CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Statement of Net Position	3
Statement of Activities	5
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	6
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	7
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	8
Statement of Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund	11
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	12
Notes to Financial Statements	13
Required Supplementary Information:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	36
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	38 39
Schedule of the City's Pension Contributions Schedule of the City's OPEB Contributions	40 41
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	42
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	44
Comments and Recommendations	46
Appendix A: Certification of Compliance - Local Government Economic Assistance and Development Programs	48

Morgan and Associates, LLC Brenda K, Morgan, CPA

749 Broadway Street P.O. Box 428 West Liberty, KY 41472 Phone: (606) 743-1884 Fax: (606) 743-1895 www.bkmorgancpa.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Commissioners City of Frenchburg, 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 Frenchburg, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Frenchburg, Kentucky's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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.

Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners City of Frenchburg, Kentucky

Opinion

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 of Frenchburg, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2019, 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 budgetary comparison information, the schedules of the City's proportionate share of the net pension and OPEB liability, and the schedules of the City's pension and OPEB contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 16, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Frenchburg, Kentucky'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 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 of Frenchburg, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

West Liberty, Kentucky September 16, 2020

Morgan and associates, uc

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION As of June 30, 2019

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		=	
						Total
ASSETS						
Current Assets:		•				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	221,612	\$	260,543	\$	482,155
Receivables		8,603		182,985		191,588
Prepaid Expenses		3,491				3,491
Due To/From Other Funds		39,761	-	(39,761)		0
Total Current Assets		273,467		403,767		677,234
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		9,438		119,169		128,607
Inventory				64,740		64,740
Capital Assets						
CIP		10,695				10,695
Land		257,832		6,850		264,682
Depreciable Property, Plant, and Equipment, net		969,276		5,270,425		6,239,701
Total Capital Assets		1,237,803		5,277,275		6,515,078
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,247,241		5,461,184		6,708,425
Total Assets		1,520,708		5,864,951		7,385,659
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Outflows - Pension				166,808		166,808
Deferred Outflows - OPEB				53,458		53,458
Total Deferred Outflows of Resouces		0		220,266	•	220,266
Total Assets and Deferred						
Outflows of Resources	\$	1,520,708	\$	6,085,217	\$	7,605,925

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION As of June 30, 2019

	Primary Government					
		Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total
Y Y A YOUY TOURIS		Activities		Activities		Total
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:	\$	13,996	\$	66,954	\$	80,950
Accounts Payable	Φ	13,990	φ	70,670	Ψ	70,670
Meter Deposits Payable		564		14,966		15,530
Accrued Liabilities		17,083		67,083		84,166
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt						251,316
Total Current Liabilities		31,643		219,673		231,310
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Noncurrent portion of Long-Term Debt		166,667		1,055,806		1,222,473
Accrued Leave				15,380		15,380
Net Pension Liability				622,855		622,855
Net OPEB Liability				181,578		181,578
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		166,667		1,875,619		2,042,286
Total Liabilities		198,310		2,095,292		2,293,602
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Inflows - Pension				46,179		46,179
Deferred Inflows - OPEB				34,465		34,465
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		0		80,644		80,644
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		1,054,053		4,154,386		5,208,439
Restricted for Debt Service		9,438		119,169		128,607
Unrestricted		258,907		(364,274)		(105,367)
Total Net Position		1,322,398		3,909,281		5,231,679
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	_\$	1,520,708	\$	6,085,217	\$	7,605,925

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Program Revenues Received					Expenses) Revenue hanges in Net Positi				
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Op Gr:	perating ants and tributions	Gr:	Capital ants and tributions		vernmental	Business-type Activities		Total
Primary Government: Governmental Activities: General Administration Street Department Law Enforcement Interest onf Long-Term Debt	\$ 114,391 31,727 17,283 6,869	\$	* \$	18,819	\$		\$	(114,391) (12,908) (17,283) (6,869)	\$	\$	(114,391) (12,908) (17,283) (6,869)
Total Governmental Activities	170,270			18,819				(151,451)			(151,451)
Business-type Activities: Utilities	1,821,842	1,328,245				20,200	•••		(473,397)		(473,397)
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,992,112	\$ 1,328,245	\$	18,819	\$	20,200		(151,451)	(473,397)		(624,848)
	General Revenues	s, Transfers, and	Specia	l Items:							
	Franchise Insurance Pr License Fees Occupationa	1	neral Pi	urposes				19,413 40,148 560 3,379 33,973			19,413 40,148 560 3,379 33,973
	Gain on Dispose Rent Other Income Investment Earr							48,850 5,505 611	1,020		48,850 5,505 1,631
		_						152,439	1,020		153,459
	Total General Rev	-						988	(472,377)		(471,389)
	Net Position - Beg	inning						1,321,410	4,381,658	*******	5,703,068
	Net Position - End	_					\$	1,322,398	\$ 3,909,281	\$	5,231,679

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS As of June 30, 2019

Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 119,753 \$ 111,297 \$ 231,050 Receivables 8,603 8,603 Due from other funds 46,776 46,776 Prepaid Expenses 3,491 3,491 TOTAL ASSETS \$ 178,623 \$ 111,297 \$ 289,920 LIABILITIES Liabilitities Accounts Payable & Acer. Liab. \$ 14,560 \$ 7,015 7,015 TOTAL LIABILITIES 14,560 7,015 21,575 FUND BALANCES Fund Balances: Restricted 104,282 104,282 104,282 Debt Service 9,438 9,438 9,438 9,438 Unassigned 154,625 154,625 154,625 TOTAL FUND BALANCES 164,063 104,282 268,345 Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position TOTAL FUND BALANCES 178,623 111,297 289,920 Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position \$ 268,345 <td <="" colspan="2" th=""><th>ASSETS</th><th></th><th>General Fund</th><th>Special Revenue Fund</th><th>Gov</th><th>Total vernmental Funds</th></td>	<th>ASSETS</th> <th></th> <th>General Fund</th> <th>Special Revenue Fund</th> <th>Gov</th> <th>Total vernmental Funds</th>		ASSETS		General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Liabilities	Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables Due from other funds	\$	8,603 46,776	\$ 111,297	\$	8,603 46,776		
Liabilities Accounts Payable & Accr. Liab. Due to Other Funds 7,015 TOTAL LIABILITIES 14,560 7,015 7,015 TOTAL LIABILITIES 14,560 7,015 21,575 FUND BALANCES Fund Balances: Restricted Roads Pestricted Roads Pestricted Roads Pestricted Roads Pestricted 154,625 164,063 104,282 1	TOTAL ASSETS	\$	178,623	\$ 111,297		289,920		
Accounts Payable & Accr. Liab. \$ 14,560 \$ 7,015 7,015	LIABILITIES							
FUND BALANCES Fund Balances: Restricted Roads Debt Service 9,438 Unassigned 154,625 TOTAL FUND BALANCES 164,063 104,282 268,345 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES 164,063 104,282 268,345 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES 178,623 111,297 289,920 Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Fund Balances Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	Accounts Payable & Accr. Liab.	\$	14,560	\$ 7,015	\$			
Fund Balances: Restricted Roads Debt Service 9,438 Unassigned 154,625 TOTAL FUND BALANCES 164,063 104,282 268,345 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES 164,063 111,297 289,920 Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Fund Balances Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,560	7,015		21,575		
Restricted Roads Debt Service Py438 Py438 Py438 Roads Py438 Py438 Py438 Roads Py438 Roads Py438 Roads Py438 Roads Py438 Roads Py438 Py438 Py438 Roads Py438	FUND BALANCES							
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES \$ 178,623 \$ 111,297 \$ 289,920 Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 268,345 Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	Restricted Roads Debt Service	-	•	104,282		9,438		
Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 268,345 Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u></u>	164,063	 104,282		268,345		
Total Governmental Fund Balances Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	178,623	\$ 111,297		289,920		
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activities of \$ 1,802,982, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. 1,237,803 Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	Reconciliation to Statement of Changes in Net Positio	n:						
Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resources and, Therefore, are Not Reported in the Funds. Long-Term Liabilities are Not Due and Payable in the Current Preiod and Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Sta	atement of	Net Position		\$	268,345		
Therefore are Not Reported in the Funds (183,750)	Depreciation of \$565,179, are Not Financial Resource					1,237,803		
Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,322,398	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	urrent Prei	od and			(183,750)		
	Net Position of Governmental Activities					1,322,398		

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

•	General Fund		Special Revenue Fund			Total ernmental Funds
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	63,164	\$		\$	63,164
Licenses & Permits		560				560
Intergovernmental Revenues		1,101		17,718		18,819
Other Revenue		54,131		113		54,244
Total Revenues		118,956		17,831		136,787
EXPENDITURES						
General Administration		67,751				67,751
Streets		7,943		23,784		31,727
Law Enforcement		17,283				17,283
Debt Service		21,869				21,869
Total Expenditures		114,846		23,784		138,630
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures		4,110		(5,953)		(1,843)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					·	
Capital Outlay		(18,695)				(18,695)
Sale of Assets		44,000				44,000
Interest Income		498				498
Total Other Financial Sources (Uses)		25,803				25,803
Net Change in Fund Balance		29,913		(5,953)		23,960
Fund Balances, Beginning		134,150		110,235		244,385
Fund Balances, Ending	\$	164,063	\$	104,282	\$	268,345

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities:

Net Change in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds	\$	23,960
Add: Capital Outlay Expenditures Capitalized		18,695
Less: Basis of Assets Sold		(9,512)
Less: Depreciation Expense		(47,155)
Add: Debt Service Expenditures		15,000
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	_\$	988_

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSTION - PROPRIETARY FUND As of June 30, 2019

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	260,543
Receivables, Net		182,985
Due To/from Other Funds		(39,761)
Total Current		403,767
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash		119,169
Inventory		64,740
Water and Sewer Systems		14,193,618
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1845.	(8,916,343)
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,461,184
Total Assets		5,864,951
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows - Pension		166,808
Deferred Outflows - OPEB		53,458
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	***	220,266
Total assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	6,085,217

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSTION - PROPRIETARY FUND As of June 30, 2019

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	66,954
Meter Deposits Payable		70,670
Accrued Liabilities		14,966
Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities		67,083
Total Current Liabilities		219,673
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Liabilities		1,055,806
Accrued Leave		15,380
Net Pension Liability		622,855
Net OPEB Liability		181,578
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		1,875,619
Total Liabilities		2,095,292
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows - Pension		46,179
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	•	34,465
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		80,644
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		4,154,386
Restricted for Debt Service		119,169
Unrestricted		(364,274)
Total Net Position		3,909,281
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		
Resources and Net Position	\$	6,085,217

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES	•		. Sewer			Total
Charges for Services	\$	1,187,087	\$	99,569	\$	1,286,656
Penalties		21,620				21,620
Other Revenue		19,969				19,969
Total Operating Revenues		1,228,676		99,569		1,328,245
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Personnel		430,414		49,813		480,227
Water Purchased		499,627				499,627
Maintenance and Repairs		79,492		23,598		103,090
Utilities		11,511		24,857		36,368
Auto		12,899				12,899
Insurance		12,105		5,565		17,670
Office Supplies		8,720		581		9,301
Professional Services		4,888		4,750		9,638
Operating Supplies		71,960		19,417		91,377
Rent		36,000				36,000
Postage		11,361				11,361
Other		12,458		3,018		15,476
Depreciation		321,054		148,830		469,884
Total Operating Expenses		1,512,489		280,429		1,792,918
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		(283,813)		(180,860)		(464,673)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES))					
Interest Income		821		199		1,020
Interest Expense		(15,175)	•	(13,749)		(28,924)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(14,354)		(13,550)	*******	(27,904)
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUT	TIONS					
AND TRANSFERS		(298,167)		(194,410)		(492,577)
Capital Contributions		(, , , , , ,		(,		(,- · · ·)
Hook on Fees		19,600	 	600		20,200
Change in Net Position	\$	(278,567)	\$	(193,810)	\$	(472,377)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR				_		4,381,658
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR					\$	3,909,281

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash flows from Operating Activities:	ø	1 251 052
Payments Received from Customers	\$	1,251,952
Payments to Suppliers		(836,152)
Payments for Salaries and Benefits		(398,057)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		17,743
Cash Flows from NonCapital Financing Activities:		
Receipts (Payments) on Interfund Loans		50,776
Net Cash Provided (Used) by NonCapital Financing Activites		50,776
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Capital Contributions		20,200
Capital Outlay		(26,991)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt		(65,030)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt		(28,924)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Financing Activities		(100,745)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest Income		1,020
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	well t	1,020
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash		(31,206)
Cash at Beginning of Year		410,918
Cash at End of Year	\$	379,712
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Used		
by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(464,673)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income to		
Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Depreciation		469,884
Net Change in Pension Liability		67,595
Net Change in OPEB Liability		9,618
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Customer Receivable		(76,293)
Inventory		(2,745)
Accounts and Other Payables		9,400
Accrued Expenses		4,957
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	17,743

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the City of Frenchburg, Kentucky (the City) is presented to assist in understanding the City's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the City's management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies, as applied to the aforementioned financial statements, conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City is governed by a five member group composed of the Mayor and four Commissioners. These individuals have oversight responsibilities over all activities related to the operations of the City of Frenchburg, its infrastructure, roads, sewer and water system, etc. The City receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the commitment requirements of these funding source entities. However, the City is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in Section 2100, Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards as Council Members are elected by the public and has decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to develop policies which may influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

The City, for financial purposes, includes all of the funds and account groups relevant to the operation of the City. The financial statements presented herein do not include funds of groups and organizations, which although associated with the City, have not originated within the City itself.

The financial statements of the City of Frenchburg include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the city is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the city's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services entirely, or almost entirely, to the primary government or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefit the primary government even though it does not provide services directly to it or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. All other component units are discretely presented. Based upon the application of the criteria stated in GASB 14, there are no component units which merit consideration as part of the reporting entity.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the City. The effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. The purpose of interfund transfers is to move resources to and from the general fund and other funds, for budgetary purposes, to the funds that will expend them. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on sales, fees, and charges for support. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, including unbilled water and sewer services which are accrued. Expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

The statement of net position presents the City's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, the difference between the two being reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories: 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net position - resulting from constraints placed on net position by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; 3) unrestricted net position - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net position or invested in capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: I) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major funds. Major funds are those funds whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary funds) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The city may also designate any fund as a major fund.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Governmental Funds

All governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the City. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function. Activities include general administration of the city and the street maintenance department.

Municipal Road Aid Fund. – This is a Special Revenue fund used to account for funds received from the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to be used for streets.

Local Government Economic Assistance Fund- This is a Special Revenue fund used to account for funds received from the LGEA and used in accordance with KAR 10:010.0.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounting objectives are determinations of operating income and changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. All assets and liabilities are included on the Statement of Net Position. The City has presented the following major proprietary fund:

Utility Fund - The utility fund is used to account for the provision of water and sewer services to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water and sewer system and billing and collection activities. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest for water, and sewer debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the fund.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of personnel and contractual services, supplies and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Budgeting

The City prepares budgets annually. These budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting and are used as a management control device.

Encumbrances

The City does not use a system of encumbrances in their accounting and reporting methods.

Inventory

Inventory consists of utility supplies and is stated at cost.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns of the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. Such assets are recorded at acquisition or construction cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed. Donated assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation.

Major additions and improvements are capitalized including extensions to water or sewer lines, sometimes referred to as infrastructure, while cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction in Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is capitalized for proprietary funds.

Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

	Useful Lives
Category	Years
Buildings	40
Water and Sewer Lines & Improvements	40
Equipment and Vehicles	7-10
Infrastructure	40-50

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, money market funds, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For the purpose of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents of the proprietary funds consist of unrestricted and restricted cash in bank.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the city to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, became effective in fiscal year 2016 which requires the measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques.

The carrying amount of the following financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments: cash equivalents.

Use of Estimates

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

Receivables

Governmental Funds receivables, which consists of Taxes, Licenses and Fees collected within 60 days of the fiscal year end were \$8,603. There is no allowance for uncollectible because these are fully collectible.

The Business-type Funds receivables consists of water and sewer revenues. The City reads meters on approximately the 10th of each month for water and sewer. The bills for the current reading go out on the last business day of the month. The Unbilled Receivables represents approximately 19 days of water and sewer usage. Billed receivables were \$129,114 and unbilled receivables were \$71,779. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$17,908, which are accounts greater than 30 days past due. Net receivables for Business-type activities were \$182,985.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes and financing obligations are reported.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Long-term Obligations (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – prepaid items or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance. This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance. These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions or ordinances of the city council – the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the city council removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance. This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the city's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The city council and mayor have authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance. This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the city's policy to use externally restricted resources first, then unrestricted revenues – committed, assigned, and unassigned - in order as needed.

Prepaid Assets

Payments made that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, payable and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, and the noncurrent portion of capital leases, benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within sixty days after year-end are considered as being made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

NOTE B - DEPOSITS

The primary government maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in accordance with KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the city and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the city's deposits may not be returned to it. The city does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2019, the bank balance was \$619,919. These deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Deposits Covered By Federal Insurance \$480,466
Deposits Collateralized 139,453

Total Bank Balance \$619,919

NOTE C - INSURANCE COVERAGE

The City is exposed to various forms of loss of assets associated with the risks of fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, etc. Each of these risk areas is covered through the purchase of commercial insurance. The City has purchased certain policies, which include worker's compensation insurance. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current fiscal year or the three prior fiscal years.

NOTE D - LONG-TERM DEBT

Business-Type Activities

1. During the 2015 fiscal year, Revenue Bonds in the amount of \$1,420,000 bearing interest at 2-3.75% were issued through a pooled financing transaction with the Kentucky Bond Corporation (KBC). The proceeds were used to refund all previously issued water and sewer revenue bonds. The City entered into a financing agreement with the KBC to repay the associated debt over a period of 25 years by making monthly principal and interest payments beginning January 1, 2015 with the final monthly payment scheduled to be made on January 1, 2040. The principal balance as of June 30, 2019 was \$1,122,889. Obligations for the remaining years are:

Fiscal			Total
Year Ended	Principal	 Interest	 Payment
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2020	\$ 67,083	\$ 39,939	\$ 107,022
2021	70,000	37,758	107,758
2022	72,083	35,483	107,566
2023	75,000	33,141	108,141
2024	77,083	30,703	107,786
2025-2029	318,750	120,444	439,194
2030-2034	252,500	65,298	317,798
2035-2039	175,833	25,399	201,232
2040	 14,557	 906	15,463
	\$ 1,122,889	\$ 389,071	\$ 1,511,960

Governmental Activities

1. In June 2005, the City entered into a long –term lease agreement with KADD Financing Trust. The purpose of the lease was to consolidate a long-term debt agreement with Traditional Bank, Inc. to finance land acquisition and lease purchase agreement with the KADD Financing Trust for the three sanitation trucks, and to finance the purchase of a tract of land with a building on it for the amount of \$45,000. On May 18, 2016 Revenue Bonds in the amount of \$230,000 bearing interest at 3% were issued through a pooled financing transaction with the KBC. Proceeds from the bonds along with a \$100,000 contribution made by the City paid in full the lease agreement with the KADD Financing Trust. On June 1, 2016 the city entered into a financing agreement with the KBC to repay over a period of 13 years the associated debt by making monthly principal and interest payments beginning July 1, 2016 with the final monthly payment scheduled to be made on February 1, 2029. As of June 30, 2019, the principal balance was \$183,750. Obligations for the remaining years are:

NOTE D - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal Interest		Total Payment			
2020	\$	17,083	\$	6,422	\$	23,505
2021		20,000		5,867		25,867
2022		20,000		5,217		25,217
2023		20,000		4,567		24,567
2024		20,000		3,917		23,917
2025-2028		80,833		8,903		89,736
2029		5,834		175		6,009
	\$	183,750	_\$	35,068	\$	218,818

NOTE E - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES AND INTERST PAID

		eginning Balance	Addi	itions	Re	eductions	Ending Balance	 e Within ne Year
Governmental Activities:	_							
Bonds	_\$	198,750			\$	(15,000)	\$ 183,750	\$ 17,083
Governmental Activities Current Liabilities	_\$_	198,750	\$	0	_\$_	(15,000)	\$ 183,750	\$ 17,083

Interest paid on debt was \$28,924 for business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Proprietary Fund Activities:	Beginning Balance	-		Reductions		Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	
Bonds	\$ 1,187,91	9 \$	····	\$	(65,030)	\$ 1,122,889	_\$_	67,083
Proprietary Fund Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 1,187,91	9 \$	0	\$	(65,030)	\$ 1,122,889	\$	67,083

Interest paid on debt was \$6,869 for governmental activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE F - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City has adopted sick and annual leave policies that provide for payment upon termination.

Vacation (Annual Leave)

All employees occupying established full-time positions are entitled to vacation leave at full pay at the current rate of pay according to the following schedule:

Years of Continuous Service	Annual Leave			
0 through 3 years	5 working days			
4 through 5 years	10 working days			
6 through 15 years	15 working days			
16 years and thereafter	20 working days			

Employees may accrue eighty hours (10 work days) of vacation leave above the annual amount after which additional vacation leave will not be accrued. During the first week of January of each year The City shall take action to compensate employees for any accrued vacation time in excess of this amount at their regular rate of pay. In the alternative, the employee may transfer excess vacation time into sick leave on a day-for-day basis. Any employee who terminates employment with the city shall be compensated for credited but unused vacation leave time, except employees who resign or are discharged during the original probation period.

Sick Leave

All employees occupying established full-time positions shall accrue six to eight hours (1 working day) sick leave for each completed calendar month of service. Employees shall be allowed to carry over sick leave hours into a new calendar year. Employees who terminate employment with city shall not be compensated for accrued but unused sick leave hours; however, employees who retire from the city employment and begin participating in the County Employees Retirement System immediately upon separation from the city may use accrued but unused sick leave for retirement purposes.

NOTE G - RESTRICTIONS ON CASH

Governmental Cash Reserves

Depreciation

The City maintains depreciation reserves required by federal and state financing agencies for repairs and maintenance to projects which they funded. At June 30, 2019, the balance in the reserves was \$119,169.

Debt Service

As of June 30, 2019, the City has \$9,438 reserved for debt service payments.

NOTE H - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	F	Beginning Balance	Increases		Decreases			Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:	,							
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:								
Land	\$	258,832	\$		\$	(1,000)	\$	257,832
CIP				10,695				10,695
Total Capital Assets not Being								
Depreciated		258,832		10,695		(1,000)		268,527
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:								
Land Improvements		189,854						189,854
Buildings and Improvements		1,317,785				(27,496)		1,290,289
Vehicles & Equipment		26,257		8,000				34,257
Infrastructure		20,055						20,055
Total Capital Assets Being								
Depreciated		1,553,951		8,000		(27,496)		1,534,455
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:								
Land Improvements		(84,794)		(12,454)				(97,248)
Buildings and Improvements		(407,825)		(33,339)		18,473	•	(422,691)
Vehicles		(23,822)		(1,364)				(25,186)
Infrastructure		(20,054)						(20,054)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	,	(536,495)		(47,157)		18,473		(565,179)
Total Capital Assets, Being								
Depreciated, Net		1,017,456		(39,157)		(9,023)		969,276
Governmental Activities Capital								
Assets, Net	\$	1,276,288	\$	(28,462)	\$	(10,023)	\$	1,237,803

Depreciation was charged to governmental activities as follows:

\$47,157

NOTE H - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,850	\$	\$	\$ 6,850
Total Capital Assets Not Being				
Depreciated	6,850			6,850
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Water Utility Plant	9,303,732			9,303,732
Waste Water Plant	4,480,323			4,480,323
Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment	375,723	26,990	(56,690)	346,023
Total Capital Assets Being				
Depreciated	14,159,778	26,990	(56,690)	14,130,078
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings and Improvements				
Water Utility Plant	(5,242,247)	(310,121)		(5,552,368)
Waste Water Plant	(2,840,863)	(148,830)		(2,989,693)
Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment	(363,352)	(10,930)	56,690	(317,592)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(8,446,462)	(469,881)	56,690	(8,859,653)
Total Capital Assets Being				
Depreciated, Net	5,713,316	(442,891)		5,270,425
Total Utilities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 5,720,166	\$ (442,891)	\$ 0	\$ 5,277,275

Depreciation was charged to business-type activities as follows:

Water \$321,051 Sewer \$148,830

NOTE I - PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

The City levies real estate taxes on all real property on a calendar year basis, at a rate enacted by the City on the assessed value of property (except public utility property) as determined by the County Property Valuation Administrator. All property is assessed at 100 percent of fair market value and reassessed each year as of January 1. The due date and collection periods for property taxes are as follows:

Description

Face value amount payment date 10% Penalty added

November 1 through March 1 March 2

Property taxes collected are recorded as revenues in the fund for which they were levied. Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1, 2016. The property tax rates assessed for the year ended June 30, 2019, to finance the General Fund operations were \$0.06 per \$100 valuation for real property, and \$0.06 per \$100 valuation for business personal property.

NOTE J - RETIREMENT

General Information about the Pension Plan

The city has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Retirement benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of the plan members under certain circumstances. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Members contribute 5% (nonhazardous) and of their annual creditable compensation and 1% to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with a 4% (nonhazardous) employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 5% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the KRS insurance fund. The City's contributions for nonhazardous covered employees were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Contribution Amount
2018	\$48,618
2019	\$68,504

NOTE J - RETIREMENT (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is 65, with a minimum of 60 months credit.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For members participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

Years of Service	% paid by Insurance Fund	% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn fifteen dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon the death of a hazardous employee, such employee's spouse receives ten dollars per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

NOTE J - RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2019, the City has a liability of \$622,855 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for non-hazardous. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date by the Kentucky Retirement Systems. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the City's proportion was .010227% for non-hazardous.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$133,014 in its Utility Fund which includes the amortized portion of pension expense as calculated by Kentucky Retirement Systems and health insurance remitted to Kentucky Retirement Systems. At June 30, 2019 the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Schedule of Deferred Outflows and Inflows

NON-HAZARDOUS	ed Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Liability Experience	\$ 20,316	\$	9,117	
Changes in Assumptions	60,871			
Investment Experience	28,963		36,432	
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Cntributions	15,161		630	
City Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	 41,497			
Total	\$ 166,808	\$	46,179	

The deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Non-Hazardous				
\$	50,292			
\$	30,715			
\$	(5,533)			
\$	(3,343)			
\$	0			
\$	0			
	\$ \$ \$ \$			

NOTE J - RETIREMENT (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for Determining the Total Pension Liability and Net Pension Liability

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as for June 30, 2019, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). 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 (June 30, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions are:

Inflation 2.30%

Salary Increases 3.05%, average, including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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 the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building-block method in which bestestimate ranges of expected future real rate of returns are developed for each asset class. The ranges are combined by weighting the expected future real rate of return by the target asset allocation percentage. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rate of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table below.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Target / mocation	Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	17.50%	
US Large Cap	5.00%	4.50%
US Mid Cap	6.00%	4.50%
US Small Cap	6.50%	5.50%
Non US Equity	17.50%	
International Developed	12.50%	6.50%
Emerging Markets	5.00%	7.25%
Global Bonds	4.00%	3.00%
Credit Fixed	24.00%	
Global IG Credit	2.00%	3.75%
High Yield	7.00%	5.50%
Emerging Market Debt	5.00%	6.00%
Illiquid Private	10.00%	8.50%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.50%
Real Estate	5.00%	9.00%
Absolute Return (Diversified Hedge Funds)	10.00%	5.00%
Real Return	10.00%	7.00%
Cash	2.00%	1.50%
Total	100%	6.09%

NOTE J - RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities (Continued)

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for the CERS Non-hazardous and Hazardous assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the CAFR.

The following presents the net pension liability of the city, calculated using the discount rate of percent, as well as what the city's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.25 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate for non-hazardous:

		1%		Current		1%	
NON-HAZARDOUS	Decrease (5.25%)		Discount Rate (6.25%)		Increase (7.25%)		
City's Net Pension Liability	\$	784,111	\$	622,855	\$	487,752	

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine the Actuarially Determined Contributions Effective for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2018

The following actuarial methods and assumptions for actuarially determined contributions for pension and OPEB liabilities, effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018:

Valuation Date June 30, 2016

Experience Study July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2013

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method Level Percent of Pay
Remaining Amortization Period 27 Years, Closed

Asset Valuation Method 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the

expected actuarial value of assets is recognized

Inflation 3.25%

Salary Increases 4.00%, Average

Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

Healthcare Trend Rates

Pre – 65 Initial trend starting at 7.50% and gradually decreasing to an

ultimate trend rate of 5.00% over a period of 5 years.

Post – 65 Initial trend starting at 5.50% and gradually decreasing to an

ultimate trend rate of 5.00% over a period of 2 years.

NOTE J - RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities (Continued)

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 213 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2013 (set-back for one year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale Bb to 2013) set-back for years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows

The Schedule of Deferred Inflows and Outflows, and Pension Expense include only certain categories of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. These include differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions and differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments. The Schedule does not include deferred outflows/inflows of resources for changes in the employer's proportionate share of contributions or employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. The net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, is based on the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation. Deferred outflows and inflows related to differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are netted and amortized over a closed five year period.

NOTE K - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

General Information about OPEB

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

At June 30, 2019, the city reported a liability of \$181,578 (non-hazardous) for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The city's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability and OPEB expense was determined using the employers' actual contributions for fiscal year 2017. This method is to be reflective of the employers' long-term contribution effort. At June 30, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.010227%, non-hazardous.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions to Determine the Total OPEB Liability and the Net OPEB Liability

For financial reporting the actuarial valuation as for June 30, 2019, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total OPEB liability, net OPEB liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2019 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2017) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, using

NOTE K – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

generally accepted actuarial principles. There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2017 (other than the blended discount rate used to calculate the total OPEB liability). However, during the 2018 legislative session, House Bill 185 was enacted, which updated the benefit provisions for active members who die in the line of duty. The system shall now pay 100% of the insurance premium for spouses and children of all active members who die in the line of duty. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, is determined using these updated benefit provisions.

There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions are:

Inflation 2.30%

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0% for CERS non-hazardous

Salary Increases 3.05%, average

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

Healthcare Trend Rates

Pre – 65 Initial trend starting at 7.00% at January 1, 2020, and gradually

decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 12

years

Post – 65 Initial trend starting at 5.00% at January 1, 2020, and gradually

decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 10

years.

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 213 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2013 (set-back for one year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale Bb to 2013) set-back for years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement.

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 5.85% for CERS non-hazardous assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination used an expected rate of return of 6.25%, and the municipal bond rate 3.62%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Yar Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2018. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payment associated with the implicit subsidy. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the CAFR.

NOTE K - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return was determined by using a building-block method in which bestestimate ranges of expected future real rate of returns are developed for each asset class. The ranges are combined by weighting the expected future real rate of return by the target asset allocation percentage. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rate of return for each major asset class are summarized in the tables below.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Target Affocation	Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	17.50%	
US Large Cap	5.00%	4.50%
US Mid Cap	6.00%	4.50%
US Small Cap	6.50%	5.50%
Non US Equity	17.50%	
International Developed	12.50%	6.50%
Emerging Markets	5.00%	7.25%
Global Bonds	4.00%	3.00%
Credit Fixed	24.00%	
Global IG Credit	2.00%	3.75%
High Yield	7.00%	5.50%
Emerging Market Debt	5.00%	6.00%
Illiquid Private	10.00%	8.50%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.50%
Real Estate	5.00%	9.00%
Absolute Return (Diversified Hedge Funds)	10.00%	5.00%
Real Return	10.00%	7.00%
Cash	2.00%	1.50%
Total	100%	6.09%

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB to Changes in the Discount Rate

The net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.85%), non-hazardous or one percentage point higher (6.85%), non-hazardous follows:

NON-HAZARDOUS		1% Decrease (4.85%)		Current Discount Rate (5.85%)		1% Increase (6.85%)	
City's Net OPEB Liability	\$	235,841	\$	181,578	\$	135,356	

NOTE K – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (4.85%), non-hazardous or one percentage point higher (6.85%), non-hazardous than the current healthcare cost trend rates follows:

NON-HAZARDOUS		1%		Current		1%	
		Decrease (4.85%)		Healthcare Rate (5.85%)		Increase (6.85%)	
City's Net OPEB Liability	. \$	135,187	\$	181,578	\$	236,261	

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

The deferred inflows and outflows of resources and OPEB Expense columns included in the Schedule of OPEB Amounts by Employer include only certain categories of deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources. These include differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions and differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments. The Schedule of OPEB Amounts by Employer does not include deferred inflows/outflows of resources for changes in the employer's proportionate share of contributions or employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. The net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018 is based on the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation rolled forward. Deferred inflows and outflows related to differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are netted and amortized over a closed five-year period.

At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, non-hazardous, related to OPEB from the following sources:

NON-HAZARDOUS	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Liability Experience	\$		\$	21,161
Changes in Assumptions		36,264		420
Investment Experience				12,507
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Cntributions		2,990		377
City Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		14,204		
Total	\$	53,458	\$	34,465

NOTE K - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources (Continued)

The deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Non-Hazardous		
2019	\$	1,122	
2020	\$	1,122	
2021	\$	1,122	
2022	\$	3,551	
2023	\$	(1,103)	
Thereafter	\$	(1,026)	

Deferred outflows and inflows related to differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are netted and amortized over a closed five year period. Those changes in net OPEB liability that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual expense are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified OPEB plan and recorded as a component of OPEB expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred.

NOTE L - SUBSEQUENT REVIEW

Subsequent events have been evaluated through September 16, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No events were identified that would have impacted the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. However, in March, 2020 significant steps were taken by federal and state governments to limit the effect of the COVID-19 virus, including the Public Service Commission issuing a mandate to suspend cut-off for nonpayment and no late fees. The immediate and long-term impact that such decisions may have on the financial position of the City is unknown at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

Required Supplemental Information – Modified Accrual Basis For the Year Ending June 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND										
	В	Original Final Budgeted Budgeted Amounts Amounts				Actual mounts, udgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)				
REVENUES						•					
Taxes	\$	53,900	\$	54,160	\$	63,164	\$	9,004			
Licenses & Permits		800		800		560		(240)			
Intergovernmental Revenues						1,101		1,101			
Other Revenue		52,000		95,000		54,131		(40,869)			
Total Revenues		106,700		149,960		118,956		(31,004)			
EXPENDITURES											
General Government		95,200		62,150		57,724		4,426			
Law Enforcement		5,500		21,000		17,283		3,717			
Streets and Roads						7,943		(7,943)			
Debt Service		25,000		25,000		21,869		3,131			
Total Expenditures		125,700		108,150		104,819		3,331			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over											
Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses) and Transfers		(19,000)		41,810		14,137		(27,673)			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)											
Capital Outlay						(18,695)		(18,695)			
Sale of Assets						33,973		33,973			
Interest Income		400		400		498		98			
Total Other Financial Sources (Uses)		400		400		15,776		15,376			
Net Change in Fund Balances		(18,600)		42,210		29,913		(12,297)			
Fund Balances, Beginning		112,563		112,560		134,150		21,590			
Fund Balances, Ending	\$	93,963	\$	154,770	\$	164,063	\$	9,293			

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

Required Supplemental Information – Modified Accrual Basis For the Year Ending June 30, 2019

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS										
			Actual	Variance with							
	Original	Final	Amounts,	Final Budget							
	Budgeted	Budgeted	(Budgetary	Positive							
	Amounts	Amounts	Basis)	(Negative)							
REVENUES											
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 13,500	\$ 15,500	\$ 17,718	\$ 2,218							
Total Revenues	13,500	15,500	17,718	4,218							
EXPENDITURES		,									
Streets and Roads	20,000		23,784	(23,784)							
Public Utilities	3,600										
Public Affairs		20,000		20,000							
Total Expenditures	23,600	20,000	23,784	(3,784)							
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				·							
Expenditures Before Other											
Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,100)	(4,500)	(6,066)	(1,566)							
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)											
Capital Outlay											
Interest Income	105	100	113	13							
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	105	100	113	13							
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(9,995)	(4,400)	(5,953)	(1,553)							
Fund Balance - Beginning	115,782	115,780	110,235	(5,545)							
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 105,787	\$ 111,380	\$ 104,282	\$ (7,098)							

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2019

	Non-Hazardous											
(Acturarial Valuation Report Year City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		2013 0.009%		2014 0.009%		2015 0.010%		2016 0.010%		2017 0.010%		2018 0.010%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	306,391	\$	297,391	\$	420,422	\$	474,642	\$	583,282	\$	622,855
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	217,705	\$	210,227	\$	228,142	\$	229,966	\$	242,625	\$	253,481
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll		140.74%		141.46%		184.28%		206.40%		240.40%		245.72%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		61.22%		66.80%		59.97%		55.50%		53.30%		53.54%

Note: This schedule will eventually cover the 10 most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 68.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2019

	Non-H		
(Acturarial Valuation Report Year)		2017	2018
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)		0.010%	0.010%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	200,331	\$ 181,578
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	242,625	\$ 253,481
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a			
Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll		82.57%	71.63%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		52.40%	57.62%

Note: This schedule will eventually cover the 10 most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 75.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2019

Non-Hazardous													
(Acturarial Valuation Report Year)		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	2018		
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$	27,474	\$	28,885	\$	29,088	\$	28,562	\$	33,846	\$	36,704	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution		27,474		28,885		29,088		28,562		33,846		36,704	
Pension Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		0	\$	0	\$	0	
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	217,705	\$	210,227	\$	228,142	\$	229,966	\$	242,625	\$	253,481	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll		12.62%		13.74%		12.75%		12.42%		13.95%		14.48%	

Note: This schedule will eventually cover the 10 most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 68.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS

Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2019

	Non-Hazardous											
(Acturarial Valuation Report Year)	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017			2018
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$	15,087	\$	10,827	\$	11,225	\$	10,670	\$	11,476	\$	11,914
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contribution		15,087		10,827		11,225		10,670		11,476		11,914
OPEB Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	217,705	\$	210,227	\$	228,142	\$	229,966	\$	242,625	\$	253,481
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll		6.93%		5.15%		4.92%		4.64%		4.73%		4.70%

Note: This schedule will eventually cover the 10 most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 75.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Budgetary Information

A. Annual budgets are adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky.

The City Mayor is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the City Commission by June 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the City by July 1.

The City may amend the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level. Debt proceeds and capital outlay are not budgeted.

Note 2. Actuarially Determined Pension Contributions

A. Changes in Benefit Terms

The following changes were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30 listed below:

2009: A new benefit tier for members who first participate on or after September 1, 2008 was introduced which included the following changes:

- 1. Tiered Structure for benefit accrual rates
- 2. New retirement eligibility requirements
- 3. Different rules for the computation of final average compensation

2014: A cash balance plan was introduced for members whose participation date is on or after January 1, 2014

B. Changes of Assumption

The following changes were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30 listed below:

2015:

- The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.50% to 3.25%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%.
- 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 the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement. There is some margin in the current mortality tables for possible future improvement in mortality rates and that margin will be reviewed again when the next experience investigation is conducted.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2019

Note 2. Actuarially Determined Pension Contributions (Continued)

B. Changes of Assumption (Continued)

2015 (Continued):

• The assumed rates of Retirement, Withdrawal, and Disability were updated to more accurately reflect experience.

C. Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates are determined on an annual basis beginning with the fiscal year ending 2018, determined as of July 1, 2017. The amortization period of the unfunded liability has been reset as of July 1, 2013 to a closed 30-year period. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates reported in that schedule:

Actuarial cost method Entry age

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period 28 years

Asset valuation method 5-year smoothed market

Inflation 3.25 percent

Salary increase 4.00, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation

D. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used to determine the Actuarial Determined Contributions for Fiscal Year 2018

Valuation Date June 30, 2016

Experience Study July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2013

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method Level percent of pay
Remaining Amortization Period 27 years, Closed

Payroll Growth Rate 4.00%

Asset Valuation Method 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the

expected actuarial value of assets is recognized

Inflation 3.25% Salary Increase 4.00%

Investment Rate of Return 7.50% for CERS Non-hazardous

Morgan and Associates, LLC

Brenda K. Morgan, CPA

749 Broadway Street P.O. Box 428 West Liberty, KY 41472 Phone: (606) 743-1884 Fax: (606) 743-1895 www.bkmorgancpa.com

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

Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners City of Frenchburg, 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 Frenchburg, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Frenchburg, Kentucky's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying comments and recommendations costs as items 2020-001, 2020-002, and 2020-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 (CONTINUED)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Frenchburg, Kentucky'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*.

City of Frenchburg's Response to Findings

City of Frenchburg's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying comments and recommendations. City of Frenchburg's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Morgan and Associates LLC West Liberty, Kentucky

Morgan and associates, uc

September 16, 2020

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS June 30, 2020

Material Weakness

2019-001. The City Lacks Controls Over Inventory Valuation

Condition: While performing our audit, we noted the Commission did not have documentation of historical costs for inventory. Additionally, we were not engaged as auditors until February 2020, therefore we were unable to perform a test of inventory on hand.

Criteria: Inventory item costs should be updated as items are purchased. Keeping an updated inventory valuation allows management to make informative decisions concerning purchasing and on-hand levels of inventory.

Effect: Financial statements may be misstated if the proper balance of the inventory is not maintained.

Cause: Failure to establish procedures.

Recommendation: We recommend that the inventory records be updated as items are purchased and that the documentation used to update the records is maintained as long as an item is on the inventory schedule.

Response: Water supervisor will work to maintain better records of the inventory. Will use actual invoice as pricing.

2019-002. The City Lacks Controls Over Inter-Fund Accounting

Condition: Trial Balances were out of balance at fund level because expenses were paid from the wrong fund and not reimbursed in a timely manner.

Criteria: Anytime an expense is paid by a fund that did not incur the expense, it should be repaid timely and a ledger of the expenditures should be maintained.

Effect: Trial Balances out of balance at the fund level and restricted funds may be inadvertently used for unallowable expenditures.

Cause: Failure to establish procedures.

Recommendation: We recommend that funds be repaid timely when they pay the expenditure for another fund. Inter-fund balances be tracked so that a comprehensive list of what is owed by fund is maintained. We also recommend that all the accounts used for inter-fund accounting be combined into one account for easier tracking. There are several accounts on the Trial Balance with no current activity that are carrying balances.

Response: City Clerk will start using the due to and from accounts to record transactions. Will also zero accounts with no activity.

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS June 30, 2020

2019-003. The City Lacks Controls Over the Preparation of Bank Reconciliations

Condition: Bank reconciliations do not appear to be made timely or accurately. There is no evidence of a review of the bank reconciliations or bank statements by someone independent of the reconciliation process. There are accounts on the Trial Balance that labeled as cash accounts and that are included in the reconciliation process that are not real bank accounts.

Criteria: Bank reconciliations should be prepared promptly each month and a copy provided to the mayor and commissioners. The bank statements, including all attachments should be reviewed by someone independent of the reconciliation process. Evidence of the review should be documented by the initials of the person who performed the review along with the date it was done.

Effect: Fraud could occur and not be detected in a timely manner. Also, the financial information presented to the mayor and commissioners could be misstated.

Cause: Failure to establish procedures.

Recommendation: We recommend that procedures be developed to implement the controls set forth under the Criteria section.

Response: City Clerk will provide copies of statements to mayor & commissioners to review. She will also work with an accountant to correct issues.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE -LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

City of Frenchburg, Kentucky

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Appendix A

CITY OF FRENCHBURG, KENTUCKY CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

June 30, 2019

The City of Frenchburg, Kentucky hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance and/or Economic Development Programs were expended for the purpose intended, as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Mayor

City of Frenchburg, Kentucky