# CITY OF WILLIAMSTOWN, KENTUCKY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on and Audit of Financial
Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Member of City Council City of Williamstown, Kentucky Williamstown, Kentucky

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Williamstown, Kentucky (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, 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 and each major fund, of the City, as of June 30, 2022 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis of Opinions**

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 opinions.

## 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 opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement from fraud is higher than 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 judgement 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 judgement, there are condition 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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison information, 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 applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally 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.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 1, 2022, 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.

# Maddox & Associates CPAs Inc.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky December 1, 2022

	Governmental	Business-Type			
Assets	Activities	Activities	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 821,631	¢ 1500.030	¢ 2202467		
Receivables	5	\$ 1,560,836	\$ 2,382,467		
Due from other funds	194,963	1,368,208	1,563,171		
Restricted cash	0 249,826	163,085	163,085		
Capital assets, net of depreciation	3,294,491	312,212	562,038		
Total assets		36,468,846	39,763,337		
	4,560,911	39,873,187	44,434,098		
Deferred outflows					
Related to pensions Related to OPEB	614,103	688,410	1,302,513		
	468,464	639,839	1,108,303		
Total deferred outflows	1,082,567	1,328,249	2,410,816		
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	25,078	367,282	392,360		
Payroll related liabilities	66,577	107,101	173,678		
Customer deposits		97,130	97,130		
Other current liabilities		19,884	19,884		
Due to other funds	84,814	78,271	163,085		
Accrued interest payable		103,867	103,867		
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year:					
Bonds and notes payable	40,000	1,705,211	1,745,211		
Due in more than one year:					
Compensated absenses	29,713	86,244	115,957		
Bonds and notes payable	613,333	18,237,516	18,850,849		
Net pension liability	2,860,961	3,610,032	6,470,993		
Net OPEB liability	865,352	1,083,727	1,949,079		
Total liabilities	4,585,828	25,496,265	30,082,093		
Deferred inflows					
Related to pensions	534,226	658,410	1,192,636		
Related to OPEB	391,350	563,355	954,705		
Total deferred inflows of resources	925,576	1,221,765	2,147,341		
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	2,641,158	16,526,119	19,167,277		
Restricted	249,826	312,212	562,038		
Unrestricted	(2,758,910)	(2,354,925)	(5,113,835)		
Total net position	\$ 132,074	\$ 14,483,406	\$ 14,615,480		

									Net	(Expe	ense) Reven	ue		
			Program Revenues				and Ch	nange	s in Net Pos	sition	1			
			C	Charges	(	Frants and C	ontr	ibutions	Gov	vernmental	Busin	ness-Type		
	Е	Expenses	for	Services	0	perating		Capital	A	ctivities	Ac	ctivities		Total
Governmental activities														
General government	\$	923,792	\$	-	\$	770,120	\$		\$	(153,672)	\$		\$	(153,672)
TIF district		556,156								(556,156)				(556,156)
Police		951,652				39,579				(912,073)				(912,073)
Fire		421,419		260,278		5,353				(155,788)				(155,788)
Public works		679,660				79,669				(599,991)				(599,991)
Cemetery				44,911						44,911				44,911
Recreation		26,481								(26,481)				(26,481)
Sanitation		190,196		204,056						13,860				13,860
Pension and OPEB Changes		8,421								(8,421)				(8,421)
Depreciation - unallocated		104,956								(104,956)				(104,956)
Total governmental activities		3,862,733		509,245		894,721		0		(2,458,767)		0	(	2,458,767)
Business-type activities														
Utility		7,782,183		8,110,165				569,658				897,640		897,640
Sewer		1,710,763		2,011,899								301,136		301,136
Pension and OPEB Changes		250,021										(250,021)		(250,021)
Total business-type activities		9,742,967	1	0,122,064				569,658		-		948,755		948,755
Total primary government	\$	13,605,700	\$ 1	0,631,309	\$	894,721	\$	569,658		(2,458,767)		948,755	(	1,510,012)

	and C	and Changes in Net Position				
	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>				
	Activities	Activities	Total			
General revenues						
Property and other taxes	1,217,491		1,217,491			
Insurance premium tax	415,341		415,341			
Motor vehicle tax	144,206		144,206			
Licenses and fees	510,165		510,165			
TIF district	563,449		563,449			
Other revenue	55,371		55,371			
Investment income	8,688	5,989	14,677			

2,914,711

455,944

(323,870)

Net (Expense) Revenue

5,989

954,744

13,528,662

132,074 \$ 14,483,406

2,920,700

1,410,688

13,204,792

\$ 14,615,480

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

	General Fund	G0	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets	was and the second				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 821,631	\$	821,631		
Receivables	194,963		194,963		
Restricted cash	249,826	-	249,826		
Total assets	\$ 1,266,420	\$	1,266,420		
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 25,078	\$	25,078		
Payroll liabilities	66,577		66,577		
Due to other funds	84,814		84,814		
Total liabilities	176,469		176,469		
Fund balances					
Restricted	249,826		249,826		
Unassigned	840,125		840,125		
Total fund balances	1,089,951	-	1,089,951		
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,266,420	\$	1,266,420		

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 1,089,951
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,294,491
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to post-retirement benefits (pension and OPEB) are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows - pension related	614,103	
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	468,464	
Deferred inflows - pension related	(534,226)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	(391,350)	
Total deferred outflows and inflows		156,991
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absenses	(29,713)	
Long-term debt	(653,333)	
Net pension liability	(2,860,961)	
Net OPEB liability	(865,352)	
Total long-term liabilities		(4,409,359)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 132,074

City of Williamstown, Kentucky Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Governmenta
Revenues	Fund	Funds
Property taxes	\$ 1,232,407	\$ 1,232,40
Insurance premium taxes	3 1,232,407 415,341	
Motor vehicle taxes	144,206	
Licenses, permits, and fees	510,165	
Investment income	8,688	
Charges for services	509,245	
Intergovernmental	124,601	
Grants and contributions	770,120	
TIF Revenue	563,449	
Other revenue	55,371	1 per majore (1 2 major
Total revenues	4,333,593	
Current		
General government TIF	825,144	2.
Public safety - police	556,156 905,756	
Public safety - fire	399,559	
Public works	618,645	399,559 618,64
Sanitation	190,196	
Recreation	23,146	
Debt service	83,562	
Capital outlay	378,350	
Total expenditures	3,980,514	
Net change in fund balances	353,079	_
Fund balances - beginning	736,872	736,87
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,089,951	\$ 1,089,95

City of Williamstown, Kentucky Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	353,079
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are			
difference because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the			
statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated			
useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.			
Capital outlay	333,361		
Depreciation expense	(257,690)		
Total capital asset activities		-	75,671
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide			
current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds			(14,917
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but			
repayment reduces long-term debt in the statement of net position.			
Principal payments			58,977
some expenses in the statement of activities do not require the use of current			
inancial resoures and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the funds.			
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows	(3,051)		
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows	(5,370)		
Changes in accrued interest payable	2,052		
Changes in compensated absences	(10,497)	48	
			(16,866
Change in net position of governmental activities	-	\$	455,944

	<b>Utility Fund</b>	Sewer Fund	Total
Assets	A THE STATE OF THE		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,497,553	\$ 63,283	\$ 1,560,836
Customer receivables	1,086,003	282,205	1,368,208
Due from other funds	0	163,085	163,085
Restricted cash	75,920	236,292	312,212
Capital assets, net of depreciation	22,835,001	13,633,845	36,468,846
Total assets	25,494,477	14,378,710	39,873,187
Deferred outflows			
Related to pensions	538,372	150,038	688,410
Related to OPEB	500,387	139,452	639,839
Total deferred outflows	1,038,759	289,490	1,328,249
Liabilties			100 - 100 -
Accounts payable	345,875	21,407	367,282
Accrued payroll liabilities	90,485	16,616	107,101
Customer deposits	97,130		97,130
Due to other funds	78,271		78,271
Other liabilties	19,884		19,884
Accrued interest payable	95,120	8,747	103,867
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Bonds and notes payable	949,526	755,685	1,705,211
Due in more than one year:			
Compensated absences	61,947	24,297	86,244
Bonds and notes payable	10,251,214	7,986,302	18,237,516
Net pension liability	2,823,230	786,802	3,610,032
Net OPEB liability	847,530	236,197	1,083,727
Total liabilities	15,660,212	9,836,053	25,496,265
Deferred inflows			
Related to pensions	514,910	143,500	658,410
Related to OPEB	440,572	122,783	563,355
Total deferred inflows	955,482	266,283	1,221,765
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	11,634,261	4,891,858	16,526,119
Restricted	75,920	236,292	312,212
Unrestricted	(1,792,639)	(562,286)	(2,354,925)
Total net position	\$ 9,917,542	\$ 4,565,864	\$ 14,483,406

	Utility Fund					
	Electric	Water	Cable TV and		Sewer Fund	
	System	System	Internet	Total	Total	Total
Operating revenues						
Charges for services	\$3,624,519	\$2,488,500	\$ 1,827,794	\$7,940,813	\$2,011,899	\$ 9,952,712
Other revenue	169,352			169,352	walling the second second second	169,352
Total operating revenues	3,793,871	2,488,500	1,827,794	8,110,165	2,011,899	10,122,064
Operating expenses						
Employee costs						0
Salaries and wages	308,437	497,725	328,662	1,134,824	329,214	1,464,038
Employee retirement	81,380	134,256	87,751	303,387	84,493	387,880
Medical insurance	45,307	98,995	73,775	218,077	72,317	290,394
Employers FICA	22,855	37,432	25,108	85,395	24,395	109,790
Workers compensation	3,772	8,455	5,267	17,494	5,464	22,958
Unemployment insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total employee costs	461,751	776,863	520,563	1,759,177	515,883	2,275,060
Purchases	2,581,806			2,581,806		2,581,806
Operating expenses				0		0
Professional fees	3,049	5,021	2,400	10,470	2,618	13,088
Education and training	188	1,920	1,141	3,249	2,114	5,363
Repairs and maintenance	121,443	30,249	47,692	199,384	116,560	315,944
Utilities	57,922	205,705	60,874	324,501	197,624	522,125
Communications and postag	9,772	8,762	9,111	27,645	8,732	36,377
Lab tests	0	12,317	0	12,317	23,052	35,369
Contractual services	19,215	74,029	40,563	133,807	110,368	244,175
Distribution	0	61,736	0	61,736		61,736
Royalties and internet			800,577	800,577		800,577
Materials and parts	91,124	134,653	130,034	355,811	23,130	378,941
Uniforms and laundry	295	190	1,467	1,952	2,621	4,573
Vehicle	11,495	21,151	13,154	45,800	29,466	75,266
Office supplies	7,959	677	8,028	16,664	367	17,031
Dues and subscriptions	342	200	340	882	0	882
Insurance	14,723	41,857	14,983	71,563	37,024	108,587
Safety	5,039	0	0	5,039		5,039
Miscellaneous	3,218	6,105	5,393	14,716	4,259	18,975
Total	345,784	604,572	1,135,757	2,086,113	557,935	2,644,048

	Utility Fund								
	Elec	tric	Water		Cable TV and			Sewer Fund	
	Syst	em	m System		Internet		Total	Total	Total
Total operating expenses	3,38	9,341	1	L,381,435	1,656,320		6,427,096	1,073,818	7,500,914
Operating profit before deprecia	40	4,530	1	1,107,065	171,474		1,683,069	938,081	2,621,150
Depreciation	18	5,647		650,939		212,006	1,048,592	521,268	1,569,860
Operating profit	\$ 21	8,883	\$	456,126	\$	(40,532)	634,477	416,813	1,051,290
Non-operating revenues and (exp	enses)	:							
Interest Income							4,773	1,216	5,989
Grants and contributions							569,658	0	569,658
Pension and OPEB change							(261,636)	11,615	(250,021)
Interest expense							(306,495)	(115,677)	(422,172)
Transfers out							0		0
Total non-operating revenue	s and (	expens	es):				6,300	(102,846)	(96,546)
Change in net position							640,777	313,967	954,744
Net position - beginning							9,276,765	4,251,897	13,528,662
Net position - ending							\$9,917,542	\$4,565,864	\$14,483,406

The state of the s	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Change in net assets	\$ 954,744
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to	
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Amortization and depreciation	1,569,860
Decrease in current and other assets	276,039
Increase in current and other liabilties	(245,884)
Increase in net pension liability	(450,548)
Increase in net OPEB liability	(194,267)
Increase in deferred outflows	22,023
Increase in deferred inflows	872,814
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,804,781
Cash flows from capital financing activities	
Acquistion of capital assets	(524,485)
Principal payments on long term obligations	(1,752,924)
Net cash used by capital financing activities	(2,277,409)
Net increase in cash	527,372
Cash - beginning	1,033,464
Cash - ending	\$ 1,560,836
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:	
Cash paid during the year for interest expense	\$ 386,652
cash para daring the year for interest expense	<del>γ</del> 380,032

#### **NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Kentucky Revised Statutes and Ordinances of the City Council of the City of Williamstown, Kentucky (City) designate the purpose, function and restrictions of the various funds.

# Reporting Entity

The City operates under a City Council government comprised of the Mayor and six council members. The City's major operations include public safety, street maintenance, and general administrative services. In addition, the City operates a water, electric, cable, and sewer system and provides solid waste collection. The financial statements of the City include all of the funds for which the Mayor and City Council are financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards was determined on the basis of the City's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management, and the scope of public services. The City has no component units or entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.

# **Basis of Presentation**

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to determine legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds, if any, are presented in a single column.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges for services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include personnel and other expenses

#### **Fund Accounting**

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

#### **Governmental Fund Types**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or may not be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Kentucky.

#### **Proprietary Fund Types**

*Utility Fund* – The utility fund accounts for the City's water, electric, and cable activities. The utility fund is a major fund of the City.

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund accounts for the City's sewer activities. The sewer fund is a major fund of the City.

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

# **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows and current liabilities and deferred inflows are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (e.g. revenues and other financing sources) and uses (e.g. expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental activities of the government—wide financial

statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the financial statements for governmental funds.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date of ninety days or less.

#### Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. The City's infrastructure consists of sidewalks, streets, and traffic signals. Infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34 has been reported.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000 with the exception of computers and real property for which there is no threshold. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value to the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	<b>Estimated Lives</b>
Buildings	50 years
Improvements	20 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Vehicles	7 years
Equipment	7 years

#### Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension and OPEB

The City reports decreases in net position that relates to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position. The deferred outflows of resources reported in the financial statements include (1) deferred outflows of resources for contributions made to the City's defined benefit pension plan between the measurement date of the plan net pension liabilities and the end of City's fiscal year and (2) deferred outflows of resources related to the changes between the expected and actual experiences for the plan and changes in actuarial assumptions. Deferred outflows for pension contributions will be recognized in the

subsequent fiscal year. The deferred outflows related to experience and assumption changes will be recognized in future periods.

#### Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension and OPEB

The City reports increases in net position that relates to future periods as deferred inflows of resources in a separate section of its government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position. The deferred inflows of resources reported in the financial statements arise from changes in the expected and actual experiences for the plan and for changes in assumptions. The deferred inflows related to these changes will be recognized in future periods.

# **Net Pension Liability**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County Employees Retirement System (CERS) and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as the are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

#### **Net OPEB Liability**

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County Employees Retirement System (CERS) and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as the are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

# **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide 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, compensated absences, and retirement incentives that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

#### **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as

restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes consists primarily of programs to enhance the security of persons and property.

#### **Fund Balances**

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Restricted - is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - amounts are intended to be used by the City Council for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of City Council.

Unassigned - the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available. Similarly, within restricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### Revenues

#### **Exchange Transactions**

Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty days of year end.

## Nonexchange transactions

Transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, and grants. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, for which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, for which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it is recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: state-levied locally shared taxes.

#### Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on the decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in governmental funds.

## Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

## **Interfund Balances**

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund receivables/payables. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, where are presented as internal balances.

#### Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature an infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during the fiscal year.

#### **Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the City's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

# **Budgetary Process**

Budgetary Basis of Accounting - The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis are: (1) revenues are recorded when received in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP); and (2) expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).

Once the budget is approved, it can be amended. Amendments are presented to the Board at their regular meetings. Such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year-end as dictated by law.

Each budget is prepared and controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/objective level. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the function level. Any revisions to the budget that would alter total revenues and expenditures of any fund must be approved by the City Council.

#### Subsequent Events

The City evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and disclosure through December 1, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

# **NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The City maintains the following governmental activity cash accounts:

	Un	restricted	R	estricted
General fund	\$	716,317	\$	
LGEA		1,667		
Municipal road aid				83,111
Payroll		7,402		
Cemetery perpetual				126,712
Cemetery				40,003
Disbursing		5,635		
Shop with a cop		137		
Narcotics forfeiture		6,212		
Festival		6,045		
TIF		7,838		
Eibeck Lane TIF		8,436		
Ark TIF		61,942		
	\$	821,631	\$	249,826

The City maintains the following business-type activity cash accounts:

	Un	restricted	Res	stricted		Unr	estricted	R	estricted_
Utility operation	\$	14,981	\$		Sewer operation	\$	39,720	\$	
Utility revenue		(45,011)			Sewer depreciation		20,437		
Utility depreciation		312,240			Sewer bond				236,292
Cable operation		248,216			Payroll		3,118		
Cable depreciation		332,833			Sewer revenue		8		
Lake expansion		186,234							
Payroll		2,843							
Electric depreciation		4,450							
Debt service				75,920					
F13-03		93,911							
F11-02		76,842							
Metering system		226,597							
Water improvement		43,417	-						
Total utility fund	\$	1,497,553	\$	75,920	Total sewer fund	\$	63,283	\$	236,292

# **Concentrations of Credit Risk**

At June 30, 2022, the carrying value of the City's deposits exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. Total deposited funds in excess of the \$250,000 insured by FDIC are covered by securities pledged for the City by the holding bank.

# NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS- CONTINUED

# **Custodial Credit Risk**

Kentucky Revised Statues (KRS) authorizes municipalities to invest in obligations of the United States of America and its agencies, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies, shares in savings and loan associations insured by federal agencies, deposits in national or state chartered banks insured by federal agencies and larger amounts in such institutions providing such banks pledge security obligations of the United States of America government or its agencies.

**NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS** 

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is summarized below:

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2021
Governmental Activities				
Land	\$ 537,390	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 537,390
Street improvements	1,456,458	151,091		1,607,549
Buildings and improvements	2,280,342	41,754		2,322,096
Infrastructure	939,624			939,624
Furniture and fixtures	44,287			44,287
General equipment	1,828,289	140,515		1,968,804
Total capital assets	7,086,390	333,360	0	7,419,750
Less accumulated depreciation	3,867,569	257,690	:-	4,125,259
Net governmental capital assets	\$ 3,218,821	\$ 75,670	\$ -	\$ 3,294,491
Business-Type Activities				
Water system	\$ 35,631,289	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,631,289
Electric system	5,578,950	395,065	0	5,974,015
Cable TV system	4,638,247	40,294	0	4,678,541
Sewer system	25,144,882	57,413	0	25,202,295
Total capital assets	70,993,368	492,772	0	71,486,140
Less accumulated depreciation				
Water system	15,099,980	650,939	0	15,750,919
Electric system	4,157,040	185,647	0	4,342,687
Cable TV system	3,143,234	212,006	0	3,355,240
Sewer system	11,047,180	521,268	0	11,568,448
Total accumulated depreciation	33,447,434	1,569,860	0	35,017,294
Net business-type capital assets	\$ 37,545,934	\$ (1,077,088)	\$ 0	\$ 36,468,846

# **NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS- CONTINUED**

Depreciation was charged to following government funds:

Government	\$ 31,016	Water	\$	650,939
Police	32,249	Electric		185,647
Fire	22,188	Cable		212,006
Public works	63,946	Sewer		521,268
Recreation	3,335			
Unallocated	 104,956		-	
	\$ 257,690		\$	1,569,860

# **NOTE 4: RECEIVABLES**

Receivables due the City at year end are as follows:

	Go	vernment	Busi	ness-type
Property tax	\$	9,121	\$	
Omitted tax		5,572		
Motor vehicle tax		11,300		
Franchise fee		1,039		
KLEFPF		2,138		
Safety assessment fee		51,320		
Insurance premium tax		93,296		
EMT/Ambulance		21,177		
Customer accounts	No. operation			1,368,208
Total governmental receivables	\$	194,963	\$ :	1,368,208

The City believes all receivables are collectible therefore no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

# **NOTE 5: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Changes in long-term obligations are as follows:

Bali	ance						Balance		Amount ue Within
June 3	0, 2021	Proc	eeds	Re	etirements	Ju	ne 30, 2022	(	One Year
Governmental Activities									
Series 2015 TIF Bond \$ 6	90,416	\$		\$	37,083	\$	653,333	\$	40,000
Fire Truck Lease \$	21,894				21,894		0		0
Total governmental activities \$ 7	12,310	\$	0	\$	58,977	\$	653,333	\$	40,000
Business-Type Activities									
Sewer Fund									
KIA Loan A08-09 \$ 9,4	190,171	\$		\$	748,184	\$	8,741,987	\$	755,685
Pumping Station	2,962				2,962		0		0
Total sewer fund 9,4	193,133	Spirit 1			751,146		8,741,987		755,685
Series 2012 Bonds \$ 3	801,250	\$		\$	165,000	\$	136,250	\$	112,917
KIA Loan F11-02 1,1	57,759				86,273		1,071,486		88,007
KIA Loan F13-013 5,0	96,297				259,829		4,836,468		264,396
KLC Waterline Replacement 1	.06,564				27,014		79,550		28,013
First Security Bank Cable Upgrad 1	.77,535				57,324		120,211		59,169
Forcht Bank	78,355				29,561		48,794		30,524
Alltec Captal	22,758				22,758		9		
BBT Series 2017	70,000				280,000		290,000		290,000
Rural Development 4,6	92,000				74,000		4,618,000		76,500
Total utility fund 12,2	202,518		-		1,001,759		11,200,759		949,526
Total business-type activities \$ 21,6	95,651	\$	0	\$	1,752,905	\$	19,942,746	\$	1,705,211

#### NOTE 5: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - CONTINUED

The minimum obligations of the City at June 30, 2022 for debt service (principal and interest) are as follows:

	Governmental Activities				<b>Business-Type Activities</b>				Total		
	P	Principal	- I	nterest	Principal		Interest		Principal	Interest	
2023	\$	40,000	\$	23,335	\$ 1,705,213	\$	360,107	\$	1,745,213	\$	383,442
2024		40,000		22,152	1,332,771		329,673		1,372,771		351,825
2025		42,083		20,852	1,240,255		307,781		1,282,338		328,633
2026		45,000		19,484	1,234,646		287,914		1,279,646		307,398
2027		45,000		19,484	1,252,228		268,613		1,297,228		288,097
2028 - 2032		254,167		65,802	6,530,018		1,042,551		6,784,185		1,108,353
2033 - 2037		187,083		16,525	3,132,745		600,226		3,319,828		616,751
2037- 2042		0		0	1,001,869		391,581		1,001,869		391,581
2043 - 2047		0		0	773,000		293,302		773,000		293,302
2087 - 2052		0		0	906,500		184,029		906,500		184,029
2053 - 2057		0		0	833,500		55,941		833,500		55,941
2058 - 2062		0		0	0		0		0		0
	\$	653,333	\$	187,634	\$ 19,942,745	\$	4,121,718	\$	20,596,078	\$ .	4,309,352

#### NOTE 6: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City employees earn vacation time based on length of service. Employees cannot opt for cash in lieu of time off. Employees also accrue sick days based on length of service. Sick days are not paid out at retirement or termination. At June 30, 2022, accrued compensated absences are \$86,244.

#### NOTE 7: RETIREMENT PLANS

The City is a participating employer of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS) or (Plan). Under provision of Kentucky Revised Statue 61.645, the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement System administers the CERS. The Kentucky Retirement System issues a publicly available financial reports that may be downloaded from their website.

#### Plan description

CERS is a cost-sharing multi-employer public employee retirement system which covers substantially all regular full-time employees of each county, city, and school board and any additional eligible local agencies electing to participate in the Plan. The Plan is divided into a Pension Plan and Health Insurance Fund Plan (Other Post-Employment Benefits; OPEB) and each plan is further divided based on Non-hazardous duty and Hazardous duty covered employee classifications.

#### Benefits provided

CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death, and disability benefits to employees and beneficiaries. Employees are vested in the plan after five years of service.

For retirement purposes, non-hazardous duty employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

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

Tier 3	Participation date	On or after January 1, 2014
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years service and 65 years old, or
		age 57+ with sum of service years plus age equal
	Reduced retirement	Not available

For retirement purposes, hazardous duty employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

Tier 1	Participation date	Before September 1, 2008
	Unreduced retirement	At least one month service and 55 years old, or
		at least 20 years service at any age
	Reduced retirement	At least 15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 2	Participation date	September 1, 2008 to December 31, 2013
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years service and 60 years old, or
		at least 25 years service at any age
	Reduced retirement	At least 15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 3	Participation date	On or after January 1, 2014
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years service and 60 years old, or
		at least 25 years service at any age
	Reduced retirement	Not available

Prior to July 1, 2009, cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) were provided annually equal to the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the most recent calendar year, not to exceed 5% in any plan year. Effective July 2, 2009, and on July 1 of each year thereafter, the COLA is limited to 1.5% provided the recipient has been receiving a benefit for at least 12 months prior to the effective date of the COLA. If the recipient has been receiving a benefit for less than 12 months prior to the effective date of the COLA, the increase shall be reduced on a pro-rata basis for each month the recipient has not been receiving benefits in the 12 months preceding the effective date

of the COLA. The Kentucky General Assembly reserves the right to suspend or reduce cost-of-living adjustments if, in its judgment, the welfare of the Commonwealth so demands.

#### Contributions

Employees - For the year ended June 30, 2022 nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5% of wages and hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8% of wages to the plan. Employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute an additional 1%.

*Employers* - For the year ended June 30, 2022 participating employers contributed 21.17% of wages for non-hazardous covered employees and 33.86% of wages for hazardous covered employees. The City made all required contributions for fiscal year.

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

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

Nonhazardous	\$	4,628,246
Hazardous	***	1,842,747
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	6,470,993

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of 2021 contributions to the pension plan relative to the 2021 contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 221 was:

Nonhazardous	0.0726%
Hazardous	0.0692%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$565,721. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Nonhazardous  Change in liability experience Change of assumptions Change in investment experience Change in proportionate share of contributions Total deferred resources Subsequent contributions	Deferred Outflow \$ 53,146 62,117 179,545 194,862 489,670 392,907	Deferred Inflow \$ 44,920 796,413 2,782 \$ 844,115	Net Deferral \$ (354,445)
Total	\$ 882,577		
Hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 50,817	\$ -	
Change of assumptions	23,016		
Change in investment experience	58,843	256,666	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	114,443	91,855	-
Total deferred resources	247,119	\$ 348,521	\$ (101,402)
Subsequent contributions	172,814		
Total	\$ 419,933		
Total nonhazardous and hazardous	Deferred	Deferred	Net
	Outflow	Inflow	Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 103,963	\$ 44,920	
Change of assumptions	85,133		
Change in investment experience	238,388	1,053,079	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	309,305	94,637	¢ (AEE 047)
Total deferred resources	736,789	\$ 1,192,636	\$ (455,847)
Subsequent contributions	565,721		
Total	\$ 1,302,510		

The contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$565,721 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. The net deferral of \$(455,847) will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending	Net		
June 30	Deferral		
2023	\$ 60,194		
2024	(76,202)		
2025	(176,213)		
2026	(263,626)		
Total net deferral	\$ (455,847)		

#### **Actuarial assumptions**

The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles

The actuarial assumptions are:

Valuation date	6/30/2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Asset valuation method	20% of difference
Amotrization method	Level percent of pay
Remaining amortization period	30 years, closed
Payroll growth rate	2.00%
Investment return	6.25%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increase rate - nonhazardous	3.30% - 10.30%
Salary increase rate - hazardous	3.05% - 18.55%

The mortality table used for active members was Pub-2010 General Mortality Table, for the non-hazardous system, and Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality Table for the hazardous system, 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 ultimate rates from MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2019. The mortality table used for disabled members was PUB-2010 Mortality Table, with a 4-uear set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with ultimate rates from MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates 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 rate of return for each major asset class are summarized in the tables below. The current long-term inflation assumption is 2.30% per annum for both the non-hazardous and hazardous system.

		Long-term	
	Target	Expected	
Asset Class	Allocation	<b>Nominal Return</b>	
US Equity	21.75%	5.70%	
Non US Equity	21.75%	6.32%	
Private Equity	10.00%	9.70%	
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.80%	
Core Bonds	10.00%	0.00%	
Cash	1.50%	-0.60%	
Real Estate	10.00%	5.40%	
Real Return	10.00%	4.50%	
Expected real return	100.00%	5.00%	
Long-term inflation assumption		2.30%	

## Discount rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the KRS plan's CAFR.

# Sensitivity of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table 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 net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 5.25%		<b>Current Rate</b>	1% Increase 7.25%
			6.25%	
Nonhazardous	\$	5,935,945	\$ 4,628,246	\$ 3,546,155
Hazardous		2,348,836	1,842,747	1,430,286
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,284,781	\$ 6,470,993	\$ 4,976,441

#### Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CERS financial report.

#### NOTE 7: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

#### Plan description

The City's employees are provide OPEB under provisions of Kentucky Revised Statutes. The Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS) board administers the CERS Insurance Fund. The CERS Insurance fund is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan which provides group health insurance benefits for plan members that are 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. OPEB benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members under certain circumstances. The CERS Insurance Fund is included in a public available financial report that can be viewed at www.kyret.ky.gov.

#### Benefits provided

The CERS Insurance hospital and medical benefits to eligible plan members receiving benefits from CERS. The eligible non-Medicare retirees are covered by the Department of Employee Insurance (DEI) plans. Premium payments are submitted to DEI. The KRS board contracts with Humana to provide health care benefits to the eligible Medicare retirees. The CERS Insurance Fund pays a prescribed contribution for whole or partial payment of required premiums to purchase hospital and medical insurance.

# NOTE 7: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

For health insurance purposes, employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

Tier 1

Participation date

Before July 1, 2003

Insurance eligibility

10 years of service credit required

Benefit

Set percentage of single coverage health insurance based

on service credit accrued at retirement

Tier 2

Participation date

After September 1, 2008 and before December 31, 2013

Insurance eligibility

15 years of service credit required

Benefit

Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued,

increased annually

Tier 3

Participation date

After December 31, 2013

Insurance eligibility

15 years of service credit required

Benefit

Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued,

increased annually

#### Contributions

For the year ending June 30, 2022, the employer's contribution was 5.78% to the insurance trust for non-hazardous job classifications and 10.47% for hazardous classifications. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. 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 contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. Employees qualifying as Tier 2 or Tier 3 of the CERS plan contribute 1.0% of creditable compensation to an account created for payment of health insurance benefits.

# **Implicit Subsidy**

The fully-insured premiums KRS Pays for the Kentucky Employees' Health plan are blended rates based on the combined experience of active and retiree members. Because the average cost of providing health care benefits to retirees under age 65 is higher than the average cost of providing health care benefits to active employees, there is an implicit subsidy for the non-Medicare eligible retirees. This implicit subsidy is included in the calculation of the total OPEB liability.

## OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as follows:

Nonhazardous	\$	1,389,393
Hazardous	-	559,685
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,949,078

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2021 was as follows:

Nonhazardous	0.0726%
Hazardous	0.0699%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$160,710. At June 30, 2022 the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Nonhazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 218,482	\$ 414,827	
Change of assumptions	368,354	1,292	
Change in investment experience	70,002	287,353	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	56,194	18,778	
Total deferred resources	713,032	\$ 722,250	\$ (9,218)
Subsequent contributions	107,274		
Total	\$ 820,306		

Hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral	
Change in liability experience	\$ 17,489	\$ 60,213		
Change of assumptions	140,356	209		
Change in investment experience	35,305	140,651		
Change in proportionate share of contributions	41,412	31,382		
Total deferred resources	234,562	\$ 232,455	\$ 2,107	
Subsequent contributions	53,436			
Total	\$ 287,998			
	1	- 2 V	200 4	
Total nonhazardous and hazardous	Deferred	Deferred	Net	
Total nonhazardous and hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deterred Inflow	Net Deferral	
Change in liability experience			7.572.752.65.1	
	Outflow	Inflow	7.572.752.65.1	
Change in liability experience	Outflow \$ 235,971	\$ 475,040		
Change in liability experience Change of assumptions	Outflow \$ 235,971 508,710	\$ 475,040 1,501		
Change in liability experience Change of assumptions Change in investment experience	Outflow \$ 235,971 508,710 105,307	\$ 475,040 1,501 428,004	Deferral	
Change in liability experience Change of assumptions Change in investment experience Change in proportionate share of contributions	Outflow \$ 235,971 508,710 105,307 97,606	\$ 475,040 1,501 428,004 50,160	Deferral	

The contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$160,710 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. The net deferral of (7,111) will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending	Net			
June 30	Deferral			
2023	\$ 39,821			
2024	17,048			
2025	12,629			
2026	(82,582)			
2027	5,973			
Total net deferral	\$ (7,111)			

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability, net OPEB liability, and sensitivity as of June 30, 2021 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 20, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted accounting principles.

## The actuarial assumptions are:

Valuation date	6/30/2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amotrization method	Level percent of pay
Remaining amortization period	30 years, closed
Payroll growth rate	2.00%
Investment rate of return	6.25%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increase rate - nonhazardous	3.30% - 10.30%
Salary increase rate - hazardous	3.05% - 18.55%
Health care cost trends:	
	6.25% decreasing to an
Pre-65	ultimate rate of 4.05%

in 12 years 5.50% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.05%

Post-65 in 12 years

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set-back for one year for females). For disabled members, the mortality table used is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set-back four yersr for males).

The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates 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 rate of return for each major asset class are summarized in the tables below. The current long-term inflation assumption is 2.30% per annum for both the non-hazardous and hazardous system.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Nominal Return
US Equity	21.75%	5.70%
Non US Equity	21.75%	6.35%
Private Equity	10.00%	9.70%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.80%
Core Bonds	10.00%	0.00%
Cash	1.50%	-0.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	5.40%
Real Return	10.00%	4.55%
Expected real return	100.00%	5.00%
Long-term inflation assumption	_	2.50%

#### Discount rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for non-hazardous and 6.25% for 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 used an expected rate of return of 6.25%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.50%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 28, 2019. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsisdy was not included in the calculation of the KRS' acturarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit study will not be paid out of KRS' trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the KRS plan's CAFR.

## Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.20% for non-hazardous and 5.20% for hazardous as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease		Current Rate	1% Increase	
		4.20%	5.20%	6.20%	
Nonhazardous		1,907,626	\$ 1,389,393	\$ 964,09	
Hazardous		811,437	559,685		357,417
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,719,063	\$ 1,949,078	\$ :	1,321,514

# Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

			Current		
		% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase	
Nonhazardous	\$	1,000,198	\$ 1,389,393	\$ 1,859,158	
Hazardous		366,736	559,685	796,001	
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,366,934	\$ 1,949,078	\$ 2,655,159	

### OPEB plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CERS financial report.

### **NOTE 8: CONTINGENCIES**

The City is party to various legal proceedings which normally occur in governmental operations. It is neither possible to determine the outcome of these proceedings nor possible to estimate the effects adverse decisions may have on the future expenditures or revenue sources of the City. In the opinion of City management, these legal proceedings are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the accompanying financial statements. Therefore, no provision for any liability that may result upon adjudication of this and similar cases has been made in the accompanying financial statements

### **NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT**

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The City has obtained insurance coverage through a commercial insurance company. In addition, the City has effectively managed risk through various employee education and prevention programs. All risk general liability management activities are accounted for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Management estimates that the amount of actual or potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2022, will not materially affect the financial condition of the City. Therefore, the General Fund contains no provision for estimated claims. No claim has exceeded insurance coverage amounts in the past three fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	Original Budget			Variance	
Revenues		w		r a-co-co-c	
Property taxes	\$ 1,168,900	\$ 1,168,900	\$ 1,376,613	\$ 207,713	
Insurance premium taxes	352,000	352,000	415,341	63,341	
Licenses, permits, and fees	550,200	550,200	510,165	(40,035)	
Investment income	9,200	9,200	8,688	(512)	
Charges for services	431,800	431,800	509,245	77,445	
Intergovernmental	41,100	41,100	124,601	83,501	
Grants and contributions	1,104,000	1,104,000	770,120	(333,880)	
TIF Revenue		<del>57</del>	563,449	563,449	
Other revenue	40,050	40,050	55,371	15,321	
Total revenues	3,697,250	3,697,250	4,333,593	636,343	
Expenditures					
General government	809,500	809,500	825,144	(15,644)	
TIF			556,156	(556,156)	
Public safety - police	1,058,400	1,058,400	905,756	152,644	
Public safety - fire	393,000	393,000	399,559	(6,559)	
Public works	620,000	620,000	618,645	1,355	
Sanitation	192,000	192,000	190,196	1,804	
Recreation	18,100	18,100	23,146	(5,046)	
Debt service			83,562	(83,562)	
Capital outlay	1,077,000	1,077,000	378,350	698,650	
Total expenditures	4,168,000	4,168,000	3,980,514	187,486	
Net change in fund balances	(470,750)	(470,750)	353,079		
Fund balances - beginning	156,400	156,400	736,872		
Fund balances - ending	\$ (314,350)	\$ (314,350)	\$ 1,089,951		

City of Williamstown, Kentucky Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions - Nonhazardous Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule of City	's Proportionate Share of	the Net Pension	Liability - CERS

As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
Measurement period as of June 30,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0726%	0.0697%	0.0678%	0.0684%	0.0697%	0.0691%	0.0666%	0.0830%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,628,246	\$ 5,343,861	\$ 4,769,319	\$ 4,168,266	\$ 4,080,399	\$ 3,402,527	\$ 2,864,451	\$ 2,703,458	
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,783,388	\$ 1,711,282	\$ 1,625,055	\$ 1,696,725	\$ 1,634,175	\$ 1,728,247	\$ 1,551,799	\$ 1,618,570	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	259.52% 55.95%	312.27% 47.81% Sch	293.49% 50.45% edule of City's C	245.67% 53.54% Contributions - C	249.69% 53.32% ERS	196.88% 55.50%	184.59% 59.97%	167.03% 66.80%	
No. of the Contract of the Con									
As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 392,907	\$ 344,194	\$ 330,277	\$ 263,584	\$ 245,685	\$ 227,967	\$ 214,648	\$ 197,584	\$ 222,391
Actual contribution	392,907	344,194	330,277	263,584	245,685	227,967	214,648	197,584	222,391
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,855,961	\$ 1,783,388	\$ 1,711,282	\$ 1,625,055	\$ 1,696,725	\$ 1,634,175	\$ 1,728,247	\$ 1,551,799	\$ 1,618,570
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	21.17%	19.30%	19.30%	16.22%	14.48%	13.95%	12.42%	12.73%	13.74%

Schedule of Cit	ty's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - CER	S
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As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
Measurement period as of June 30,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0692%	0.0738%	0.0657%	0.0635%	0.0614%	0.0609%	0.0686%	0.0836%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,842,747	\$ 2,223,674	\$ 1,814,524	\$ 1,536,107	\$ 1,373,555	\$ 1,045,084	\$ 1,052,717	\$ 1,004,496	
City's covered payroll	\$ 460,772	\$ 476,068	\$ 413,104	\$ 372,472	\$ 432,588	\$ 387,177	\$ 396,397	\$ 412,280	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	399.93%	467.09%	439.24%	412.41%	317.52%	269.92%	265.57%	243.64%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	55.95%	44.11%	46.63%	49.26%	49.78%	53.95%	57.52%	63.46%	
		Schedu	le of City's Con	tributions - CERS	5				
As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 172,814	\$ 138,508	\$ 143,106	\$ 102,697	\$ 82,688	\$ 96,914	\$ 78,442	\$ 90,973	\$ 89,753
Actual contribution	172,814	138,508	143,106	102,697	82,688	96,914	78,442	90,973	89,753
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 510,378	\$ 460,772	\$ 476,068	\$ 413,104	\$ 372,472	\$ 432,588	\$ 387,177	\$ 396,397	\$ 412,280
Contributions as a percentage of covered	33.86%	30.06%	30.06%	24.86%	22.20%	22.40%	20.26%	22.95%	21.77%

# Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - CERS

As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018							
Measurement period as of June 30,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017							
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0726%	0.0678%	0.0678%	0.0684%	0.0697%							
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,389,393	\$ 1,681,884	\$ 1,140,567	\$ 1,215,103	\$ 1,401,430							
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,783,388	\$ 1,711,282	\$ 1,625,055	\$ 1,696,725	\$ 1,634,175							
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	77.91%	98.28%	70.19%	71.61%	85.76%							
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	58.41%	60.44%	60.44%	57.62%	52.39%							
Schedule of City's Contributions - CERS												
As of June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017						
Contractually required contribution	\$ 107,274	\$ 84,889	\$ 81,457	\$ 85,477	\$ 79,746	\$ 77,296						
Actual contribution	107,274	84,889	81,457	85,477	79,746	77,296						
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -						
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,855,952	\$ 1,783,388	\$ 1,711,282	\$ 1,625,055	\$ 1,696,725	\$ 1,634,175						
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5.78%	4.76%	4.76%	5.26%	4.70%	4.73%						

# Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - CERS

As of June 30,	 2022		2021	2020		2019		2018
Measurement period as of June 30,	2021		2020	2019		2018		2017
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0699%		0.0737%	0.0657%		0.0635%		0.0614%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 559,685	\$	681,343	\$ 485,910	\$	452,872	\$	507,527
City's covered payroll	\$ 460,772	\$	476,068	\$ 413,104	\$	372,472	\$	432,588
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	121.47%		143.12%	117.62%		121.59%		117.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	58.41%		58.84%	64.44%		64.24%		58.99%

# Schedule of City's Contributions - CERS

As of June 30,		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017
Contractually required contribution	\$	53,436	\$	43,865	\$	45,321	\$	43,264	\$	34,826	\$	40,447
Actual contribution		53,436		43,865	n	45,321		43,264		34,826		40,447
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-
City's covered payroll	\$	510,372	\$	460,772	\$	476,068	\$	413,104	\$	372,472	\$	432,588
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		10.47%		9.52%		9.52%		10.47%		9.35%		9.35%



Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Williamstown, Kentucky

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 and each major fund of the City of Williamstown, Kentucky (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 1, 2022.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's District'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 preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

## **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on and Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* 

# **Purpose of this Report**

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

Maddox & Associates CPAs Inc.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky December 1, 2022