ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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CITY OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2023

<u>Mayor</u>

David Hatter

Council Members

Dave Abeln Jason Collins

Scott Wall Jay Weber

Bernie Wessels Margie Witt

City Administrator

Jill Cain Bailey



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Council of the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Fort Wright, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position 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. 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 Fort Wright, Kentucky and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 Fort Wright, 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 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, 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 Fort Wright, 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 Fort Wright, 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, 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 because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The combining minor governmental fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements 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 combining minor governmental fund financial statements 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 October 31, 2023, on our consideration of the City of Fort Wright, 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 Fort Wright, 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 Fort Wright, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Chamberlin Owen & Co., Inc.

Chamberlin Owen, & Co., Inc. Erlanger, Kentucky October 31, 2023

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky's financial performance provides an overview and analysis of the City's financial activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Please read this analysis in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's net position is \$9,566,592.
- During the year, the City's net position increased by \$257,687 compared to a decrease of \$264,699 in the prior year.
- GASB No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions requires the City to record its
 proportionate share of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS) net pension liability.
 The City has recorded a net pension liability of \$8,677,942 as well as related deferred outflows
 and inflows of resources as a result of this standard.
- GASB No. 75 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Other Post-Employment Health Insurance Benefits (OPEB) - requires the City to record its proportionate share of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS) net OPEB liability. The City has recorded a net pension liability of \$2,416,246 as well as related deferred outflows and inflows of resources as a result of this standard.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements follow these statements. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds.

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. 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 the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net positions and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one way to measure the City's *financial health*, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net positions are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, to assess the *overall health* of the City, you will need to consider other non-financial factors, such as improvements in services and capabilities.

REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City are categorized as governmental funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$9,566,592 as of June 30, 2023. A large portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, vehicles and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding as well as the net pension liability. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The following is a comparison of net position at June 30, 2023 and 2022:

Net Position	Governmen	tivities	
	2023		2022
Current assets	\$ 11,817,180	\$	11,468,142
Capital assets	8,668,334		9,248,497
Total assets	20,485,514		20,716,639
Deferred outflows of resources	3,008,206		3,397,287
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	23,493,720		24,113,926
Current liabilities	865,541		903,462
Long-term liabilities	11,298,952		12,083,113
Total liabilities	12,164,493		12,986,575
Deferred inflows of resources	1,762,635		1,818,446
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	13,927,128		14,805,021
Net investment in capital assets	8,668,334		9,248,497
Restricted	104,173		37,553
Unrestricted	794,085		22,855
Total Net Position	\$ 9,566,592	\$	9,308,905

A portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$794,085 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position.

The following is a comparison of the change in net position for 2023 and 2022:

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
Revenues:		2023	2022				
Program revenues:		_		_			
Charges for services	\$	802,459	\$	738,231			
Operating grants		339,388		374,446			
Capital grants		600,000		690,169			
General revenues:							
Property taxes		2,095,434		1,913,495			
Payroll license fees		3,480,041		3,069,876			
Other licenses, fines		13,918		505			
Investment income		152,007		24,848			
Other		89,045		(36,467)			
Total revenues	1	7,572,292		6,775,103			
Expenses:							
General government		1,265,577		1,234,212			
Police		1,815,549		1,750,928			
Fire		2,244,348		1,646,390			
Public works		883,134		541,848			
Parks and recreation		56,819		107,499			
Loss on disposal of assets		48,965		-			
Unallocated depreciation		892,151		833,155			
Unallocated pension expense	1	108,062		925,770			
Total expenses	,	7,314,605		7,039,802			
Change in net position		257,687		(264,699)			
Net position-Beginning		9,308,905		9,573,604			
Net position-End of year	\$	9,566,592	\$	9,308,905			

The City's net position increased by \$257,687 during the current fiscal year; this increase includes both \$892,151 in non-cash depreciation expense and \$108,062 in non-cash actuarial pension expense. These expenses were partially offset by \$600,000 in capital grants recognized during the year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved* fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported an *unassigned* balance of \$1,105,303. This is available for spending for our citizens.

The City has \$8,122,235 in committed funds designated for city capital improvements and Dixie Highway revitalization, as well as \$1,415,164 in assigned funds for Parks, Fire & EMS, and the James A. Ramage Civil War Museum. The City also has \$100,750 in funds restricted for Municipal Road Aid use and \$3,423 restricted for asset forfeiture.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

City Council passed an original budget for 2022-2023 and made one amendment to the budget. Amended General Fund revenues were \$417,473 more than the amount budgeted. Taxes were \$44,184 more than budget due to increased collections. License and permit revenues was \$308,266 more than budgeted because of increased payroll tax growth in the City. Intergovernmental revenue was \$29,724 more than budgeted.

Actual expenditures were \$2,591,862 more than budgeted expenditures and \$2,048,074 more than revenues received. The most significant variances were from transfers out to other funds, which were \$2,780,004 more than budgeted for transfers to the Capital Improvements Fund. Administration, Police, and Public Works spent less than the amended budget.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2023, amounts to \$8,668,334. The following table details the capital assets owned by the City in 2023 and 2022 and the corresponding change in capital assets in 2023:

Capital Assets							
	Governmental Activities						
		2023		2022			
Land	\$	1,539,985	\$	1,525,000			
Construction in progress		-		40,014			
Buildings		1,592,009		1,543,500			
Infrastructure		26,178,407		26,087,873			
Equipment		1,630,739		1,570,645			
Vehicles		2,008,901		1,968,831			
Subtotals		32,950,041		32,735,863			
Accumulated depreciation		(24,281,707)		(23,487,366)			
Net Capital Assets	\$	8,668,334	\$	9,248,497			
This year's major additions and deleti-	ons ir	ncluded:					
Improvements to infrastructure			\$	90,533			
Fence for Battery Hooper Park				14,985			
SHCC renovations				40,014			
Purchases of vehicles				95,645			
Purchases of equipment				119,775			
Removal of disposed assets				(146,774)			
Net depreciation added				(794,341)			
Net change in Net Capital Assets	3		\$	(580,163)			

Debt: At June 30, 2023 the City has no short or long-term debt.

The City's long-term liabilities, on the statement of net position, consists of the net unfunded pension and unfunded OPEB liabilities of \$8,677,942 and \$2,416,246 respectively as well as the long-term portion of the unearned ARPA revenue of \$204.764.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

In light of rising inflation that increasingly affects us all, City Council recently voted to reduce the property tax burden to the lowest rate since 2011. The Real Property Tax Rate was reduced from .265 per thousand to .248 per thousand, a roughly 6.5% cut, while the Personal Property Tax Rate was reduced from .409 per thousand to .380 per thousand, a roughly 7% cut.

Council also reduced a part of the occupational licensing fees for local businesses and took steps to eliminate a long-standing motor vehicle tax levied on your vehicles. These reductions ensure that the City will continue to be one of the lowest taxing agencies in Kenton County in 2024.

Despite tax cuts, the city has come in under budget each fiscal year for the last five consecutive years. Smart operational and financial decisions coupled with rising property values and growing residential and commercial tax bases has allowed the build-up of substantial financial reserves, in fact, the City could operate for nearly a year with no additional income in the event of a catastrophe. Additionally, the City has no long-term debt obligations and maintains a robust Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) designed to ensure that they pay cash for all capital items such as the 5-Year Street Improvement Program.

Council also engaged a local firm that specializes in government investments to safely invest a portion of the reserves to yield better returns which allows citizens to keep more of their money. City Council also follows interest rates closely and have worked with our bank to get a better rate on our deposits which is expected to generate significant additional revenue and help to keep taxes low.

The City aggressively pursues grant funding to augment the finances and have been extremely fortunate to receive more than 4.6 million dollars in grants over the last 10 years. These funds have been used for major infrastructure improvements such as the reconstruction of Amsterdam Road and for improving emergency service response capabilities with new life saving equipment for First Responders.

City Council is laser focused on the safety and security of residents, businesses, and guests; and to that end continue to invest in staff and equipment. Due to higher demand for services and a growing community additional staff has been added in both the Police and Fire Departments over the years and they continue to invest in employee recruitment and retention to ensure that they employ the very best staff.

City Council also continues investment in infrastructure need that are critical for public safety, thus ensuring that property values continue to grow and that Fort Wright remains one of the most desirable communities in Greater Cincinnati. On this front, annually they spend more than \$600,000 on streets as part of a rolling 5-Year Street Improvement Plan. Additionally, they recently completed major renovations to the South Hills Civic Club and Volunteer Park. These investments in infrastructure and staff have played a key role in driving an overall property value increase of nearly 150 million dollars in the last decade - allowing a reduction of the tax burden on residents and businesses while increasing the services and amenities provided.

Looking towards 2024 and beyond, City Council is committed to ongoing infrastructure investments such as further park improvements, community enhancing signage and gateway features added to key community access points like branded public benches and trash cans.

They continue to sponsor annual cleanup days and paper shredding events, host our Spring and Fall Yard Sales, along with quarterly community blood drives, Santa's Neighborhood Visit, and the Annual Christmas Tree Recycling Program.

City Council is continuing to look at all revenue streams and are currently planning to evaluate the rate at which Insurance Premiums are taxed in an effort to further reduce the tax burden.

The City Council and staff continue to work hard to provide top notch services, and to provide a family and business friendly city where people want to live, work, play and own a business. City Council strives to never lose sight of the fact that they are public servants spending hard earned taxpayer dollars and the objective is always to provide the best services possible in the most economical manner. Transparency continues to remain a key component of everyday practices and the City strives to provide answers to many questions on our website, and via essential staff members maintaining regular office hours and consistent operations.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers 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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact Jill Cain Bailey, City Administrator, City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky, 409 Kyles Lane, Ft. Wright, KY 41011.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2023

	Primary Governmental Activities		
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,214,766	
Investments		2,913,344	
Receivables:		44 570	
Taxes		41,570	
Intergovernmental Accounts		5,992 641,508	
Total Current Assets		11,817,180	
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		8,668,334	
Total Assets		20,485,514	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows related to net pension and OPEB liabilities		3,008,206	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources		23,493,720	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable		58,766	
Payroll related liabilites		201,375	
Security deposits		5,400	
Unearned revenue - ARPA funds		600,000	
Total Current Liabilities		865,541	
Long Term Liabilites		204.764	
Unearned revenue - ARPA funds Net pension liability		204,764 8,677,942	
Net OPEB liability		2,416,246	
Total Long Term Liabilities		11,298,952	
Total Liabilities		12,164,493	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows related to net pension and OPEB liabilities		1,762,635	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		13,927,128	
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		8,668,334	
Restricted		104,173	
Unrestricted		794,085	
Total Net Position	\$	9,566,592	

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs: Primary Government			_			Charges for Services		perating ants and atributions	Gı	Capital rants and ntributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government Governmental Activities	
Governmental Activities:												
General government	\$	1,265,577	\$	20,995	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(1,244,582)		
Public safety - police		1,815,549		5,120		139,289		-		(1,671,140)		
Public safety - fire / EMS		2,244,348		337,230		59,976		-		(1,847,142)		
Public works		883,134		418,618		140,123		600,000		275,607		
Parks and recreation		56,819		20,496		-		-		(36,323)		
Loss on disposal of assets		48,965		-		-		-		(48,965)		
Unallocated depreciation		892,151		-		-		-		(892,151)		
Unallocated pension		108,062				-		-		(108,062)		
Total Primary Government	\$	7,314,605	\$	802,459	\$	339,388	\$	600,000		(5,572,758)		
					Gene	eral Revenue	s:					
					Р	roperty and o	ther tax	(es		2,095,434		
					Li	censes and p	ermits			3,480,041		
					Fi	nes and forfe	itures			13,918		
					0	ther				89,045		
					In	vestment inc	ome			152,007		
						Total Genera	l Reve	nues		5,830,445		
					Char	ge in Net Po	sition			257,687		
						Net Position - Beginning			_	9,308,905		
					Net F	Position - En	ding		\$	9,566,592		

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2023

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	General Fund	lm	Capital provement Fund	Non-Major overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables:	\$ 1,014,047	\$	5,435,808 2,913,344	\$ 1,764,911 -	\$	8,214,766 2,913,344
Taxes Intergovernmental Accounts Due from other funds	41,570 5,992 598,205		- - 805 13,390	42,498 250,094		41,570 5,992 641,508 263,484
Total Assets	\$ 1,659,814	\$	8,363,347	\$ 2,057,503	\$	12,080,664
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities Accounts payable Payroll liabilites Due to other funds Deferred revenue Escrow - security deposits	\$ 49,705 201,375 258,962 41,046	\$	4,954 - - 763,718 -	\$ 4,107 - 4,522 - 5,400	\$	58,766 201,375 263,484 804,764 5,400
Total Liabilities	551,088		768,672	14,029		1,333,789
Fund Balances Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned	3,423 - - 1,105,303		- 7,594,675 - -	100,750 527,560 1,415,164 -		104,173 8,122,235 1,415,164 1,105,303
Total Fund Balances	1,108,726		7,594,675	2,043,474		10,746,875
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,659,814	\$	8,363,347	\$ 2,057,503	\$	12,080,664

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2023

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

Total fund balance per balance sheet	\$ 10,746,875
Capital assets of \$32,950,041, less accumulated depreciation of (\$24,281,707), used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	8,668,334
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, not reportable in the funds:	
Deferred outflows related to pension Deferred outflows related to post-employment health insurance (OPEB) Deferred inflows realted to pension Deferred inflows realted to post-employment health insurance (OPEB)	2,026,166 982,040 (877,796) (884,839)
Long-term liabilities, including net pension and OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.	
Net pension liability Net post-employment health insurance (OPEB) liability	(8,677,942) (2,416,246)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 9,566,592

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Revenues	General Fund		lm	Capital Improvement Fund		Non-Major Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Taxes	\$	2,095,434	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,095,434	
Licenses and permits		3,480,041		-	·	-	·	3,480,041	
Intergovernmental		153,974		600,000		185,414		939,388	
Charges for services		546,033		-		256,426		802,459	
Fines and forfeitures		13,918		-		-		13,918	
Uses of money and property		14,625		129,018		8,364		152,007	
Other revenue		51,408		-		38,237		89,645	
Total Revenues		6,355,433		729,018		488,441		7,572,892	
Expenditures		_				_			
General government		1,265,577		-		-		1,265,577	
Pubic safety - police		1,815,549		-		-		1,815,549	
Public safety - fire / EMS		2,198,589		-		45,759		2,244,348	
Public works		335,293		493,358		54,483		883,134	
Parks and recreation		-		-		56,819		56,819	
Capital outlay		8,495		337,472		14,985		360,952	
Total Expenditures		5,623,503		830,830		172,046		6,626,379	
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		731,930		(101,812)		316,395		946,513	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in		-		2,500,000		280,108		2,780,108	
Transfers out		(2,780,004)				(104)		(2,780,108)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(2,780,004)		2,500,000		280,004			
Change in Fund Balances		(2,048,074)		2,398,188		596,399		946,513	
Fund Balances - Beginning		3,156,800		5,196,487		1,447,075		9,800,362	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	1,108,726	\$	7,594,675	\$	2,043,474	\$	10,746,875	

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

\$ 946,513

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays for the period, net of gain or losses on dispoal:

Capital outlays	\$ 360,952	
Depreciation expense	(892,151)	(531,199)

Loss on disposal of assets

(48,965)

Governmental funds report revenue that are not available to be recognized in the current-period as deferred revenues in the funds. This represents the change in the deferred revenue in the current period.

(600)

Governmental funds report pension and other post-employment health insurance (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 pension benefits earned	90,948
Costs of post-employment health insurance benefits (OPEB) earned	(199,010)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 257,687

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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.

REPORTING ENTITY – The City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky is a municipality governed by a mayor and six-member council. As defined by GAAP, and established by GASB, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government (The City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky as legally defined). Potential component units were considered for inclusion in the financial reporting entity. Component units are separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government would be financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either a) the ability to impose its will is held by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. A component unit which is fiscally dependent upon the primary government even when the primary government does not have a voting majority of the component unit's board is also to be included in the statements of the primary government.

The City does not have any component units to be included in its financial report.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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 the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. 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 services. The City has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segments 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. Internal activity is eliminated in the statement of activities.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability rather than as an expenditure.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The focus of fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the result of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

<u>Governmental funds</u> are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The City's major governmental funds are as follows:

General Fund – The General Fund is the government'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.

Capital Improvements Fund – The Capital Improvement Fund is the government's designated fund to account for expenditures for capital projects across all funds.

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Special Revenue Funds include:

- Municipal Road Aid Fund to account for revenues and related expenses provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Transportation Cabinet through the Department for Local Government.
- Fire and EMS Fund to account for City fire and EMS capital projects.
- Parks and Recreation Fund to account for City park expenditures and projects.
- Dixie/Kyles TIF Fund to account for the revenues and related expenses for the City's Tax Increment Financing District on Dixie Highway and Kyles Lane.
- James A. Ramage Civil War Museum Fund to account for revenues, sales, memberships, and expenditures related to the James A. Ramage Civil War Museum.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Accrual – The governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual – The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due. Property taxes, license fees, interest, and other revenues associated with current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. No allowance for doubtful accounts is required for any receivables as of June 30, 2023.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

INVESTMENTS – In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, investments held are measured using quoted market prices in an active market for identical investments and/or using significant other observable inputs.

The City is authorized by state statute to invest in:

- Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities
- Certificates of deposits
- Bankers' acceptances
- Commercial paper
- Bonds of other state or local governments
- Mutual funds

PROPERTY TAXES AND TAX CALENDAR – Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The taxes are billed in September and are due and payable in November. The due date is set each year by council, by ordinance. After the due date, the bill becomes delinquent, and penalties and interest may be assessed by the City and a lien may be placed on the property. Property tax rates for the year ended June 30, 2023, were \$0.248 per \$100 valuation for real property and \$.380 per \$100 valuation for personal property. The assessed value of property on which the levy for 2022 was based was \$600,209,530 for real property.

PREPAIDS – Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods reported as prepaid items under the purchases method.

INTERFUND ACTIVITIY AND ADVANCE RECEIVABLE – Reciprocal interfund activity includes interfund loans – amounts provided with a requirement for repayment, reported as interfund receivables and payables in the respective funds and interfund services provided and used – sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value, recorded as revenues and expenses in the respective funds. Unpaid amounts would be reported as receivables and payables in the respective funds. Nonreciprocal interfund activity includes interfund transfers – flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return, and interfund reimbursements – repayments by the responsible fund.

SHORT-TERM INTER-FUND RECEIVABLE/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".

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods, and therefore deferred until that time. Fort Wright recognizes deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and is therefore deferred until that time. Fort Wright recognizes deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits.

CAPITAL ASSETS – General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities in the proprietary fund. These assets are reported in the governmental 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 in the government-wide financial statements. Generally, capitalizable items with a cost of \$5,000 or more and two years of useful life are capitalized. 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. Prior to July 1, 2004, governmental funds infrastructure assets had not previously been capitalized. The City has opted to not retroactively report its major general infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets (starting July 1, 2004) have been valued at cost.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line 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 capital asset class is as follows:

Buildings	40	years
Public Doman Infrastructure	40	years
Improvements	15	years
Vehicles	5	years
Machinery and Equipment	7	years
Furniture and Fixtures	7	years

COMPENSTATED ABSENCES – The City reports compensated absences in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation-pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the government funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The general fund has typically been used to liquidate compensated absences as they become due and payable.

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 the 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 a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest as expenditures. The accounting for long-term debt of 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 of as they are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments 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 of as they are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

FUND EQUITY – In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources.

Non-spendable fund balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – long-term receivables and prepaid items; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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

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

Committed fund balance – These amounts can only be used for specific purposes to constraints imposed by formal ordinances of the City Council (the government's highest level of decision-making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the City Council removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Capital Improvement Fund and the Dixie Highway / Kyles Lane TIF Special Revenue Funds have committed fund balances.

Assigned fund balance – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the City's "intent" to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council and City Administrator have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed. The Parks and Recreation, Fire and EMS, and the Museum Fund have assigned fund balances.

Unassigned fund balance – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds. The City Council has no General Fund minimum fund balance target as of June 30, 2023. No other fund balance policies exist.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use externally restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources – committed, assigned and unassigned – in order as needed. The City has no outstanding encumbrances as of June 30, 2023.

ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. 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, by June 1st, 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 citizen comment.
- C. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The Mayor is required by Kentucky Revised Statutes 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.
- F. The Council authorizes supplemental appropriations during the year.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. Any revisions to the budget that would alter total revenues and expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Council; however, with proper approval by the Council, budgetary transfers between departments can be made. The Council adopted two supplementary appropriation ordinances. All appropriations lapse at fiscal yearend. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

Deficit net position – No funds of the City ended the fiscal year in a deficit net position.

NOTE C - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The City's cash deposits at June 30, 2023, were partially secured by Federal Depository Insurance. Deposits in excess of the Federal Depository Insurance limit are to be collateralized with securities held by the bank, its trust department or by its agent, but not in the City's name. The carrying amount of the City's deposits with financial institutions at June 30, 2022 was \$8,214,766. Of the total bank balance, \$250,000 was insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation. The remainder is collateralized with securities held by the financial institution and pledged to collateralize the City's deposits.

Kentucky Revised Statutes authorize cities to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies, shares in savings and loan associations insured by federal agencies, deposits in national or state charter banks insured by federal agencies, repurchase agreements, and larger amounts in such institutions providing such banks pledge as security obligations of the United States government or its agencies.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are fair market value at the end of the year; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As of June 30, 2023, the City had the following recurring fair value measurements:

			ted Prices Active	5	Significant Other		Significant
		Ma	rkets for	С	bservable	(Observable
	June 30,	Ident	ical Assets		Inputs		Inputs
	 2023	l	_evel 1		Level 2		Level 3
Cash and equivalents	\$ 41,597	\$	-	\$	41,597	\$	-
Government obligations	1,949,172		-		1,949,172		-
Corporate bonds	823,729		-		823,729		-
Municipal bonds	 94,373		<u>-</u>		94,373		-
Total fair value	\$ 2,908,871	\$	-	\$	2,908,871	\$	-

Interest rate risk. In accordance with the City's investment policy, interest rate risk is controlled thru maturity diversification by investing in public funds with the highest rate of return with the maximum security of principal. Investments are undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of the capital in its portfolio.

Credit risk. State law limits the types of authorized investment instruments to obligations of the United States, its agencies, and instrumentalities. In addition, certificates of deposit or bonds of a bank or the Commonwealth of Kentucky, securities issued by a state or local government or shares of mutual funds are acceptable investments. The City's investment policy limits its authorized investment instruments in these investments to one of the top three highest rated categories by a nationally rated agency. As of June 30, 2023, the City's investment in government obligations and municipal bonds were rated Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of credit risk. The City may not invest, at any one time, funds in any one of the above listed categories exceeding twenty percent of the total amount of funds invested on behalf of the City.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk, that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The policy permits investment in U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and in the securities issued by certain associations and corporations established by the government of the United States.

NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	June 30, 2022	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2023
Governmental activities:				
Assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,525,000	\$ 14,985	\$ -	\$ 1,539,985
Construction in progress	40,014		(40,014)	
	1,565,014	14,985	(40,014)	1,539,985
Other capital assets				
Buildings	1,543,500	48,509	-	1,592,009
Infrastructure	26,087,871	90,534	-	26,178,405
Vehicles	1,968,831	95,645	(55,575)	2,008,901
Equipment	1,570,645	111,280	(51,185)	1,630,740
Subtotal	31,170,847	345,968	(106,760)	31,410,055
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(1,240,454)	(47,084)	-	(1,287,538)
Infrastructure	(19,857,406)	(676,637)	-	(20,534,043)
Vehicles	(1,146,300)	(121,983)	46,624	(1,221,659)
Equipment	(1,243,204)	(46,447)	51,185	(1,238,466)
Subtotal	(23,487,364)	(892,151)	97,809	(24,281,706)
Other capital assets, less depreciation	7,683,483	(546,183)	(8,951)	7,128,349
Capital assets, net	\$ 9,248,497	\$ (531,198)	\$ (48,965)	\$ 8,668,334

NOTE E – 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 general liability risk management activities are accounts for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonable estimated.

NOTE F - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The following interfund transfers occurred for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Т	ransfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$	-	\$ (2,780,004)
Capital Improvement Fund	\$	2,500,000	
Dixie Kyles TIF Fund		30,004	-
Parks & Recreation Fund		250,104	
Ramlage Museum Fund		-	(104)
	\$	2,780,108	\$ (2,780,108)

Transfers are used to move funds from the fund that statute or budget requires such funds to be received into the fund that statue or budget requires such funds to be disbursed from. Transfers are also used to move unrestricted funds collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

NOTE G - GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

Governmental fund balances as of June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

	General Fund		pital Improvement Fund	Minor Funds	Total		
Restricted	\$ 3,423	\$	-	\$ 100,750	\$	104,173	
Committed	-		7,594,675	527,560		8,122,235	
Assigned	-		-	1,415,164		1,415,164	
Unassigned	1,105,303		-	-		1,105,303	
Total Fund Balance	\$ 1,108,726	\$	7,594,675	\$ 2,043,474	\$	10,746,875	

NOTE H - 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 both **Non-Hazardous** and **Hazardous** Duty employees.

Membership in CERS consisted of the following at June 30, 2022:

	Non-Haz	ardous	Hazar	dous
	Pension	OPEB	Pension	OPEB
Active Plan Members	7,767	76,946	9,173	9,109
Inactive Plan Members	100,738	28,719	2,895	883
Retired Members	67,206	37,584	10,858	7,655
	175,711	143,249	22,926	17,647
Number of participati	1,141	_	260	

PENSION PLAN

Non-Hazardous Pension Plan Description

Benefits Provided – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to Non-Hazardous duty 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:

Tier 1	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 27 years service or 65 years old At least 5 years service and 55 years old At least 25 years service and any age
Tier 2	Participation rate Unreduced retirement	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013 At least 5 years service and 65 years old or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced retirement	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 the health insurance benefit after at least 180 months or 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%

Hazardous Pension Plan Description

Benefits Provided – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to Hazardous duty 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:

Tier 1	Participation date	Before September 1, 2008
	Unreduced retirement	At least one month of hazardous duty service credit
		and 55 years old, or any age with 20 years of service.
	Reduced retirement	15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 2	Participation date	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years of hazardous duty service credit and
		60 years old or any age with 25 years of service.
	Reduced retirement	15 years service and 50 years old
Tier 3	Participation date	On or after January 1, 2014
	Unreduced retirement	At least 5 years of hazardous duty service credit and
		60 years old or 25 or more years of service, with no age requirement
	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 the health insurance benefit after at least 180 months or 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	8%
Tier 2	8%
Tier 3	8%

Contributions

For non-hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 26.79% of covered-employee's compensation, of which 23.40% was for the pension fund and 3.39% was for the health insurance fund.

For hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 49.59% of covered-employee's compensation, of which 42.81% was for the pension fund and 6.78% was for the health insurance fund.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous Plan obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$117,056, of which \$102,244 was for the pension fund and \$14,812 was for the health insurance fund.

The City made all required contributions for the hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$985,992, of which \$851,186 was for the pension fund and \$134,806 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, 2023, the City reported a liability of \$8,677,942 (\$953,941 for the non-hazardous plan and \$7,724,001 for the hazardous duty Plan) as its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2022 measurement year, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.01320% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees and the hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.2531% of the total CERS hazardous duty employees. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of (\$90,948) in addition to its \$953,430 pension contribution.

At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Non-Hazardous			Hazardous				Total			
		erred		eferred	Deferred		Deferred		Deferred		eferred
Differences between expected and actual		itflow		<u>nflow</u>	Outflow		Inflow		Outflow		Inflow
experience	\$	1,020	\$	(8,495)	\$ 221,461	\$	-	\$	222,481	\$	(8,495)
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments	2	24,456		_	178,403		-		202,859		-
Changes of assump.		-		-	-		-		-		-
Changes in proportion differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions		41,398	(*	121,282)	605,998		(748,019)		647,396		(869,301)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1(02,244		-	851,186		<u>-</u>		953,430		-
	\$ 16	69,118	\$ (129,777)	\$ 1,857,048	\$	(748,019)	\$	2,026,166	\$	(877,796)

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$953,430 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. 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	ear Ending Net			
June 30,	Deferral			
2023	\$	179,205		
2024		35,411		
2025		(175,865)		
2026		156,188		
2027		-		
Thereafter		-		
	\$	194,939		

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

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2022 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability was rolled forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2021) to the plan's fiscal year ending date of June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2023

There have been no actuarial assumption or method changes since June 30, 2021. Additionally, there have been no plan provision changes that would materially impact the total pension liability since June 30, 2012.

House Bill 1 passed during the 2022 legislative session and included a provision that provided an approximate 8% across-the-board salary increase for KERS members effective July 1, 2022, for eligible State employees. While this salary increase may produce an actuarial loss with respect to the liability attributable to Tier 1 and Tier 2 active members (i.e., a higher total pension liability than expected based on current actuarial assumptions), there was not sufficient information available at the time the roll forward Total Pension Liability was calculated to make a reasonable adjustment to reflect these anticipated salary increases. 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 for CERS Non-Hazardous and CERS Hazardous plans are as follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2020

Experience Study July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2018

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

Pavroll 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

3.55% to 19.05% varies by service for 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 active members was a Pub-2010 General Mortality table, for the Non-Hazardous System, and the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table for the Hazardous System, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010. The mortality table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2019. The mortality table used for the disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality table, with a 4-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

Changes of Assumptions

There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2021.

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for CERS Non-hazardous and CERS Hazardous 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 29 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

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%	4.45%
Private equity	10.00%	10.15%
Core bonds	10.00%	0.28%
Specialty credit / high yield	10.00%	2.28%
Cash	0.00%	-0.91%
Real estate	7.00%	3.67%
Real return	13.00%	4.07%
Expected Real Return	100.00%	4.28%
Long-Term Inflation Assumption		2.30%
Expected Nominal Return for Portfolio		6.58%

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 6.25 percent, 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 (5.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate:

	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liabil								
	19	% Decrease	C	urrent Rate	1% Increase				
		5.25%		6.25%	7.25%				
Non-hazardous	\$	1,192,307	\$	953,941	\$	756,791			
Hazarous		9,621,508		7,724,001		6,178,600			
Total	\$	10,813,815	\$	8,677,942	\$	6,935,391			

<u>HEALTH INSURANCE – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS</u>

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
Tier 1	None
Tier 2	1%
Tier 3	1%

Hazardous OPEB Plan Description

Benefits Provided – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to 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.

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

\$15/month for each year of earned service with a 1.5% increase each July 1. As of July 1, 2018, the contribution

was \$20.07 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

\$15/month for each year of earned service with a 1.5% increase each July 1. As of July 1, 2018, the contribution

was \$20.07 per month.

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

	Required Contribution
Tier 1	None
Tier 2	1%
Tier 3	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 3.39% of covered employees' compensation for the health insurance fund.

For hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 6.78% 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 \$14,812.

The City made all required contributions for the hazardous Plan OPEB obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$134,806.

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. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$199,010 in addition to its \$149,618 OPEB contribution.

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

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$2,416,246 as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on 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, 2022 measurement year, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.01320% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees and the hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.253125% of the total CERS 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				Hazardous				Total			
Deferred Outflow		Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow		Deferred Outflow		Deferred Inflow		Deferred Outflow		Deferred Inflow	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	26,210	\$	(59,712)	\$	47,635	\$	(137,682)	\$	73,845	\$	(197,394)
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments		10,568		-		78,687		-		89,255		-
Changes of assump.		41,182		(33,934)		359,876		(370,946)		401,058		(404,880)
Changes in proportion differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	•	42,547		(46,490)		225,717		(246,074)		268,264		(292,564)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		14,812				134,806				149,618		
	\$	135,319	\$	(140,136)	\$	846,721	\$	(754,702)	\$	982,040	\$	(894,838)

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$149,618 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2024.

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

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2023

Measurement Year Ending	Net					
June 30,	Deferral					
2023	\$ 42,873					
2024	26,197					
2025	(40, 255)					
2026	26,524					
2027	(107,756)					
Thereafter	-					
	\$ (52,417)					

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

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total OPEB liability, net OPEB liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2022, were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2021) to the plan's fiscal year ending date of June 30, 2022, using the generally accepted actuarial principles.

The actuarial assumptions for CERS Non-Hazardous and CERS Hazardous plans are as follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2020

Experience Study July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2018

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

3.55% to 19.05% varies by service for Hazardous

Investment Rate of Return 6.25%

Healthcare Trend Rates

Pre - 65 Initial trend starting at 6.20% at January 1, 2024, and gradually

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

years.

Post - 65 Initial trend starting at 9.00% in 2024, 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 Nonhazardous Systems,

and the PUB2010 Public Safety Mortality table for the Hazardous

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2023

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 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 as of June 30, 2022, 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 increased from 5.20% to 5.70% for the non-hazardous Plan and from 5.05% to 5.61% for the hazardous Plan. The assumed increase in future health care costs, or trend assumption, was reviewed during the June 30, 2022 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 5.70% for CERS Nonhazardous and 5.61% for CERS Hazardous systems were used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022. The single discount rates are based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.25%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.69%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2022. 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.

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2023

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%	4.45%
Private equity	10.00%	10.15%
Core bonds	10.00%	0.28%
Specialty credit/high yield	10.00%	2.28%
Cash	0.00%	-0.91%
Real estate	7.00%	3.67%
Real return	13.00%	4.07%
Expected Real Return	100.00%	4.28%
Long-Term Inflation Assumption		2.30%
Expected Nominal Return for Portfolio		6.58%

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

The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rates of 5.70% for the non-hazardous Plan and 5.61% for the hazardous Plan, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

		Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability											
	1.0	0% Decrease	С	urrent Rate	1.0	00% Increase							
Discount Rate, Non-Hazardous		4.70%		5.70%	6.70%								
Net OPEB liability, Non-Haz	\$	348,094	\$	260,385	\$	187,880							
Discount Rate, Hazardous		4.61%		5.61%		6.61%							
Net OPEB liability, Haz	\$	2,995,505	\$	2,155,861	\$	1,473,914							
Total	\$	3,343,599	\$	2,416,246	\$	1,661,794							

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

The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2023

Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability Healthcare cost trend rate 1.00% Decrease Current Rate 1.00% Increase Net OPEB liability, non-hazardous 193,591 \$ 260,385 \$ 340,593 Net OPEB liability, hazardous 1,505,411 2,155,861 2,948,725 Total \$ 1,699,002 \$ 2,416,246 3,289,318

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 I – CONTIGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal or state governments. 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. The City is not a defendant in any known litigation.

NOTE J - TAX ABATEMENTS

In accordance with GASB 77, the must disclose tax abatements and incentives provided within the City. The City has two Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts on which tax abatements are provided to the developer to fund the cost to develop infrastructure in the District.

<u>Dixie Kyles Lane TIF District</u> – The local participation TIF district for Dixie Highway Kyles Lane created in 2013 and required the City to collect and hold 80% of the real property taxes collected in the district footprint for the city in a given year. This incentive allowed the City to finance the infrastructure expenses associated with the project. The incentive is in place for 30 years. \$527,560 has been withheld and remains in the project fund for future expenses of the project.

<u>Von Lehman CPA & Advisory Firm</u> – In 2016, to facilitate the move of Von Lehman CPA & Advisory Firm to Ft. Wright, the City agreed to abate 50% of occupational license tax for 5 years and 25% for the next 5 years. This abatement totaled \$25,116 in 2022 and will remain in effect until 2026.

NOTE K - CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATION / CAPITAL LEASE (LESSOR) AGREEMENT

In December 2008, the City entered into an agreement with a developer to issue City of Fort Wright Industrial Revenue Bonds, with a maturity date of December 1, 2028, in the amount of \$4,000,000 to provide financial assistance to a private-sector developer for the construction of an office complex development within the City. The bonds are secured by the properties financed and are payable solely from the developer. Neither the City nor any political subdivision thereof, is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements. In March 2021, the 2008 Industrial Building Revenue Bond had an outstanding balloon principal payment due of \$1,911,882, and the Bond was paid in full.

CITY OF FT. WRIGHT, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2023

This agreement also assigned the City as the owner of the property who will then, in turn, lease the property back to the developer under a capital (financing) lease agreement ending on December 31, 2028. The developer agreed to pay the Industrial Revenue Bond principal and interest to the bond trust in lieu of rent to the City. The developer has also agreed to pay the City additional rents, in lieu of the City's *ad valorem* property tax lost on the development, in an amount equal to the *ad valorem* property tax rate plus \$1 for each \$1,000 of assessed value of the development.

On June 1, 2020, the City entered into an agreement with a developer to issue City of Fort Wright Industrial Revenue Bonds, with a maturity date of June 1, 2028, in the amount of \$850,000 to provide financial assistance to a private-sector developer for the construction of an office complex development within the City. The bonds are secured by the properties financed and are payable solely from the developer. Neither the City nor any political subdivision thereof, is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2023, the 2020 Industrial Building Revenue Refunding Bond had an outstanding principal amount totaling approximately \$563,692.

NOTE L – STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

In response to the COVID-19 Global Pandemic, the City has qualified and was approved for \$1,513,718 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 \$600,000 as income during the year ended June 30, 2023. The remaining \$804,764 is Unearned Revenue at June 30, 2023.

NOTE M – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 91 - Conduit Debt Obligations - FY 2023 - This Standard has no impact on the City

Statement No. 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships* – FY 2023 – This Standard has no impact on the City.

Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements – FY 2023 – This Standard has no impact on the City.

Statement No. 99 – *Omnibus* 2020 – FY 2023 – This Standard affected a portion of Statements No. 87, 91, 94, and 96.

NOTE N – FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 100 - Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - Implementation in FY 2024

Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences – Implementation in FY 2024

NOTE O - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events through October 31, 2023, the date on which the financial statements were available for issue. The City had no events, subsequent to June 30, 2023 through October 31, 2023, to disclose.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

						,	Variance
	Origii	nal		Final		F	avorable
	Budg	et	E	Budget	Actual	_(U	nfavorable)
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$	- ;	\$	-	\$ 3,156,800	\$	3,156,800
Resources (inflows):							
Taxes	2,06	0,500	2	2,051,250	2,095,434		44,184
Licenses and permits	3,09	5,725	3	3,171,775	3,480,041		308,266
Fines and forfeitures		500		13,285	13,918		633
Uses of money and property		750		11,500	14,625		3,125
Intergovenmental	119	9,575		124,250	153,974		29,724
Charges for services	50	7,700		520,525	546,033		25,508
Other revenues	2	5,000		45,375	51,408		6,033
Interfund transfers				-	-		
Amounts Available for Appropriation	5,81	0,750	Į	5,937,960	9,512,233		3,574,273
Charges to Appropriations (outflows):							
Administration	1,29	3,476	•	1,353,951	1,265,577		88,374
Police	1,90	0,128	•	1,885,428	1,824,044		61,384
Fire/EMS	1,86	3,474	2	2,178,424	2,198,589		(20,165)
Public works	39	3,942		393,842	335,293		58,549
Interfund transfers				-	2,780,004		(2,780,004)
Total Charges to Appropriations:	5,46	1,020	Ę	5,811,645	 8,403,507		(2,591,862)
	·						
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 34	9,730	\$	126,315	\$ 1,108,726	\$	982,411

Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Budgetary Fund Balance \$ 1,108,726
Adjustments - \$ 1,108,726

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

NOTE -1 BUDGETING POLICIES

The City follows the procedures established pursuant to Chapter 108 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. The budget for the governmental fund type is adopted on a basis consistent with the general accepted accounting principles. Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as adopted by the City Council.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE - NON-HAZARDOUS Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Scl			•					nsion Liabil	ity			
				oun		es'	Retirement	t Sy	,	•	0010	0045		
	 2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	2017	2016	2015	 2014	2013
Proportion of net pension liability	0.0132%		0.0158%		0.0142%		0.0148%		0.0110%	1.0670%	0.0130%	0.0380%	0.0140%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 953,941	\$	1,007,374	\$	1,085,063	\$	1,039,625	\$	672,187	\$ 623,787	\$ 655,804	\$ 588,586	\$ 452,000	
Covered payroll in year of measurement	\$ 369,149	\$	402,053	\$	369,748	\$	434,605	\$	435,498	\$312,238	\$ 270,252	\$347,193	\$ 319,456	
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	258.42%		250.56%		293.46%		239.21%		154.35%	199.78%	242.66%	169.53%	141.49%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	52.42%		57.33%		47.81%		50.45%		53.54%	53.30%	55.50%	59.97%	66.80%	
			Co				e City's Co Retiremen			(S)				
	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 102,244	\$	78,149	\$	77,596	\$	71,361	\$	70,493	\$ 63,060	\$ 43,557	\$ 33,565	\$ 44,267	\$ 43,893
Actual contribution	 102,244		78,149		77,596		71,361		70,493	63,060	43,557	33,565	44,267	\$ 43,893
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 436,940	\$	369,149	\$	402,053	\$	369,748	\$	434,605	\$435,498	\$312,237	\$270,250	\$ 347,192	\$319,456
Contributions as a percentage of employee payroll	23.40%		21.17%		19.30%		19.30%		16.22%	14.48%	13.95%	12.42%	12.75%	13.74%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2023, is based on the June 30, 2022, 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 H in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE - HAZARDOUS Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)												
				-	• ,	•						
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013		
Proportion of net pension liability	0.2531%	0.2884%	0.2616%	0.2370%	0.2250%	0.2245%	0.2160%	0.2050%	0.2140%			
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 7,724,001	\$ 7,677,721	\$ 7,887,405	\$ 6,545,342	\$ 5,442,060	\$ 5,023,071	\$ 3,712,105	\$ 3,157,084	\$ 2,577,000			
Covered payroll in year of measurement	\$ 1,722,779	\$ 1,868,368	\$ 1,704,697	\$ 1,438,920	\$ 1,420,348	\$ 1,408,474	\$ 1,081,584	\$ 1,117,628	\$ 1,086,996			
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	448.35%	410.93%	462.69%	454.88%	383.15%	356.63%	343.21%	282.48%	237.08%			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	47.11%	52.26%	44.11%	46.63%	49.26%	49.80%	57.52%	53.95%	63.46%			
			Sched	ule of the City'	s Contribution	s						
			County Emp	oloyees' Retire	ment System (CERS)						
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 851,186	\$ 583,333	\$ 561,632	\$ 512,432	\$ 357,716	\$ 315,317	\$ 305,780	\$ 219,129	\$ 256,496	\$ 236,639		
Actual contribution	851,186	583,333	561,632	512,432	357,716	315,317	305,780	219,129	256,496	236,639		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Covered payroll	\$ 1,988,289	\$ 1,722,779	\$ 1,868,368	\$ 1,704,697	\$ 1,438,920	\$1,420,347	\$ 1,408,474	\$ 1,081,584	\$ 1,117,628	\$ 1,086,996		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	42.81%	33.86%	30.06%	30.06%	24.86%	22.20%	21.71%	20.26%	22.95%	21.77%		

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2023, is based on the June 30, 2022, 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 H in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN DISCLOSURE - NON-HAZARDOUS Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability													
			Co	unty	/ Employee	s' F	Retirement	System (CER	RS)				
	2022		2021		2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Proportion of net OPEB liability	0.0132%		0.0158%		0.0141%		0.0148%	0.0110%	0.0107%				
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 260,385	\$	302,407	\$	341,510	\$	248,559	\$ 195,960	\$ 214,242				
Covered payroll in year of measurement	\$ 369,149	\$	402,053	\$	369,748	\$	434,605	\$ 435,498	\$ 312,238				
Share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	70.54%		75.22%		92.36%		57.19%	45.00%	66.61%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	60.95%		62.91%		51.67%		60.44%	57.62%	52.40%				
			Co				City's Con Retirement	tributions System (CER	RS)				
	2023		2022		2021		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 14,812	\$	21,337	\$	19,138	\$	17,600	\$ 22,860	\$ 20,468	\$ 14,769			
Actual contribution	14,812		21,337		19,138		17,600	22,860	20,468	14,769			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-		-		-		-	-	-	-			
Covered payroll	\$ 436,940	\$	369,149	\$	402,053	\$	369,748	\$ 434,605	\$ 435,498	\$312,238			
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	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, 2023

The net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023, is based on the June 30, 2022, 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 City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE H in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN DISCLOSURE - HAZARDOUS Last Ten Fiscal Years

			•	oportionate Sh yees' Retireme		•				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Proportion of net OPEB liability	0.2251%	0.2884%	0.2615%	0.2369%	0.2250%	0.2245%				
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 2,155,861	\$ 2,331,893	\$ 2,416,721	\$ 1,752,772	\$ 1,604,408	\$ 1,856,018				
Covered payroll in year of measurement	\$ 1,722,779	\$ 1,868,368	\$ 1,704,697	\$ 1,438,920	\$ 1,420,348	\$ 1,408,474				
Share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	125.14%	124.81%	141.77%	121.81%	112.96%	131.78%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total liability	64.13%	66.81%	58.84%	64.44%	64.24%	59.00%				
			Schedule	of the City's C	ontributions					
		(County Employ	yees' Retireme	nt System (CE	RS)				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 134,806	\$ 180,375	\$ 177,869	\$ 162,287	\$ 150,655	\$ 132,803	\$ 131,692			
Actual contribution	134,806	180,375	177,869	162,287	150,655	132,803	131,692			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Covered payroll	\$ 1,988,289	\$ 1,722,779	\$ 1,868,368	\$ 1,704,697	\$ 1,438,920	\$ 1,420,348	\$ 1,408,474			
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.78%	10.47%	9.52%	9.52%	10.47%	9.35%	9.35%			
Actual contribution Contribution deficiency (excess) Covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of	\$ 134,806 134,806 - \$ 1,988,289	2022 \$ 180,375 180,375 - \$ 1,722,779 10.47%	2021 \$ 177,869 177,869 - \$ 1,868,368 9.52%	2020 \$ 162,287 162,287 - \$ 1,704,697	nt System (CE 2019 \$ 150,655 150,655 - \$ 1,438,920 10.47%	2018 \$ 132,803 132,803 - \$ 1,420,348 9.35%	\$ 131,692 131,692 - \$ 1,408,474	2016	2015	20

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023, is based on the June 30, 2022, 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 City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE H in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

					Variance	
	Original	Final		Favorable		
	Budget	Budget	Actual	(L	Infavorable)	
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 7,942,980	\$ 7,854,806	\$ 5,196,487	\$	(2,658,319)	
Resources (inflows):						
Intergovernmental	-	-	600,000		600,000	
Uses of money and property	-	-	129,018		129,018	
Interfund transfers	-	-	 2,500,000		2,500,000	
Amounts Available for Appropriation	7,942,980	7,854,806	8,425,505		570,699	
Charges to Appropriations (outflows):						
Capital projects	500,000	500,000	830,830		(330,830)	
Interfund transfers		 	 			
Total Charges to Appropriations:	500,000	500,000	830,830		(330,830)	
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 7,442,980	\$ 7,354,806	\$ 7,594,675	\$	239,869	

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

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2023

		Parks and Recreation Fund		Municipal Road Aid Fund		Dixie yles TIF Fund	Fire and EMS Fund		Ramlage Museum Fund		Total Ion-Major vernmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	88,842	\$	91,648	\$	527,560	\$ 1	,056,861	\$	-	\$ 1,764,911
Accounts receivable Due from other funds		- 250,094		11,588 -		-		30,910 -		-	42,498 250,094
Total Assets	\$	338,936	\$	103,236	\$	527,560	\$ 1	,087,771	\$	-	\$ 2,057,503
Liabilities and Fund Balances											
Liabilities											
Accounts payable	\$	293	\$	2,486	\$	-	\$	1,328	\$	-	\$ 4,107
Security deposits Due to other funds		5,400 -		-		-		- 4,522		-	5,400 4,522
Deferred revenue										-	-
Total Liabilities		5,693		2,486				5,850		-	 14,029
Fund Balances											
Restricted		-		100,750		-		-		-	100,750
Committed		-		-		527,560		-		-	527,560
Assigned		333,243		-				,081,921		-	 1,415,164
Total Fund Balances		333,243		100,750		527,560	1	,081,921		-	 2,043,474
Total Liabilities and											
Fund Balances	\$	338,936	\$	103,236	\$	527,560	\$ 1	,087,771	\$	-	\$ 2,057,503

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

CITY OF FORT WRIGHT, KENTUCKY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

_	Parks and Recreation Fund		Municipal Road Aid Fund		_ K	Dixie Cyles TIF Fund	Fire and EMS Fund		Ramlage Museum Fund		Total lon-Major vernmental Funds
Revenues Charges for services Uses of money and property Intergovernmental grants Other revenue Total Revenues	\$	20,496 - - 22,357 42,853	\$	- 460 120,643 - 121,103	\$	7,904 16,295 - 24,199	\$	235,930 - 48,476 15,880 300,286	\$	- - - -	\$ 256,426 8,364 185,414 38,237 488,441
Expenditures Current Parks and recreation Public works Fire / EMS Musuem operations Administration		71,804 - - - -		- 54,483 - - -		- - - - -		- - 45,759 - -		- - - -	71,804 54,483 45,759 - -
Total Expenditures Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over (Under) Expensitures Before Other Sources		71,804		54,483		24,199		45,759 254,527		-	172,046 316,395
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in Transfers out		250,104		- -		30,004		- -		- (104)	280,108 (104)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		250,104				30,004				(104)	 280,004
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		221,153		66,620		54,203		254,527		(104)	596,399
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year		112,090		34,130		473,357		827,394		104	 1,447,075
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	333,243	\$	100,750	\$	527,560	\$	1,081,921	\$	-	\$ 2,043,474

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



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 City of Fort Wright, 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 and each major fund of the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky as of June 30, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Fort Wright, Kentucky's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered City of Fort Wright, 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 Fort Wright, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Fort Wright, 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 and therefore material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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 Fort Wright, Kentucky's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audits, 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 October 31, 2023