CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

CITY OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS

MAYOR

James Bray

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Jr. Gregory Leland Hicks Tim Norris Reed Sloan Randy Speck Renee York

OFFICERS

Sydne Denney City Clerk/Treasurer

> Jeffery Hoover City Attorney

Sidney Mark Bell Chief of Police

Robert Roeper Fire Chief

SK LEE CPAS, P.S.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Member of American Institute of CPA's

Member of Kentucky Society of CPA's

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Albany (hereinafter called the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison General Fund, Pension and OPEB schedules and related notes, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplemental information such as the Schedule of Water and Sewer Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information listed above are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 2, 2025, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SKLEE CPAL, P.S.C.

Berea, Kentucky January 2, 2025

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

	Governmental		Bus	Business-Type		Total	
Assets							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	395,198	\$	375,699	\$	770,897	
Certificates of deposit		36,103		122,921		159,024	
Accounts receivables, net		210,273		438,119		648,392	
Inventory, net		-		21,000		21,000	
Prepaid insurance		22,610		21,810		44,420	
Total Current Assets	<u> </u>	664,184		979,549		1,643,733	
Non-Current Assets							
Restricted cash		119,506		508,230		627,736	
Net OPEB asset		22,705		37,046		59,751	
Capital assets:							
Non-depreciable		83,086		5,293,618		5,376,704	
Depreciable, net		918,347		20,135,452		21,053,799	
Total Non-Current Assets		1,143,644		25,974,346		27,117,990	
Total Assets		1,807,828		26,953,895		28,761,723	
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred amounts related to pensions	•	186,942		305,010		491,952	
Deferred amount related to OPEB		70,176		114,498		184,674	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		257,118		419,508		676,626	
Total Deletted Outliows of Resources	·	257,110		419,508		070,020	
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities							
Accounts payable		10,069		182,878		192,947	
Accrued expenses		91,463		168,920		260,383	
Revenue bonds payable		-		242,083		242,083	
Notes payable		-		115,257		115,257	
Accrued interest		-		32,724		32,724	
Fire membership payable		-		163,500		163,500	
Customer deposits payable		-		151,467		151,467	
Total Current Liabilities		101,532		1,056,829		1,158,361	
Non-Current Liabilities							
Revenue bonds payable		-		2,512,917		2,512,917	
Notes payable		-		3,855,826		3,855,826	
Net pension liability		1,055,236		1,721,701		2,776,937	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,055,236		8,090,444		9,145,680	
Total Liabilities		1,156,768		9,147,273		10,304,041	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred amounts related to pensions		140,792		229,714		370,506	
Deferred amounts related to OPEB		380,376		620,614		1,000,990	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		521,168		850,328		1,371,496	
Net Position							
		4 004 400		05 400 070		00 400 500	
Net investment in capital assets		1,001,433		25,429,070		26,430,503	
Restricted Unrestricted		119,506		508,230		627,736	
Total Net Position	¢	(733,929)	- •	(8,561,498)	-	(9,295,427)	
ו טנמו אפן רטפונוטא	\$	387,010	\$	17,375,802	\$	17,762,812	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Page 5

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

			F	Progra	ım Revenue	es			
	I	Expenses	Operating Capital Charges for Grants and Grants and Services Contributions Contributio		• •		ts and	– Net (Expense) 1 Revenue	
Functions/Programs									
Government Activities									
General government	\$	313,455	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(313,455)
Police		646,715	-		-		-		(646,715)
Fire		238,455	163,347		41,625		-		(33,483)
Street		532,750	-		-		-		(532,750)
Total Governmental Activities		1,731,375	 163,347		41,625		-		(1,526,403)
Business-Type Activities									
Water		3,943,284	3,506,707		-		-		(436,577)
Sewer		599,899	314,973		-		-		(284,926)
Total Business-Type Activities		4,543,183	 3,821,680					_	(721,503)
Total Activities	_\$	6,274,558	\$ 3,985,027	\$	41,625	\$		\$	(2,247,906)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	Total
Change in Net Position			
Net (expense) revenue	\$ (1,526,403)	\$ (721,503)	\$ (2,247,906)
General Revenues			
Taxes	161,498	-	161,498
Licenses and other taxes	1,014,187	-	1,014,187
Intergovernmental	87,066	-	87,066
Fines, arrest fees, and permits	11,246	_	11,246
Interest income	3,180	489	3,669
Miscellaneous	89,373	803,539	892,912
Total General Revenues	1,366,550	804,028	2,170,578
Change in Net Position	(159,853)	82,525	(77,328)
Total Net Position, Beginning	546,863	17,293,277	17,840,140
Net Position, Ending	<u>\$ 387,010</u>	\$ 17,375,802	\$ 17,762,812

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

- <i>i</i>	Other Governmental General Funds				Total Governmental Funds		
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	395,198	\$	_	\$	395,198	
Certificates of deposit	Ψ	36,103	Ψ	_	Ψ	36,103	
Accounts receivable, net		199,766		10,507		210,273	
Restricted cash		53,391		66,115		119,506	
Prepaid insurance		22,610		-		22,610	
Total Assets	\$	707,068	\$	76,622	\$	783,690	
Liabilities and Fund Balances							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$	10,069	\$	-	\$	10,069	
Accrued expenses		91,463		-		91,463	
Total Liabilities		101,532				101,532	
Fund Balances							
Non-spendable		-		-		-	
Restricted		53,391		76,622		130,013	
Unassigned		552,145		-		552,145	
Total Fund Balances		605,536		76,622		682,158	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u> </u>	707,068	\$	76,622	\$	783,690	
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> Net Position are different because:	in the St	tatement of					
Fund balances reported above					\$	682,158	
Capital assets used in governmental activiti and, therefore, are not reported in the fun		ot financial res	ources			1,001,433	
Net deferred inflows/outflows related to the are not reported in the funds.	e long-terr	m net pension	liability a	and OPEB		(264,050)	
All long-term assets and liabilities are repor whereas in governmental funds, long-tern payable in the current period and, therefo	n assets a	and liabilities a					
Net pension liability Net OPEB asset	,	- 1				(1,055,236) 22,705	

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$

387,010

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Devenue		General Fund		Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues	<u>م</u>	404 400	۴		¢	464 409	
Taxes	\$	161,498	\$	-	\$	161,498	
Licenses and other taxes		1,014,187		50.004		1,014,187	
Intergovernmental		69,467		59,224		128,691	
Service charges Fines, arrest fees, and permits		163,347		-		163,347 11,246	
Other		11,246 92,553		-		92,553	
Total Revenues		1,512,298		59,224		1,571,522	
Expenditures Current:							
General and administration department		287,581		-		287,581	
Police department		566,192		-		566,192	
Fire department		166,080		-		166,080	
Street department		427,012		57,161		484,173	
Capital outlay		98,397				98,397	
Total Expenditures		1,545,262		57,161		1,602,423	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(32,964)		2,063		(30,901)	
Fund Balance, Beginning		638,500		74,559		713,059	
Fund Balance, Ending	\$	605,536	\$	76,622	\$	682,158	
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental fun	ds				\$	(30,901)	
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the Standard Activities are different because:	atemer	t of					
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditu Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over the as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which exceeds capital outlay of \$98,397 in the current period	ir estin deprec	nated useful liv	res and	reported		(3,888)	
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities financial resources and therefore, are not reported as e Change in pension and OPEB expense of governmentation and OPEB expense of governmentations.	xpend	tures in gover				(125,064)	
Change in net position of governmental activities					\$	(159,853)	

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 375,699
Certificates of deposit	122,921
Accounts receivables, net	438,119
Inventory, net	21,000
Prepaid insurance	21,810
Total Current Assets	979,549
Non-Current Assets	
Restricted cash	508,230
Net OPEB asset	37,046
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	5,293,618
Depreciable, net	20,135,452
Total Non-Current Assets	25,974,346
Total Assets	26,953,895
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred amounts related to pensions	305,010
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	114,498
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	419,508
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	182,878
Accrued expenses	168,920
Revenue bonds payable	242,083
Notes payable	115,257
Accrued interest	32,724
Fire membership payable	163,500
Customer deposits payable	151,467
Total Current Liabilities	1,056,829
Non-Current Liabilities	
Revenue bonds payable	2,512,917
Notes payable	3,855,826
Net pension liability	1,721,701
Total Non-Current Liabilities	8,090,444
Total Liabilities	9,147,273
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred amounts related to pensions	229,714
Deferred amounts related to OPEB	620,614
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	850,328
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	25,429,070
Restricted	508,230
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(8,561,498)
Total Net Position	\$ 17,375,802
	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Page 9

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Operating Revenues Charges for services	\$ 3,821,680
Miscellaneous	123,539
Total Operating Revenues	3,945,219
Operating Expenses	021.050
Salaries	921,950 191,270
Employee benefits	16,691
Capital outlay	
Depreciation	1,082,732
Utilities and telephone	691,923
Repairs, parts, and supplies	550,986
Labs and supplies	422,349
Vehicle expense	117,729
Insurance	153,431
Rent	48,000
Bad debt provision	38,217
Contractual services	47,947
Operating lease	9,964
Administration	23,433
Travel and training	5,001
Miscellaneous	106,531
Total Operating Expenses	4,428,154
Operating Loss	(482,935)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest income	489
Interest expense	(115,029)
Loan forgiveness	680,000
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	565,460
Total Non-Operating Nevenue (Expenses)	
Change in Net Position	82,525
Total Net Position, Beginning	17,293,277
Total Net Position, Ending	\$ 17,375,802

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 4,002,909
Cash received from other sources	123,539
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(2,672,430)
Cash payments to employees	(973,005)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	481,013
Net bash i tovided by Operating Activities	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Principal and interest paid on long-term debt	(341,057)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(3,370,369)
Proceeds of loans	3,270,357
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(441,069)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Investment in certificate of deposit	(1,505)
Cash received from interest income	489
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(1,016)
Net Cash Osed in investing Activities	(1,010)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,928
Cash and Cash Equivalents at July 1, 2023	845,001
Cash and Cash Equivalents at June 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 883,929
⁽¹⁾ Cook and each any indente are reflected in the Statement of Nat Regition on followor	
⁽¹⁾ Cash and cash equivalents are reflected in the Statement of Net Position as follows: Cash and cash equivalents	375,699
•	508,230
Restricted cash and cash equivalents Subtotal	\$ 883,929
Sublotal	<i>\(\begin{bmm} \cdot \cd</i>
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
Provided by Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	\$ (482,935)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to	
net cash provided by operating activities:	4 000 700
Depreciation	1,082,732
Bad debt provision	38,217
Changes in assets and liabilities:	040.000
(Increase) decrease in customer accounts receivable	316,960
(Increase) decrease in prepaid insurance	(11,929)
(Increase) decrease in outflows of resources	164,568
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	66,627
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(18,930)
Increase (decrease) in fire membership payable	(148,858)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	13,127
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(464,176)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	(633,681)
Increase (decrease) in inflows of resources	559,291
Total adjustments	963,948
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 481,013

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for interest

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

97,145

\$

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

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

Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Basis of Presentation – Continued

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

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

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

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – Continued

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

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

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

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

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

Budgeting

The City Council adopts an annual budget for the General, Special Revenues, and Proprietary Funds. Any revisions that alter the budget must be approved by the City Council. For 2024, the original budget was approved in July 2023. The budget for the General Fund is presented in the Required Supplemental Budgetary Comparison General Fund schedule. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a consistent basis with generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Cash and Certificates of Deposit

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

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

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

Receivables

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

Internal Receivables and Payables

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

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes for fiscal year 2024 were levied in November 2023, respectively, on the assessed property located in the City of Albany as of the preceding January 1. The rate for real estate was 18 cents per one hundred dollars of assessed value. The rate for auto and boats was 20 cents and other tangible property was 20 cents per one hundred dollars, respectively. The assessments are determined by the County Property Valuation Administrator in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. The due date and collection periods for all taxes exclusive of vehicle taxes are as follows:

- 1. Due date for payment of taxes, 2% discount November 30
- 2. Face value payment period
- 3. Past due date, 10% penalty
- 4. Interest charge

December 1 to December 31 January 1 12% per annum from January 1

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Prepaid Expenses

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

Inventory

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

Restricted Assets

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

Capital Assets

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

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

Compensated Absences

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

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

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

Net Position/Fund Balances

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Deposits, both restricted and unrestricted at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Interest			V	Vater and	
Account	Bearing	Gov	rernmental		Sewer	Total
Operating	Yes	\$	92,119	\$	375,699	\$ 467,818
LGEAF	Yes		1,016		-	1,016
Municipal Road Aid	Yes		65,099		-	65,099
American Rescue Funds	Yes		160,451		-	160,451
Drug Ratification	No		1,248		-	1,248
Fire Memembership Fees	No		116,178		-	116,178
Fire Hydrant Replacement	No		26,450		-	26,450
Volunteer Fire State Aid	No		22,983		-	22,983
Police Department	No		6,169		-	6,169
Depreciation Fund	Yes		-		10,126	10,126
Improvement and Refunding	Yes		-		18,631	18,631
Raw Water Intake Exec Order	No		-		176	176
Sinking Fund - KY Bond Corporation	Yes		-		157,906	157,906
KLC - Cash	Yes		22,991		38,626	61,617
DSRF - KY Bond Corporation	Yes		-		266,432	266,432
Duvall Valley Construction	Yes		-		14,333	14,333
Rowena Marina Sinking Fund	Yes		-		2,000	2,000
Total		\$	514,704	\$	883,929	\$ 1,398,633

Certificates of deposit at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Interest	Maturity	
Description	Rate	Date	Total
Certificate of deposit	4.25%	11/4/24	36,103
Certificate of deposit	4.00%	6/21/25	122,921
Total			\$ 159,024

Credit Risk

Under Kentucky Revised statute 66.480, the City is allowed to invest in obligations of the U.S. and of its agencies, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. or a U.S. government agency, obligations of any corporation of the U.S. government, certificates of deposit or other interest-bearing accounts issued by institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or similarly collateralized institutions, and bonds and securities of states, local governments, or related agencies in the U.S. rated in one of the three highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. As of June 30, 2024, none of the City's deposits were subject to credit risk.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT – CONTINUED

Custodial Credit Risk

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

The carrying amount of the City's deposits and certificates of deposit totaled \$1,557,657 and the bank balances totaled \$1,704,787. At June 30, 2024, \$738,223 of collateral was pledged to the City by the custodial banks and \$1,183,900 by FDIC insurance, with \$168,370 undercollateralized.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

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

Water &					
C	General		Sewer	Total	
\$	1,534	\$		\$	1,534
	-		977,311		977,311
	45,239		6,130		51,369
	163,500		-		163,500
	210,273		983,441		1,193,714
	-		(545,322)		(545,322)
\$	210,273	\$	438,119	\$	648,392
		45,239 163,500 210,273	General \$ 1,534 \$ - 45,239 163,500 210,273	General Sewer \$ 1,534 \$ - - 977,311 45,239 6,130 163,500 - 210,273 983,441 - (545,322)	General Sewer \$ 1,534 \$ - \$ - 977,311 \$ 45,239 6,130 \$ 163,500 - - 210,273 983,441 - - (545,322) -

NOTE 4 - INTER-FUND RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE AND TRANSFERS

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Such inter-fund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. Reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity is classified as inter-fund transfers. Such inter-fund transfers between funds are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. Funds transferred for the year ending June 30, 2024 were eliminated.

NOTE 5 – SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

The following table summarizes the changes in capital assets:

Governmental Activities	В	ginning alance /1/2023	Inc	creases	Decr	eases	E	Ending Balance /30/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	83,086	\$	-	\$	-	\$	83,086
Construction in process	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:		83,086						83,086
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings		988,002				-		988,002
Trucks and Equipment	-	1,486,919		93,963		-		1,580,882
Furniture and Fixtures		53,511		-		-		53,511
Street Repair		556,882		-		-		556,882
Landscaping		12,643		-		-		12,643
Right of Use Asset		-		4,434		-		4,434
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	;	3,097,957		98,397		=		3,196,354
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Building		425,783		21,694		-		447,477
Trucks and Equipment	1	l,189,926		73,621		-		1,263,547
Furniture and Fixtures		53,511		-		-		53,511
Street Repair		493,861		6,374		-		500,235
Landscaping		12,643		-		-		12,643
Right of Use Asset		-		594		-		594
Total accumulated depreciation:	2	2,175,724		102,283		-		2,278,007
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net:	<u></u>	922,233						918,347
Government activities capital assets, net:	<u>\$ 1</u>	,005,319					\$	1,001,433

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

	2024
General	\$ 3,362
Police	10,487
Fire	72,375
Street	16,059
Total	\$ 102,283

NOTE 5 - SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

<u>Business-Type Activities</u> Capital assets, not being depreciated:	Beginning Balance 7/1/2023	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/2024
Land	\$ 470,883	\$-	\$-	\$ 470,883
Construction in process	1,553,006	φ - 3,269,729	φ -	4,822,735
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	2,023,889	3,269,729		5,293,618
Total capital assets, not being depreciated.	2,023,009	3,209,729		5,295,010
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	106,670	-	-	106,670
Office Equipment	97,995	-	-	97,995
Sewer Trucks and Equipment	121,043	39,502	-	160,545
Sewer Utility Plant	14,161,950	-	-	14,161,950
Water House and Building	87,907	-	-	87,907
Water Trucks and Equipment	551,933	18,710	-	570,643
Water Utility Plant and Transmission Lines	27,729,874	-	-	27,729,874
Right of Use Asset	-	42,428	-	42,428
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	42,857,372	100,640	_	42,958,012
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	52,001	2,667	_	54,668
Office Equipment	96,327	346	-	96,673
Sewer Trucks and Equipment	107,442	6,285	-	113,727
Sewer Utility Plant	4,963,620	336,886	-	5,300,506
Water House and Building	78,154	2,660	-	80,814
Water Trucks and Equipment	493,454	22,861	-	516,315
Water Utility Plant and Transmission Lines	15,948,830	703,956	-	16,652,786
Right of Use Asset	-	7,071	-	7,071
Total accumulated depreciation:	21,739,828	1,082,732	-	22,822,560
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net:	21,117,544			20,135,452
Business-type activities capital assets, net:	<u>\$ 23,1</u> 41,433			\$ 25,429,070

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

	2024
Water	\$ 866,186
Sewer	216,546
Total	\$ 1,082,732

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT

	Balance 7/1/2023	 Additions	 Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024	 e Within ne Year
Governmental-type					
Net pension liability	\$ 1,028,648	\$ 26,588	\$ -	\$ 1,055,236	\$ -
Net OPEB liability	280,770	-	303,475	(22,705)	-
Business-type					
Revenue bonds	2,992,083	-	237,083	2,755,000	242,083
Notes payable	1,387,525	3,270,357	686,799	3,971,083	115,255
Net pension liability	2,185,877	-	464,176	1,721,701	-
Net OPEB liability	596,635	-	633,681	(37,046)	-
Total	\$ 8,471,538	\$ 3,296,945	\$ 2,325,214	\$ 9,443,269	\$ 357,338

The following is a summary of debt transactions of the City for the year ended June 30, 2024:

The following are principal and interest maturities for long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2024:

Year Ending			Total Annual
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2025	\$ 357,34	0 \$ 89,481	\$ 446,821
2026	308,34	4 80,714	389,058
2027	290,19	1 74,481	364,672
2028	297,44	9 68,620	366,069
2029	290,96	9 62,180	353,149
2030-2034	1,345,91	3 216,615	1,562,528
2035-2039	1,086,21	6 68,337	1,154,553
2040-2044	377,57	8 10,815	388,393
2045-2049	352,44	2 6,439	358,881
2050-2054	320,98	7 2,012	322,999
Total	\$ 5,027,42	9 \$ 679,694	\$ 5,707,123

Revenue Bonds and Covenants

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

		Interest	Issue	Maturity	Outstanding
lss	ue	Rates	Date	Date	6/30/2024
201	2E	2% - 3.25%	11/28/12	02/01/38	\$ 2,755,000
				Totals	\$ 2,755,000

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Revenue Bonds and Covenants – Continued

Assuming the bond is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2024 for the payment of bond principal and interest are as follows:

					То	tal Annual		
Fiscal Year	P	rincipal	I	nterest	Re	Requirements		
2025	\$	242,083	\$	81,819	\$	323,902		
2026		230,419		75,644		306,063		
2027		212,085		69,592		281,677		
2028		219,162		63,912		283,074		
2029		212,500		57,653		270,153		
2030		199,165		51,277		250,442		
2031		207,081		45,303		252,384		
2032		193,335		39,087		232,422		
2033		172,084		33,197		205,281		
2034		179,166		27,851		207,017		
2035		187,084		22,226		209,310		
2036		181,666		16,277		197,943		
2037		190,384		10,372		200,756		
2038		128,786		4,171		132,957		
Total	\$	2,755,000	\$	598,381	\$	3,353,381		

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Notes Payable

Notes payable consists of a loan in the original amount of \$749,947 from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. The note is interest free. Principal payments are made bi-annually. The maturity date is December 1, 2042. Assuming the debt is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2024 for the payment of the note principal is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Р	rincipal	I	nterest		al Annual uirements
2025	\$	12,644	\$	-	\$	12,644
2026	•	8,431	Ŧ	-	•	8,431
2027		8,431				8,431
2028		8,431		-		8,431
2029		8,432		-		8,432
2030		8,432		-		8,432
2031		8,432		-		8,432
2032		8,432		-		8,432
2033		8,432		-		8,432
2034		8,432		-		8,432
2035		8,432		-		8,432
2036		8,432		-		8,432
2037		8,432		-		8,432
2038		8,432		-		8,432
2039		8,432		-		8,432
2040		8,432		-		8,432
2041		8,432		-		8,432
2042		8,432		_		8,432
2043		4,215		-		4,215
Total	\$	160,200	\$	-	\$	155,987

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NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Notes Payable

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Notes payable consists of a loan in the original amount of \$53,000 from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority for the Rowena Marina Water System Extension. The interest rate is .50%. Principal payments are made bi-annually. The maturity date is December 1, 2038. Assuming the debt is not called prior to maturity, the minimum obligations of the City's funds at June 30, 2024, for the payment of the note principal is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Β.	inainal	In	iterest	 I Annual
		rincipal			 uirements
2025	\$	2,598	\$	191	\$ 2,789
2026		2,609		179	2,788
2027		2,623		165	2,788
2028		2,636		152	2,788
2029		2,649		139	2,788
2030		2,662		126	2,788
2031		2,675		113	2,788
2032		2,689		99	2,788
2033		2,702		86	2,788
2034		2,716		72	2,788
2035		2,729		59	2,788
2036		2,743		45	2,788
2037		2,757		31	2,788
2038		2,771		17	2,788
2039		1,390		3	1,393
Total	\$	38,949	\$	1,477	\$ 40,426

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Notes Payable – Continued

The City of Albany entered into a loan agreement of \$2,753,780 with Kentucky Infrastructure Authority to improve the Water Treatment Plant. During the fiscal year, the City had \$680,000 of the loan forgiven. The note bears interest at a rate of 0.250%. As of June 30, 2024, for the payment of the note principal is as follows:

Fiscal			Total Annual
Year	Principal	Interest	Requirements
2025	\$ 100,015	\$ 7,471	\$ 107,486
2026	66,885	4,891	71,776
2027	67,052	4,724	71,776
2028	67,220	4,556	71,776
2029	67,388	4,388	71,776
2030	67,557	4,220	71,777
2031	67,726	4,051	71,777
2032	67,895	3,881	71,776
2033	68,065	3,711	71,776
2034	68,235	3,541	71,776
2035	68,406	3,370	71,776
2036	68,577	3,199	71,776
2037	68,749	3,028	71,777
2038	68,921	2,856	71,777
2039	69,093	2,683	71,776
2040	69,266	2,510	71,776
2041	69,439	2,337	71,776
2042	69,613	2,164	71,777
2043	69,787	1,989	71,776
2044	69,962	1,815	71,777
2045	70,137	1,640	71,777
2046	70,312	1,464	71,776
2047	70,488	1,288	71,776
2048	70,664	1,112	71,776
2049	70,841	935	71,776
2050	71,018	758	71,776
2051	71,196	580	71,776
2052	71,374	403	71,777
2053	71,554	225	71,779
2054	35,845	46	35,891
Total	\$ 2,073,280	\$ 79,836	\$ 2,153,116

The City of Albany entered into a loan agreement of \$2,500,000, with Kentucky Infrastructure Authority for the Duvall Valley water rehabilitation project. As of June 30, 2024, the City had drawn a balance of \$1,698,654 on the loan. The note bears interest at a rate of 0.250%. As of June 30, 2024, no payments had been made on the loan.

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Compliance with Reserve Requirements

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

<u>Depreciation Fund</u> – The bond ordinance requires the creation of a depreciation fund that shall be available and shall be utilized to make repairs and replacements to the system and to pay the costs of constructing additions, extensions, betterments, and improvements to the system which will either increase income and revenues or provide a higher degree of service. At June 30, 2024, the depreciation fund had a balance of \$10,126.

<u>Sinking Fund</u> – The sinking fund is maintained for the payment of principal and interest on bonds. The City is required to make a monthly transfer to the reserve of 1/6 of the next interest due and 1/12 of the next principal. As of June 30, 2024, the sinking fund had a balance of \$157,905.

<u>Debt Service Reserve</u> – The debt service reserve is set up to accumulate 1/48 of the maximum debt service requirements. As of June 30, 2024, the debt service reserve had a balance of \$266,432.

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLAN

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

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

Contributions – Plan members were required to contribute 5% of their annual creditable compensation for nonhazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545 (33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined, on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contributions rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2024, participating employers contributed 23.34% (non-hazardous) which is equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLAN - CONTINUED

Plan members who began participating on, or after, January 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Plan members contribute 5% of wages to their own account for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages to their own account for hazardous job classifications. Plan members also contribute 1% to the health insurance fund. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of each members' salary. Each member's account is credited with a 4% employer pay credit for non-hazardous members. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution. The City contributed \$342,259 or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications.

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

Tier 1	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 27 years' service or 65 years old At least 5 years' service and 55 years old At least 25 years' service and any age
Tier 2	Participation date Unreduced retirement	September 1, 2008 – December 31, 2013 At least 5 years' service and 65 years or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced retirement	At least 10 years' service and 60 years old
Tier 3	Participation date Unreduced retirement	After December 31, 2013 At least 5 years' service and 65 years old or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced retirement	Not available

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

Pension Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2024 the City reported a liability of \$2,776,937 and for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2023, was .043 percent for non-hazardous.

NOTE 7 – RETIREMENT PLAN – CONTINUED

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expenses of \$201,900. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

		eferred utflow of esources	Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual results	\$	143,757	\$	7,546
Changes of assumptions		-		254,508
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on plan investments		-		37,879
Changes in proportion and difference between City				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		5,936		70,573
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		342,259		-
Total	\$	491,952	\$	370,506

The \$342,259 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

1

Year ending June 30,				
2024	\$	(124,304)		
2025		(131,618)		
2026		61,992		
2027		(26,883)		
2028		-		
Thereafter		-		

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

Non-Hazardous	
Inflation	2.30%
Payroll growth rate	2.00%
Salary increase	3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service
Investment rate of return	6.25%
Amortization period	30-year closed period at June 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLAN - CONTINUED

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

Long Torm

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Equity		···
Public Equity	50.00%	5.90%
Private Equity	10.00%	11.73%
Fixed Income		
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	2.45%
Specialty Credit	10.00%	3.65%
Cash	0.00%	1.39%
Inflation Protected		
Real Estate	7.00%	4.99%
Real Return	13.00%	5.15%
Expected Real Return	5.75%	
Long Term Nominal Return fo	or Portfolio	2.50%
Expected Nominal Return for	Portfolio	8.25%

Discount Rate – The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.50% for Non-Hazardous and Hazardous assumes that the funds receive the required employer contributions each future year, as determined by the current funding policy established in Statute as last amended by House Bill 362 (passed in 2018). The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the new pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

		City's Proportionate Share of Net			
	Discount Rate	Pension Liability			
1% Decrease	5.50%	\$	3,506,050		
Current discount rate	6.50%	\$	2,776,937		
1% Increase	7.50%	\$	2,171,016		

Payable to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2024, the City reported a payable of \$26,818 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension and OPEB plans.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

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

Contributions – Contribution requirements of the participating employers are established and may be amended by the KRS Board of Trustees. Employees that entered the plan prior to September 1, 2008 are not required to contribute to the Insurance Fund. Employees that entered the plan after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 1% of their annual creditable compensation which is deposited to an account created for the payment of health insurance benefits under 26 USC Section 401(h) in the Pension Fund (see Kentucky Administrative Regulation 105 KAR 1:420E).

OPEB Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2024 the City reported a liability \$(59,751) for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2023, was .043 percent for non-hazardous.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB expenses of \$(133,523) with an implicit subsidy of \$19,478. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflow of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual results	\$	41,656	\$	848,406	
Changes of assumptions		117,586		81,946	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on plan investments		-		13,867	
Changes in proportion and difference between City					
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		25,432		56,771	
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date				-	
Total	\$	184,674	\$	1,000,990	

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

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,				
2024	\$	(210, 194)		
2025		(242,945)		
2026		(194,806)		
2027		(168,372)		
2028		-		
Thereafter		-		

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

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

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

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return
Equity	····	
Public Equity	50.00%	5.90%
Private Equity	10.00%	11.73%
Fixed Income		
Core Fixed Income	10.00%	2.45%
Specialty Credit	10.00%	3.65%
Cash	0.00%	1.39%
Inflation Protected		
Real Estate	7.00%	4.99%
Real Return	13.00%	5.15%
Expected Real Return	100.00%	5.75%
Long Term Nominal Return f	or Portfolio	2.50%
Expected Nominal Return for	r Portfolio	8.25%

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.93% for non-hazardous classifications. The single discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.50% and a municipal bond rate of 3.86%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20- Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2023. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows as of each fiscal year ending, the plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be sufficient to finance the future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on insurance plan investments was applied to all periods of the projected benefit payments paid from the retirement system. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy is not currently being included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and it is our understanding that any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trust. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.93%) or one percentage point higher (6.93%) follows:

	City's Proportionate Share o			
	Discount Rate		OPEB Liability	
1% Decrease	4.93%	\$	112,130	
Current discount rate	5.93%	\$	(59,751)	
1% Increase	6.93%	\$	(203,681)	

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

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (4.93%) or one percentage point higher (6.93%) than current healthcare cost trend rates follows:

	City's Net OPEB Liability Healthcare Cost					
Trer	nd Rate -1%	Т	rend Rate	Tren	d Rate +1%	
4.93%			5.93%		6.93%	
\$	(191,513)	\$	(59,751)	\$	102,106	

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

NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City receives funding from federal, state, and local government agencies. These funds are to be used for designated purposes only. For government agency grants, if based on the grantor's review the funds are considered not to have been used for the intended purpose, the grantors may request a refund of grants advanced, or refuse to reimburse the City for its disbursements. The amount of such future refunds and unreimbursed disbursements, if any, is not expected to be significant. Continuation of the City's grant programs is predicated upon the grantor's satisfaction that the funds provided are being spent as intended and the grantor's intent to continue their program. As of June 30, 2024, there were no pending litigation, unasserted claims nor assessments against the City.

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various forms of asset losses associated with the risks of fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, etc. Each of these risk areas are covered through the purchase of commercial insurance. As of June 30, 2024, the City was sufficiently insured.

NOTE 11 – DATE OF MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Subsequent events were evaluated through January 2, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGETARY COMPARISON - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Buc	dget		Variance with		
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget		
Revenues	<u> </u>					
Taxes	\$ 135,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 161,498	\$ 26,498		
Licenses and other taxes	781,000	781,000	1,014,187	233,187		
Intergovernmental	65,400	65,400	87,066	21,666		
Service charges	140,000	140,000	163,347	23,347		
Fines, arrest fees, and permits	10,189	10,189	11,246	1,057		
Other	107,000	107,000	134,178	27,178		
Total Revenues	1,238,589	1,238,589	1,571,522	332,933		
Expenditures						
General and administration department	252,280	252,280	313,455	(61,175)		
Police department	605,697	605,697	646,715	(41,018)		
Fire department	127,880	127,880	238,455	(110,575)		
Street department	252,732	252,732	532,749	(280,017)		
Total Expenditures	1,238,589	1,238,589	1,731,374	(492,785)		
Net Change in Fund Balance			(159,852)	(159,852)		
Fund Balance, Beginning			546,863	546,863		
Fund Balance, Ending			\$ 387,011	\$ 387,011		

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

City's proportion of the net pension liability	2017 0.044132%	2018 0.048893%	2019 0.048035%	2020 0.041937%	2021 0.041498%	2022 0.045090%	2023 0.044467%	2024 0.043278%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,897,484	\$ 2,861,588	\$ 2,925,478	\$ 2,949,448	\$ 3,182,862	2,874,841	3,214,525	2,776,937
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,127,273	\$ 1,191,372	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954	\$ 1,466,406
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	168.33%	240.19%	232.92%	267.69%	276.36%	225.83%	246.52%	189.37%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	55.50%	53.32%	53.54%	50.45%	47.81%	57.33%	52.42%	57.48%

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

Contractually required contribution	2017 \$ 166,592	2018 \$ 171,379	2019 \$ 227,206	2020 \$ 211.038	2021 \$ 229,439	2022 \$ 269,491	2023 \$ 305,137	2024 \$ 342,259
Contributions in relation to the contractually required	. ,					. ,		
contribution	166,592	171,379	227,206	211,038	229,439	269,491	305,137	342,259
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u> </u>							
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,191,372	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954	\$ 1,466,406
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.98%	13.64%	20.62%	18.32%	19.92%	21.17%	23.40%	23.34%

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

City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	2019 0.048039%	2020 0.041926%	2021 0.041486%	2022 0.045080%	2023 0.044459%	2024 0.043277%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 852,923	\$ 705,176	\$ 1,001,761	\$ 863,034	\$ 877,404	\$ (59,751)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,256,007	\$ 1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954	\$ 1,466,406
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	67.91%	64.00%	86.98%	67.80%	67.29%	-4.07%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	57.62%	60.44%	51.67%	62.91%	60.95%	104.23%

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

	2019		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Contractually required contribution	\$ 10,815	\$	52,036	\$ 56,587	\$ 73,579	\$ 44,206	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 13,595		52,036	 56,587	 73,579	 44,206	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	_\$	<u> </u>	\$ 	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,256,007	\$	1,101,809	\$ 1,151,725	\$ 1,272,985	\$ 1,303,954	\$ 1,466,406
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.86%		4.72%	4.91%	5.78%	3.39%	0.00%

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

Budget Law

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

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

Budgetary Accounting

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

NOTE 2 – CERS

General Information

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

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

Changes of Assumptions

June 30, 2023 - Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following change in assumptions was made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, for pension:

• The single discount rate increased from 6.25% to 6.50% for non-hazardous and from 6.25% to 6.50% for hazardous.

The following change in assumptions was made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2023, for OPEB:

• The single discount rate increased from 5.70% to 5.93% for non-hazardous and from 5.05% to 5.97% for hazardous. The municipal bond rate increased from 3.39% to 3.86%.

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - CONTINUED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 – CERS – CONTINUED

Changes of Assumptions – Continued

June 30, 2022 – Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

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

June 30, 2021 – Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

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

June 30, 2020 – Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

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

June 30, 2019 – Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

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

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

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - CONTINUED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 – CERS – CONTINUED

Changes of Assumptions – Continued

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

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

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

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

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

CITY OF ALBANY, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF WATER AND SEWER REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Water Utilities	Sewer Utilities	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues Charges for services	¢ 2 506 707	\$ 314,973	¢ 2 021 600
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,506,707	\$ 314,973 76,659	\$ 3,821,680 123,539
Total Operating Revenues	<u>46,880</u> 3,553,587	391,632	3,945,219
Total Operating Revenues		391,032	5,545,215
Operating Expenses			
Salaries	812,874	109,076	921,950
Employee benefits	185,101	6,169	191,270
Administration	23,433	-	23,433
Capital outlay	16,691	-	16,691
Contractual services	29,889	18,058	47,947
Repairs, parts, and supplies	545,501	5,485	550,986
Vehicle expense	111,270	6,459	117,729
Travel and training	4,620	381	5,001
Utilities and telephone	608,689	83,234	691,923
Labs and supplies	400,621	21,728	422,349
Insurance	82,324	71,107	153,431
Rent	48,000	-	48,000
Operating Lease	9,964	-	9,964
Depreciation	866,186	216,546	1,082,732
Bad debt provision	35,067	3,150	38,217
Miscellaneous	93,400	13,131	106,531
Total Operating Expenses	3,873,630	554,524	4,428,154
Operating Loss	(320,043)	(162,892)	(482,935)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest income	489	-	489
Interest expense	(69,654)	(45,375)	(115,029)
Loan forgiveness	680,000	-	680,000
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	610,835	(45,375)	565,460
Change in Net Position			82,525
Total Net Position, Beginning			17,293,277
Total Net Position, Ending			<u>\$ 17,375,802</u>

SK LEE CPAS, P.S.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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Member of American Institute of CPA's

Member of Kentucky Society of CPA's

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

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remining fund information of the City of Albany (hereinafter called the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 2, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2024-001, 2024-002, 2024-003, and 2024-004, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2024-005, 2024-006, 2024-007, 2024-008, and 2024-009.

The City's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of This Report

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

SKLEE CPAL. P.S.C.

Berea, Kentucky January 2, 2025

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2024-001 Financial Statement Preparation

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

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

Effect:

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

Recommendation:

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

Views of Responsible Officials:

Management agrees with the recommendation.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2024-002 Material Audit Adjustments in the Aggregate

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Previous management did not have internal control procedures in place. Therefore, certain financial statement amounts were not reconciled properly which caused material audit adjustments to the financial statements.

Effect:

The client prepared financial statements were materially misstated.

Recommendation:

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

View of Responsible Officials:

Management agrees with the recommendation.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2024-003 Water & Sewer Billing Reconciliation

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Previous management did not have controls in place to effectively monitor monthly water billing reports.

Effect:

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

Recommendation:

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

Views of Responsible Officials:

Management agrees with the recommendation.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2024-004 Customer Deposit Accounts

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

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

Effect:

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

Recommendation:

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

NON-COMPLIANCE

2024-005 Vendor Payments/Payroll Deposits

Condition:

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

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

Cause:

Previous management did not follow guidelines and remit payments and tax deposits in a timely manner.

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

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

NON-COMPLIANCE

2024-006 Budget Overruns- General Fund

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Expenditures exceeded their budgeted line-item amounts.

Effect:

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

Recommendation:

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

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding.

NON-COMPLIANCE

2024-007 Payroll Taxes Not Paid Timely

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Previous management did not follow IRS guidelines and did not pay timely.

Effect:

The City could be subject to late filing penalties.

Recommendation:

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

NON-COMPLIANCE

2024-008 Sick Leave Not Being Added Correctly

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Previous management did not accurately track sick leave on the attendance sheets.

Effect:

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

Recommendation:

The City should ensure sick leave is being tracked correctly.

NON-COMPLIANCE

2024-009 Fire Membership Fees Not Being Paid to City

Condition:

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

Criteria:

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

Cause:

Previous management did not remit all the fire membership fees to the City.

Effect:

The Water/Sewer department is using Fire Membership to cover its operating costs.

Recommendation:

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