund balance can be spent. The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – This classification includes revenue sources that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors, grantors or imposed by law.

Committed – Portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote of the City Council Members. Any changes or removal of specific purposes requires majority action by them.

Assigned – Portion of fund balance that has been budgeted by the City Council.

Unassigned – Portion of fund balance that has not been restricted, committed or assigned for specific purpose.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing and producing goods and/or services in connection with the Proprietary Funds. Operating expenses include administrative expenses, supplies, personnel costs, utilities, professional fees, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses and may include interest, grants, and gain or loss on disposition of capital assets.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Deposits, both restricted and unrestricted at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	Interest			1	Nater and	
Account	Bearing	Gov	/ernmental		Sewer	Total
Operating	Yes	\$	8,936	\$	351,001	\$ 359,937
LGEAF	Yes		23,015		-	23,015
Municipal Road Aid	Yes		51,543		-	51,543
American Rescue Funds	Yes		160,451		-	160,451
Drug Ratification	No		1,248		-	1,248
Fire Memembership Fees	No		-		-	-
Fire Hydrant Replacement	No		9,159		-	9,159
Volunteer Fire State Aid	No		37,346		-	37,346
Police Department	No		5,843		-	5,843
Depreciation Fund	Yes		-		10,116	10,116
Improvement and Refunding	Yes		-		33,775	33,775
Raw Water Intake Exec Order	No		-		176	176
Sinking Fund - KY Bond Corporation	Yes		-		149,718	149,718
KLC-Cash	Yes		17,300		26,692	43,992
DSRF - KY Bond Corporation	Yes		-		253,614	253,614
Duvall Valley Construction	Yes		-		17,909	17,909
Rowena Marina Sinking Fund	Yes		-		2,000	2,000
Total		\$	314,841	\$	845,001	\$ 1,159,842

Certificates of deposit at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	Interest	Maturity	
Description	Rate	Date	Total
Certificate of deposit	0.60%	5/21/24	\$ 114,131
Certificate of deposit	0.60%	5/21/24	35,204
Certificate of deposit	0.60%	5/21/24	121,416
Total			\$ 270,751

Credit Risk

Under Kentucky Revised statute 66.480, the City is allowed to invest in obligations of the U.S. and of its agencies, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. or a U.S. government agency, obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government, certificates of deposit or other interest-bearing accounts issued by institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or similarly collateralized institutions, and bonds and securities of states, local governments, or related agencies in the U.S. rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. As of June 30, 2022, none of the City's deposits were subject to credit risk.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT – CONTINUED

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial Credit Risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of the deposits that are in the possession of an outside party. In order to anticipate market changes and provide a level of security for all funds, the collateralization level shall be one hundred percent of the market value of the principal, plus accrued interest.

The City's bank deposits were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the custodial bank in the City's name. The carrying amount of the City's deposits and certificates of deposit totaled \$1,430,593 and the bank balances totaled \$1,529,487. At June 30, 2023, \$735,833 of collateral was pledged to the City by the custodial banks and \$793,991 by FDIC insurance.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of fiscal year-end for the City's individual major and non-major funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for doubtful accounts are as follows:

		Water &	
	General	Sewer	Total
Accounts receivables			
Customers	\$ -	\$1,283,327	\$1,283,327
Other	24,924	5,765	30,689
Fire memberships	312,358		312,358
Gross receivables	337,282	1,289,092	1,626,374
Less allowance for bad debt		(502,003)	(502,003)
Net total receivables	\$ 337,282	\$ 787,089	\$1,124,371

NOTE 4 - INTER-FUND RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE AND TRANSFERS

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Such inter-fund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. Reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity is classified as inter-fund transfers. Such inter-fund transfers between funds are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. Funds transferred for the year ending June 30, 2023 were eliminated.

Fund	Interf Receiv		Interi Paya	
General Proprietary	\$	-	\$	
Total	\$	-	\$	

NOTE 5 - SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

The following table summarizes the changes in capital assets:

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/2023
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 83,086	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,086
Construction in process	-	-	· -	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	83,086	<u>"</u>		83,086
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	976,465	11,537	-	988,002
Trucks and Equipment	1,287,506	199,413	-	1,486,919
Furniture and Fixtures	53,511	-	-	53,511
Street Repair	556,882	-	-	556,882
Landscaping	12,643	-	-	12,643
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	2,887,007	210,950		3,097,957
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Governmental Activities				
Building	404,232	21,552	-	425,784
Trucks and Equipment	1,118,181	71,745	-	1,189,926
Furniture and Fixtures	53,510	-	-	53,510
Street Repair	478,762	15,097	-	493,859
Landscaping	12,643			12,643
Total accumulated depreciation	2,067,328	108,395_		2,175,723
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	819,679			922,234
Government activities capital assets, net	\$ 902,765			\$ 1,005,320

Depreciation expense for governmental activities is charged to functions as follows:

	2023
General	\$ 3,217
Police	18,724
Fire	63,684
Street	22,769
Total	\$ 108,395

NOTE 5 - SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/2023
Business-Type Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 470,883	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 470,883
Construction in process	389,337	1,163,669	-	1,553,006
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	830,220	1,163,669	<u> </u>	2,023,889
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	106,670	-	-	106,670
Office Equipment	96,268	1,727	-	97,995
Sewer Trucks and Equipment	121,043	-	-	121,043
Sewer Utility Plant	14,112,967	48,983	-	14,161,950
Water House and Building	87,907	_	-	87,907
Water Trucks and Equipment	533,922	18,011	-	551,933
Water Utility Plant and Transmission Lines	27,694,484	35,390	-	27,729,874
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	42,753,261	104,111		42,857,372
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	49,334	2,667	-	52,001
Office Equipment	96,269	58	-	96,327
Sewer Trucks and Equipment	102,437	5,005	-	107, 44 2
Sewer Utility Plant	4,627,919	335,701	-	4,963,620
Water House and Building	75,494	2,660	-	78,154
Water Trucks and Equipment	474,317	19,137		493,454
Water Utility Plant and Transmission Lines	15,245,788	703,041	-	15,948,829
Total accumulated depreciation:	20,671,558	1,068,269		21,739,827
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net:	22,081,703			21,117,545
Business-type activities capital assets, net:	\$ 22,911,923			\$ 23,141,433

Depreciation expense for business-type activities is charged to functions as follows:

	2	023
Water	\$	854,615
Sewer	. :	213,654
Total	\$ 1,	068,269

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of debt transactions of the City for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Balance	A .dd.(4)	Dalotions	Balance	Due Within
	7/1/2022	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	6/30/2023	One Year
Governmental-type					
Net pension liability	1,149,936	-	121,288	1,028,648	-
Net OPEB liability	345,214	-	64,444	280,770	_
Business-type					
Revenue bonds	3,221,250	-	229,167	2,992,083	237,083
Notes payable	216,950	1,181,577	11,002	1,387,525	11,015
Net pension liability	1,724,905	460,972	-	2,185,877	-
Net OPEB liability	517,820	78,815	-	596,635	-
Total	\$ 7,176,075	\$ 1,721,365	\$ 425,902	\$ 8,471,538	\$ 248,098

The following are principal and interest maturities for long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2023:

Year Ending			Total Annual
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2024	248,098	81,607	329,705
2025	253,110	82,010	335,120
2026-2030	1,128,667	318,839	1,447,506
2031-2035	994,421	168,093	1,162,514
2036-2040	552,657	30,916	583,573
2041-2043	21,079	-	21,079
Total	\$3,198,032	\$ 681,465	\$ 3,879,497

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Revenue Bonds and Covenants

The government issues revenue bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. The original amount of revenue bonds issued in prior years, for the items listed below, was \$5,595,000. No general obligation bonds were issued during the current year. Revenue bonds are pledged by revenues and by the full faith and credit of the government. This bond was issued as a 25-year serial bond with varying amounts of principal maturing each year. The bond covenants include the maintenance of sinking fund to set aside resources for the payment of future debt service obligations. Interest rates range from 2% to 3.25%. The debt reserve requirement was in compliance for the fiscal year.

Issue	Interest Rates	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Outstanding 6/30/2023
2012E	2% - 3.25%	11/28/12	02/01/38	\$ 2,992,083
			Totals	\$ 2,992,083

Assuming the bond is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2023 for the payment of bond principal and interest are as follows:

Fiscal			Total Annual
Year	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2024	237,083	81,403	318,486
2025	242,083	81,819	323,902
2026	230,419	75,644	306,063
2027	212,085	69,592	281,677
2028	219,162	63,912	283,074
2029	212,500	57,653	270,153
2030	199, 165	51,277	250,442
2031	207,081	45,303	252,384
2032	193,335	39,087	232,422
2033	172,084	33,197	205,281
2034	179,166	27,851	207,017
2035	187,084	22,226	209,310
2036	181,666	16,277	197,943
2037	190,384	10,372	200,756
2038	128,786	4,171	132,957
Total	\$ 2,992,083	\$ 679,784	\$ 3,671,867

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Notes Payable

Notes payable consists of a loan in the original amount of \$749,947 from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. The note is interest free. Principal payments are made bi-annually. The maturity date is December 1, 2042. Assuming the debt is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2023 for the payment of the note principal is as follows:

Fiscal			Total Annual
Year	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2024	8,431	-	8,431
2025	8,431	-	8,431
2026	8,431	-	8,431
2027	8,431	-	8,431
2028	8,431	-	8,431
2029	8,432	-	8,432
2030	8,432	-	8,432
2031	8,432	_	8,432
2032	8,432	-	8,432
2033	8,432	-	8,432
2034	8,432	-	8,432
2035	8,432	-	8,432
2036	8,432	-	8,432
2037	8,432	-	8,432
2038	8,432	-	8,432
2039	8,432	-	8,432
2040	8,432	-	8,432
2041	8,432	-	8,432
2042	8,432	-	8,432
2043	4,213	-	4,213
Total	\$ 164,416	\$ -	\$ 164,416

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Notes Payable - Continued

Notes payable consists of a loan in the original amount of \$53,000 from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. The interest rate is .50%. Principal payments are made bi-annually. The maturity date is December 1, 2038. Assuming the debt is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2023, for the payment of the note principal is as follows:

Fiscal			Total Annual
Year	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2024	2,584	204	2,788
2025	2,596	191	2,787
2026	2,609	179	2,788
2027	2,623	165	2,788
2028	2,636	152	2,788
2029	2,649	139	2,788
2030	2,662	126	2,788
2031	2,675	113	2,788
2032	2,689	99	2,788
2033	2,702	86	2,788
2034	2,716	72	2,788
2035	2,729	59	2,788
2036	2,743	45	2,788
2037	2,757	31	2,788
2038	2,771	17	2,788
2039	1,391	3	1,394
Total	\$ 41,532	\$ 1,681	\$ 43,213

The City of Albany entered into a loan agreement of \$2,948,000, with Kentucky Infrastructure Authority for the Duvall Valley water rehabilitation project. As of June 30, 2023, the City had drew down a balance of \$1,181,577 on the loan. The note bears interest at a rate of 0.250%. As of June 30, 2023, no payments had been made on the loan.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Compliance with Reserve Requirements

The City of Albany is required to maintain the following funds and accounts related to the bond issuance and loan agreement with Kentucky Bond Corporation (KBC).

<u>Depreciation Fund</u> – The bond ordinance requires the creation of a depreciation fund that shall be available and shall be utilized to make repairs and replacements to the system and to pay the costs of constructing additions, extensions, betterments, and improvements to the system which will either increase income and revenues or provide a higher degree of service. At June 30, 2023, the depreciation fund had a balance of \$10,116.

Sinking Fund – The sinking fund is maintained for the payment of principal and interest on bonds. The City is required to make a monthly transfer to the reserve of 1/6 of the next interest due and 1/12 of the next principal. As of June 30, 2023, the sinking fund had a balance of \$149,718.

<u>Debt Service Reserve</u> – The debt service reserve is set up to accumulate 1/48 of the maximum debt service requirements. As of June 30, 2023, the debt service reserve had a balance of \$253,614.

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLAN

The City is a participating employer of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS). Under the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statue 61.645, the Board of Trustees of Kentucky Retirement Systems administers the CERS. The plan issues publicly available financial statements which may be downloaded from the Kentucky Retirement Systems website.

Plan Description – CERS is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all regular full-time members employed in positions of each participating county, City, and school board, and any additional eligible local agencies electing to participate in the system. The plan provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Retirement benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members under certain circumstances. Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) are provided at the discretion of state legislature.

Contributions – Plan members were required to contribute 5% of their annual creditable compensation for non-hazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545 (33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined, on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contributions rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2023, participating employers contributed 26.79% (non-hazardous) which is equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLAN – CONTINUED

Plan members who began participating on, or after, January 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Plan members contribute 5% of wages to their own account for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages to their own account for hazardous job classifications. Plan members also contribute 1% to the health insurance fund. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of each members' salary. Each member's account is credited with a 4% employer pay credit for non-hazardous members. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City contributed \$305,137 or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications.

Benefits – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to plan employees and beneficiaries. Employees are vested in the plan after five years' service. For retirement purposes, employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

Tier 1	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 27 years' service or 65 years old At least 5 years' service and 55 years old At least 25 years' service and any age
Tier 2	Participation date Unreduced retirement	September 1, 2008 – December 31, 2013 At least 5 years' service and 65 years or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced retirement	At least 10 years' service and 60 years old
Tier 3	Participation date Unreduced retirement	After December 31, 2013 At least 5 years' service and 65 years old or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of years' service and hire date multiplied by the average of the highest five years' earnings. Reduced benefits are based on factors of both of these components. Participating employees become eligible to receive the health insurance benefit after at least 180 months of service. Death benefits are provided for both death after retirement and death prior to retirement. Death benefits after retirement are \$5,000 in lump sum. Five years' service is required for death benefits prior to retirement and the employee must have suffered a duty-related death. The decedent's beneficiary will receive the higher of the normal death benefit and \$10,000 plus 25% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay and any dependent child will receive 10% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay up to 40% for all dependent children. Five years' service is required for nonservice-related disability benefits.

Not available

Reduced retirement

Pension Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2023 the City reported a liability of \$3,214,525 and for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2022, was .044 percent for non-hazardous. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expenses of \$285,591.

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLAN - CONTINUED

At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual results	\$	3,437	\$	28,627
Changes of assumptions		-		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on plan investments		82,409		-
Changes in proportion and difference between City				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		90,736		23,245
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		305,137		-
Total	\$	481,719	\$	51,872

The \$305,137 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,			
2023	\$	65,553	
2024		(5, 147)	
2025		(27,013)	
2026		91,317	
2027		-	
hereafter		-	

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for determining the Total Pension Liability and Net Pension Liability – The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2022, were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2021, and was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2021) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the actuarially determined contributions effective for fiscal year ending June 30, 2023:

Non-Hazardous

Inflation	2.30%
Payroll growth rate	2.00%

Salary increase 3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service

Investment rate of return 6.25%

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLAN – CONTINUED

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Mortality Table projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010. The Mortality Table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2020. The Mortality Table used for disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality Table, with a 4-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2019. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2018. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rate of returns are developed for each asset class. The ranges are combined by weighting the expected future real rate of return by the target asset allocation percentage. For the year end June 30, 2023 the target allocation and best estimates of nominal real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return
Equity	60.00%	
US Equity	50.00%	4.45%
Non-US Equity	10.00%	10.15%
Fixed Income	20.00%	
Core Bonds	10.00%	0.28%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	10.00%	2.28%
Cash	0.00%	-0.91%
Inflation Protected	20.00%	
Real Estate	7.00%	3.67%
Real Return	13.00%	4.07%
Expected Real Return		4.28%
Long Term Nominal Return for	Portfolio	2.30%
Expected Nominal Return for P	ortfolio	6.58%

Discount Rate – The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for Non-Hazardous and Hazardous assumes that the funds receive the required employer contributions each future year, as determined by the current funding policy established in Statute as last amended by House Bill 362 (passed in 2018). The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate.

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLAN - CONTINUED

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the new pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (5.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25%) than the current rate:

		City's Prop	ortionate Share of Net
	Discount Rate	Pe	nsion Liability
1% Decrease	5.25%	\$	4,017,758
Current discount rate	6.25%	\$	3,214,525
1% Increase	7.25%	\$	2,550,185

Payable to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2023, the City reported a payable of \$33,467 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension and OPEB plans.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description – Employees of the City are provided hospital and medical insurance through the Kentucky Retirement Systems' Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The KRS was created by state statute under the Kentucky revised Statue Section 61.645. The KRS board of Trustees is responsible for the proper operation and administration of the KRS. The KRS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing to Kentucky Retirement System, Perimeter Park West, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Benefits Provided – The Insurance Fund pays a prescribed contribution for whole or partial payment of required premiums to purchase hospital and medical insurance. Because of House Bill 290 (2004 Kentucky General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participating on, or after, July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of 10 years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on, or after, July 1, 2003, earn \$10 per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003 earn \$15 per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned services without regard to a maximum dollar amount.

Contributions – Contribution requirements of the participating employers are established and may be amended by the KRS Board of Trustees. For the years ended June 30, 2023, participating employers contributed 3.39% (non-hazardous) of covered payroll. Employees that entered the plan prior to September 1, 2008 are not required to contribute to the Insurance Fund. Employees that entered the plan after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 1% of their annual creditable compensation which is deposited to an account created for the payment of health insurance benefits under 26 USC Section 401(h) in the Pension Fund (see Kentucky Administrative Regulation 105 KAR 1:420E). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 the contributions for hazardous positions were \$44,206.

OPEB Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2023 the City reported a liability \$877,404 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2022, was .044 percent for non-hazardous. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expenses of \$120,654.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - CONTINUED

At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of sources	In	eferred flows of esources
Implicit subsidy	\$	31,634	\$	-
Differences between expected and actual results		88,318		201,209
Changes of assumptions		138,768		114,344
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		35,612		-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer				
contribution and proportionate share of contribution		38,678		60,571
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		44,206		_
Total	\$	377,216	\$	376,124

The \$44,206 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,			
2023	\$	(14,021)	
2024		(14,092)	
2025		(48, 139)	
2026		1,503	
2027		-	
Thereafter		_	

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability reported at June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Non-Hazardous

Inflation	2.30%
Payroll growth rate	2.00%
Salary increase	3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service
Investment rate of return	6.25%
Healthcare Trend Rates	
Pre - 65	Initial trend starting at 6.40% and gradually decreasing to an ultimate
	trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years.
Post - 65	Initial trend starting at 6.30% and gradually decreasing to an ultimate
	trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - CONTINUED

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Mortality Table projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010. The Mortality Table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2019. The Mortality Table used for disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality Table, with a 4-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2019. The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rate of returns are developed for each asset class. The ranges are combined by weighting the expected future real rate of return by the target asset allocation percentage. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return
Equity	60.00%	
US Equity	50.00%	4.45%
Non-US Equity	10.00%	10.15%
Fixed Income	20.00%	
Core Bonds	10.00%	0.28%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	10.00%	2.28%
Cash	0.00%	-0.91%
Inflation Protected	20.00%	
Real Estate	7.00%	3.67%
Real Return	13.00%	4.07%
Expected Real Return		4.28%
Long Term Nominal Return for	Portfolio	2.30%
Expected Nominal Return for P	ortfolio	6.58%

Discount Rate — The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.70% for non-hazardous classifications, and 5.61% for hazardous classifications. The single discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.25% and a municipal bond rate of 3.69%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2022. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows as of each fiscal year ending, the plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be sufficient to finance the future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on insurance plan investments was applied to all periods of the projected benefit payments paid from the retirement system. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy is not currently being included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and it is our understanding that any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trust. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - CONTINUED

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.70%) or one percentage point higher (6.70%) follows:

		City's	Proportionate Share of Net
	Discount Rate		OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	4.70%	\$	1,172,950
Current discount rate	5.70%	\$	877,404
1% Increase	6.70%	\$	633,087

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (4.70%) or one percentage point higher (6.70%) than current healthcare cost trend rates follows:

	Healthcare Cost					
Trend	Rate -1%	Tı	end Rate	Tre	nd Rate +1%	
4.70%			5.70%		6.70%	
\$	652,331	\$	877,404	\$	1,147,676	

City's Net OPER Liability

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

NOTE 9 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City receives funding from federal, state, and local government agencies. These funds are to be used for designated purposes only. For government agency grants, if based on the grantor's review the funds are considered not to have been used for the intended purpose, the grantors may request a refund of grants advanced, or refuse to reimburse the City for its disbursements. The amount of such future refunds and unreimbursed disbursements, if any, is not expected to be significant. Continuation of the City's grant programs is predicated upon the grantor's satisfaction that the funds provided are being spent as intended and the grantor's intent to continue their program. As of June 30, 2023, there were no pending litigation, unasserted claims nor assessments against the City.

Pandemic

In December of 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) surfaced and has rapidly spread throughout the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has classified COVID-19 as a global pandemic. Due to its uncertainty, international and U.S. financial markets have experienced significant volatility. In addition, travel restrictions, business shutdowns, high levels unemployment, and inventory shortages are several other areas impacted by the pandemic. These impacts have caused multiple jurisdictions within the United States to declare state of emergencies. It is predicted that COVID-19 implications will continue for a long time. Although there has been no immediate impact to the City's operations, certain operational functions such as intakes, recertifications, and maintenance are susceptible to future concerns. Potential economic events are unknown at this time but may include events such as disruptions or restrictions in the City's employee's abilities to work. In addition, revenues could be affected by customers' ability to pay their required monthly utility bills and the collection of various taxes imposed by the City.

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various forms of asset losses associated with the risks of fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, etc. Each of these risk areas are covered through the purchase of commercial insurance. As of June 30, 2023, the City was sufficiently insured.

NOTE 11 - DATE OF MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Subsequent events were evaluated through March 27, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Bud	dget		Variance with		
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget		
Revenues	-					
Taxes	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 158,927	\$ 23,927		
Licenses and other taxes	822,000	822,000	909,835	87,835		
Intergovernmental	69,154	69,154	92,236	23,082		
Service charges	-	=	180,779	180,779		
Fines, arrest fees, and permits	-	-	12,030	12,030		
Other			123,266	123,266		
Total Revenues	1,026,154	1,026,154	1,477,073	450,919		
Expenditures						
General and administration department	255,531	255,531	301,442	(45,911)		
Police department	594,697	594,697	486,962	107,735		
Fire department	127,880	127,880	211,176	(83,296)		
Street department	214,732	214,732	358,458	(143,726)		
Capital outlay			210,950	(210,950)		
Total Expenditures	1,192,840	1,192,840	1,568,988	(376,148)		
Net Change in Fund Balance			(91,915)	827,067		
Fund Balance, Beginning			811,004	474,754		
Fund Balance, Ending			\$ 719,089	\$ 1,301,821		

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

City's proportion of the net pension liability	2017 0.044132%	2018 0.048893%	2019 0.048035%	2020 0.041937%	2021 0.041498%	2022 0.045090%	2023 0.044467%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,897,484	\$ 2,861,588	\$ 2,925,478	\$ 2,949,448	\$ 3,182,862	2,874,841	3,214,525
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,127,273	\$ 1,191,372	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	168.33%	240.19%	232.92%	267.69%	276.36%	225.83%	246.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	55.50%	53.32%	53.54%	50.45%	47.81%	57.33%	52.42%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Contractually required contribution	\$ 166,592	\$ 171,379	\$ 227,206	\$ 211,038	\$ 229,439	\$ 269,491	\$ 305,137
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	166,592	171,379	227,206	211,038	229,439	269,491	305,137
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ -	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,191,372	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.98%	13.64%	20.62%	18.32%	19.92%	21.17%	23.40%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	2019 0.048039%	2020 0.041926%	2021 0.041486%	2022 0.045080%	2023 0.044459%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 852,923	\$ 705,176	\$ 1,001,761	\$ 863,034	\$ 877,404
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	67.91%	64.00%	86.98%	67.80%	67.29%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	57.62%	60.44%	51.67%	62.91%	60.95%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS

		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
Contractually required contribution	\$	10,815	\$	52,036	\$	56,587	\$	73,579	\$	44,206
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		13,595		52,036		56,587		73,579		44,206
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$_	-	\$_	-	\$_	-	_\$	-	\$	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,256,007	\$	1,101,809	\$	1,151,725	\$	1,272,985	\$ ^	1,303,954
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		0.86%		4.72%		4.91%		5.78%		3.39%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

Budget Law

The City annually prepares a budget under the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 91A.030. In accordance with the Statute, the following process is used to adopt the annual budget:

- The budget proposal is the responsibility of the Mayor and the City and shall be submitted to the legislative body not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year it covers.
- The legislative body shall adopt a budget ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year in such sums as the legislative body finds sufficient and proper, whether greater or less than the sums recommended in the budget proposal. The budget ordinance may be in any form that the legislative body finds most efficient in enabling it to make the necessary fiscal policy decisions.
- No budget ordinance shall be adopted that provides for appropriations to exceed available resources in any one fiscal year, which would also violate section 157 of the Kentucky Constitution.
- The City legislative body may amend the budget ordinance after the ordinances' adoption if the amended ordinance continues to satisfy the requirements of KRS 91A.030.
- Immediately following the adoption of an annual budget, the clerk shall cause a summary of the budget or the text of the budget ordinance to be advertised by publication in a newspaper.

Budgetary Accounting

The annual operation budgets of governmental and proprietary funds are prepared and presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The City does not use an encumbrance accounting system; thus, the budgetary and GAAP presentation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance, Budgetary and Actual are the same.

NOTE 2 - CERS

General Information

Contributions

Contractually required employer contributions reported on the Schedule of Pension Contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the insurance fund of the CERS. The insurance contributions are reported on the Schedule of OPEB Contributions.

Payroll

The City's covered payroll reported on the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Schedules is one year prior to the City's fiscal year payroll as reported on the Schedule of Contributions for Pension and OPEB.

Changes of Assumptions

June 30, 2022 - Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2022, for pension.

The following change in assumptions was made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2022, for OPEB:

The single discount rate increased from 5.20% to 5.70% for non-hazardous and from 5.30% to 5.05% for hazardous. The municipal bond rate increased from 1.92% to 3.39%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - CONTINUED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - CERS - CONTINUED

Changes of Assumptions – Continued

June 30, 2021 - Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, for pension.

The following change in assumptions was made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, for OPEB:

• The single discount rate decreased from 5.34% to 5.20% for non-hazardous and from 5.30% to 5.05% for hazardous. The municipal bond rate decreased from 3.13% to 1.92%

June 30, 2020 - Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following change in assumptions was made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, for OPEB:

• The initial healthcare trend rate for pre-65 was changed from 7% to 6.40%, which gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years. The initial healthcare trend rate for post-65 was changed from 5% to 2.90%, which increases to 6.30% in 2023 and then gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years.

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, for pension.

June 30, 2019 – Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following changes in assumptions were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, for both pension and OPEB:

• The assumed rate of salary increases was increased from 3.05% to 3.3% to 10.3% on average for non-hazardous and 3.05% to 3.55% to 19.05% on average for hazardous.

June 30, 2018 – Pension and OPEB – Hazardous and Nonhazardous

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2018 for either pension or OPEB.

June 30, 2017 – Pension and OPEB – Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following changes in assumptions were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, for both pension and OPEB:

- The assumed rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 2.3%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%

June 30, 2016 - Pension and OPEB - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2016 for either pension or OPEB.

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF WATER AND SEWER REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Water Utilities	Sewer Utilities	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 3,554,604	\$ 445,660	\$ 4,000,264
Miscellaneous	293,898		293,898_
Total Operating Revenues	3,848,502	445,660	4,294,162
Operating Expenses			
Salaries	791,694	93,915	885,609
Employee benefits	788,063	93,220	881,283
Administration	10,184	211	10,395
Contractual services	14,183	5,033	19,216
Repairs, parts, and supplies	382,491	12,187	394,678
Vehicle expense	95,329	3,459	98,788
Travel and training	8,144	1,380	9,524
Utilities and telephone	625,305	123,178	748,483
Labs and supplies	332,024	15,161	347,185
Insurance	37,699	37,699	75,398
Rent	60,000	, -	60,000
Operating Lease	16,108	-	16,108
Depreciation	854,614	213,655	1,068,269
Bad debt provision	33,729	3,528	37,257
Miscellaneous	107,053	13,380	120,433
Total Operating Expenses	4,156,620	616,006	4,772,626
Operating Loss	(308,118)	(170,346)	(478,464)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest income	473	_	473
Interest expense	(71,585)	(17,896)	(89,481)
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(71,112)	(17,896)	(89,008)
Change in Net Position			(567,472)
Total Net Position, Beginning			17,860,749
Total Net Position, Ending			\$ 17,293,277

SK LEE CPAS, P.S.C.

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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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Albany Albany, Kentucky 42602

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, each major fund, and the aggregate remining fund information of the City of Albany (hereinafter called the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-001, 2023-002, 2023-003, 2023-004, 2023-005, and 2023-006, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City'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 financial statements. 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 questioned costs as items 2023-007, 2023-008, 2023-009, 2023-010, 2023-011, 2023-012, and 2023-013.

The City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

SK LEE CPas, P.S.C.

Berea, Kentucky March 27, 2024

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023-001 Financial Statement Preparation

Condition:

A key component of internal control is to ensure that personnel, management, or others within the City have the ability to prepare financial statements, including the notes to the financial statements, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Criteria

During our audit procedures, we noted some instances of this objective not being completely achieved.

Cause

The City did not prepare a complete set of GAAP financial statements and related note disclosures.

Effect:

Management is responsible establishing and maintaining internal controls for the fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and disclosures in the financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The City does not internally possess the ability to recognize and implement new authoritative guidance in regards to financial reporting. However, management is knowledgeable in respect to the financial accounting and amounts reported in the financial statements. As such, management requested us to prepare a draft of the financial statements, including the related footnote disclosures.

Recommendation:

Management should continue to engage the audit firm to prepare a draft of the financial statements including the notes to the financial or hire an accountant to perform their services.

Views of Responsible Officials:

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023-002 Accounting System

Condition:

During our audit procedures, we noted the accounting system omitted a fire department and police department bank accounts and its transactions for the year in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Criteria:

Management should have controls in place to ensure all bank accounts are included in the accounting system and no employee can open and administer a bank account in the name of the City.

Cause

The City Clerk was not aware of the bank accounts and Fire & Police Chiefs was not aware that they were obligated to turn in the financial activity of the account to the City Clerk.

Effect

The accounting system did not identify a bank account maintained and controlled by the fire chief and police chief.

Recommendation:

Management should record all transactions and accounts in the name of the City.

Views of Responsible Officials:

Management concurs with the finding.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023 - 003 Material Audit Adjustments in the Aggregate

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, material adjustments in the aggregate were required to be made to the year-end client prepared financial statements for them to be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Criteria:

Internal controls should be in place to ensure the year-end client prepared financial statements are reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and subsequently required annual reports and the audit are submitted timely DLG.

Cause:

There were no internal control procedures in place to reconcile financial statement amounts to source documents on a monthly basis. Certain financial statement amounts were not reconciled properly which caused material audit adjustments to the financial statements.

Effect:

The client prepared financial statements were materially misstated.

Recommendation:

Management should hire a fee accountant to prepare payroll and financial statements.

View of Responsible Officials:

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023-004 Water and Sewer Fees Collection

Condition:

While conducting our audit procedures to gain an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting, we noted a lack of controls that ensure timely collections and monitoring of water and sewer fees for customer and city employee delinquent accounts. Therefore, creating cash flow problems.

Criteria:

Management should have controls in place to monitor customer and employee delinquency and cutoff procedures for nonpayment.

Cause:

The City does not have controls in place to effectively monitor timely collections.

Effect:

The City's accounts receivable continuously increase each year due to inefficient collection efforts.

Recommendation:

Management should review past due accounts each month and perform necessary cutoff procedures.

Views of Responsible Officials:

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023-005 Water & Sewer Billing Reconciliation

Condition:

While conducting our audit procedures to gain an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting, we noted a lack of controls that ensure monthly water & sewer billing is reconciled to payments received during the month. Due to the cash flow problems that the City is experiencing, this procedure will inform management of potential issues and possibly eliminate these issues. We noticed adjustments and credits being issued to customer account balance without proper support.

Criteria:

Management should have controls in place to reconcile the monthly reports.

Cause

The City does not have controls in place to effectively monitor monthly billing reports, including fire memberships.

Effect:

The City's accounts receivable continuously increase each year due to inefficient collection efforts.

Recommendation:

Management should review monthly billing reports and investigate all undocumented adjustments.

Views of Responsible Officials:

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2023-006 Customer Deposit Accounts

Condition:

While conducting our audit procedures to gain an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting, we noted a lack of controls that ensured customer deposits were being reconciled in the utility billing program.

Criteria:

Management should have controls in place to reconcile customer deposit liability monthly.

Cause:

The City does not have controls in place to effectively monitor customer deposit liability.

Effect:

The City's customer deposit liability account is not being reconciled to the related reports.

Recommendation:

Management should utilize the utility billing program feature that would support the customer deposit account liability.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-007 Vendor Payments/Payroll Deposits

Condition:

While conducting our audit procedures, we noted the City did not remit payments due to vendors and payroll related liabilities timely.

Criteria:

KRS 65.140 requires all vendor payments be paid within 30 days of receipt of the invoice.

Cause:

The City did not follow guidelines and remit payments and tax deposits in a timely manner.

Effect:

The City incurred late charges for non-payment of invoices timely.

Recommendation:

Management should follow KRS 65.140 and pay all vendor payments within 30 days of receipt.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-008 Budget Overruns- General Fund

Condition:

Actual expenditures in the administrative, fire department, and street department fund exceeded budgeted amounts. Budget was not amended to reflect the overruns.

Criteria:

Per KRS 91A.030, a city shall adopt an annual budget and no expenditures shall exceed appropriations in accordance with the budget ordinance or amendments.

Cause:

Fire and street department expenditures exceeded their budgeted line-item amounts.

Effect:

The City violated KRS 91A.030 by expending funds which exceeded the appropriate expenditures in accordance with budget ordinance.

Recommendation:

The City should implement policies and procedures to ensure all expected expenditures are never greater than their budgeted amounts.

Views of Responsible Officials:

Management concurs with the finding.

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-009 Payroll Taxes Not Paid Timely

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, the City did not remit payment for their payroll taxes filed on Form 941 to the IRS timely.

Criteria:

Per the IRS guidelines the City is required to pay their 941 taxes semiweekly due to reporting more than \$50,000 in taxes during the lookback period.

Cause:

Management did not follow IRS guidelines and did not pay timely.

Effect:

The City could be subject to late filing penalties.

Recommendation:

The City should review IRS guidelines and implement procedures to ensure 941s are paid and submitted timely.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-010 Paying Health Insurance on Former Employee

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, the City paid health insurance premiums on a former employee.

Criteria:

Per the personnel policy an employee's medical insurance card must be turned in prior to his or her terminated date unless the employee has paid up for three months continued coverage through a private insurance company.

Cause:

Management did not remove the non-employed working from the health insurance upon their departure from the City.

Effect:

The City is paying employee benefits for non-employed workers.

Recommendation:

The City should ensure upon termination of an employee that they are immediately removed from employee benefits such as health insurance and pension. The City should update its personnel policy.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-011 Sick Leave Not Being Added Correctly

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, the City's sick leave was not being added correctly, resulting in an employee being paid sick leave for time they did not have.

Criteria:

Per the personnel policy, the personnel officer shall ensure that current and accurate records are kept for sick leave allowance, sick leave taken, and sick leave accrued for each employee.

Cause:

Management did not accurately track sick leave on the attendance sheets.

Effect

The City is paying sick leave to an employee that had not been accrued.

Recommendation:

The City should ensure sick leave is being tracked correctly.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-012 Fire Membership Fees Not Being Paid to City

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, the Water/Sewer Department did not remit all fire membership fees to the City.

Criteria:

Fire Membership Fees are collected by the water/sewer department on the water bills and then remitted to the City monthly.

Cause:

Management did not remit all the fire membership fees to the City.

Effect:

The Water/Sewer department is recognizing income that should be remitted to the City.

Recommendation:

The City should ensure monthly that the full amount of Fire Membership Fees is remitted to the City.

Views of Responsible Officials:

NON-COMPLIANCE

2023-013 Signature on Checks Do Not Match

Condition:

As a result of current year auditing procedures, the signature on the checks presented in the bank statements do not match the signature card.

Criteria:

Financial Institutions require checks to be signed by only persons that are signers on the accounts.

Cause:

Management does not have controls in place to ensure the proper signatures on the checks.

Effect:

The City may be subjected to checks being returned for unauthorized signers.

Recommendation:

Management should ensure that only signers on the checking accounts are signing the checks.

Views of Responsible Officials: