ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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CITY OFFICIALS

June 30, 2024

<u>Mayor</u>

Terri Courtney

Council Members

Rosalyn Beach Matthew Brown

Barb Farrow Sherri Gaskill

Amanda Long Dan Martin

Legal Counsel

Michael Duncan



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Council of the City of Walton, Kentucky

Opinions

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 Walton, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Walton, Kentucky'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 of Walton, Kentucky 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 Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with accounting 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 of Walton, 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

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 of Walton, Kentucky's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 judgement 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 of Walton, Kentucky'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 of Walton, Kentucky'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 management's discussion and analysis, major funds budgetary comparison schedules, and *Multiple Employer, Cost Sharing, Defined Benefit Pension and OPEB Plan* disclosures 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 the 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 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 of Walton, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules for the minor governmental fund is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is 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 or to 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 budgetary comparison schedules for the minor governmental funds are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic 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 March 5, 2025, on our consideration of the City of Walton, 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 effectiveness of the City of Walton, Kentucky'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 City of Walton, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Chamberlin Owen & Co., Inc.

Chamberlin Owen, & Co., Inc. Erlanger, Kentucky March 5, 2025

City of Walton, Kentucky Fiscal Year 2024 Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Walton's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, is intended to compliment the formal financial statements that begin on page 12. The formal financial statements, upon which the audit firm renders their opinion, can be fairly complex. The Auditors notes, which are in the last section of the report, must also comply with structured professional standards and can be difficult for a non-accounting professional to understand. This "management's discussion" portion is intended to assist our citizens and other stakeholders in gaining a clearer understanding of the information in the Annual Financial Reports.

OVERVIEW OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This Annual Report consists of:

- 1. The Audit Opinion, pages 2-4.
- 2. This section, Management's Discussion and Analysis.
- 3. Formal financial statements and supporting schedules, pages 12-19.
- 4. Notes and supplementary information.
- 5. Compliance and other matters.

The City's financial statements are presented in two formats, each with a different perspective of the City's finances. <u>Government-wide</u> statements present the finances of the City as one complete entity, while the <u>Fund</u> financial statements attempt to isolate various departments or activities within the City's structure and provide greater detail. Both approaches are useful in understanding the City's financial structure.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. These statements include all assets and liabilities, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenditures are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Government-wide financial statements provide us with the total net position of the City and the changes in them from prior periods. One can think of the City's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—in the same way one would calculate their personal net worth. The year-end net position of the city, its equity, can be compared to prior years to determine if the City's equity is growing or shrinking. This is an important measurement of how the City is doing financially. Of course, the financial results of any entity must be evaluated in conjunction with the local economic environment and a host of non-financial factors such as population growth, infrastructure asset condition, new or changed government legislation, and the types and levels of services to be provided.

Fund financial statements

Traditional users of government financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation familiar. The focus of these financial statements is on the City's various funds. The fund financial statements provide more information about the City's funds and not the City as a whole.

Governmental funds

Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash, and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash, flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them. Walton has four "governmental funds". The largest is the General Fund, which uses general revenues to provide city services and cover operating expenses. The Municipal Road Aid Fund, a minor fund, houses grant receipts to be used only for specific purposes in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. The Park Fund which records the operating activities of the Gaines Tavern History Center and the City's various public parks and the Tax Increment Financing Fund (TIF).

The City of Walton adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-16 of this report.

Proprietary funds

The City of Walton maintains one proprietary fund: the Water & Sewer Fund. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-19 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

For the year ended June 30, 2024, net position changed as follows:

Beginning net position	\$ 20,415,191
Increase in net positon	34,089
Ending net position	\$ 20,449,280

Net Position

	Govern	mer	ntal	Busine	ype					
	Activ	ities	3	 Activities				To	tal	
	2024	2023		2024 2023		2023		2024		2023
Current assets	\$ 2,586,491	\$	3,684,166	\$ 2,295,102	\$	3,226,177	\$	4,881,593	\$	6,910,343
Capital assets	8,337,061		7,638,448	10,618,868		9,595,725		18,955,929		17,234,173
Deferred outflows	184,993		173,230	134,530		151,846		319,523		325,076
Total assets	11,108,545		11,495,844	13,048,500		12,973,748		24,157,045		24,469,592
			_			_		_		
Current liabilities	447,748		792,870	800,913		525,466		1,248,661		1,318,336
Long-term liabilities	669,157		849,093	1,251,610		1,683,188		1,920,767		2,532,281
Deferred inflows	311,679		108,595	 226,658		95,189		538,337		203,784
Total liabilities	1,428,584		1,750,558	2,279,181		2,303,843		3,707,765		4,054,401
Net position:										
Net investment in										
capital assets	8,337,061		7,638,448	9,680,777		8,484,412		18,017,838		16,122,860
Restricted	32,229		7,462	-		-		32,229		7,462
Unrestricted	1,310,671		2,099,376	1,088,542		2,185,493		2,399,213		4,284,869
Total net position	\$ 9,679,961	\$	9,745,286	\$ 10,769,319	\$	10,669,905	\$	20,449,280	\$	20,415,191

Unrestricted net position of \$2,399,213 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Cash and investments totaled \$4,246,252 at the end of fiscal year 2024, a decrease of \$1,969,950.

Changes in Net Position

	Govern	mental	Busine	ss-type					
	Activ	vities	Activ	vities	To	otal			
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023			
Revenues:									
Program revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,608,235	\$ 2,579,973	\$ 2,608,235	\$ 2,579,973			
Operating grants	406,258	676,307	-	-	406,258	676,307			
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-			
General revenues:									
Property taxes	1,028,627	977,345	-	-	1,028,627	977,345			
Insurance tax	841,767	828,827	-	-	841,767	828,827			
Other taxes	155,227	148,436	-	-	155,227	148,436			
Fine and forfeitures	-	43,244	-	-	-	43,244			
Water tower - rental	-	-	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600			
Interest	8,108	5,010	32,982	14,653	41,090	19,663			
Miscellaneous	80,081	24,788	9,512	16,136	89,593	40,924			
Total revenues	2,520,068	2,703,957	2,666,329	2,626,362	5,186,397	5,330,319			
Expenses:									
General government	1,407,185	1,389,010	-	-	1,407,185	1,389,010			
Public works	776,720	384,637	-	-	776,720	384,637			
Streets	308,398	397,649	-	-	308,398	397,649			
Recreation	93,090	90,314	-	-	93,090	90,314			
Water & sewer			2,566,915	2,510,080	2,566,915	2,510,080			
Total expenses	2,585,393	2,261,610	2,566,915	2,510,080	5,152,308	4,771,690			
Change in									
Net position	(65,325)	442,347	99,414	116,282	34,089	558,629			
Beginning net position	9,745,286	9,302,939	10,669,905	10,553,623	20,415,191	19,856,562			
Ending net position	\$ 9,679,961	\$ 9,745,286	\$ 10,769,319	\$ 10,669,905	\$ 20,449,280	\$ 20,415,191			

Property taxes are the primary source of income to the City and increased \$51,282 from 2023.

Expenses for the City's governmental activities increased (\$323,783, or 14.3%). This change is primarily attributable to purchasing various capital assets (listed on page 9) and the non-cash expense recognized for pension and OPEB per GASB 68 and GASB 75.

The City has a conservative budget approach and usually encounters favorable budget variances at the end of its fiscal years. 2024 General Fund revenues were \$11,252 above budgeted revenues and expenditures were closely managed to budget and ended the year \$81,526 more than budgeted.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets

The City of Walton's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of June 30, 2024, amounts to \$33,333,585. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, sewer and water systems, infrastructure, improvements, construction in progress, vehicles, equipment, and furniture and fixtures.

Capital assets

•	Govern Activ	al		e			
	2024		2023		2024		2023
Land	\$ 1,976,246	\$	1,976,246	\$	27,400	\$	27,400
Buildings	2,531,670		2,524,063		-		-
Sewer system	-		-		15,852,357		15,838,823
Water system	-		-		5,813,310		4,572,537
Infrastructure	5,920,678		5,920,678		-		-
Improvements	937,283		931,183		-		-
Construction in progress	1,107,817		239,806		10,000		-
Vehicles	559,456		459,238		95,851		95,851
Equipment	262,396		229,540		463,677		281,330
Furniture & fixtures	236,890		236,890		-		-
Totals	\$ 13,532,436	\$	12,517,644	\$	22,262,595	\$	20,815,941

This year's capital asset additions included:

	Go	vernmental	Βι	Business-type			
		Activities		Activities			
Construction in progress	\$	868,010	\$	10,000			
New furnance for Gaine's Tavern		6,100		-			
New floor in pubic works building		7,607		-			
Mower		12,956		-			
Miscellaneous public works equipment		35,210		-			
Public works vehicle		84,908		-			
Utility system improvements		-		1,254,309			
Sewer plant improvements, etc.				182,347			
Total capital purchases	\$	1,014,791	\$	1,446,656			

Additional information on the City of Walton's capital assets can be found in Note D on pages 25-26 of this report.

Long-term debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Walton had total outstanding debt of \$938,091. The City of Walton's debt represents bonds and notes payable secured solely by specified revenue sources.

	Business-type Activities							
	June 30,					,	June 30,	
	2023	Ad	ditions		Deletions		2024	
Kentucky Infrastructure Authority								
(backed by fee revenues)	\$ 1,111,313	\$	-	\$	(173,222)	\$	938,091	
Totals	\$ 1,111,313	\$		\$	(173,222)	\$	938,091	

Additional information on the City of Walton's long-term debt can be found in Note E on pages 26-27 of this report.

GASB 68 AND GASB 75 PENSION AND OPEB LIABILITY RECOGNITION

As of June 30, 2024, the City is required, by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 68 and 75, to display its proportionate share of the unfunded liability of the Kentucky Retirement System's County Employee Retirement System (CERS), a cost sharing multiple employer plan, in which the District is a participant. The net pension and OPEB liability, \$1,086,423, the deferred outflow of resources, \$319,523, and the deferred inflow of resources, \$538,337, on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2024 are a function of this required reporting. Detailed information on this pension and OPEB recognition can be found in Note G in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City of Walton continues to grow with a continued need to improve and repair the existing infrastructure (streets, sidewalks and storm water control) for improving the quality of life in Walton. It is important that we show current and future developers that the City is alive and growing, while offering potential developers a marketable location. The opening of the Towne Center has helped our growth in respect to property assessment values. As additional lots are sold and new businesses located at the Towne Center, this growth is expected to continue. Additional growth is forecasted in our Real Property Assessments; therefore, we should still be able to keep pace with infrastructure requirements.

Water and sewer rates have provided additional revenue for water line upsizing and looping, a second water supply source and the sewer plant expansion to handle commercial and residential growth.

The City Council must continue working to make Walton an attractive and desirable location for businesses and families. We have established great programs such as the: Easter Egg Hunt, Old Fashion Day, Christmas on Main, The Walton Park Program and the Gaines Tavern History Center. These programs help to create appeal for those looking for a growing community with a small-town atmosphere.

The City needs to work closely with the Walton Towne Center developers; this will not only help our economic base but also create employment with full time and part-time positions for the Walton area.

The Downtown area has added some new businesses, and we should continue paying attention to this area regarding beautification and Downtown vitality.

As the City of Walton looks to 2025, "The Place to Be" must continue to be our marketing tool while protecting our current assets for the future.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rebecca McClure, City Clerk/Treasurer at 40 North Main Street, Walton, Kentucky.

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2024

	Primary Government							
	Governmental Business-type							
Assets		Activities		Activities		Total		
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,259,564	\$	1,986,688	\$	4,246,252		
Receivables		250,243		308,414		558,657		
Due from business-type activities		76,684		-		76,684		
Capital assets:								
Land		1,976,246		27,400		2,003,646		
Construction in progress		1,107,817		10,000.00		1,117,817		
Buildings		2,531,670		-		2,531,670		
Sewer system		-		15,852,357		15,852,357		
Water system		-		5,813,312		5,813,312		
Infrastructure		5,920,678		-		5,920,678		
Improvements		937,283		-		937,283		
Vehicles		559,456		95,851		655,307		
Equipment		262,396		463,677		726,073		
Furniture & fixtures		236,890		-		236,890		
Less accumulated depreciation		(5,195,375)		(11,643,729)		(16,839,104)		
Total assets		10,923,552		12,913,970		23,837,522		
		, ,		, ,		, ,		
Deferred outflow of resources								
Deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB		184,993		134,530		319,523		
Total assets and deferred outflow of resources		11,108,545		13,048,500		24,157,045		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable		371,739		274,573		646,312		
Accrued liabilities		28,650		12,089		40,739		
Accrued interest payable		-		2,520		2,520		
Customer deposits		-		247,190		247,190		
Deferred revenue		47,359		11,678		59,037		
Due to governmental activities		-		76,684		76,684		
Due within one year		-		176,179		176,179		
Noncurrent liabilities:				•		,		
Compensated absences		40,154		32,278		72,432		
Net pension and OPEB liability		629,003		457,420		1,086,423		
Due in more than one year		, -		761,912		761,912		
Total liabilities		1,116,905		2,052,523		3,169,428		
		, ,		, ,				
Deferred inflow of resources								
Deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB		311,679		226,658		538,337		
Total liabilities and deferred inflow of resources		1,428,584		2,279,181		3,707,765		
Net position								
Net investment in capital assets		8,337,061		9,680,777		18,017,838		
Restricted for: special revenue		31,062		-		31,062		
Unrestricted		1,311,838		1,088,542		2,400,380		
Total net position	\$	9,679,961	\$	10,769,319	\$	20,449,280		
rotal not position	Ψ	3,013,301	Ψ	10,700,019	Ψ	20,770,200		

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Changes in Net Position Primary Government Program Revenues Operating Capital **Grants and Functions/Programs:** Charges for Grants and Governmental **Business-type Primary government: Expenses** Services Contributions **Contributions Activities Activities** Total Governmental activities: \$ \$ General government 1,401,496 319,220 (1,082,276)(1,082,276)Public works 674,885 (674,885)(674,885)Streets 160,381 87,038 (73,343)(73,343)Recreation 26,448 (26,448)(26,448)Unallocated depreciation 316,179 (316, 179)(316,179)Unallocated pension/OPEB costs 6,004 (6,004)(6,004)406.258 **Total governmental activities** 2,585,393 (2,179,135)(2,179,135)**Business-type activities:** Water & sewer 2,566,915 2,608,235 41,320 41,320 **Total Business-type activities** 2,566,915 2,608,235 41,320 41,320 _ -406,258 5,152,308 2,608,235 \$ \$ (2,179,135)41,320 (2,137,815) **Total primary government General revenues:** Property taxes 1,028,627 1,028,627 Insurance tax 841,767 841,767 Other taxes 155,227 155,227 Water tower - rental 15.600 15,600 Interest 8,108 32,982 41,090 Miscellaneous 80.081 9,512 89,593 2,113,810 Total general revenues 58,094 2,171,904 Change in net position (65, 325)99,414 34,089 Net position - beginning 9,745,286 10,669,905 20,415,191 Net position - ending 9,679,961 10,769,319 20.449.280

Net (Expense) Revenue and

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2024

							Mir	nor Fund		
		General Fund		TIF Fund		Park Fund	M	unicipal Aid Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Due from Water & Sewer Fund Due from other funds	\$	1,961,442 230,836 76,684	\$	178,135 - - 58,800	\$	94,276 3,038 - -	\$	25,711 16,369 - -	\$	2,259,564 250,243 76,684 58,800
Total assets	\$	2,268,962	\$	236,935	\$	97,314	\$	42,080	\$	2,645,291
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Deferred revenue Due to other funds	\$	27,639 28,650 47,359 58,800	\$	235,768 - - -	\$	90,884 - - -	\$	17,448 - - -	\$	371,739 28,650 47,359 58,800
Total liabilities		162,448		235,768		90,884		17,448		506,548
Fund balances: Unassigned Restricted Committed Total fund balances Total liabilities and fund balances		2,106,514 - - 2,106,514 2,268,962	<u></u>	- - 1,167 1,167 236,935		6,430 6,430 97,314	<u> </u>	24,632 - 24,632 42,080	<u> </u>	2,106,514 24,632 7,597 2,138,743 2,645,291
Total habilities and fully balances	<u> </u>	2,200,002	Ψ	200,000	Ψ	37,014	<u> </u>	42,000	<u> </u>	2,040,201
Reconciliation of fund balances to Total fund balance for governmental a Amounts reported for governmental a statement of net position are diffe	al f	unds ities in the	of ne	t position					\$	2,138,743
Capital assets used in government resources and, therefore, are	ntal	activities are								8,337,061
Long-term liabilities, including co liability, are not payable from										(669,157)
Deferred outflows and inflows of r applicable to future periods an Deferred outflow of resource Deferred inflow of resource	d, thes es s	nerefore not r								184,993 (311,679)
Net position of governmental activ	itie	S							\$	9,679,961

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

				Minor Fund	
	General Fund	TIF Fund	Park Fund	Municipal Aid Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 782,312	\$ 227,293	\$ -	\$ 19,022	\$ 1,028,627
Licenses and permits	841,767	-	-	-	841,767
Intergovernmental	474,447	-	-	87,038	561,485
Interest	7,046	924	91	47	8,108
Miscellaneous	72,997		7,084		80,081
Total revenues	2,178,569	228,217	7,175	106,107	2,520,068
Expenditures					
General government	1,171,619	227,293	-	-	1,398,912
Public works	672,089	-	-	-	672,089
Streets	-	-	-	160,381	160,381
Recreation	-	-	26,448	-	26,448
Capital outlay	140,681	-	874,110	-	1,014,791
Total expenditures	1,984,389	227,293	900,558	160,381	3,272,621
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	194,180	924	(893,383)	(54,274)	(752,553)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	921,257	50,000	971,257
Transfers out	(971,257)	-			(971,257)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(971,257)		921,257	50,000	
Net change in fund balances	(777,077)	924	27,874	(4,274)	(752,553)
Fund balances, beginning of year	2,883,591	243	(21,444)	28,906	2,891,296
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 2,106,514	\$ 1,167	\$ 6,430	\$ 24,632	\$ 2,138,743

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (752,553)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital asset purchases capitalized	1,014,791
Depreciation expense	(316,179)
Governmental funds report pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the cost of the pension and OPEB benefits earned, net of employer contributions, is reported as pension and OPEB expense: Costs of benefits earned - pensions and OPEB	(6,004)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported	
as expenditures in governmental funds, such as compensated absences.	 (5,380)

(65, 325)

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

Change in net position of governmental activities

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2024

Assets	
Current assets:	ф 4.00C.C00
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 1,986,688 308,414
Due from governmental funds	300,414
Total current assets	2,295,102
	2,200,102
Capital assets Land	27 400
Construction in progress	27,400 10,000
Sewer system	15,852,357
Water system	5,813,312
Vehicles & equipment	559,528
Less accumulated depreciation	(11,643,729)
Total capital assets	10,618,868
Total assets	12,913,970
Deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB	134,530
Total assets and deferred outflow of resources	13,048,500
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	274,573
Accrued liabilities	12,089
Accrued interest payable	2,520
Customer deposits	247,190
Deferred revenue	11,678
Due to governmental funds	76,684
Bonds and notes payable - current	176,179
Total current liabilities	800,913
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	32,278
Bonds and notes payable	761,912
Net pension and OPEB liability	457,420
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,251,610
Total liabilities	2,052,523
Deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB	226,658
Total liabilities and deferred inflow of resources	2,279,181
Net position	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	9,680,777
Unrestricted	1,088,542
Total net position	\$ 10,769,319
The accompanying notes are an intregal part of these financial statements.	

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Operating revenues:	
Water service	\$ 1,198,855
Sewer service	969,240
Sewer tap fees	73,250
Sewer surcharge fee	254,471
Water meter installation	52,200
Water tap fees	23,700
Water sales - quarters	7,927
Penalties	28,592
Miscellaneous	9,512
Total operating revenues	 2,617,747
Operating expenses:	
Cost of sales and services	2,234,206
Depreciation	423,513
Total operating expenses	2,657,719
Operating income (loss)	 (39,972)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Water tower - rental	15,600
Interest income	32,982
Interest expense	(16,786)
Net change in share of pension and OPEB benefit	107,590
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	 139,386
Change in net position	99,414
Total net position, beginning of year	 10,669,905
Total net position, end of year	\$ 10,769,319

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Cash flows from operating activities	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 2,643,231
Payments to suppliers	(1,615,613)
Payments to employees	(443,806)
Net change in cash from operating activities	 583,812
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Purchases of capital assets	(1,446,656)
Principal paid on capital debt	(173,222)
Interest paid on capital debt	(17,256)
Water tower - rental	15,600
Interfund activity	237,914
Net change in cash from capital and related financing activities	(1,383,620)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest income	32,982
Net change in cash from investing activities	32,982
Net change in cash	(766,826)
Cash, beginning of year	 2,753,514
Cash, end of year	\$ 1,986,688
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (39,972)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	423,513
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	3,019
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	166,284
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	3,552
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	4,951
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	22,465
Total adjustments	623,784
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 583,812

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Walton, Kentucky, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards City (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies of the City are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Walton is a municipality governed by an elected Mayor and six-member City Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present all activities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable.

Included in the Reporting Entity:

City of Walton Economic Development Authority, Inc.

The City of Walton Economic Development Authority, Inc. was formed October 5, 2016 to act as an agent and to be instrumental in the financing of public projects and public facilities and to act as the agency for the City responsible for the oversight, administration and implementation of the local area development or development area ordinances adopted by the City and to undertake other duties to promote the development of the City as may be directed by the City. The Corporation has the ability to acquire real estate located within the City and construct, acquire and equip thereon capital improvements, facilities, buildings, structures and related appurtenances. The Corporation finances these projects by the issuance of debt and may pledge all revenues derived from the operation of such public project or public projects, including the leasing of such public projects to the City. Upon retirement of the debt, title to the public project will vest in the City. The City exercises organization control over the Corporation at all times. There was no financial activity to report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses, of a given function or segment, are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those 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.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability

in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as other financing sources. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the City are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as expenditures.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded 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 the liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. 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.

The City reports on the following funds:

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

The City reports on the following proprietary fund:

The proprietary fund accounts for the activities of the City's water and sewer sales and services function.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, the City has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the Financial Accounting Standards City, in accounting for enterprise funds and business-type activities.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City. The City is authorized by state statute to invest in:

1. Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities.

- 2. Certificates of deposit.
- 3. Banker's acceptances.
- 4. Commercial paper.
- 5. Bonds of other states or local governments.
- 6. Mutual funds.

Property Tax Receivable

Property taxes are levied as of October 1, on values assessed on January 1. The billings are considered past due 90 days after the respective tax billing date, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

Short-Term Inter-fund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operation, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from/to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term inter-fund loans are classified as "inter-fund receivables/payables". Inter-fund receivables/payables at June 30, 2024 was \$76,684 between the General Fund and the Water & Sewer Fund.

Fixed Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the propriety fund. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position. Capital assets used by the proprietary fund are reported in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. Infrastructure such as streets, traffic signals, and signs are capitalized. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straightline method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective balance sheet.

The range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each fixed asset class is as follows:

Buildings 40 years
Public Domain Infrastructure 40 years
Improvements 10 years
Vehicles 7 years
Machinery & Equipment 5 years
Furniture & Fixtures 5 years

Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave, which is expected to be liquidated with expendable and available financial resources, is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Vacation pay and sick pay (for qualifying employees) is accrued when incurred and reported as a fund liability. The City maintains a certificate of deposit restricted with the purpose of paying on its compensated absences.

Long-term Obligations

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as revenues and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for the proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Pensions

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB), Health Insurance

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

Fund Equity

Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities. Amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt are capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

In the fund financial statements, fund balances have different classifications based upon their purposes, under GASB 54. The fund balance of the general fund is classified as *unassigned*, which represents

funds not classified as non-spendable, committed, restricted, or assigned. The fund balance of the municipal road aid fund, a special revenue fund, is classified as *restricted*, as funds are externally restricted by the agency providing funding. The fund balance of the park fund, another special revenue fund, is classified as *committed*, as these funds have a specific purpose that has been designated internally.

Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for the proprietary fund are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses, net related to capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities.

Inter-fund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. 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 fund that is reimbursed.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE B - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. In accordance with City ordinance prior to June 1, the Mayor submits to the City Council, 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.
- B. A public meeting is conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- C. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The Mayor is required by Kentucky Revised Statute to present a quarterly report to the City Council explaining any variance from the approved budget.
- E. Appropriations continue in effect until a new budget is adopted.

NOTE C - DEPOSITS

The City maintains deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As allowed by law, the depository bank should pledge securities along with FDIC insurance at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times.

As of June 30, 2024 the City had cash and cash equivalents of \$4,246,252. All cash balances not covered by FDIC insurance are fully collateralized.

NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Balance June 30,				Retirements/ Deletions/		Balance June 30,	
		2023	A	dditions	Reclas	sification		2024
Governmental activities:								
Land	\$	1,976,246	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,976,246
Construction in progress		239,807		868,010		-		1,107,817
Buildings		2,524,063		7,607		-		2,531,670
Infrastructure		5,920,678		-		-		5,920,678
Improvements		931,183		6,100		-		937,283
Vehicles		459,238		100,218		-		559,456
Equipment		229,540 32,856			-		262,396	
Furniture & fixtures		236,890		-		-		236,890
Subtotal		12,517,645		1,014,791		-		13,532,436
Accumulated depreciation:						•		
Buildings		(1,162,738)		(57,163)		-		(1,219,901)
Infrastructure		(2,371,933)		(148,017)		-		(2,519,950)
Improvements		(746,726)		(32,741)		-		(779,467)
Vehicles		(354,675)		(46,057)		-		(400,732)
Equipment		(140,382)		(22,690)		-		(163,072)
Furniture & fixtures		(102,742)		(9,511)		-		(112,253)
Subtotal		(4,879,196)		(316,179)		-		(5,195,375)
Net capital assets	\$	7,638,449	\$	698,612	\$		\$	8,337,061

Unallocated depreciation consisted of the following:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 34,454
Public works	67,066
Streets	148,017
Recreation	66,642
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	\$ 316,179

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets in the proprietary fund:

	Balance June 30, 2023		Retirements/ Additions Deletions		Balance June 30, 2024			
Business-type activities:								
Not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	27,400	\$	-	\$	-	\$	27,400
Subtotal		27,400		-		-		27,400
Other capital assets:								
Construction in progress		-		10,000		-		10,000
Sewer system		15,838,824		13,533		-		15,852,357
Water system	4,572,535		1,	240,775	-			5,813,310
Vehicles		95,851		-	-			95,851
Equipment		281,330		182,347		-		463,677
Subtotal		20,788,540	1,	446,655		-		22,235,195
Accumulated depreciation:								
Sewer system		(8,086,327)	(320,191)		-		(8,406,518)
Water system		(2,899,477)		(68, 157)	-			(2,967,634)
Vehicles	(70,311)			(9,608)	-			(79,919)
Equipment		(164,101)		(25,557)		-		(189,658)
Subtotal		(11,220,216)	(423,513)		-		(11,643,729)
Net capital assets	\$	9,595,724	\$ 1,	023,142	\$	-	\$	10,618,866

NOTE E – LONG-TERM DEBT

The City has the following long-term debt payable to the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority in connection with water and sewer line improvements. Revenues from the water and sewer system are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest on the notes.

	Date of	Interest	Maturity	I	Balance
Debt Item	Issuance	Rate	Date	06	6/30/2024
KIA Note B08-05	12/01/2009	0.600%	12/01/2029	\$	287,049
Bond Series 2017	11/01/2017	2.190%	11/01/2028		651,042
				\$	938,091

The following is a schedule of future debt service requirements to maturity at June 30, 2024:

Year ended	KIA Note B08-05				Bond Series 2017						
June 30,	F	Principal		Interest		Interest		F	Principal	li	nterest
2025	\$	51,489	\$	1,645		\$	124,689	\$	12,892		
2026		51,799		1,336			127,179		10,134		
2027		52,110		1,024			129,442		7,324		
2028		52,423		711			131,469		4,467		
2029		79,228		476			138,263		1,514		
	\$	287,049	\$	5,192		\$	651,042	\$	36,331		

Year ended	D€	Debt Total					
June 30,	Principal	Interest					
2025	176,178	14,537					
2026	178,978	11,470					
2027	181,552	8,348					
2028	183,892	5,178					
2029	217,491	1,990					
Total	\$ 938,091	\$ 41,523					

NOTE F – CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE G - COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan description – City employees are covered by CERS (County Employees' Retirement System), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension and health insurance (Other Post-Employment Benefits; OPEB) plan administered by the Kentucky Public Pension Authority, an agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Under the provisions of the Kentucky Revised Statue ("KRS") Section 61.645, the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Public Pension Authority administers CERS and has the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions. The Kentucky Public Pension Authority issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for CERS. That report may be obtained from http://kyret.ky.gov/.

The Plan is divided into both a **Pension Plan** and **Health Insurance Fund Plan** (Other Post-Employment Benefits; OPEB) and each Plan is further sub-divided based on **Non-Hazardous** duty and **Hazardous** duty covered-employee classifications. The City has only **Non-Hazardous**.

Membership in CERS consisted of the following at June 30, 2023:

	Non-Hazardous				
	Pension OPEB				
Active Plan Members	77,849	76,946			
Inactive Plan Members	105,707	28,719			
Retired Members	68,889	37,584			
	143,249				
Number of participatir	1,141				

PENSION PLAN

Non-Hazardous Pension Plan Description

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

Ce. Fulle	eniemeni purposes, empio	ryees are grouped into three tiers, based on thre date.
Tier 1	Participation date	Before September 1, 2008
	Unreduced retirement	27 years service or 65 years old
	Reduced retirement	At least 5 years service and 55 years old
		At least 25 years service and any age
Tier 2	Participation date	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years service and 65 years old
		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	After December 31, 2013
	Unreduced retirement	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 of 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 health insurance benefits 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 or 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.

Contributions – Required pension contributions by the employee are based on the tier:

	Required Contribution
Tier 1	5%
Tier 2	5%
Tier 3	5%

Contributions

For non-hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 23.34% of covered-employee's compensation, of which 23.34% was for the pension fund and 0.00% was for the health insurance fund.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous plan pension obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$135,790, of which \$135,790 was for the pension fund and \$0 was for the health insurance fund.

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

At June 30, 2024, the City reported a liability of \$1,110,313 as 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 that date. The City 's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023 measurement year, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.0173% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension gains of \$62,635 in addition to its \$135,790 pension contribution.

At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Non-Hazardous				
		eferred	Deferred		
		Dutflow		Inflow	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	57,479	\$	(3,017)	
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments		_		(15,145)	
Changes of assump.		-		101,761)	
Changes in proportion, differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions		31,174		(25,888)	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		135,790		_	
		224,443	\$(145,811)	

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$135,790 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

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

Measurement Year Ending		Net		
June 30,	Deferral			
2024	\$	(43,420)		
2025		(27,777)		
2026		24,787		
2027		(10,748)		
2028		-		
Thereafter		-		
	\$	(57,158)		

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for Determining the Net Pension Liability

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). 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. 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.

Changes of Assumptions

The CERS Board of Trustees adopted new actuarial assumptions on May 9, 2023 and include a change in the investment return assumption from 6.25% to 6.50%. These assumptions are documented in the report titled "2022 Actuarial Experience Study for the Period Ending June 30, 2022." The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2023, is determined using these updated assumptions.

House Bill 506 passed during the 2023 legislative session and reinstated the Partial Lump Sum Option form of payment for members who retire on and after January 1, 2024, with the lump-sum options expanded to include 48 or 60 times the member's monthly retirement allowance. Since this optional form of payment results in a reduced, actuarial equivalent, monthly retirement allowance for members who elect a partial lump-sum option, this provision does not have a fiscal impact to the total pension liability.

House Bill 506 also adjusted the minimum required separation period before a retiree may become reemployed and continue to receive their retirement allowance to one month under all circumstances. This is a minimal change for members in the hazardous plans, as the minimum separation period was already one month for members who became reemployed on a full-time basis in a hazardous position. The requirement was previously three months only for members who became reemployed on a part-time basis or in any nonhazardous position. GRS believes this provision of House Bill 506 will have an insignificant impact on the retirement pattern of hazardous members and therefore reflected no fiscal impact to the total pension liability of the hazardous plan.

Similarly, this is a relatively small change for future retirees in the non-hazardous plans. But as the minimum separation period was previously three months in almost every circumstance, GRS assumed that there would be a one percent (1%) increase in the rate of retirement for each of the first two years a non-hazardous member becomes retirement eligible under the age of 65 in order to reflect a shift in the retirement pattern. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2023, for the non-hazardous plans in determined using these updated benefits provisions.

There have been no other plan provision changes that would materially impact the total pension liability since June 30, 2022. It is GRS's opinion that these procedures for determining the information contained in this report are reasonable, appropriate, and comply with applicable requirements under *GASB No. 68.*

The actuarial assumptions are:

Inflation 2.50%

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0% for CERS Non-hazardous

Salary Increases 3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service for CERS Non-

hazardous

Investment Rate of Return 6.50% for CERS Non-hazardous

The mortality table used for active members was a Pub-2010 General Mortality table, for the Non-hazardous System, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010. The mortality table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2022, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2020 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2023. The mortality table used for the disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality table, with rates multiplied by 150% for both male

and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2020 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.50% for CERS non-hazardous system assumes that the funds receive the required employer contributions each future year, as determined by the current funding policy established in Statute, as amended by House Bill 362, (passed in 2018) over the remaining 28 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used to determine the Actuarial Determined Contributions for Fiscal Year 2023

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the actuarially determined contributions effective for fiscal year ending June 30, 2023:

Valuation Date June 30, 2021

Experience Study July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percent of Pay

Remaining Amortization Period 30 years closed period at June 30, 2019; gains and losses

incurring after 2019 will be amortized over separate closed 20-

year amortization bases

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0%

Asset Valuation Method 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 for Non-Hazardous

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

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

in accordance with HB 362 enacted in 2018.

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.

Plan Target Allocation

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

	CERS Pensions	
	Non-Hazardous	Long Term
	Target	Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Nominal Return
Public equity	50.00%	5.90%
Private equity	10.00%	11.73%
Core bonds	10.00%	2.45%
Specialty credit / high yield	10.00%	3.65%
Cash	0.00%	1.39%
Real estate	7.00%	4.99%
Real return	13.00%	5.15%
Expected Real Return	100.00%	5.75%
Long-Term Inflation Assumption		2.50%
Expected Nominal Return for Portfolio		8.25%

Sensitivity of the 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 6.50%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability					
	1% Decrease		Current Rate		1% Increase	
		5.50%		6.50%		7.50%
Non-hazardous	\$	1,401,837	\$	1,110,313	\$	868,045
Total	\$	1,401,837	\$	1,110,313	\$	868,045

HEALTH INSURANCE – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Non-Hazardous OPEB Plan Description

Benefits Provided – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to non-hazardous duty Plan employees and beneficiaries. Health insurance coverage is provided through payment/partial payment of insurance premiums for both non-Medicare-eligible and Medicare-eligible retirees.

Tier 1 Participation date Before July 1, 2003

Benefit eligibility Recipient of a retirement allowance

Percentage of member < 4 years service - 0% premium paid by the plan 4-9 years service - 25%

10-14 years service - 50% 15-19 years service - 75% 20 or more years service - 100%

Tier 2 Participation date July 1, 2003 - August 31, 2008

Benefit eligibility Recipient of a retirement allowance with at least 120

months of service at retirement

Member premium paid

by the plan

\$10/month for each year of earned service with a 1.5% increase each July 1. As of July 1, 2016, the contribution

was \$12.99 per month.

Tier 3 Participation date On or after September 1, 2008

Benefit eligibility Recipient of a retirement allowance with at least 180

months of service at retirement

Member premium paid

by the plan

\$10/month for each year of earned service with a 1.5% increase each July 1. As of July 1, 2016, the contribution

was \$12.99 per month.

Contributions – Required health insurance Plan contributions by the employee are based on the tier:

Required Contribution				
None				
1%				
1%				
	None 1%			

Contributions

Contribution requirements for covered employees and participating governmental entities are established and may be amended by the KPPA Trustees.

For non-hazardous employees, the City contributed 0.00% of covered employees' compensation for the health insurance fund.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous plan OPEB obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$0.

These contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that is expected to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability (asset). For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB gain (expense) of \$39,218 in addition to its \$0 OPEB contribution.

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

At June 30, 2024, the City reported an asset of \$23,890 as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset). The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability (asset) used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) 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 governmental entities, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023 measurement year, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.01730% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees.

In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

•	Non-Hazardous									
	D	eferred	Deferred							
		Dutflow	Inflow							
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	16,655	\$ (339,210)							
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments		-	(5,544)							
			(, ,							
Changes of assump.		47,013	(32,764)							
Changes in proportion, differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions		31,412	(15,007)							
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date										
	\$	95,080	\$ (392,525)							

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$0 will be recognized in the year ending June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (Gain) as follows:

Measurement Year Ending	Net					
June 30,	Deferral					
2024	\$ (63,099)					
2025	(95,238)					
2026	(76,090)					
2027	(63,018)					
2028	-					
Thereafter	-					
	\$ (297,445)					

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions to Determine the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total OPEB liability (asset), net OPEB liability (asset), and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2023, were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2022. The total OPEB liability (asset) was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2022) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, using the generally accepted actuarial principles.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in performing the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023:

Inflation 2.50%

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0% for CERS Non-hazardous

Salary Increase 3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service for CERS Non-hazardous

Investment Rate of Return 6.50%

Health Care Trend Rates

Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.80% at January 1, 2025, and gradually

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

Post-65 Initial trend starting at 8.50% in 2025, then gradually decreasing to an

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

Mortality

Pre-retirement PUB-2010 General Mortality table, for the Non-hazardous Systems,

projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2020 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

Post-retirement (nondisabled) System-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from

2013-2022 projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2020 mortality

improvement scale using a base year of 2023.

Post-retirement (disabled) PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality table, with rates multiplied by 150% for both

male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-

2020 mortality improvement scale using a base year 2010.

The CERS Board of Trustees adopted new actuarial assumptions on May 9, 2023. These assumptions are documented in the report titled "2022 Actuarial Experiences Study for the Period Ending June 30, 2022". Additionally, the single discount rates used to calculate the total OPEB liability (asset) within each plan changed since the prior year. Additional information regarding the single discount rates is provided below. The Total OPEB Liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023, is determined using these updated assumptions.

House Bill 506 passed during the 2023 legislative session reinstated the Partial Lump Sum Option form of payment for members who retire on and after January 1, 2024 and adjusted the minimum required separation period before a retiree may become reemployed and continue to receive their retirement allowance to one month for all circumstances.

This is a minimal change for members in the hazardous plans, as the minimum separation period was already one month for members who became reemployed on a full-time basis in a hazardous position. The requirement was previously three months only for members who became reemployed on a part-time basis in any nonhazardous position. GRS believes this provision of House Bill 506 will have an insignificant impact on the retirement pattern of hazardous members and therefore have reflected no fiscal impact to the total OPEB liability (asset) of the hazardous plan.

Similarly, this is a relatively small change for future retirees in the non-hazardous plan. But as the minimum separation period was previously three months in almost every circumstance, GRS assumed that there would be a one percent (1%) increase in the rate of retirement for each of the first two years a non-hazardous member becomes retirement eligible under the age of 65, in order to reflect a shift in the retirement pattern. The total OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023, for the non-hazardous plan is determined using these updated benefit provisions.

There have been no other plan provision changes that would materially impact the total OPEB liability (asset) since June 30, 2022. It is GRS's opinion that these procedures are reasonable and appropriate and comply with applicable requirements under GASB Statement No. 75.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used to determine the Actuarial Determined Contribution for Fiscal Year 2023

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the actuarially determined contributions effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023:

Valuation Date June 30, 2021

Experience Study July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percent of Pay

Remaining Amortization Period 30 years closed period at June 30, 2019; gains and losses

incurring after 2019 will be amortized over separate closed 20-

year amortization bases

Payroll Growth Rate 2.0%

Asset Valuation Method 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 for Non-hazardous

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

Healthcare Trend Rates

Pre - 65 Initial trend starting at 6.30% at January 1, 2023, and gradually

decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years. The 2022 premiums were known at the time of the valuation

and were included into the liability measurement.

Post - 65 Initial trend starting at 6.30% in 2023, then gradually decreasing

to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years. The 2022 premiums were known at the time of the valuation and were

included into the liability measurement.

Mortality

Pre-retirement PUB-2010 General Mortality table, for the Non-hazardous

Systems, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014

mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010

Post-retirement (non- disabled) System-specific mortality table based on mortality experience

2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014

mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2019.

Post-retirement (disabled) 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 single discount rates used to calculate the total OPEB liability (asset) within each plan changed since the prior year. The assumed increase in future health care costs, or trend assumption, was reviewed during the June 30, 2021, valuation process and was updated to better reflect the plan's anticipated long-term healthcare costs. There were no other material assumption changes.

Senate Bill 209 passed during the 2022 legislative session and increased the insurance dollar contribution for members hired on or after July 1, 2003, by \$5 for each year of service a member attains over certain thresholds, depending on a member's retirement eligibility requirement. This increase in the insurance dollar contribution does not increase by 1.5% annually and is only payable for non-Medicare retirees. Additionally, it is only payable when the member's applicable insurance fund is at least 90% funded. The increase is first payable on January 1, 2023. Senate Bill 209 also allows members receiving the insurance dollar contribution to participate in a medical insurance reimbursement plan that would provide the reimbursement of premiums for health plans other than those administered by KPPA.

The total OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023, is determined using these updated benefit provisions. There were no other material plan provision changes.

Changes of Assumptions

The discount rates used to calculate the total OPEB liability (asset) increased from 5.70% to 5.93%. The assumed increase in future health care costs, or trend assumption, was reviewed during the June 30, 2023 valuation process and was updated to better reflect more current expectations relating to anticipated future increases in the medical costs. There were no other material assumption changes.

Discount Rate

Single discount rates of 5.93% for CERS non-hazardous were used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023. The single discount rates are 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, each plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected separately and were 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 plan. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the plans actuarially determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the plan trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy.

The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate must include an assumption regarding future employer contributions made each year. Future contributions are projected assuming that each participating employer in each insurance plan contributes the actuarially determined employer contribution each future year calculated in accordance with the current funding policy.

Plan Target Allocation

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

	CERS Pensions	
	Non-Hazardous	Long Term
	Target	Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Nominal Return
Public equity	50.00%	5.90%
Private equity	10.00%	11.73%
Core bonds	10.00%	2.45%
Specialty credit /high yield	10.00%	3.65%
Cash	0.00%	1.39%
Real estate	7.00%	4.99%
Real return	13.00%	5.15%
Expected Real Return	100.00%	5.75%
Long-Term Inflation Assumption		2.50%
Expected Nominal Return for Portfolio		8.25%

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the discount rates of 5.93% for the Non-hazardous plan, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)											
	1.00	% Decrease	С	urrent Rate	1.0	0% Increase						
Discount Rate, Non-Hazardous		4.93%		5.93%		6.93%						
Net OPEB liability, Non-Haz	\$	44,832	\$	(23,890)	\$	(81,436)						
Total	\$	44,832	\$	(23,890)	\$	(81,436)						

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the **Healthcare Cost Trend Rates**

The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) 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 healthcare cost trend rates:

	Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)									
Healthcare cost trend rate	1.00%	% Decrease	Cu	rrent Rate	1.00% Increase					
Net OPEB liability, Non-hazardous	\$	(76,571)	\$	(23,890)	\$	40,824				
Total	\$	(76,571)	\$	(23,890)	\$	40,824				

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Both the Pension Plan and the Health Insurance Plan issue publicly available financial report that include financial statements and required supplementary information, and detailed information about each Plan's fiduciary net position. These reports may be obtained, in writing, from the Kentucky Public Pension Authority, 1260 Louisville Road, Perimeter Park West, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601 or online at www.kyret.ky.gov.

NOTE H - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is from time to time a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's Attorney the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

NOTE I – RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The City is a defendant in two cases in which the plaintiff is seeking monetary damages. The City's insurance carrier is vigorously defending these cases and the City estimates that the amount of actual potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2024, will not materially affect the financial condition of the City. Therefore, the General Fund contains no provision for estimated claims. No claim has exceeded insurance coverage amounts in the past five fiscal years.

NOTE J – TAX ABATEMENTS

The following entities have property taxes abated by the City, as well as fire district and school district taxes abated by those respective entities. In accordance with GASB 77, the City had the following tax abatements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:

·	Tax			Date	Α	mount				
Tax Payer	Approved for	Authority	Term	Abatement	Aba	ated this				
	Abatement			cal Year						
		Payment in								
		Lieu of		January						
Lukecloth LLC	Property	Taxes	25 Years	2036	\$	2,128				
		Payment in								
Hellman		Lieu of		November						
Lumber	Property	Taxes	20 Years	2030	\$	-				
Total Abatement for the Year Ended June 30, 2024 \$ 2,12										

The City also has the following Tax Increment Financing District with amount abated for payroll and property taxes:

Omaha	Enterprises	Tax	Increment	Financing	District
Omama	-::to:p::ooo	·un		1 11141101119	D100100

•	Tax			Date	1.2% Job	65%	Project	Ar	nount	
	Approved for	Authority	ority Term Abatement Assessment Ad Valoren				/alorem	Abated this		
	Abatement			Ends	Fees	Ta	axes	Fiscal Year		
		Payment		Up to 30						
	Property,	in Lieu of	Up to 30	Years from						
	Payroll	Taxes	Years	occupancy	\$ 432	\$	40,265	\$	40,697	
			Total Aba	tement for the	Year Ended	June 3	30. 2024	\$	40.697	

NOTE K – STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

In response to the COVID-19 Global Pandemic, the City has qualified and was approved for \$1,069,220 in funding from the American Rescue Plan Act. This funding has been designated to help city governments respond to the pandemic and its negative economic impacts. The City has received these funds and recognized the remaining \$319,220 as income during the year ended June 30, 2024.

NOTE L - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 99 – *Omnibus 2020*, Para. 4-10 – This standard has no significant impact on the City.

Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* – This standard has no significant impact on the City.

Statement No. 101 - Compensated Absences - This standard has no significant impact on the City.

NOTE M – FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 102 – Certain Risk Disclosures – Implementation in FY 2025

Statement No. 103 - Financial Reporting Model Improvements - Implementation in FY 2026

NOTE N – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City's management has evaluated events through March 5, 2025, the date on which the financial statements were available for issue. The City did not have any events subsequent events to June 30, 2024 through March 5, 2025 to disclose.

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Bı	udgeted Amour Amendments	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Budgetary fund balance, July 1.	\$ 2,803,908	\$ -	Final \$ 2,803,908	\$ 2,883,591	\$ 79,683	
Resources (inflows)	Ψ 2,000,000	Ψ	Ψ 2,000,000	Ψ 2,000,001	Ψ 75,000	
Taxes	801,500	-	801,500	782,312	(19,188)	
Licenses and permits	890,000	-	890,000	841,767	(48,233)	
Intergovernmental	151,500	-	151,500	474,447	322,947	
Interest	60,000	-	60,000	7,046	(52,954)	
Miscellaneous	344,000	-	344,000	72,997	(271,003)	
Amounts available for appropriation	5,050,908	-	5,050,908	5,062,160	11,252	
Charges to appropriations (outflows):						
General government	1,168,230	-	1,168,230	1,171,619	(3,389)	
Public works	965,890	-	965,890	812,770	153,120	
Transfers out	740,000	-	740,000	971,257	(231,257)	
Total charges to appropriation	2,874,120	-	2,874,120	2,955,646	(81,526)	
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$ 2,176,788	\$ -	\$ 2,176,788	\$ 2,106,514	\$ (70,274)	

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE TAX INCREMENT FINANCING FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Or	B iginal		ed Amoun		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)			
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$	\$ 158		-	\$	158	\$	243	\$	85
Resources (inflows)										
Taxes	•	162,000		162,000		227,293		65,293		
Interest		200	<u> </u>			200		924		724
Amounts available for appropriation		162,358				162,358		228,460		66,102
Charges to appropriations (outflows)										
TIF payments		162,000		(3,000)		159,000		224,147		(65,147)
Miscellaneous expenses		-		3,000		3,000		3,146		(146)
Total charges to appropriations		162,000		-		162,000		227,293		(65,293)
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$	358	\$	-	\$	358	\$	1,167	\$	809

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PARK FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	B	Sudgeted Amour		Variance with Final Budget - Positive			
	Original	Amendments	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 14,688	\$ -	\$ 14,688	\$ (21,444)	\$ (36,132)		
Resources (inflows)							
Interest	5	-	5	91	86		
Transportation grant	433,500	-	433,500	-	(433,500)		
Miscellaneous	5,000	-	5,000	7,084	2,084		
Operating transfers in	700,000		700,000	921,257	221,257		
Amounts available for appropriation	1,153,193	<u> </u>	1,153,193	906,988	(246,205)		
Charges to appropriations (outflows)							
Parks/Recreation	1,108,200	-	1,108,200	900,558	207,642		
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-		
Total charges to appropriations	1,108,200	-	1,108,200	900,558	207,642		
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$ 44,993	\$ -	\$ 44,993	\$ 6,430	\$ (38,563)		

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE-NON-HAZARDOUS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

		S			onate Share Retiremen			on Liability				
	2023		2022	2021	2020	2019		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of net pension liability	0.01730%		0.01661%	0.01783%	 0.01721%	0.01473%		0.01223%	 0.01227%	0.01114%	0.01360%	0.01074%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered payroll in year	\$ 1,110,313	\$	1,200,450	\$ 1,136,802	\$ 1,319,916	\$ 1,035,967	\$	744,905	\$ 718,318	\$ 548,732	\$ 584,786	\$ 348,510
of measurement	\$ 496,521	\$	440,799	\$ 455,413	\$ 440,632	\$ 375,844	\$	307,556	\$ 309,039	\$ 254,935	\$ 281,576	\$ 209,730
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	223.62%		272.34%	249.62%	299.55%	275.64%		242.20%	232.44%	215.24%	207.68%	166.17%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	57.48%		52.42%	57.33%	47.81%	50.45%		53.54%	53.30%	59.97%	59.97%	66.80%
			C		District's C Retiremen		S)					
	2024		2023	2022	2021	2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 135,790	\$	116,186	\$ 93,317	\$ 87,895	\$ 85,042	\$	60,962	\$ 44,534	\$ 41,253	\$ 31,663	\$ 35,901
Actual contribution	135,790		116,186	93,317	 87,895	85,042		60,962	 44,534	41,253	31,663	35,901
Contribution deficiency (excess) Covered payroll	\$ 581,791	\$	496,521	\$ 440,799	\$ 455,413	\$ 440,632	\$	375,844	\$ - 307,556	- \$ 309,039	- \$ 254,935	- \$ 281,576
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.34%		23.40%	21.17%	19.30%	19.30%		16.22%	14.48%	13.35%	12.42%	12.75%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2024, is based on the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation. The changes to the elements of the pension expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE G in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN DISCLOSURE-NON-HAZARDOUS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Schedule of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability																	
	County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)												0044				
Droportion of not ODER liability		2023 0.01730%	_	2022 0.01660%	_	2021 0.01783%	_	2020 0.01720%		2019 0.01473%	_	2018 0.01223%	2017 0.01227%		2016	2015	2014
Proportion of net OPEB liability		0.01730%		0.01000%		0.01763%		0.01720%		0.01473%		0.01223%	0.0122170				
Proportionate share of the net	Φ.	(00,000)	ተ	207.000	φ	044.054	φ	445 404	Φ	047.005	ተ	047.450	Ф 04C 700				
OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(23,890)	\$	327,662	\$	341,251	Ф	415,424	Ф	247,685	Ф	217,159	\$ 246,709				
Covered payroll in year of measurement	\$	496,521	\$	440,799	\$	455,413	\$	440,632	\$	375,844	Ф	307,556	\$ 309,039				
	Ψ	430,321	Ψ	440,733	Ψ	700,710	Ψ	440,002	Ψ	373,044	Ψ	307,330	ψ 309,039				
Share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its																	
covered payroll		-4.81%		74.33%		74.93%		94.28%		65.90%		70.61%	79.83%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a																	
percentage of total OPEB liability		104.23%		60.95%		62.91%		51.67%		60.44%		57.62%	52.40%				
	Schedule of the Board's OPEB Fund Contributions																
County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)																	
		2024	_	2023	_	2022		2021	_	2020	_	2019	2018		2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	16,832	\$	25,478	\$,	\$	20,974	\$,	\$ 14,455	\$	13,987		
Actual contribution		-		16,832		25,478		21,678		20,974	_	19,769	14,455		13,987		
Contribution deficiency (excess)													-		-		
Covered payroll		581,791		496,521		440,799		455,413		440,632		375,844	307,556	3	309,039		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.00%		3.39%		5.78%		4.76%		4.76%		5.26%	4.70%		4.73%		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024, is based on the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation. The changes to the elements of the OPEB expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between the City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE G in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND (Minor Fund) For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts								Variance with Final Budget - Positive		
	Original		Amen	dments		Final		Actual	(Negative)		
Budgetary fund balance, July 1.	\$	29,432	\$	-	\$	29,432	\$	28,906	\$	(526)	
Resources (inflows)											
Tax revenues		20,500		-		20,500		19,022		(1,478)	
Intergovernmental		81,500		-		81,500		87,038		5,538	
Interest		15		-		15		47		32	
Transfers In		40,000		-		40,000		50,000		10,000	
Amounts available for appropriation		171,447		-		171,447		185,013		13,566	
Charges to appropriations (outflows):											
Public works		46,000		-		46,000		37,836		8,164	
Capital outlay		100,000				100,000		122,545		(22,545)	
Total charges to appropriation		146,000		-		146,000		160,381		(14,381)	
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$	25,447	\$		\$	25,447	\$	24,632	\$	(815)	



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 Council of City of Walton, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Walton, Kentucky as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Walton, Kentucky's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 5, 2025.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered City of Walton, 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 City of Walton, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Walton, Kentucky'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Walton, Kentucky's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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.

Chamberlin Owen & Co., Inc.

Chamberlin Owen & Co., Inc. Erlanger, Kentucky March 5, 2025