City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements

To the Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners City of Simpsonville, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") 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 of Simpsonville, Kentucky 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 GAAS, 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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Based on Participation in the County Employees' Retirement System of KPPA, Schedule of Contributions Based on Participation in the County Employees' Retirement System of KPPA, and the Notes to Schedules Related to County Employees' Retirement System of KPPA on pages 35 - 36, the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability in the County Employees Retirement System Insurance Fund, the Schedule of OPEB Contributions Based on Participation in the County Employees' Retirement System Insurance Fund and the Notes to Schedules Related to County Employees' Insurance Fund on pages 37 - 38 and the budgetary comparison schedule on page 39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements (Continued)

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Management has not presented 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 7, 2022, on our consideration of the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lexington, Kentucky November 7, 2022

MCM CPAS & ADVISORS LA

June 30, 2022	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total			
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash equivalents	\$ 2,182,050	\$ 1,738,488	\$ 3,920,538			
Restricted cash	1,447,445	-	1,447,445			
Accounts receivable, net Other receivable	192,931 1,614	55,377	248,308 1,614			
		1.702.065				
Total Current Assets Noncurrent Assets	3,824,040	1,793,865	5,617,905			
Capital assets						
Land	941,360	112,562	1,053,922			
Construction in progress	837,793	-	837,793			
Depreciable buildings, property, and equipment (net)	6,708,942	6,186,632	12,895,574			
* * ` ` ′						
Total Noncurrent Assets	8,488,095	6,299,194	14,787,289			
Total Assets	12,312,135	8,093,059	20,405,194			
Deferred Outflows of Resources Deferred outflows of resources - pension	657,819	271,677	929,496			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	453,309	160,939	614,248			
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,111,128	432,616	1,543,744			
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 13,423,263	\$ 8,525,675	\$ 21,948,938			
Liabilities	13,123,200	\$ 0,525,675	\$ 21,7 10,750			
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 44,836	\$ 14,892	\$ 59,728			
Accrued payroll	25,480	9,425	34,905			
Accrued interest	22,256	- 	22,256			
Sales tax payable	-	696	696			
Current portion of long-term debt Bonds payable	175 000		175,000			
Financed purchase agreements payable	175,000 22,494	-	22,494			
Total Current Liabilities	290,066	25,013	315,079			
Noncurrent Liabilities			,			
Bonds payable	2,895,692	-	2,895,692			
Financed purchase agreements payable	291,413	-	291,413			
General obligation note payable	-	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Deposit liability	-	6,308	6,308			
Net OPEB liability	617,501	215,149	832,650			
Net pension liability	1,954,993	798,715	2,753,708			
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	5,759,599	3,020,172	8,779,771			
Total Liabilities	6,049,665	3,045,185	9,094,850			
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred inflows of resources - pension Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	339,028 297,883	124,725 109,623	463,753			
			407,506			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	636,911	234,348	871,259			
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,686,576	3,279,533	9,966,109			
Net Position Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5 102 407	4,299,194	9,402,690			
Restricted for	5,103,496	4,299,194	9,402,690			
Streets	66,628	-	66,628			
Police	4,310	-	4,310			
Tourism	530,209	-	530,209			
Sewer	-	-	-			
Capital Outlay Unrestricted (deficit)	846,298 185,746	946,948	846,298 1,132,694			
Total Net Position	6,736,687	5,246,142	11,982,829			
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 13,423,263	\$ 8,525,675	\$ 21,948,938			
See accompanying notes.	Ţ 13,123,203	\$ 3,525,675	- 21,710,730			

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2022

Program Revenues			Changes in Net Position					
Function/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital G and Contrib		Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 1,887,877	\$ 180	\$ 665,704	\$	-	\$ (1,221,993)	\$ -	\$ (1,221,993)
Police	371,348	1,120	37,426	5	-	(332,802)	-	(332,802)
Public works	180,145	-	-		-	(180,145)	-	(180,145)
Streets	224,710	-	50,792	2	-	(173,918)	-	(173,918)
Interest on long-term debt	79,118			_	-	(79,118)	(20,446)	(99,564)
Total Governmental Activities	2,743,198	1,300	753,922	2	-	(1,987,976)	(20,446)	(2,008,422)
Business-type Activities:								
Sewer	807,848	916,464	-		-	-	108,616	108,616
Parks and recreation	241,344	112,244		_	-		(129,100)	(129,100)
Total Business-type Activities	1,049,192	1,028,708					(20,484)	(20,484)
Total Primary Government	\$ 3,792,390	\$ 1,030,008	\$ 753,922	2 \$		(1,987,976)	(40,930)	(2,028,906)
			General Revenues:					
			Property taxes			387,838	-	387,838
			Charges for service	es		293,475	-	293,475
			Occupational taxes			1,698,294	-	1,698,294
			Insurance tax			421,786	-	421,786
			Restaurant tax			242,598	-	242,598
			Franchise taxes			243,649	-	243,649
			Fines and permits			66,020	-	66,020
			Interest income			15,843	3,073	18,916
			Other revenues			124,994	-	124,994
			Transfers (out) in			(133,775)	133,775	
			Total Gener	ral Revenues		3,360,722	136,848	3,497,570
			Change in Net Position	on		1,372,746	95,918	1,468,664
			Net Position	, Beginning of Y	ear	5,363,941	5,150,224	10,514,165
			Net Position	ı, End of Year		\$ 6,736,687	\$ 5,246,142	\$ 11,982,829

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Road Fund	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,182,050	\$ -	\$ 2,182,050
Restricted cash	1,380,817	66,628	1,447,445
Accounts receivable, net Other receivable	192,931	-	192,931
Other receivable	1,614		1,614
Total Assets	\$ 3,757,412	\$ 66,628	\$ 3,824,040
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 44,836	\$ -	\$ 44,836
Accrued payroll	25,480		25,480
Total Liabilities	70,316	-	70,316
Fund Balances			
Restricted for:			
Streets	-	66,628	66,628
Police	4,310	-	4,310
Tourism	530,209	-	530,209
Capital outlay	846,298	-	846,298
Unassigned	2,306,279		2,306,279
Total Fund Balances	3,687,096	66,628	3,753,724
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 3,757,412	\$ 66,628	\$ 3,824,040

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 3,753,724
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental	
activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	8,488,095
Deferred outflows of resources related to the long-term net pension and OPEB liabilities and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	1,111,128
Deferred inflows of resources related to the long-term net pension and OPEB liabilities and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	(636,911)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period	
and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Net pension liability	(1,954,993)
Net OPEB liability	(617,501)
Bonds payable - net of related premiums	(3,070,692)
Financed purchase agreements payable	(313,907)
Interest payable	(22,256)
Net Position for Governmental Activities	\$ 6,736,687

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

	General Fund	Road Fund	Total
Revenues			
Occupational tax	\$ 1,698,294	\$ -	\$ 1,698,294
Insurance tax	421,786	-	421,786
Property taxes	387,838	=	387,838
Franchise taxes	243,649	=	243,649
Restaurant tax	242,598	-	242,598
Garbage collection	241,848	-	241,848
Grants	665,704	-	665,704
Administrative fees	15,644	-	15,644
Rental income	36,807	-	36,807
Permits	54,579	-	54,579
Court fines	11,441	-	11,441
Miscellaneous income	125,176	-	125,176
Interest income	15,816	27	15,843
Donations	294	-	294
Intergovernmental revenues			
Municipal road aid	-	50,792	50,792
LGEA	-	-	<u>-</u>
Police incentive	37,426	-	37,426
Total Revenues	4,198,900	50,819	4,249,719
Expenditures			
General government	836,208	-	836,208
Police	979,133	=	979,133
Public works	160,704	=	160,704
Streets	=	44,288	44,288
Community events	20,993	-	20,993
Debt service			
Principal	191,774	-	191,774
Interest	77,474	-	77,474
Capital outlay	901,014	8,108	909,122
Total Expenditures	3,167,300	52,396	3,219,696
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	1,031,600	(1,577)	1,030,023
Other Financing Uses			
Operating transfers out	(133,775)	-	(133,775)
Total Other Financing Uses	(133,775)	-	(133,775)
Net Change in Fund Balances	897,825	(1,577)	896,248
Beginning Fund Balance	2,789,271	68,205	2,857,476
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 3,687,096	\$ 66,628	\$ 3,753,724

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

\$ 896,248

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balance decreases by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net assets decreases by the amount of depreciation expense charged for the year.

	Capital outlay Depreciation expense	951,845 (405,235)	546,610
Principal payments and loan proceeds on long-te and income, respectively, in the governmental fund proceeds reduces and increases, respectively the statement of net assets.	ands, but the repayment		
	Principal payments	191,774	
	Bond premium	3,046	
			194,820
Pension expense related to long-term net pension	n liabilities that is not		
included in the governmental funds.			(204,125)
OPEB expense related to long-term net pension	liabilities that is not		
included in the governmental funds.			(59,163)
Accrued interest expense on long-term debt is reactivities, does not require the use of current financerued interest expense is not reported as expense.	ancial resources; therefore,		
funds			(1,644)
Change in Net Position of Governmental A	Activities		\$ 1,372,746

	Business - T			
		ise Funds	Total	
	-	Parks and	Proprietary	
	Sewer Fund	Recreation Fund	Funds	
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,511,479	\$ 227,009	\$ 1,738,488	
Accounts receivable	55,377		55,377	
Total Current Assets	1,566,856	227,009	1,793,865	
Noncurrent assets				
Capital Assets				
Land	112,562	-	112,562	
Construction in progress	-	-	-	
Depreciable buildings, property,				
and equipment, net	6,155,075	31,557	6,186,632	
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,267,637	31,557	6,299,194	
Total Assets	7,834,493	258,566	8,093,059	
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	163,457	108,220	271,677	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	98,276	62,663	160,939	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	261,733	170,883	432,616	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$ 8,096,226	\$ 429,449	\$ 8,525,675	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 11,679	\$ 3,213	\$ 14,892	
Accrued payroll	5,183	4,242	9,425	
Sales tax payable	696	-	696	
Total Current Liabilities	17,558	7,455	25,013	
Noncurrent Liabilities				
	2 000 000		2 000 000	
General obligation note payable	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	
Sewer deposits	6,308	84,098	6,308	
Net OPEB Liability	131,051	,	215,149	
Net pension liability	479,054	319,661	798,715	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,616,413	403,759	3,020,172	
Total Liabilities	2,633,971	411,214	3,045,185	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	73,506	51,219	124,725	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	66,032	43,591	109,623	
	00,032	,.,,		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	139,538	94,810	234,348	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	2,773,509	506,024	3,279,533	
Net Position				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,267,637	31,557	4,299,194	
Unrestricted	1,055,080	(108,132)	946,948	
Total Net Position	5,322,717	(76,575)	5,246,142	
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 8,096,226	\$ 429,449	\$ 8,525,675	

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business - Type Activities Enterprise Funds						
	Se	Sewer Fund		Parks and Recreation Fund		Total Proprietary Funds	
Operating Revenues							
Charges for services	\$	550,093	\$	-	\$	550,093	
Tap on and capacity charges		344,050		-		344,050	
Effluent line		22,321		-		22,321	
Fall festival		-		490		490	
Celebrations		-		999		999	
Rental income		-		11,967		11,967	
Leagues and camp charges		-		70,079		70,079	
Contributions		-		25,000		25,000	
Miscellaneous		-		3,709		3,709	
Total Operating Revenues		916,464		112,244		1,028,708	
Operating Expenses							
Operations and maintenance		329,408		-		329,408	
General and administrative expenses		92,663		93,184		185,847	
Advertising		-		195		195	
Fall festival		-		26		26	
General maintenance		-		7,571		7,571	
Office expense		-		3,166		3,166	
Salary expense		144,596		105,822		250,418	
Sports fees		_		27,520		27,520	
Celebrations		_		(17,779)		(17,779)	
Utilities		_		13,134		13,134	
Miscellaneous		_		442		442	
Depreciation		241,181		8,063		249,244	
Total Operating Expenses		807,848		241,344		1,049,192	
Operating Income (Loss)		108,616		(129,100)		(20,484)	

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business - Type Activities Enterprise Funds					
	Sewer Fund		Parks and Recreation Fund		Total Proprietary Funds	
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses						
Interest income Debt service	\$	3,073 (20,446)	\$	-	\$	3,073 (20,446)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(17,373)		-		(17,373)
Transfers						
Operating transfers in		521,997		140,000		661,997
Operating transfer out		(528,222)				(528,222)
Net Transfers		(6,225)		140,000		133,775
Change in Net Position		85,018		10,900		95,918
Net Position, beginning of year		5,237,699		(87,475)		5,150,224
Net Position, end of year	\$	5,322,717	\$	(76,575)	\$	5,246,142

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business -Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Total		
	Se	wer Fund		Parks and reation Fund	Proprietary Funds	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash receipts from customers Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services	\$	914,181 (621,723) (94,552)	\$	112,244 (127,807) (68,719)	\$	1,026,425 (749,530) (163,271)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		197,906		(84,282)		113,624
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Transfers from other funds		(6,225)		140,000		133,775
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		(6,225)		140,000		133,775
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Purchase of capital assets Proceeds from long-term debt Interest paid on long-term debt		(862,049) 1,453,700 (20,446)		- - -		(862,049) 1,453,700 (20,446)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities		571,205		-		571,205
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest received		3,073				3,073
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		3,073		_		3,073
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		765,959		55,718		821,677
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year		745,520		171,291		916,811
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year	\$	1,511,479	\$	227,009	\$	1,738,488
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities Operating loss	\$	108,616	\$	(129,100)	\$	(20,484)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities Depreciation and amortization		241,181		8,063		249,244
Change in assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable Deferred inflows Deferred outflows Accounts payable Accrued payroll Sewer deposits Net OPEB liability Net pension liability		(2,391) 67,023 1,653 (199,652) 701 108 (6,865) (12,468)		48,126 1,186 (348) 1,672 - (4,929) (8,952)		(2,391) 115,149 2,839 (200,000) 2,373 108 (11,794) (21,420)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	197,906	\$	(84,282)	\$	113,624

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City of Simpsonville (the "City") have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the standard-setting body for government accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically updates with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations) which constitute GAAP for governmental entities. The more significant of these accounting policies are described below and, where appropriate, subsequent pronouncements will be referenced.

1. <u>The Reporting Entity</u>: The City of Simpsonville was incorporated in 1836 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The City operates under a Commission form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: streets, public improvements, planning and zoning, police protection, and general administrative services. The city's citizens elect the Mayor and Commissioners.

The accompanying financial statements include the financial activities of the primary government. Financial information for the City is accounted for in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with principles defining the governmental reporting entity adopted by the GASB.

In evaluating the City as a reporting entity, management has addressed all potential component units (traditionally separate reporting entities) for which the City may be financially accountable and, as such, should be included within the City's financial statements. The City (the primary government) is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on the organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide a specific financial benefit or burden relationship with the City. Additionally, the primary government is required to consider other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that it would be misleading to exclude them from the primary government's financial statements.

2. <u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u>: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the "City"). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the duplicate accounting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City.

Governmental activities normally are supported through taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Business - type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The government-wide Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses (including depreciation) are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues are directly associated with the function and include charges for services and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while capital grants are capital-specific. Occupational license fees applied to gross wages and net profits, other license fees and permits, taxes, interest income and other revenues not properly included in program revenues are reported as general revenues.

3. <u>Fund Financial Statements</u>: The fund financial statements of the City are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary, even though fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental and proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3. <u>Fund Financial Statements (Continued)</u>: The City has the following major funds:

Governmental Fund Types:

- a) The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. It accounts for financial resources used for general types of operations. This is a budgeted fund and any unrestricted fund balances are considered as resources available for use.
- b) The Road Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for proceeds from Municipal and Road funds that are legally restricted to a specific purpose.

Proprietary Fund Types:

- a) The Sewer Fund accounts for the sewer services provided to the citizens of the city.
- b) The Parks and Recreation Fund accounts for the maintenance of a park, playground, community center, and recreational system for the citizens of the city.
- 4. <u>Basis of Accounting</u>: The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Insurance premium taxes, restaurant taxes, occupational taxes and other miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received because they are generally not measurable until received. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due (matured).

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

5. <u>Cash and Equivalents</u>: The City considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Legal requirements and the City's policies governing deposits are discussed in Note B.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- 6. <u>Interfund Receivables and Payables</u>: Interfund transactions that would be treated as revenues or expenditures/expenses, if they involved organizations external to the City, are similarly treated when involving funds of the City. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the reimbursed fund. Transfers from funds receiving revenues to funds through which the resources are to be expended and operating subsidies are classified as interfund transfers. Transfers between governmental and proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide columnar presentation.
- 7. <u>Receivables</u>: In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trend and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental funds consist of payroll taxes. Business-type activities report utilities and interest earnings as their major receivables.

Sewer bills are sent on the 26th or 27th of each month, with payment due by the 10th of the following month. Customers that do not pay by the due date are assessed a 20% penalty and receive a past due notice. Customers that are still past due ten days past the due date will have their utility service terminated. Management writes off accounts after they are 120 days past due and can collect on those accounts in the future if the customer ever needs to be reinstated with utilities.

8. <u>Property Taxes</u>: Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied in the month of September and are due and payable at that time. All unpaid taxes levied in the month of September become delinquent January 1 of the following year.

The due date and collection periods for property taxes are as follows:

Description	Per City Ordinance
1. Due-date for payment of taxes	Upon receipt
3. Face value amount payment dates	By November 30
4. 20% penalty added after	November 30
5. 1% interest per month after	November 30

- 9. <u>Budgetary Data</u>: Budget Policy and Practice The City Commission follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:
 - a) In accordance with the City Ordinance, prior to June, the City Administrator submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data for the two preceding years. The City Ordinance requires that the budgets be submitted in summary form. In addition, more detailed line-item budgets are included for administrative control. The level of control for the detailed budgets is at the department head/function level.

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- 9. <u>Budgetary Data (Continued)</u>:
 - b) Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
 - c) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Fund.
 - d) Budgets for the General and the Special Revenue Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").
 - e) Appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
 - f) Encumbrance accounting is not utilized.
- 10. <u>Capital Assets</u>: General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective proprietary funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. Improvements are capitalized; while, the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

General infrastructure assets acquired prior to October 1, 2003, are not reported in the basic financial statements. General infrastructure assets include all roads, bridges, and other infrastructure assets acquired subsequent to October 1, 2003.

Capitalized assets, other than land, will be depreciated using the straight-line depreciation method over the useful life of the asset. The following guidelines shall be followed:

Buildings and improvements	40 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 15 years
Utility systems	20- 50 years

11. Restricted Cash: Restricted cash consists of the following:

	Go	Government Funds	
Comital author	¢	946 200	
Capital outlay Tourism	\$	846,298	
		530,209	
Police		4,310	
Streets		66,628	
	\$	1,447,445	

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- 11. <u>Restricted Cash (Continued)</u>: Capital outlay account is restricted for general capital outlay projects. The restricted tourism account is restricted for tourism-related "quality of life" initiatives. The road account is restricted for road improvements for the city and equipment or supplies to maintain the roads. The police account is restricted for police assets.
- 12. <u>Fund Equity</u>: The Board of Commissioners is the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments of fund balance must be approved by the Commission. Assigned fund balance is a limitation imposed by a designee of the Commission. Unassigned fund balance is the net resources in excess of what can be properly classified in one of the other categories.
 - When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available to use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amount in any of those unrestricted fund classifications can be used.
- 13. <u>Estimates</u>: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets, liabilities, designated fund balances, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the general-purpose financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
- 14. <u>Subsequent Events</u>: The City has evaluated events occurring subsequent to year-end through the date of the Independent Auditor's Report which represents the date the accompanying financial statement were available to be issued.

Note B - Cash and Investments

In accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes ("KRS") 66.480, all deposits are to be insured by the Federal Depository Insurance or collateralized to the extent uninsured by any obligations permitted by KRS 41.240(4). According to KRS 41.240(4), the bank shall either pledge or provide as collateral securities or other obligations having an aggregate current face value or current quoted market value at least equal to the deposits. As of June 30, 2022, all bank balances were fully covered by insurance and/or collateral. In accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes ("KRS") 66.480, the City is allowed to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies and instruments, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies and instrumentalities, shares of mutual funds or interest-bearing deposits of insured national or state banks. There were no investments as of June 30, 2022.

Interest Rate and Credit Risk - The City has no policy related to interest rate and credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2022, the City was fully collateralized.

Note C - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2021	Additions	Transfers	June 30, 2022
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Nondepreciable: Land Construction in progress	\$ 941,360 7,000	\$ - 830,793	\$ -	\$ 941,360 837,793
Construction in progress	7,000	030,773		031,173
Total Capital Assets, Nondepreciable	948,360	830,793	-	1,779,153
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Buildings and improvements	7,659,872	49,300	_	7,709,172
Machinery and equipment	1,707,426	71,752		1,779,178
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	9,367,298	121,052	-	9,488,350
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(1,651,974)	(321,441)	-	(1,973,415)
Machinery and equipment	(722,199)	(83,794)		(805,993)
Total	(2,374,173)	(405,235)		(2,779,408)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets Depreciable, Net	6,993,125	(284,183)		6,708,942
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 7,941,485	\$ 546,610	\$ -	\$ 8,488,095

Note C - Capital Assets (Continued)

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Business-type Activities				
Capital Assets, Nondepreciable:				
Land	\$ 112,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,562
Construction in progress	1,466,123		(1,466,123)	
Total Capital Assets, Nondepreciable	1,578,685	-	(1,466,123)	112,562
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Building and improvements	158,508	12,837	-	171,345
Sewer system	7,754,212	2,267,845	-	10,022,057
Machinery and equipment	371,685	47,490		419,175
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	8,284,405	2,328,172	-	10,612,577
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Building and improvements	(110,040)	(7,368)	-	(117,408)
Sewer system	(3,753,695)	(210,671)	-	(3,964,366)
Machinery and equipment	(312,966)	(31,205)		(344,171)
Total	(4,176,701)	(249,244)		(4,425,945)
Business-type Activities Capital Assets Depreciable, Net	4,107,704	2,078,928	_	6,186,632
Depreciatie, ivet	7,107,704	2,070,720		0,100,032
Business-type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	\$ 5,686,389	\$ 2,078,928	\$ (1,466,123)	\$ 6,299,194

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 159,203
Police	65,610
Streets	180,422
	\$ 405,235
Business - Type Activities:	
Sewer	\$ 241,181
Parks and Recreation	8,063
	\$ 249,244

Note D - Long-term Debt

A summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended is as follows. Additional detailed information is available in the following notes.

	June 30, 2021 Balance	Additions	Principal Payments	June 30, 2022 Balance	Due within One Year
Governmental Activities: Bonds payable Bond premiums	\$ 3,195,000 48,738	\$ - -	\$ (170,000) (3,046)	\$ 3,025,000 45,692	\$ 175,000 -
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	3,243,738	-	(173,046)	3,070,692	175,000
Financed Purchase Agreements Payable	335,681		(21,774)	313,907	22,494
Total	\$ 3,579,419	\$ -	\$ (194,820)	\$ 3,384,599	\$ 197,494

The City issued General Obligation Series 2016 bonds on October 1, 2016 to finance costs for repairs and paving of roads within the city. Total bonds issued totaled \$3,900,922 including a bond premium of \$60,922. Interest on the bonds at a rate of 2.00% is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. The bonds will mature on October 1, 2036. The balance of the bonds at June 30, 2022 was \$3,025,000.

A schedule of the required principal and interest payments on bonds payable as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Governmental Bonds Payable					
		Principal	Interest			Total
2023	\$	175,000	\$	66,769	\$	241,769
2024	Ψ	175,000	Ψ	63,269	Ψ	238,269
2025		180,000		59,719		239,719
2026		185,000		56,069		241,069
2027		185,000		52,253		237,253
2028-2032		1,000,000		199,375		1,199,375
2033-2037		1,125,000		76,931		1,201,931
Totals	\$	3,025,000	\$	574,385	\$	3,599,385

Note D - Long-term Debt (Continued)

The City entered into an agreement with the Kentucky League of Cities on January 12, 2006 to finance improvements to City Hall. The total amount financed was \$600,000 with a variable interest rate, secured by real property with a net book value of \$404,332. Principal payments and scheduled interest for the agreement are as follows:

	Governmental Financed Purchase Agreements Payable				
		Principal	Interest	Total	- -
2023 2024		\$ 22,494 23,163	\$ 9,640 8,841	\$ 32,134 32,004	
2025 2026 2027		23,897 24,609 25,358	7,999 7,102 6,487	31,896 31,711 31,845	
2028-2032 2033-2037		138,834 55,552	19,634 3,131	158,468 58,683	
	:	\$ 313,907	\$ 62,834	\$ 376,741	_
	June 30, 2021 Balance	Additions	Principal Payments	June 30, 2022 Balance	Due within One Year
Business - Type Activites: General obligation note payable	\$ 546,300	\$ 1,453,700	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -
Total	\$ 546,300	\$ 1,453,700	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -

The City entered into note agreement with Old National Bank in a maximum principal amount of \$2,000,000 bearing annual interest at the rate of 1.25% per annum payable on June 1_{st} and December 1_{st}, commencing December 1, 2020 and maturing on June 1, 2025 for the purpose of funding the sewer program, The total amount drawn on the note as of June 30, 2022 was \$2,000,000. Principal payments and scheduled interest based on the balance at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Business-7	Business-Type General Obligation Note			
	Principal	Interest	Total		
2023 2024	\$ - -	\$ 25,000 25,000	\$ 25,000 25,000		
2025	2,000,000	25,000	2,025,000		
Totals	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 2,075,000		

Note E - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan Description - Employees of the City are provided a defined benefit pension plan through the CERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined pension plan administered by the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority ("KPPA"). The KPPA was created by state statute under Kentucky Revised Statute Section 61.645. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the proper operation and administration of the KPPA. The KPPA issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing to the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority, Perimeter Park West, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601, or by telephone to (502) 564-4646.

Benefits provided - Kentucky Revised Statue Section 61.645 establishes the benefit terms and can be amended only by the Kentucky General Assembly. The chief legislative body may adopt the benefit terms permitted by statute, there are currently three benefit Tiers. Tier 1 members are those participating in the plan before September 1, 2008, Tier 2 are those that began participation September 1, 2008 through December 31, 2013 and Tier 3 are those members that began participation on or after January 1, 2014.

Benefits provided - Non-hazardous. Tier 1 Non-Hazardous members are eligible to retire with an unreduced benefit at age 65 with four years of service credit or after 27 years of service credit regardless of age. Benefits are determined by a formula using the member's highest five consecutive year average compensation, which must contain at least 48 months. Reduced benefits for early retirement are available at age 55 and vested or 25 years of service credit. Members vest with five years of service credit. Service-related disability benefits are provided after five years of service. Tier 2 Non-Hazardous members are eligible to retire based on the rule of 87: the member must be at least age 57 and age plus earned service must equal 87 years at retirement or at age 65 with five years of service credit. Benefits are determined by a formula using the member's highest five consecutive year average compensation, which must be 60 months. Reduced benefits for early retirement are available at age 60 with 10 years of service. Tier 3 Non-Hazardous members are also eligible to retire based on the rule of 87. Benefits are determined by a life annuity calculated in accordance with actuarial assumptions and methods adopted by the board based on a member's accumulated account balance. Tier 3 members are not eligible for reduced retirement benefits.

Benefits provided - Hazardous. Tier 1 Hazardous members are eligible to retire with an unreduced benefit at age 55 with five years of service credit or after 20 years of service credit regardless of age. Benefits are determined by a formula using the member's highest three consecutive year average compensation, which must have at least 24 months. Reduced benefits for early retirement are available at age 50 with 15 years of service credit. Tier 2 Hazardous members are eligible to retire at any age with 25 years of service or at age 60 with 5 years of service credit. Benefits are determined by a formula using the member's highest three consecutive year average compensation, which must be 36 months. Reduced benefits for early retirement are available at age 50 with 15 years of service. Tier 3 Hazardous members are also eligible to retire at any age with 25 years of service or at age 60 with 5 years of service. Tier 3 members are not eligible for reduced retirement benefits.

Prior to July 1, 2009, COLAs were provided annually equal to the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index ("CPI") for all urban consumers for the most recent calendar year, not to exceed 5% in any plan year. After July 1, 2009, the COLAs were limited to 1.50%. No COLA has been granted since July 1, 2011.

Note E - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

Contributions - Contributions for employees established in the statutes governing the KPPA and may only be changed by the Kentucky General Assembly. Employees contribute 5% of salary if they were a plan member prior to September 1, 2008. For employees that entered the plan after September 1, 2008, they are required to contribute 6% of their annual creditable compensation. Five percent of the contribution was deposited to the member's account while 1% was 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). The City makes employer contributions at the rate set by the Board of Trustees as determined by an actuarial valuation. Effective January 1, 2018 the City began participating in the hazardous plan for police officers. For the year ended June 30, 2022, employer contributions for the non-hazardous plan were \$97,217 based on a rate of 26.95% (21.17% pension and 5.78% insurance) of covered payroll. Employer contributions to the hazardous plan were \$145,572 based on a rate of 44.33% (33.86% pension and 10.47% insurance). By law, employer contributions are required to be paid. The KPPA may intercept the City's state shared taxes if required employer contributions are not remitted. The employer's actuarially determined contribution ("ADC") and member contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by members during the year, the cost of administration, as well as an amortized portion of the unfunded liability.

The City's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions - For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith ("GRS"). The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2021, were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2020) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principals.

There have been no actuarial assumption or method changes since June 30, 2020. Senate Bill 169 passed during the 2021 legislative session increased the disability benefits for certain qualifying members who become "totally and permanently disabled" in the line of duty or as a result of a duty-related disability. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2021, is determined using these updated benefit provisions.

The total pension liability as of June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applies to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.30 percent

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0% for CERS non-hazardous and hazardous

Salary Increases 3.30 to 10.30 percent, varies by service (Non-Hazardous)

3.55 to 19.05 percent, varies by service (Hazardous)

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

Note E - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Net Pension Liability (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued) - The mortality table used for active members was a Pub-2010 General Mortality table, for the Non-Hazardous System, and the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table for the Hazardous System, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010. The mortality table used for healthy retired 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 the 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 the MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

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

	Long-term	
	Expected Real	Target
Asset Class	Rate of Return	Allocation
Growth		
US Equity	5.70%	21.75%
Non-US Equity	6.35%	21.75%
Private Equity	9.70%	10.00%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	2.80%	15.00%
Liquidity		
Core Bonds	0.00%	10.00%
Cash	-0.60%	1.50%
Diversifying Strategies		
Real Estate	5.40%	10.00%
Real Return	4.55%	10.00%
	5.00%	100.00%

Note E - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Net Pension Liability (Continued)

Discount rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for CERS Non-hazards 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 las amended by House Bill 362 (passed in 2018). The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major class are summarized in the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority's' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR").

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

	Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate (5.25%) (6.25%)		1% Increase (7.25%)	
City of Simpsonville's net pension liability - NonHazardous	\$ 1,350,881	\$ 1,053,280	\$ 807,021	
City of Simpsonville's net pension liability - Hazardous	2,167,431	1,700,428	1,319,822	
Totals	\$ 3,518,312	\$ 2,753,708	\$ 2,126,843	

Pension Expense (Income) and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

Pension expense. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$510,226.

Note E - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Pension Expense (Income) and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

The amount shown below for "Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021", will be recognized as a reduction (increase) to net pension liability (asset) in the following measurement period.

	Ου	Deferred atflows of desources	In	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Liability experience Investment experience Change of assumptions Changes in Proportionate Share	\$	58,987 95,159 35,374 497,187	\$	10,223 418,088 - 35,442			
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021		242,789					
	\$	929,496	\$	463,753			

Pension Expense (Income) and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Rec	cognition of
	Exis	ting Deferred
	Outflo	ws (Inflows) of
	Resou	rces for Future
	Years	Ending June 30
2023	\$	159,606
2024		104,298
2025		33,668
2026		(74,618)
	<u>\$</u>	222,954

In the tables shown above, positive amounts will increase pension expense while negative amounts will decrease pension expense.

Note F - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description - Employees of the City are provided hospital and medical insurance through the Kentucky Public Pensions Authoritys' Insurance Fund ("Insurance Fund"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The KPPA was created by state statute under Kentucky Revised Statue Section 61.645. The KPPA Board of Trustees is responsible for the proper operation and administration of the KPPA. The KPPA issues a publicly available financial report that can obtained by writing to Kentucky Public Pensions Authority, 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. The Insurance Fund pays the same proportion of hospital and medical insurance premiums for the spouse and dependents of retired hazardous members killed in the line of duty. As a result 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 service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. Upon death of a hazardous employee, the employee's spouse receives \$10 per month for insurance benefits for each year of the deceased employee's earned hazardous service. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually, which is currently 1.5%, based upon Kentucky Revised Statutes. The Kentucky General Assembly reserves the right to suspend or reduce this benefit if, in its judgment, the welfare of the Commonwealth so demands.

Contributions - Contribution requirements of the participating employers are established and may be amended by the KPPA Board of Trustees. The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 5.78% of covered payroll for the nonhazardous plan and 10.47% for the hazardous plan. Contributions to the nonhazardous Insurance Fund from the City were \$26,543 and \$45,013 to the hazardous Insurance Fund for the year ended June 30, 2022. 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).

Note F - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$832,650 for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability and OPEB expense was determined using the employers' actual contributions for fiscal year 2021. This method is expected to be reflective of the employers' long-term contribution effort.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$163,069. At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ου	Deferred atflows of esources	In	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Liability experience	\$	65,860	\$	149,967			
Investment experience		48,510		195,182			
Change of assumptions		213,344		487			
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and		200.006		(1.050			
proportionate share of contributions		200,896		61,870			
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021		85,638					
Total	\$	614,248	\$	407,506			

Note F - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

Of the total amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, \$85,638 resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date and before the end of the fiscal year and implicit subsidy will be included as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the City's OPEB expense as follows:

	Recognition of				
	Existing Deferred				
	Outflows (Inflows) of Resources for Future Years Ending June 30,				
2023	\$	53,984			
	Φ	*			
2024		32,001			
2025		15,139			
2026		(2,622)			
2027		22,602			
	\$	121,104			

Actuarial assumptions - The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.30 percent
Payroll growth rate	2.00 percent

Salary increases 3.30 to 10.30 percent, varies by service (Non-Hazardous)

3.55 to 19.05 percent, varies by service (Hazardous)

Investment rate of return 6.25 percent

Healthcare Trend Rates Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.25% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing

to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years.

Healthcare Trend Rates Post-65 Initial trend starting at 5.50% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing

to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years.

Mortality

Pre-retirement Pub-2010 General Mortality table, for the non-hazardous system and the

Pub 2010 Public Safety Mortality table for the hazardous systems, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality improvement

scale using a base year of 2010.

Post-retirement 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 for nondisabled. Pub-2010 Disabled Mortality table, with a 40-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality

improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

Note F - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) (Continued)

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith ("GRS"). The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2021, were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2020) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principals.

There have been no actuarial assumption or method changes since June 30, 2020. Senate Bill 169 passed during the 2021 legislative session increased the disability benefits for certain qualifying members who become "totally and permanently disabled" in the line of duty or as a result of a duty-related disability. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2021, is determined using these updated benefit provisions.

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

	Long-term	
	Expected Real	Target
Asset Class	Rate of Return	Allocation
C 4		
Growth		
US Equity	5.70%	21.75%
Non-US Equity	6.35%	21.75%
Private Equity	9.70%	10.00%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	2.80%	15.00%
Liquidity		
Core Bonds	0.00%	10.00%
Cash	-0.60%	1.50%
Diversifying Strategies		
Real Estate	5.40%	10.00%
Real Return	4.55%	10.00%
	5.00%	100.00%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.20% for the non-hazardous plan and 5.05% for the hazardous plan. The discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.25% and a municipal bond rate of 2.45%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2021. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the District's actuarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the District's trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the ACFR.

Note F - Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability to changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as well as what the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (4.20%)	Current Discount Rate (5.20%)	1% Increase (6.20%)		
Net OPEB Liability - Nonhazardous	\$ 434,127	\$ 316,191	\$ 219,404		
	1% Decrease (4.05%)	Current Discount Rate (5.05%)	1% Increase (6.05%)		
Net OPEB Liability - Hazardous	\$ 748,768	\$ 516,459	\$ 329,813		
Totals	\$ 1,182,895	\$ 832,650	\$ 549,217		

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates - The following presents the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates:

			Current ealthcare					
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase			
Net OPEB Liability - Nonhazardous Net OPEB Liability - Hazardous	\$	227,620 338,412	\$	316,191 516,459	\$	423,097 734,524		
	\$	566,032	\$	832,650	\$	1,157,621		

OPEB plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued KPPA financial report.

Note G - Insurance and Risk Management

The City of Simpsonville is exposed to various forms of loss associated with the risks of fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, torts, injuries to employees, natural disasters, etc. Each of these risk areas is covered through the purchase of a commercial insurance package. The City has purchased certain policies which are retrospectively rated including workers' compensation insurance. Premiums for these policies are based upon the City's experience to date. The City carries unemployment insurance through Kentucky League of Cities Unemployment Compensation Reimbursement Trust.

Note H - Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The City is party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in government operations and will not involve any liability to the City.

The City participates in numerous State and Federal grant programs which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustments by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the City complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at June 30, 2022 may be impaired. In the opinion of the City, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

Liens and Encumbrances

While the City does have satisfactory title to all owned assets, there may be some liens and encumbrances on such assets for matters other than related to bond issues. Only a complete accurate title search of all properties would disclose such liens and encumbrances.

Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel global coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") outbreak a pandemic. Further, the United states Center for Disease Control and Prevention confirmed the spread of the disease throughout the United States. Prior to June 30, 2022 and as of the date the financial statements were available to be issued, the City's operations have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. The City received \$662,320 during fiscal year 2022. Further impacts will exist through fiscal year 2023. It is not possible to quantify the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 crisis at this time.

Note I - Future Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2020, the GASB issued statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements ("SBITAs") for governments. This Statement defines an SBITA, establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription intangible asset and a corresponding subscription liability, provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments and requires note disclosures regarding an SBITA. The standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87 - Leases. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

In June of 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for leave that has not been used and leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

The City is currently evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB No. 96 and GASB No. 101 and is therefore unable to disclose the impact that adopting the Standards will have on the City's financial position and the results of its operations when the Statements are adopted.



City of Simpsonville, Kentucky
Schedule of Net Pension Liability
and Related Ratios Based on Participation in the County
Employees Retirement System of KPPA
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Na Decicio Link Trafa Courte Fundamen Delimont Control								
Total Net Pension Liability for County Employees Retirement Systems Non-hazardous	\$ 3,244,376,000	\$ 4,299,525,000	\$ 4,923,618,237	\$ 5,853,307,000	\$ 6,090,305,000	\$ 7,033,044,552	\$ 7,669,917,211	\$ 6,375,784,388
Hazardous	1,201,824,000	1,535,105,880	1,715,941,441	2,237,279,000	2,418,457,000	2,762,295,373	3,015,028,402	2,662,159,257
	-,,,	-,,,	-,,,,,,	_,,,,,	_,,,	_,,,,_,,,,,	-,,,	_,,
Employer's Proportion (Percentage) of Net Pension Liability								
Non-hazardous	0.02142%	0.02366%	0.02591%	0.02292%	0.02125%	0.01598%	0.01585%	0.01652%
Hazardous	-	-	-	-	0.01626%	0.03938%	0.05394%	0.06387%
Employer's Proportion (Amount) of Net Pension Liability								
Non-hazardous	\$ 695,000	\$ 1,017,411	\$ 1,275,588	\$ 1,341,285	\$ 1,293,946	\$ 1,123,670	\$ 1,215,375	\$ 1,053,280
Hazardous	-	-	-	-	393,314	1,087,764	1,626,276	1,700,428
Employer's Covered-Employer payroll								
Non-hazardous	\$ 554,652	\$ 640,470	\$ 629,661	\$ 529,357	\$ 405,036	\$ 398,733	\$ 421,963	\$ 459,221
Hazardous	-	-	-	-	225,324	305,614	389,962	429,922
Employer's Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Net Pension Liability								
As a Percentage of Employer's Covered-Employer Payroll	125 200/	150.050/	202.500/	252 200/	210.460/	201.010/	200.020/	220.250/
Non-hazardous Hazardous	125.30% 0.00%	158.85% 0.00%	202.58% 0.00%	253.38% 0.00%	319.46% 174.55%	281.81% 355.93%	288.03% 417.03%	229.36% 395.52%
nazardous	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076	1/4.55/0	333.9370	417.0370	393.3276
Total Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position								
Non-hazardous	\$ 6,528,147,000	\$ 6,440,800,000	\$ 6,141,394,419	\$ 6,687,237,000	\$ 7,018,963,000	\$ 7,159,921,000	\$ 7,027,327,000	\$ 8,565,652,000
Hazardous	2,087,002,000	2,078,202,000	2,010,174,047	2,217,996,000	2,348,337,000	2,413,708,000	2,379,704,000	2,914,408,000
Total Pension's Plan Pension Liability								
Non-hazardous	\$ 9,772,323,000	\$ 10,740,325,000	\$ 11,065,012,656	\$ 12,540,545,000	\$ 13,109,268,000	\$ 14,192,966,000	\$ 14,697,244,000	\$ 14,941,437,000
Hazardous	3,288,826,000	3,613,308,000	3,726,115,488	4,455,275,000	4,766,794,000	5,176,003,000	5,394,732,000	5,576,567,000
Total Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability								
Non-hazardous	66.80%	59.97%	55.50%	53.30%	53.54%	50.45%	47.81%	57.33%
Hazardous	63.46%	57.52%	53.95%	49.80%	49.26%	46.63%	44.11%	52.26%

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Schedule of Contributions Based on Participation in the County Employees' Retirement System of KPPA Fiscal Year Ending June 30,

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to	\$ 70,718	\$ 79,547	\$ 74,702	\$ 96,762	\$ 121,711	\$ 168,823	\$ 198,661	\$ 242,789
the actuarially determined contribution	70,718	79,547	74,702	96,762	121,711	168,823	198,661	242,789
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage	\$ 554,652	\$ 640,470	\$ 549,684	\$ 529,357	\$ 630,360	\$ 704,347	\$ 811,925	\$ 889,143
covered-employee payroll	12.75%	12.42%	13.59%	18.28%	19.31%	23.97%	24.47%	27.31%

Note: The above schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Schedules Related to the County Employees' Retirement System of KPPA

Valuation date: Actuarially determined contribution rates for 2022 were calculated based on the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation Date June 30, 2019

Experience Date July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method Level Percent of Pay
Remaining Amortization Period 30 Years, Closed

Payroll Growth Rate 2.00%

Asset Valuation Method Recognized 20% of the difference between the market

value of assets and the expected actuarial

value of assets is recognized

Inflation 2.30%

Salary increases 3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service (Non-Hazardous)

3.55% to 19.05% varies by service (Hazardous)

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability in the County Employees' Retirement System Insurance Fund Fiscal Year Ending June 30,

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Net OPEB Liability for County Employees Retirement Systems Non-hazardous Hazardous	\$ 2,010,342,058 826,672,000	\$ 1,775,480,000 712,959,000	\$ 1,681,954,950 739,859,800	\$ 2,414,695,884 924,105,555	\$ 1,914,449,967 808,559,331
Employer's Proportion (Percentage) of Net OPEB Liability Non-hazardous Hazardous	0.022915% 0.000000%	0.021246% 0.016264%	0.015973% 0.039371%	0.015852% 0.053922%	0.01652% 0.06387%
Employer's Proportion (Amount) of Net OPEB Liability Non-hazardous Hazardous	\$ 460,671 -	\$ 377,219 115,956	\$ 268,659 291,290	\$ 382,778 498,296	\$ 316,191 516,459
Employer's Covered-Employer payroll Non-hazardous Hazardous	\$ 529,357	\$ 405,036 79,607	\$ 398,733 305,614	\$ 421,963 389,962	\$ 459,221 429,922
Employer's Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Employer's Covered-Employer Payroll Non-hazardous Hazardous	87.02% 0.00%	93.13% 145.66%	67.38% 95.31%	90.71% 127.78%	68.85% 120.13%
Total Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position Non-hazardous Hazardous	\$ 2,212,536,000 1,889,001,000	\$ 2,414,126,000 1,280,982,000	\$ 2,569,511,000 1,340,714,000	\$ 2,581,613,000 1,321,117,000	\$ 3,246,801,000 1,627,824,000
Total Pension's Plan OPEB Liability Non-hazardous Hazardous	\$4,222,878,000 2,015,673,000	\$4,189,606,000 1,993,941,000	\$4,251,466,000 2,080,574,000	\$4,996,309,000 2,245,222,000	\$5,161,251,000 2,436,383,000
Total Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability Non-hazardous Hazardous	52.40% 59.00%	57.62% 64.24%	60.44% 64.44%	51.67% 58.84%	62.91% 66.81%

Note: The above schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Schedule of OPEB Contributions Based on Participation in the County Employees' Retirement System Insurance Fund Fiscal Year Ending June 30,

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Actuarially determined contribution contribution	\$	24,880 24,880	\$	44,896 44,896	\$	48,074 48,074	\$	57,210 57,210	\$	71,556 71,556
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	
Covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage covered- employee payroll		529,357 4.70%		484,643 9.26%		704,347 6.83%		811,925 7.05%		889,143 8.05%

Note: The above schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Schedules Related to the County Employees' Insurance Fund of KPPA

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30, 2019

Experience Date July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method Level Percent of Pay
Remaining Amortization Period 30 Years, Closed

Payroll Growth Rate 2.00%

Asset Valuation Method Recognized 20% of the difference between the market

value of assets and the expected actuarial

value of assets is recognized

Inflation 2.30% Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

Retirement age 65 years or 27 years of service regardless of age

Healthcare Trend Rates Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.25% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing

to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years. The 2020 premiums were known at the time of the valuation and were incorporated

into the liability measurement.

Healthcare Trend Rates Post-65 Initial trend starting at 5.50% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing

to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years. The 2020 premiums were known at the time of the valuation and were incorporated

into the liability measurement.

Phase-in Provision Board certified rate is phased into the actuarially determined rate in

accordance with HB 362 enacted in 2018 for CERS Non-Hazardous and

Hazardous

City of Simpsonville, Kentucky Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Davanuas				
Revenues Occupational toyog	¢ 1.250.000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,698,294	\$ 448,294
Occupational taxes Insurance Tax	\$ 1,250,000 351,000			
	380,000	351,000 380,000	421,786	70,786
Property	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	387,838	7,838
Franchise taxes	230,000	230,000	243,649	13,649
Restaurant tax	290,000	290,000	242,598	(47,402)
Garbage billing	240,000	240,000	241,848	1,848
Grants	-	-	665,704	665,704
Administrative fees	15,000	15,000	15,644	644
Rental income	13,000	13,000	36,807	23,807
Permits	5,000	5,000	54,579	49,579
Court fines	25,000	25,000	11,441	(13,559)
Miscellaneous income	500	500	125,176	124,676
Interest income	5,000	5,000	15,816	10,816
Donations	-	-	294	294
Intergovernmental revenues				
Police incentive	41,000	41,000	37,426	(3,574)
Total Revenues	2,845,500	2,845,500	4,198,900	1,353,400
Expenditures				
General government	1,067,500	1,067,500	836,208	231,292
Police	1,346,300	1,346,300	979,133	367,167
Public works	112,200	112,200	160,704	(48,504)
Community events	40,000	40,000	20,993	19,007
Debt service	277,000	277,000	269,248	7,752
Capital outlay	230,000	230,000	901,014	(671,014)
Total Expenditures	3,073,000	3,073,000	3,167,300	(94,300)
(Deficiency) Excess of				
Revenues Over Expenditures	(227,500)	(227,500)	1,031,600	1,447,700
Other Financing Sources				
Operating transfers out			(133,775)	(133,775)
Total Other Financing Sources			(133,775)	(133,775)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(227,500)	(227,500)	897,825	1,313,925
Fund Balance, beginning of year	2,789,271	2,789,271	2,789,271	-
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ 2,561,771	\$ 2,561,771	\$ 3,687,096	\$ 1,313,925

See accompanying independent auditor's report.



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 City Commissioners City of Simpsonville, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 7, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

of Independent Accounting Firms

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Simpsonville, Kentucky's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Lexington, Kentucky November 7, 2022

MCM CPAS & ADVISORS LA