

CITY OF FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020



MADDOX & ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Member of City Council
City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Falmouth, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Falmouth, Kentucky (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund, of the City, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 to 6, budgetary comparison schedule on page 34, and pension and OPEB schedules, on pages 35 to 40, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such mission 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 into an appropriate operational, economic, or historical contest. Our opinion of the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2021, 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 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 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

January 26, 2021

As management of the City of Falmouth, Kentucky we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The assets and deferred outflows of the City were more than the liabilities and deferred inflows by \$8,120,432 at the close of the current fiscal year. The unrestricted net position, which represents the amounts available to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, was a deficit of \$1,581,258. The City is required to provide postemployment benefits to its employees. As a result, the City has recognized substantial liabilities in the financial statements for these benefits. As of June 30, 2020, the City had liabilities of \$3,374,159 for postemployment benefits, which has caused the deficit balance in the unrestricted net position. The City's total net position decreased \$413,996.

At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$122,537 a decrease of \$33,413 from the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) the notes to the financial statements. This report also included supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents financial information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and unused vacation leave).

The governmental activities of the City include general government, police, fire, and public works.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 4-5 of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, the City may establish other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes.

Governmental funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported in the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resource, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for government funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains six individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, special revenue fund, and the debt service fund which are considered to be major funds.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for each of the major funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund and special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The fund financial statements can be found on pages 6-12 of this report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 14-40 of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and OPEB benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 34-40 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Current assets	\$ 2,165,797	\$ 1,728,597
Non-current assets	<u>11,232,222</u>	<u>11,604,085</u>
Total assets	<u>13,398,019</u>	<u>13,332,682</u>
Deferred outflows	1,427,740	1,172,293
Current liabilities	1,105,263	720,079
Non-current liabilities	<u>5,254,083</u>	<u>4,636,755</u>
Total liabilities	<u>6,359,346</u>	<u>5,356,834</u>
Deferred inflows	<u>512,981</u>	<u>523,080</u>
Net investment in capital assets	9,389,530	9,761,391
Restricted	312,160	300,942
Unrestricted	<u>(1,581,258)</u>	<u>(1,437,272)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 8,120,432</u>	<u>\$ 8,625,061</u>

Governmental Funds – Revenues and Expenditures

	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
Revenues		
Property tax	\$ 424,573	\$ 377,384
Insurance premium tax	301,399	291,155
Other tax	84,072	143,449
Licenses and permits	45,106	11,600
Charges for services	77,345	63,845
Intergovernmental	132,357	105,735
Rental revenue	6,742	6,429
Investment income	<u>13,767</u>	<u>6,120</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,085,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,717</u>

Expenditures

Current		
Mayor and council	\$ 157,588	\$ 197,789
Public safety -police	670,346	662,263
Public safety - fire	148,568	173,259
Public works	3,203	4,290
Debt service		
Debt service - principal	134,152	38,016
Debt service - interest	4,917	3,803
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,118,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,420</u>

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATON

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to City of Falmouth, Attn: City Clerk, 230 Main Street, Falmouth, KY 41040.

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 429,979	\$ 402,996	\$ 832,975
Receivables	98,370	315,320	413,690
Intergovernmental receivables	3,145		3,145
Due from other funds	32,023	571,804	603,827
Restricted cash	187,344	124,816	312,160
Capital assets, net	3,032,420	8,199,802	11,232,222
Total assets	3,783,281	9,614,738	13,398,019
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	247,104	769,757	1,016,861
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	88,856	322,023	410,879
Total deferred outflows of resources	335,960	1,091,780	1,427,740
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	30,542	145,099	175,641
Accrued expenses	86,126	8,646	94,772
Accrued payroll liabilities		25,846	25,846
Customer deposits		128,732	128,732
Due to other funds	511,656	168,616	680,272
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year:			
Notes payable	24,560	185,630	210,190
Compensated absences	5,630	31,602	37,232
Due in more than one year:			
Notes payable	25,486	1,607,016	1,632,502
Net pension liability	270,235	2,442,436	2,712,671
Net OPEB liability	72,366	589,122	661,488
Total liabilities	1,026,601	5,332,745	6,359,346
Deferred inflows of resources			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	20,871	97,185	118,056
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	18,254	209,671	227,925
Total deferred inflows of resources	39,125	306,856	345,981
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	2,982,374	6,407,156	9,389,530
Restricted	187,344	124,816	312,160
Unrestricted	(116,203)	(1,465,055)	(1,581,258)
Total net position	\$ 3,053,515	\$ 5,066,917	\$ 8,120,432

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities							
General government	\$ 191,163	\$ 0	\$ 132,357	\$ 0	\$ (58,806)	\$ 0	\$ (58,806)
Public safety - police	707,640		0		(707,640)		(707,640)
Public safety - fire	167,700	67,990	11,000		(88,710)		(88,710)
Public works	44,562				(44,562)		(44,562)
Interest	4,917				(4,917)		(4,917)
Total governmental activities	1,115,982	67,990	143,357	0	(904,635)	0	(904,635)
Business-type activities							
Electric	1,469,561	2,022,296				552,735	552,735
Water	819,664	815,144				(4,520)	(4,520)
Sewer	789,038	570,792				(218,246)	(218,246)
Garbage	207,690	209,058				1,368	1,368
Unallocated	375,563	50,043				(325,520)	(325,520)
Change in pension	353,699					(353,699)	(353,699)
Change in OPEB	16,859					(16,859)	(16,859)
Total business-type activities	4,032,074	3,667,333	0	0	0	(364,741)	(364,741)
Total city	\$ 5,148,056	\$ 3,735,323	\$ 143,357	\$ 0	(904,635)	(364,741)	(1,269,376)
		General revenues					
		Property tax			414,214		414,214
		Insurance tax			301,399		301,399
		Other taxes			84,072		84,072
		Licenses			45,106		45,106
		Other revenues			8,339	0	8,339
		Investment income			1,170	1,110	2,280
		Total general revenues			854,300	1,110	855,410
		Change in net position			(50,335)	(363,631)	(413,966)
See accompanying notes to financial statements		Net position - beginning as restated			3,103,850	5,430,548	8,534,398
		Net position - ending			\$ 3,053,515	\$ 5,066,917	\$8,120,432

	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	ABC 2% Fund	LGEA Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 254,796	\$	\$ 113,632	\$ 61,551	\$ 429,979
Receivables:					
Taxes	93,520				93,520
Accounts	4,850				4,850
Intergovernmental	3,145				3,145
Restricted cash		187,344			187,344
Interfund receivable	2,490			29,533	32,023
Total assets	\$ 358,801	\$ 187,344	\$ 113,632	\$ 91,084	\$ 750,861
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 30,542	\$	\$	\$	\$ 30,542
Accrued payroll liabilities	86,126				86,126
Due to other funds	495,757	15,899			511,656
Total liabilities	612,425	15,899	0	0	628,324
Fund balances					
Restricted		171,445		91,084	262,529
Unassigned	(253,624)		113,632		(139,992)
Total fund balances	(253,624)	171,445	113,632	91,084	122,537
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 358,801	\$ 187,344	\$ 113,632	\$ 91,084	\$ 750,861

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Reconciliation of Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2020

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 122,537
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</p>		
<p>Capital assets of used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.</p>		3,032,420
<p>Deferred outflows and inflow or resources related to post-retirement benefits (pensions and OPEB) are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds</p>		
Deferred outflows - pension related	247,104	
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	88,856	
Deferred inflows - pension related	(20,871)	
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	(18,254)	
Total deferred outflow and inflow related to post-retirement benefits		296,835
<p>Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds</p>		
Long-term debt	(50,046)	
Net pension liability	(270,235)	
Net OPEB liability	(72,366)	
Compensated absences	(5,630)	
Total long-term liabilities		(398,277)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,053,515

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	ABC 2% Fund	LGEA Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property tax	\$ 424,573	\$	\$	\$	\$ 424,573
Insurance premium tax	301,399				301,399
Other tax	84,072				84,072
Licenses and permits	8,340		36,766		45,106
Charges for services	77,345				77,345
Intergovernmental	34,858	65,022		32,477	132,357
Rental revenue	6,742				6,742
Investment income	433	391	225	121	1,170
Grants	11,000				11,000
Other	1,597				1,597
Total revenues	950,359	65,413	36,991	32,598	1,085,361
Expenditures					
Current					
Mayor and council	131,263			26,325	157,588
Public safety -police	649,078		21,268		670,346
Public safety - fire	148,568				148,568
Public works		3,203			3,203
Debt service - principal	134,152				134,152
Debt service - interest	4,917				4,917
Total expenditures	1,067,978	3,203	21,268	26,325	1,118,774
Net change in fund balances	(117,619)	62,210	15,723	6,273	(33,413)
Beginning fund balances	(136,005)	109,235	97,909	84,811	155,950
Ending fund balances	\$ (253,624)	\$ 171,445	\$ 113,632	\$ 91,084	\$ 122,537

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
 Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities
 June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (33,413)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	14,867	
Depreciation expense	(107,826)	
Total capital asset activities		(92,959)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. (19,713)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Accrued interest payable	-	
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows	(29,320)	
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows	(13,701)	
Changes in compensated absences	4,619	
Total expense activities		(38,402)

Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term debt in the statement of net position

Principal paid on debt		134,152
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Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (50,335)</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

	Utility Fund
Assets	
Cash	\$ 402,996
Customer receivables	315,320
Due from other funds	571,804
Restricted cash	124,816
Depreciable capital assets	8,199,802
Total assets	9,614,738
Deferred outflows	
Pension related	769,757
OPEB related	322,023
Total deferred outflows	1,091,780
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	145,099
Accrued expenses	8,646
Accrued payroll liabilities	25,846
Customer deposits	128,732
Due to other funds	168,616
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Notes payable	185,630
Compensated absences	31,602
Due in more than one year:	
Notes payable	1,607,016
Net pension liability	2,442,436
Net OPEB liability	589,122
Total liabilities	5,332,745
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	97,185
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	209,671
Total deferred outflows	306,856
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	6,407,156
Restricted	124,816
Unrestricted	(1,465,055)
Total net position	\$ 5,066,917

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2020

Operating revenues	\$	3,667,333
Operating expenses		
Salaries and wages		685,306
Other employee expenses		441,853
Purchases		1,595,352
Operating expenses		615,546
<hr/>		
Total operating expenses		3,338,057
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Operating income		329,276
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Non-operating income (expense)		
Depreciation		(300,292)
Interest expense		(23,167)
Interest income		1,110
Net change in pension expense		(353,699)
Net change in OPEB expense		(16,859)
<hr/>		
Total non-operating income (expense)		(692,907)
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Change in net position		(363,631)
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Net position - beginning		5,430,548
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Net position - ending	\$	5,066,917
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash flows from operating activities	
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,516,617
Payments to suppliers and service proviers	(2,216,783)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(1,135,329)
Net cash provided by operating activities	164,505
 Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest income	1,110
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,110
 Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Acquistion of property	(21,388)
Principal payments on bonds	(183,788)
Interest payments on bonds	(23,167)
Net cash provided by capital activities	(228,343)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(62,728)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	465,724
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 402,996</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements of the City of Falmouth, Kentucky (City) were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities (GAAP). The following summary of the more significant policies of the City is presented to assist the reader in interpreting these financial statements and should be viewed as an integral part of this report.

Reporting Entity

The City operates under a city council form of government comprised of the Mayor and six council members. The City's major operations include fire and police protection, street maintenance, and general administrative services. In addition, the City operates a water, sewer, and electric 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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

related to water, electric, cable, and sewer operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and 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.

Municipal Road Aid Fund - The municipal road aid fund accounts for the allocation of funds from the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided in KRS 174 for design, right-of-way acquisitions, utilities, construction, and other municipal road aid expenditures.

ABC 2% Tax Fund - The ABC 2% tax fund is a city designated fund used to account for ABC tax revenue and expenditures.

LGEA Fund - The LGEA fund is a city designated fund used to account for LGEA revenue and expenditures.

Proprietary Fund Types

Utility Fund – The utility fund accounts for the City's water, sewer, electric and solid waste activities. The utility 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.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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	Estimated Lives
Buildings	50 Years
Improvements	20 Years
Infrastructure	40 Years
Vehicles	7 Years
General 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.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 and Nonexchange 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.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 and 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.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 January 26, 2021, 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:

	Unrestricted	Restricted
General Fund	\$ 252,736	\$
Road Aid Fund		187,344
LGEA	63,534	
ABC 2%	113,609	
Total cash	\$ 429,879	\$ 187,344

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

Utility Fund	\$ 62,722	
Meter Deposit Fund		124,816
Reserve for Depr - Garbage	36,876	
Reserve for Depr - Water	47,360	
Reserve for Depr - Sewer	105,304	
Reserve for Depr - Electric	150,734	
Total	\$ 402,996	\$ 124,816

Concentrations of Credit Risk

At June 30, 2020, 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 Statutes (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, 2020 is summarized below:

Governmental Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets :				
Land	\$ 638,514	\$	\$	\$ 638,514
Buildings	1,545,663			1,545,663
Vehicles	1,009,081			1,009,081
Equipment	195,732	14,867		210,599
Parks	200,781			200,781
Improvements/infrastructure	1,789,405			1,789,405
Total capital assets	5,379,176	14,867	0	5,394,043
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	617,300	31,188		648,488
Vehicles	876,467	30,106		906,573
Equipment	186,805	5,173		191,978
Parks	78,339	5,571		83,910
Improvements/infrastructure	494,886	35,788		530,674
Total accumulated depreciation	2,253,797	107,826	0	2,361,623
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,125,379	\$ (92,959)	\$ 0	\$ 3,032,420

Depreciation was charged to the following governmental funds:

General government	\$ 33,575
Public safety - police	13,759
Public safety - fire	19,133
Streets	41,359
Total depreciation	\$ 107,826

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Business-type activities:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets:				
Land	\$ 30,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30,000
Buildings and improvements	348,569			348,569
Water and sewer system	14,079,732			14,079,732
Electric system	1,034,032			1,034,032
Vehicles	621,698	15,100		636,798
Equipment	233,281	6,288		239,569
Total capital assets	16,347,312	21,388	0	16,368,700
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	347,837	732		348,569
Water and sewer system	6,008,534	270,613		6,279,147
Electric system	790,221	15,635		805,856
Vehicles	495,046	11,105		506,151
Equipment	226,968	2,207		229,175
Total accumulated depreciation	7,868,606	300,292	0	8,168,898
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,478,706	\$ (278,904)	\$ 0	\$ 8,199,802

Depreciation was charged to the following proprietary funds:

Electric	\$ 19,410
Water	98,445
Sewer	174,296
Garbage	7,409
Unallocated	732
Total depreciation	\$ 300,292

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NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in the City's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6/30/2020	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Fire truck lease	\$ 73,398		\$ (23,352)	\$ 50,046	\$ 24,560
Klee farm	110,800		(110,800)	-	
Compensated absences	10,249		(4,619)	5,630	
Net pension liability	704,263		(434,028)	270,235	
Net OPEB liability	206,072		(133,706)	72,366	
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,104,782</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (706,505)</u>	<u>\$ 398,277</u>	<u>\$ 24,560</u>
Business-type activities					
KIA A07-02	\$ 1,407,327		\$ (141,938)	\$ 1,265,389	\$ 143,361
KIA A0209-39	175,636		(14,486)	161,150	14,631
KIA B09-03	393,471		(27,364)	366,107	27,638
Compensated absences	28,502	3,100		31,602	
Net pension liability	1,181,712	1,260,724		2,442,436	
Net OPEB liability	345,324	243,798		589,122	
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 3,531,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,622</u>	<u>\$ (183,788)</u>	<u>\$ 4,855,806</u>	<u>\$ 185,630</u>

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NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Future minimum principal and interest payments are as follows:

	<u>Fire Truck Lease</u>		<u>Total Governmental</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$ 24,450	\$ 2,352	\$ 24,450	\$ 2,352
2022	25,596	1,207	25,596	1,207
	<u>\$ 50,046</u>	<u>\$ 3,559</u>	<u>\$ 50,046</u>	<u>\$ 3,559</u>
	<u>KIA Loan A07-02</u>		<u>KIA Loan A209-39</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$ 143,361	\$ 14,756	\$ 14,631	\$ 1,890
2022	144,798	13,031	14,777	1,714
2023	146,250	11,289	14,926	1,536
2024	147,716	9,529	15,075	1,357
2025	149,197	7,753	15,226	1,175
2026 - 2030	534,067	12,417	78,453	3,092
2031 - 2035	0	0	8,062	48
	<u>\$ 1,265,389</u>	<u>\$ 68,775</u>	<u>\$ 161,150</u>	<u>\$ 10,812</u>
	<u>KIA Loan B09-03</u>		<u>Total Business-Type</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$ 27,638	\$ 4,311	\$ 185,630	\$ 20,957
2022	27,915	3,978	187,490	18,723
2023	28,195	3,642	189,371	16,467
2024	28,478	3,303	191,269	14,189
2025	28,763	2,960	193,186	11,888
2026 - 2030	148,200	9,542	760,720	25,051
2031 - 2035	76,918	1,389	84,980	1,437
	<u>\$ 366,107</u>	<u>\$ 29,125</u>	<u>\$ 1,792,646</u>	<u>\$ 108,712</u>

NOTE 5: 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, 2020, accrued compensated absences are \$37,232.

NOTE 6: 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 Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 27 years service or 65 years old At least 5 years service and 55 years old, or 25 years service and any age
Tier 2	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	September 1, 2008 to December 31, 2013 At least 5 years service and 65 years old, or age 57+ with sum of service years plus age equal At least 10 years service and 60 years old
Tier 3	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	On or after January 1, 2014 At least 5 years service and 65 years old, or age 57+ with sum of service years plus age equal Not available

NOTE 6: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

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

Tier 1	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 At least one month service and 55 years old, or at least 20 years service at any age At least 15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 2	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	September 1, 2008 to December 31, 2013 At least 5 years service and 60 years old, or at least 25 years service at any age At least 15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 3	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	On or after January 1, 2014 At least 5 years service and 60 years old, or at least 25 years service at any age 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, 2020 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, 2020 participating employers contributed 19.30% of wages for non-hazardous covered employees and 30.06% of wages for hazardous covered employees. The City made all required contributions for fiscal year in the amount of \$161,727 for non-hazardous and \$97,739 for hazardous.

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

At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

Nonhazardous	\$ 2,442,436
Hazardous	270,235
<u>Total proportionate share of the net pension liability</u>	<u>\$ 2,712,671</u>

NOTE 6: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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 2019 contributions to the pension plan relative to the 2019 contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2019 was:

Nonhazardous	0.0347%
Hazardous	0.0098%

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$120,598. At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Nonhazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 62,363	\$ 10,320	
Change of assumptions	247,202		
Change in investment experience	46,885	86,258	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>251,580</u>	<u>607</u>	
Total deferred resources	608,030	<u>\$ 97,185</u>	<u>\$ 510,845</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>161,727</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 769,757</u>		
Hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 11,482		
Change of assumptions	26,232		
Change in investment experience	4,157	7,982	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>107,494</u>	<u>12,889</u>	
Total deferred resources	149,365	<u>\$ 20,871</u>	<u>\$ 128,494</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>97,739</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 247,104</u>		
Total nonhazardous and hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ 73,845	\$ 10,320	
Change of assumptions	273,434		
Change in investment experience	51,042	94,240	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>359,074</u>	<u>13,496</u>	
Total deferred resources	757,395	<u>\$ 118,056</u>	<u>\$ 639,339</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>259,466</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 1,016,861</u>		

NOTE 6: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

The contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$259,466 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. The net deferral of \$193,405 will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Net Deferral
2021	\$ 348,323
2022	211,536
2023	76,442
2024	3,038
Tota net deferral	<u>\$ 639,339</u>

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2019 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability was rolled forward from the valuation date to the plan’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial principles

The KRS Board of Trustee adopted new actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2018. These assumptions are documented in the report titled “Kentucky Retirement Systems 2018 Actuarial Experience Study for the Period Ending June 30, 2010”. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 was determined using these updated assumptions.

The actuarial assumptions are:

Inflation	2.30%
Payroll growth rate	2.00% for non-hazardous 0.00% for hazardous
Salary increase	3.30% to 10.30% for non-hazardous 3.55% to 19.05% for hazardous
Investment rate of return	6.25%

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-year 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.

NOTE 6: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

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	18.75%	4.30%
Non US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.60%
Core Bonds	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%
	100.00%	3.89%

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%	Current Rate 6.25%	1% Increase 7.25%
Nonhazardous	\$ 3,054,794	\$ 2,442,436	\$ 1,932,041
Hazardous	337,855	270,235	214,797
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,392,649	\$ 2,712,671	\$ 2,146,838

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 provided 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.

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

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

Contributions

For the year ending June 30, 2020, the employer’s contribution was 4.76% to the insurance trust for non-hazardous job classifications and 9.52% 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, 2020, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as follows:

Nonhazardous	\$	589,122
Hazardous		72,366
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	661,488

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2019 was as follows:

Nonhazardous		0.0350%
Hazardous		0.0098%

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$108,737. At June 30, 2020 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	\$ -	\$ 177,662	
Change of assumptions	174,327	1,166	
Change in investment experience	3,880	30,047	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>101,687</u>	<u>796</u>	
Total deferred resources	279,894	<u>\$ 209,671</u>	<u>\$ 70,223</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>42,129</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 322,023</u>		
Hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ -	\$ 13,462	
Change of assumptions	21,869	137	
Change in investment experience	495	4,655	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>41,032</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total deferred resources	63,396	<u>\$ 18,254</u>	<u>\$ 45,142</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>25,460</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 88,856</u>		
Total nonhazardous and hazardous	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Net Deferral
Change in liability experience	\$ -	\$ 191,124	
Change of assumptions	196,196	1,303	
Change in investment experience	4,375	34,702	
Change in proportionate share of contributions	<u>142,719</u>	<u>796</u>	
Total deferred resources	343,290	<u>\$ 227,925</u>	<u>\$ 115,365</u>
Subsequent contributions	<u>67,589</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 410,879</u>		

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

The contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$67,589 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. The net deferral of \$(50,612) will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Net Deferral
2021	\$ 33,215
2022	29,364
2023	32,980
2024	19,806
Total net deferral	<u>\$ 115,365</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability, net OPEB liability, and sensitivity as of June 30, 2019 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2018) to the plan’s fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, using generally accepted accounting principles.

The KRS Board of Trustee adopted new actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2018. These assumptions are documented in the report titled “Kentucky Retirement Systems 2018 Actuarial Experience Study for the Period Ending June 30, 2010”. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was determined using these updated assumptions.

The actuarial assumptions are:

Inflation	2.30%
Payroll growth rate	2.00% for non-hazardous 0.00% for hazardous
Salary increase	3.30% to 10.30% for non-hazardous 3.55% to 19.05% for hazardous
Investment rate of return	6.25%

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 years 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.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Nominal Return
US Equity	18.75%	4.30%
Non US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.60%
Core Bonds	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>3.89%</u>

Discount rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 5.68% for non-hazardous and 5.69% 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 3.13%, 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 subsidy was not included in the calculation of the KRS’ actuarial 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 5.68% for non-hazardous and 5.69% 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 4.68%	Current Rate 5.68%	1% Increase 6.68%
Nonhazardous	\$ 789,181	\$ 589,122	\$ 424,286
	1% Decrease 4.69%	Current Rate 5.69%	1% Increase 6.69%
Hazardous	100,965	72,366	49,152
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 890,146	\$ 661,488	\$ 473,438

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

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:

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Nonhazardous	\$ 438,133	\$ 589,122	\$ 772,213
Hazardous	50,353	72,366	99,220
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 488,486	\$ 661,488	\$ 871,433

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, 2020, 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.

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Budget Comparison Schedule
 General Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 420,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 424,573	\$ 4,573
Insurance premium tax	270,000	270,000	301,399	31,399
Other taxes	96,300	96,300	84,072	(12,228)
Licenses and permits	19,000	19,000	8,340	(10,660)
Charges for services	61,500	61,500	77,345	15,845
Intergovernmental	32,000	32,000	34,858	2,858
Rental revenue	16,304	16,304	6,742	(9,562)
Other	31,750	31,750	13,030	(18,720)
Total revenues	946,854	946,854	950,359	3,505
Expenditures				
General government	236,426	236,426	131,263	105,163
Public safety - police	680,825	680,825	649,078	31,747
Public safety - fire	201,762	201,762	148,568	53,194
Debt service			139,069	(139,069)
Total expenditures	1,119,013	1,119,013	1,067,978	51,035
Net change in fund balance	(172,159)	(172,159)	(117,619)	54,540
Fund balance - beginning	(388,579)	(388,579)	(136,005)	252,574
Fund balance - ending	\$ (560,738)	\$ (560,738)	\$ (253,624)	\$ 307,114

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Schedule of City's Share of Net Pension Liability and Contributions - Nonhazardous
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

As of June 30, Measurement period as of June 30,	2020 <u>2019</u>	2019 <u>2018</u>	2018 <u>2017</u>	2017 <u>2016</u>	2016 <u>2015</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0347%	0.0292%	0.2750%	0.2760%	0.2230%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,442,436	\$ 1,781,353	\$ 1,607,435	\$ 1,359,102	\$ 957,661
City's covered payroll	\$ 837,964	\$ 590,197	\$ 1,675,811	\$ 1,181,269	\$ 647,399
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	291.47%	301.82%	95.92%	115.05%	147.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	50.45%	53.54%	53.32%	55.50%	59.97%

Schedule of City Contributions - CERS

As of June 30,	2020 <u>2019</u>	2019 <u>2018</u>	2018 <u>2017</u>	2017 <u>2016</u>	2016 <u>2015</u>	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 161,727	\$ 95,730	\$ 237,630	\$ 164,787	\$ 80,407	\$ 78,049
Actual contribution	161,727	95,730	237,630	164,787	80,407	78,049
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
City's covered payroll	\$ 837,964	\$ 590,197	\$ 1,675,811	\$ 1,181,269	\$ 647,399	\$ 612,149
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.30%	16.22%	14.18%	13.95%	12.42%	12.75%

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Schedule of City's Share of Net Pension Liability and Contributions - Hazardous
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

As of June 30, Measurement period as of June 30,	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0098%	0.0043%	0.0000%	0.0066%	0.0472%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 27,035	\$ 104,622	\$ -	\$ 112,768	\$ 723,910
City's covered payroll	\$ 325,146	\$ 236,766	\$ 197,545	\$ 111,433	\$ 212,241
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	8.31%	44.19%	0.00%	101.20%	341.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	46.63%	49.26%	49.78%	53.95%	57.52%

Schedule of City Contributions - CERS

As of June 30,	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 97,739	\$ 58,860	\$ 43,855	\$ 24,192	\$ 43,000	\$ 55,209
Actual contribution	97,739	58,860	43,855	24,192	43,000	55,209
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 325,146	\$ 236,766	\$ 197,545	\$ 111,433	\$ 212,241	\$ 240,562
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	30.06%	24.86%	22.20%	21.71%	20.26%	22.95%

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

As of June 30, Measurement period as of June 30,	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>2019</u> 2018	<u>2018</u> 2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0350%	0.0293%	0.2750%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 589,122	\$ 520,533	\$ 552,080
City's covered payroll	\$ 885,042	\$ 633,365	\$ 1,760,745
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	66.56%	82.19%	31.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.44%	57.62%	52.39%

Schedule of City Contributions - CERS

As of June 30,	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 42,128	\$ 33,315	\$ 82,755	\$ 59,696
Actual contribution	<u>42,128</u>	<u>33,315</u>	<u>82,755</u>	<u>59,696</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 885,042	\$ 633,365	\$ 1,760,745	\$ 1,262,072
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	4.76%	5.26%	4.70%	4.73%

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

As of June 30,	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Measurement period as of June 30,	2019	2018	2017
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0098%	0.0043%	0.0000%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 72,366	\$ 30,843	\$ -
City's covered payroll	\$ 267,437	\$ 195,645	\$ 163,337
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	27.06%	15.76%	0.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.44%	64.24%	58.99%

Schedule of City Contributions - CERS

As of June 30,	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 25,460	\$ 20,484	\$ 15,272	\$ 8,763
Actual contribution	<u>25,460</u>	<u>20,484</u>	<u>15,272</u>	<u>8,763</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 267,437	\$ 195,645	\$ 163,337	\$ 93,722
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.52%	10.47%	9.35%	9.35%

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
 Schedule of City's Share of Net OPEB Liability and Contributions - Hazardous
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

Change of Benefits	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	no change	no change
Change of Assumptions	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Valuation date	6/30/2017	6/30/2016
Experience study	7/1/08-6/30/13	7/1/08-6/30/13
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent of pay	Level percent of pay
Remaining amortization period	26 years, closed	27 years, closed
Payroll growth rate	2.00%	4.00%
Asset valuation method	20% of difference	20% of difference
Salary increase rate - non-hazardous	3.30% - 11.55%	4.00%
Salary increase rate - hazardous	3.05% - 18.55%	4.00%
Inflation	2.30%	3.25%
Investment rate of return	6.25%	7.50%

City of Williamstown, Kentucky
 Changes of Benefits and Assumptions - OPEB
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

Change of Benefits	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	no change	no change
Change of Assumptions	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Valuation date	6/30/2017	6/30/2016
Experience study	7/1/08-6/30/13	7/1/08-6/30/13
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent of pay	Level percent of pay
Remaining amortization period	26 years, closed	27 years, closed
Payroll growth rate	2.00%	4.00%
Asset valuation method	20% of difference	20% of difference
Salary increase rate - non-hazardous	3.30% - 11.55%	4.00%
Salary increase rate - hazardous	3.05% - 18.55%	4.00%
Inflation	2.30%	3.25%
Investment rate of return	6.25%	7.50%

City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Utility Fund Activity
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Electric	Water	Sewer	Waste Collection	Unallocated	Total
Charges for services	\$2,022,296	\$815,144	\$ 570,792	\$ 209,058	\$ 50,043	\$ 3,667,333
Salaries and benefits	36,183	355,824	306,798	101,462	326,892	1,127,159
Purchases	1,343,963	166,208	42,201	42,980		1,595,352
Operating expenses	44,979	149,183	184,835	19,304	32,709	431,010
Total operating expenses	1,425,125	671,215	533,834	163,746	359,601	3,153,521
Operating income	597,171	143,929	36,958	45,312	(309,558)	513,812
Allocated expenses	25,025	50,005	57,741	36,535	15,230	184,536
Depreciation	19,410	98,445	174,296	7,409	732	300,292
Interest expense			23,167			23,167
Interest income					(1,110)	(1,110)
Change in pension liability					353,699	353,699
Change in OPEB liability					16,859	16,859
Total other expenses	44,435	148,450	255,204	43,944	385,410	877,443
Net income (loss)	\$ 552,736	\$ (4,521)	\$ (218,246)	\$ 1,368	\$ (694,968)	\$ (363,631)

**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 City Council
City of Falmouth, Kentucky
Falmouth, 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, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Falmouth, Kentucky (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26 ,2021.

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

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, KY

January 26, 2021