CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY

LIST OF CITY OFFICIALS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

<u>Mayor</u>

Larry K. Solomon

Commissioners

Brian Garner Jeremy Ramage

John Mefford Doug Bine



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Union, 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 Union, 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 and each major fund of the City of Union, Kentucky as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position 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 Union, 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 Union, 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 Union, 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 Union, Kentucky's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, major fund 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 Union, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The combining financial statements and cemetery fund budgetary comparison schedules 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 financial statements and cemetery fund budgetary comparison schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 3, 2024, on our consideration of the City of Union, 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 Union, 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 Union, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Chamberlin Owen & Co., Inc.

Chamberlin Owen, & Co., Inc. Erlanger, Kentucky January 3, 2024

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Our discussion and analysis of City of Union, Kentucky's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements.

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. 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 financially significant funds.

Financial Highlights

As of the close of the current and prior fiscal years, the City's governmental funds reported fund balances as follows:

Funds	FYE 2023 Amount	FYE 2022 Amount	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Ir	Increase ncr/(Decr) om FYE 21_
General Municipal Road Aid Cemetery Fund	\$ 1,484,382 294,361 40,389	\$ 1,677,699 173,479 51,091	-11.52% 69.68% -20.95%	\$ \$ \$	(193,317) 120,882 (10,702)
Total fund balance	\$ 1,819,132	\$ 1,902,269	-4.37%	\$	(83,137)

The General Fund balance decreased due to interest payments on the Bond Anticipation Note totaling \$173,264 and an increase in Public Works expenses compared to 2022. The most significant increases were the addition of a Public Works Director and street repairs. The Municipal Road Aid fund increased due to no road construction expenses during the year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Statement of Net Position and Activities

One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole in a better or worse financial position 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. Accrual of 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 position* and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position as the difference between assets, what the citizens own, and liabilities, what the citizens owe. This is one way to measure the City's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the City's net position are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other factors also, such as changes in the City's property tax,

gross receipts, payroll and insurance premium tax base, and the condition of the City's capital assets (roads, buildings, equipment and sidewalks) to assess the *overall health* of the City.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we have listed the governmental activities. Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including general government, public works, waste disposal, and cemetery. Property taxes, franchise fees, and telecommunication taxes, as well as government grants finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The Governmental Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's funds. Some funds are required to be established by State Statute or Municipal Ordinance. However, the City Commission establishes a few other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for grant funds (Ex. Municipal Road Aid Fund).

Governmental funds: Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the differences between the government wide net position financial statements and the governmental fund financial statements in the reconciliations within the audited financial statements.

Government-Wide Change in Net Position

For the year ended June 30, 2023, net position changed as follows:

	Go	overnmental Activities
Beginning net position Change in net position	\$	1,886,377 (68,687)
Ending net position	\$	1,817,690

Government-Wide Statement of Net Position Summary

	Governmental Activities				
	2023				2022
Current assets Capital assets, net depreciation Deferred outflows of resources	\$	2,630,544 4,649,536 230,993	-	\$	2,978,222 4,591,614 107,092
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		7,511,073			7,676,928
Current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities Deferred inflows of resources		825,494 4,805,145 62,744			1,088,747 4,600,615 101,189
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		5,693,383	_		5,790,551
Net position	\$	1,817,690		\$	1,886,377

To aid in the understanding of the Statement of Activities some additional explanation is given. Of particular interest is the format that is significantly different from a typical Statement of Revenues, Expense, and Changes in Fund Balance. You will notice that expenses are listed in the first column with revenues from that particular program reported to the right. The result is a net (expense)/revenue. The reason for this kind of format is to highlight the relative financial burden of each of the functions on the City's taxpayers.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

The following schedules presents a summary of general and special revenues and expenditures for all of the funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and the amount and percentage of increases and decreases in relation to the prior year.

					I.	ncrease	
	ı	FYE 2023	FYE 2022	Percentage	(Decrease)		
Revenues		Amount	Amount	Incr(Decr)	Fro	m FYE 22	
Property taxes	\$	1,590,752	\$ 1,490,828	6.7%	\$	99,924	
Franchise fees		55,895	47,486	17.7%		8,409	
Telecommunications taxes	25,429		25,390	0.2%		39	
Assessments		25,975	24,933	4.2%		1,042	
Licenses and permits		14,642	17,764	-17.6%		(3,122)	
Intergovernmental		404,956	458,849	-11.7%		(53,893)	
Charges for services		5,250	500	950.0%		4,750	
Investment income		107,748	3,945	2631.3%		103,803	
Miscellaneous		14,852	43,330	-65.7%		(28,478)	
Total Revenues	\$	2,245,499	\$ 2,113,025	6.3%	\$	132,474	

Assessments increased due to collection on past balances. Licenses and permits increased due to an increase in alcoholic beverage control licenses.

Expenditures	FYE 2023 Amount		I	FYE 2022 Amount	Percentage Incr(Decr)	Increase (Decrease) From FYE 21		
<u>'</u>		050.055		040.004				
General Government	\$	853,055	\$	840,984	1.4%	\$	12,071	
Public Works		765,278		524,284	46.0%		240,994	
Waste Disposal		394,387		379,822	3.8%		14,565	
Cemetery		5,600		17,351	-67.7%		(11,751)	
ARPA expenses		26,657		298,958	0.0%		(272,301)	
Capital outlay		94,522		4,088,941	0.0%		(3,994,419)	
Debt service		190,037		16,798	1031.3%		173,239	
Total Expenditures	\$	2,329,536	\$	6,167,138	-62.2%	\$	(3,837,602)	

Capital Outlay expenses decreased as a result of a land purchase in 2022; public works increased due to increase in road repairs and the additiona of a public works director.

Governmental

\$ 4,980,381

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The capital assets were reported for the fiscal years ended as follows:

	 Activities					
	2023		2022			
Land	\$ 4,089,972	\$	4,089,972			
Land improvements	33,206		-			
Buildings	264,139		264,139			
Equipment	25,805		15,969			
Construction in progress	51,480		-			
Infrastructure	610,301		610,301			

\$ 5,074,903

Debt

The City has \$4,238,170 in outstanding debt as of June 30, 2023, as detailed below:

	Governn	Governmental				
	Activit	ties				
	2023 2022					
KIA Sewer Loan	\$ 117,398	\$ 130,192				
Bond Anticipation Note	4,120,772	4,120,772				
Totals	\$ 4,238,170	\$ 4,250,964				

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

<u>General Fund</u> – Primarily as a result of receiving ARPA funds, actual revenues were more than budgeted amounts by \$217,113. Actual expenditures were less than budgeted by \$666,193 primarily due to the full amount budgeted for ARPA funds not being expended.

<u>Municipal Road Aid Fund</u> – Actual revenues for this fund were \$22,329 in excess of the budget. No expenditures were either budgeted or made in this fund.

<u>Cemetery Fund</u> – Actual revenues for this fund were \$3,453 in excess of the budget. Expenditures were \$4,406 more than budgeted.

GASB 68 AND GASB 75 RECOGNITION

The City is required, by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 68, to display its proportionate share of the unfunded liability of the Kentucky Public Pension Authority's County Employee Retirement System (CERS), a cost sharing multiple employer plan, in which the City is a participant. The net pension liability, \$438,006, the deferred outflow of resources, \$150,455, and the deferred inflow of resources, \$12,589, on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2023 are a function of this required reporting. Detailed information on this pension recognition can be found in Note 7 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The City is required, by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, to display its proportionate share of the unfunded liability of the Kentucky Retirement System's County Employee Retirement System (CERS), a cost sharing multiple employer other post-employment benefit plan (OPEB), in which the City is a participant. The net OPEB liability, \$119,634 the deferred outflow of resources, \$80,549, and the deferred inflow of resources, \$50,155, on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2023 are a function of this required reporting. Detailed information on this OPEB recognition can be found in Note 7 in the Notes to the Financial Statements

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The City's elected officials consider many factors when setting the fiscal year 2024 budget. Some of the factors are the local economy, expected grant monies and anticipated tax revenues.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City's Administrator, Amy Safran at (859) 384-1511 or at the city building at 1843 Mt. Zion Rd, Union, KY 41091.

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,626,023
Property taxes receivable		4,520
Other assets		
Total current assets		2,630,543
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets		
Land		4,123,178
Capital assets being depreciated		951,725
Less: accumulated depreciation		(425,367)
Net capital assets		4,649,536
Total assets		7,280,079
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB liabilities		230,993
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		7,511,072
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accrued liabilities		25,012
Deferred revenue - ARPA funds		787,299
Current portion of note payable		13,183
Total current liabilities		825,494
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences		22,518
Note payable		104,215
Bond anticipation note payable		4,120,772
Net pension and OPEB liabilities		557,640
Total noncurrent liabilities		4,805,145
Total liabilities		5,630,639
Deferred inflows of resouces		
Deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB liabilities		62,744
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		5,693,383
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets		411,366
Restricted		333,850
Unrestricted		1,072,473
Total net position	\$	1,817,689

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

				Progra	am Revenue	s		(Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating rges for Grants and		Operating Capital Grants and Grants and		Capital Grants and		Governmental Activities
Governmental activities Administration Public works Waste collection Cemetery ARPA expenses Unallocated depreciation Interest on long term debt	\$ 908,422 765,278 394,387 5,600 26,657 36,599 177,243	\$	- - - 5,250 - - -	\$	- 404,956 - - - - -	\$	- - - - -	\$ (908,422) (360,322) (394,387) (350) (26,657) (36,599) (177,243)		
Total governmental activities	\$ 2,314,186	\$	5,250	\$	404,956	\$	-	(1,903,980)		
			Gener		enues					
				Fran Tele Asse Licens Investr Miscel	erty taxes chise fees communication essments es and permit ment income aneous general reve ge in net pos	its nues	S	1,590,752 55,895 25,429 25,975 14,642 107,748 14,852 1,835,293 (68,687)		
	Net position, beginning of year						 1,886,377			
			1	Net po	sition, end	of year		\$ 1,817,690		

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

			Other		Total	(Memo Only)
	General	G٥١	ernmental/	Go	vernmental	2022
	Fund		Funds		Funds	Totals
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,291,273	\$	334,750	\$	2,626,023	\$ 2,970,557
Receivables						
Taxes	4,520		-		4,520	5,793
Other assets	 -		-		-	1,872
Total assets	\$ 2,295,793	\$	334,750	\$	2,630,543	\$ 2,978,222
Liabilities and fund balances						
Liabilities						
Accrued liabilities	24,112		900		25,012	517
Deferred revenue - ARPA funds	787,299		-		787,299	1,075,436
Total liabilities	811,411		900		812,311	1,075,953
Fund balances						
Restricted	-		333,850		333,850	224,570
Assigned	-		-		-	-
Unassigned	 1,484,382		-		1,484,382	1,677,699
Total fund balances	1,484,382		333,850		1,818,232	1,902,269
Total liabilities and						
fund balances	\$ 2,295,793	\$	334,750	\$	2,630,543	\$ 2,978,222

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

Total fund balance for governmental funds	\$ 1,818,232
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets of \$5,074,903 less accumulated depreciation of (\$425,367), used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	4,649,536
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, not reportable in the funds.	
Deferred outflows of resources	230,993
Deferred inflows of resources	(62,744)
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable and compensated absences, may not be due and payable in the current period in the funds and therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.	
Compensated absences	(22,518)
Net pension and OPEB liabilities	(557,640)
Bond anticipation note payable	(4,120,772)
Note payable	 (117,398)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,817,689

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

				2023				
				Other	Total	Total (Mem		
	General		Governmental		Governmental		2022	
Revenues		Fund		Funds		Funds		Totals
Property taxes	\$	1,590,752	\$	-	\$	1,590,752	\$	1,490,828
Franchise fees		55,895		-		55,895		47,486
Telecommunications taxes		25,429		-		25,429		25,390
Assessments		25,975		-		25,975		24,933
Licenses and permits		14,642		-		14,642		17,764
Intergovernmental		292,589		112,367		404,956		458,849
Charges for services		-		5,250		5,250		500
Investment income		97,779		9,969		107,748		3,945
Miscellaneous		11,852		3,000		14,852		43,330
Total revenues		2,114,913		130,586		2,245,499		2,113,025
Expenditures								
Current expenditures								
General government		853,055		_		853,055		840,984
Public works		765,278		_		765,278		524,284
Waste disposal		394,387		_		394,387		379,822
Cemetery		-		5,600		5,600		17,351
ARPA expenses		26,657		-		26,657		298,958
Capital outlay		78,816		15,706		94,522		4,088,941
Debt service		190,037		-		190,037		16,798
Total expenditures		2,308,230		21,306		2,329,536		6,167,138
Excess (deficit) of revenues						_		
over expenditures		(193,317)		109,280		(84,037)		(4,054,113)
·		, , ,		· · · · · ·				
Other financing sources (uses)								
Proceeds from bond anticipation note		-		-		-		4,120,772
Operating transfers in		-		-		-		-
Operating transfers out		-		-		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		-		-		4,120,772
Net change in fund balances		(193,317)		109,280		(84,037)		66,659
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,677,699		224,570		1,902,269		1,835,610
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,484,382	\$	333,850	\$	1,818,232	\$	1,902,269
·								

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - 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 balances - total governmental funds	\$ (84,037)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
Capital asset purchases capitalized Depreciation expense	94,522 (36,599)
Compensated absences not expected to be paid within this next fiscal year are not reported as liabilities in the fund, but are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the net change in compensated absences for the year.	(2,109)
Governmental funds report pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of the pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employer contributions is reported as an expense.	
Cost of beneifts earned - pension	(35,885)
Cost of beneifts earned -OPEB	(17,373)
Repayment of notes payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds,	
but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	12,794
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (68,687)

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Kentucky Revised Statutes and Ordinances of the Commission of the City of Union, Kentucky (City) designate the purpose, function and restrictions of the various funds.

A. The Reporting Entity

The City is a municipality governed by an elected Mayor and four Commissioner members. The financial statements of the City include all of the funds for which the Mayor and Commissioners are financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards was determined on the basis of the City's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management, and the scope of public services. The City has no component units or entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.

B. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the City at year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to determine legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds, if any, are presented in a single column.

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or may not be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

- General Fund The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Kentucky.
- Municipal Road Aid Fund The municipal road aid fund accounts for the allocation of funds from the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided in KRS 174 for design, right-of-way acquisitions, utilities, construction, and other municipal road aid expenditures.
- Coal Fund The coal fund accounts for the allocation of funds from the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The coal fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Kentucky.
- Cemetery Fund This fund accounts for the operations of maintain the Union Rice cemetery.

D. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows and current liabilities and deferred inflows are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (e.g. revenues and other financing sources) and uses (e.g. expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental activities of the government - wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the financial statements for governmental funds.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows and deferred outflows, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions - Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to

be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty days of year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, and grants. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, for which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, for which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it is recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: state-levied locally shared taxes.

Deferred Inflows of Resources and Deferred Outflows of Resources - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the City that is applicable to a future operating period.

Taxes and assessments not received within the available period are recorded as deferred inflows in the governmental fund financial statements.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on the decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in governmental funds.

F. Budgetary Data

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

- 1) In accordance with City code, prior to June 1, the Mayor submits to the Commissioners 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.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- 3) Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4) The Mayor is required by Kentucky Revised Statutes to present a quarterly report to the Commissioners explaining any variance from the approved budget.
- 5) Appropriations continue in effect until a new budget is adopted.
- 6) The Commissioners may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the function level. Any revisions to the budget that would alter total revenues and expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Commissioners.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date of ninety days or less.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. The City's infrastructure consists of sidewalks, streets, and traffic signals. Infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34 has been reported.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000 with the exception of computers and real property for which there is no threshold. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value to the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	40 years
Infrastructure	25 years
General equipment	5-10 years

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and retirement incentives that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds and capital lease obligations are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

J. Restricted Assets

Certain cash accounts have been classified as restricted assets to indicate that they have been earmarked for a specific use.

K. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, unpaid amounts for inter-fund services are reported as "due from/to other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position.

L. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as inter-fund transfers. Inter-fund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

M. 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.

N. 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.

O. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Non-spendable - The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

Restricted - Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance) of the Commissioners (the highest level of decision-making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the

Commissioners remove or change the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Commissioners.

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available. Similarly, within restricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

P. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes consists primarily of programs to enhance the security of persons and property.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature an infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during the fiscal year.

NOTE 2 – PROPERTY TAXES

The City levies property taxes on qualifying property. Property taxes are the City's primary source of revenue. Property taxes attached as an enforceable lien of property as of October 15 and are payable December 31. Property tax revenues are recognized when they become levied. No allowance for uncollectible receivable is considered necessary. On January 1, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the City. A lien may be placed on the property on January 1. As of June 30, 2023, \$4,520 was recorded as property taxes receivable.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at year end consisted of property taxes, sewer assessments, and street-light assessments. A summary of the receivable balance as reported on the statement of net position is as follows:

Taxes receivable
Property taxes \$ 4,520

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	E	Balance at					E	Balance at
Asset type	Ju	June 30, 2022 Additions		Dele	Deletions June :		ne 30, 2023	
Land	\$	4,089,972	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,089,972
Construction in progress		-		51,480		-		51,480
Non-depreciable assets		4,089,972		51,480		-		4,141,452
Land improvements		-		33,206		-		33,206
Buildings		264,139		-		-		264,139
Furniture and equipment		15,969		9,836		-		25,805
Infrastructure		610,301		-		-		610,301
Depreciable assets		890,409		43,042		-		933,451
Total capital assets		4,980,381		94,522				5,074,903
Less: accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements		-		(1,629)		-		(1,629)
Buildings		(129,105)		(6,604)		-		(135,709)
Furniture and equipment		(3,194)		(3,954)		-		(7,148)
Infrastructure		(256,469)		(24,412)		-		(280,881)
Total accumulated depreciation		(388,768)		(36,599)		-		(425,367)
Capital assets, net	\$	4,591,613	\$	57,923	\$	-	\$	4,649,536

In fiscal year 2023, depreciation expense of \$36,599 was charged to general government.

NOTE 5 – COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City employees earn vacation time based on length of service. Employees cannot opt for cash in lieu of time off. Employees also accrue sick days based on length of service. Sick days are not paid out at retirement. At June 30, 2023, accrued vacation pay is \$22,518.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the City during the current year is summarized below:

	Balance at June 30, 2022		Additions		Deletions		Balance at June 30, 2023		Current Portion	
General obligations: KIA sewer loan 2022 Bond anticipation note	\$	130,192 4,120,772	\$		\$	(12,794) -	\$	117,398 4,120,772	\$	13,183
Total general obligations		4,250,964		-		(12,794)		4,238,170		13,183
Compensated absences		20,409		2,109				22,518		-
Total obligations	\$	4,271,373	\$	2,109	\$	(12,794)	\$	4,260,688	\$	13,183

KIA Sewer Loan – In March 2010, the City borrowed \$248,294 through the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority to be repaid over 20 years at a fixed rate of 3.00%. The proceeds were used to fund the sewer tap fees and assessments of the City's taxpayers. Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's long-term obligations outstanding at year end are as follows:

	KIA Sewer Loan					
Year Ending						
June 30:	F	Principal		Interest		
2024		13,183		3,342		
2025		13,584		2,941		
2026		13,997		2,528		
2027		14,422		2,102		
2028		14,861		1,663		
2029-2031		47,351		2,221		
Total	\$	117,398	\$	14,797		

Series 2022 Bond Anticipation Note - On June 24, 2022, the City issued \$4,120,772 in Series 2022 General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes, the proceeds were used to purchase twenty-two acres of real property located within the City and paying the costs of issuance of the Notes. The Bond Anticipation Note matures in five years on June 30, 2027, interest is payable semi-annually at 4.554%.

Fiscal	2022 Bond Anticipation Note						
Year	Principal	Interest					
2024	-	186,749					
2025	-	186,749					
2026	-	186,749					
2027	4,120,772	186,749					
Totals	\$ 4,120,772	\$ 746,996					

NOTE 7 - COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City's eligible employees are covered by the County Employees Retirement System (Plan)

General information about the County Employees Retirement System ("CERS")

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

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

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

_	Non-Hazardous			
	Pension	OPEB		
Active Plan Members	77,367	76,946		
Inactive Plan Members	100,738	28,719		
Retired Members	67,206	37,584		
	245,311	143,249		
Number of partic	cipating employers	1,101		

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

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of years of service and hire date multiplied by the average of the highest five years' earnings. Reduced benefits are based on factors of both of these components. Participating employees become eligible to receive 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 plan contributions by the employee are based on the tier:

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

Contributions

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.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$53,240, of which \$46,503 was for the pension fund and \$6,737 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 \$438,006 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 0.0606% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension inflows of \$12,589 in addition to its \$46,503 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				
	De	ferred	Deferred		
	Οι	utflow		Inflow	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	468	\$	(3,901)	
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments		11,228		-	
Changes of assumptions		-		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	!	92,245		(8,688)	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		46,503			
	\$ 1	50,444	\$	(12,589)	

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$46,503 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	Net		
June 30,	Deferral		
2023	\$	40,027	
2024		42,564	
2025		(3,681)	
2026		12,442	
2027		-	
Thereafter		-	
	\$	91,352	

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for Determining the 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.

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

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%

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 discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment return of 6.25%. The long-term assumed investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension 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:

3	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 Liability											
	1%	Decrease	Cu	rrent Rate	1% Increase								
		5.25%		6.25%	7.25%								
Non-hazardous	\$	547,453	\$	438,006	\$	347,484							
Total	\$ 547,453		\$	438,006	\$	347,484							
	- -	547,453	\$,	\$								

HEALTH INSURANCE – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Non-Hazardous OPEB Plan Description

Benefits Provided - CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to nonhazardous 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

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

was \$12.99 per month.

Tier 3 Participation date On or after September 1, 2008

> Benefit eligibility Recipient of a retirement allowance with at least 180

> > months of service at retirement

Member premium paid

by the plan

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

was \$12.99 per month.

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

Required Contribution	
None	
1%	
1%	
	1%

Contributions

Contribution requirements for covered employees and participating governmental entities are established and may be amended by the KPPA Trustees. The City contributed 3.39% of covered employees' compensation for the health insurance fund. 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 inflow of \$50,155 in addition to its \$17,373 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 \$119,634 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 proportion of the total non-hazardous plan was 0.0606%.

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

	Non-Hazardous							
		eferred	[Deferred				
	(Outflow		Inflow				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	12,042	\$	(27,435)				
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments		4,856		-				
Changes of assumptions		18,921		(15,591)				
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions		37,993		(7,129)				
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		6,737		-				
	\$	80,549	\$	(50,155)				

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date, \$6,737 for non-hazardous duty employees 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 will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Net
 Deferral
\$ 7,782
8,861
3
7,011
-
-
\$ 23,657

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions to Determine 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,

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2023

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

vears.

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 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 decreased from 5.20% to 5.70%. 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, 5.61% for CERS Hazardous, 5.72% for KERS Nonhazardous, and 5.59% for KERS 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.

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, 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:

		Proportiona	EB Lia	ability			
	1.00)% Decrease	Cı	ırrent Rate	1.00% Increase		
Discount Rate, Non-Hazardous		4.70%		5.70%	6.70%		
Net OPEB liability, Non-Haz	\$	159,932	\$	119,634	\$	86,322	
Total	\$	159,932	\$	119,634	\$	86,322	

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:

	Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability												
Healthcare cost trend rate	1.00%	6 Decrease	Cu	rrent Rate	1.00% Increase								
Net OPEB liability, non-hazardous	\$	88,946	\$	119,634	\$	156,486							
Total	\$	88,946	\$	119,634	\$	156,486							

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.

NOTE 8 – CONTINGENCIES

The City is party to various legal proceedings which normally occur in governmental operations. It is neither possible to determine the outcome of these proceedings nor possible to estimate the effects adverse decisions may have on the future expenditures or revenue sources of the City. In the opinion of City management, these legal proceedings are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the accompanying financial statements. Therefore, no provision for any liability that may result upon adjudication of this, and similar cases have been made in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 9 – 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. All risk general liability management activities are accounted for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Management estimates that the amount of actual or potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2022 will not materially affect the financial condition of the City. Therefore, the General Fund contains no provision for estimated claims. No claim has exceeded insurance coverage amounts in the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 10 -STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

In response to the COVID-19 Global Pandemic, the City has qualified and was approved for \$1,375,127 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 \$288,137 as income during the year ended June 30, 2023. The remaining \$787,299 is Unearned Revenue at June 30, 2023

NOTE 11 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations* – Implementation in 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 12 – 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 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events through January 3, 2024, the date on which the financial statements were available for issue. The City did not have any events subsequent to June 30, 2023 through January 3, 2024 to disclose.

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	В	udgeted Amoun	ts	Actual	Variance Favorable		
	Original	Amendments	Final	Amounts	(Unfavorable)		
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 1,117,705	\$ -	\$ 1,117,705	\$ 1,677,699	559,994		
Resources (inflows)							
Estimated revenues	1,897,800	-	1,897,800	2,114,913	217,113		
Proceeds from debt	-	-	-	-	-		
Transfer of funds							
Amounts available for appropriation	3,015,505		3,015,505	3,792,612	777,107		
Charges to appropriations (outflows)						
General government	1,157,740	-	1,117,740	853,055	264,685		
Public works	661,313	-	661,313	765,278	(103,965)		
Waste disposal	381,843	-	381,843	394,387	(12,544)		
ARPA expenses	635,000	-	635,000	26,657	608,343		
Capital outlay	121,754	-	121,754	78,816	42,938		
Debt service	16,773		56,773	190,037	(133,264)		
Total charges to appropriations	2,974,423		2,974,423	2,308,230	666,193		
Transfers in (out)							
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$ 41,082	\$ -	\$ 41,082	\$ 1,484,382	\$ 1,443,300		

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	В	udgeted Amour	Actual	Variance Favorable				
	Original	Amendments	Final	Amounts	(Unfavorable)			
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 171,952	\$ -	\$ 171,952	\$ 173,479	\$ 1,527			
Resources (inflows):								
Estimated revenues	100,000	-	100,000	112,367	12,367			
Interest	80		80	8,515	8,435			
Amounts available for appropriation	272,032		272,032	294,361	22,329			
Charges to appropriations (outflows): Streets								
Total charges to appropriations								
Transfers to (from) fund								
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$ 272,032	\$ -	\$ 272,032	\$ 294,361	\$ 22,329			

CITY OF UNION, KY MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE-NON-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		0.0061%		0.0041%		0.0045%	0.0041%	0.0032%		0.0040%		0.0142%	0.0139%	0.0134%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	438,006	\$	263,065	\$	344,763	\$ 290,816	\$ 196,778	\$	234,249	\$	699,711	\$ 596,683	\$ 435,622	
Covered payroll in year of measurement		152,402		111,048		121,248	108,000	46,685		118,015		224,408	222,875	209,804	
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		287.40%		236.89%		284.35%	269.27%	421.50%		198.49%		311.80%	267.72%	207.63%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability		52.42%		57.33%		47.81%	50.54%	53.54%		53.30%		55.50%	59.97%	66.80%	
							he City's Pens ployees' Retir								
		2023		2022		2021	2020	2019		2018		2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$	46,503	\$	32,264	\$	21,432	\$ 23,401	\$ 17,518	\$	6,760	\$	16,408	\$ 27,871	\$ 28,416	######
Actual contribution		46,503		32,264		21,432	23,401	17,518		6,760		16,408	27,871	28,416	28,827
Contribution deficiency (excess)		-		-		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$	198,731	\$	152,402	\$	111,048	\$ 121,248	\$ 108,000	\$	46,685	\$	118,015	\$ 224,408	\$ 222,875	######
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		23.40%		21.17%		19.30%	19.30%	16.22%		14.48%		13.90%	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 7 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF UNION, KY 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 County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

Proportion of net pension liability		0.0061%	2021 0.0041%	 2020 0.0045%	 2019 0.0041%	 2018 0.0032%	 2017 0.0040%	2016	<u> </u>	2015	 2014	2	013
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1	19,634	\$ 78,971	\$ 108,516	\$ 69,532	\$ 57,366	\$ 80,454						
Covered payroll in year of measurement	1	52,402	111,048	121,248	108,000	46,685	118,015						
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		78.50%	71.11%	89.50%	64.38%	122.88%	68.17%						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability		60.95%	62.91%	51.67%	60.44%	57.62%	52.40%						

Schedule of the City's OPEB Fund Contributions County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

	2023	2022	2021	2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	;	2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 6,737	\$ 8,809	\$ 5,286	\$ 5,771	\$	5,681	\$ 2,194	\$ 5,582				
Actual contribution	 6,737	 8,809	 5,286	 5,771	_	5,681	 2,194	 5,582				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-				
Covered payroll	\$ 198,731	\$ 152,402	\$ 111,048	\$ 121,248	\$	108,000	\$ 46,685	\$ 118,015				
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 7 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2023

		lunicipal load Aid Fund	Ce	emetery Fund	Total Other Funds		
Assets	•	004.004	•	40.000	•	004.750	
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Intergovernmental	\$	294,361 -	\$	40,389	\$	334,750	
Total assets	\$	294,361	\$	40,389	\$	334,750	
Liabilities and fund balances							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable Due to other funds	\$	-	\$	900	\$	900	
Total liabilities				900		900	
Fund balances							
Restricted		294,361		39,489		333,850	
Assigned		-		-		-	
Unassigned		-		-		-	
Total fund balances		294,361		39,489		333,850	
Total liabilities and							
fund balances	\$	294,361	\$	40,389	\$	334,750	

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Municipal Road Aid Fund			Cemetery Fund		Total Other Funds
Revenues						
Intergovernmental revenue	\$	112,367	\$	-	\$	112,367
Charges for services		-		5,250		5,250
Grant Income		-		3,000		3,000
Interest		8,515		1,454		9,969
Total revenues		120,882		9,704		130,586
Expenditures Streets Cemetery expenses Capital outlay		- - -		- 5,600 15,706		- 5,600 15,706
Total expenditures		_		21,306		21,306
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures Other financing sources (uses)		120,882		(11,602)		109,280
Operating transfers out				-		-
Excess (deficit) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other		400.000		(44,000)		400,000
financing uses		120,882		(11,602)		109,280
Fund balances, beginning of year		173,479		51,091		224,570
Fund balances, end of year	\$	294,361	\$	39,489	\$	333,850

CITY OF UNION, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CEMETERY FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	E	Budgeted Amounts	Actual	Variance Favorable		
	Original	Amendments	Final	Amounts	(Unfavorable)	
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 51,257	\$ -	\$ 51,257	\$ 51,091	\$ (166)	
Resources (inflows):						
Plot sales income	6,000	-	6,000	5,250	(750)	
Grant income	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	
Interest income	85	-	85	1,454	1,369	
Transfer to (from) fund						
Amounts available for appropriation	57,342		57,342	60,795	3,453	
Charges to appropriations (outflows):						
Cemetery expenses	16,900		16,900	21,306	(4,406)	
Total charges to appropriations	16,900		16,900	21,306	(4,406)	
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$ 40,442	\$ -	\$ 40,442	\$ 39,489	\$ (953)	



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 Commissioners of the City of Union, 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 Union, Kentucky as of June 30, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Union, Kentucky's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2024.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered City of Union, 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 Union, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Union, 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 Union, Kentucky's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audits, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.



The results of our tests disclosed np 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 January 3, 2024