CITY OF VERSAILLES Versailles, Kentucky

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the City Council City of Versailles, Kentucky

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Versailles, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Versailles, Kentucky's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Versailles, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules on pages 3-14 and 51-59 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Versailles, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and long-term debt schedules, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and long-term debt schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 nonmajor fund financial statements and the long-term debt schedules 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 December 9, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Versailles, 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 Versailles, 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 the City of Versailles, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RFH

RFH, PLLC Lexington, Kentucky December 9, 2020

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Versailles's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Please read the following in conjunction with the auditors' report on page 1-2 and the City's financial statements, which begin on page 15.

#### Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 15 and 16) 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 start on page 17. 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. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the City acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefits of those outside the government.

#### Reporting the City as a Whole

Our analysis of the City as a whole begins on page 5 of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and 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 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 net position of the City and the changes in it. One can think of the City's net Position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health or position is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, changes in property tax rates or valuation, infrastructure asset condition, and new or changed government legislation.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities—Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including general government administration, police, fire, cemetery, and streets. Property taxes, licenses and permits, and grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities—The City collects fees from customers to cover the costs of the services, which includes water, sewer, and sanitation services.

# Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 7. The fund financial statements begin on page 17 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the City establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money.

#### The City has two kinds of funds:

Governmental Fund—Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets, that can readily be converted to cash, flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided at the bottom the governmental funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Proprietary Fund—When the City charges customers for the services it provides--whether to outside customers or to other units of the City—these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the City's water, sewer and sanitation fund (a component of proprietary funds) are the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

# The City as Trustee

The City is the trustee for its payroll and expendable cemetery trust. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets and Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets on pages 22 and 23. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Government-wide and Fund financial statements.

#### Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain requirement supplementary information concerning budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund.

## Financial Analysis of the City as a Whole

Our analysis begins with a summary of the City's Statement of Net Position, which is presented on Table A-1 followed by an explanation of the results.

Table A-1 Net Assets (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities				Busine: Activ	ss-Typ vities	e	Total Primary Government				
		2020	2	019	2	2020	2	2019	:	2020	:	2019
Current & Other Assets	\$	8.2	\$	9.9	\$	15.4	\$	18.4	\$	23.6	\$	28.3
Capital Assets		26.5		26.0		65.5		63.0		92.0		89.0
Total Assets	\$	34.7	\$	35.9	\$	80.9	\$	81.4	\$	115.6	\$	117.3
Deferred outflows		5.3		5.5		1.6		1.7		6.9		7.2
Non-Current Liabilities		27.1		25.2		43.4		44.9		70.5		70.1
Current Liabilities		0.9		1.0		3.8		4.2		4.7		5.2
Total Liabilities		28.0		26.2		47.2		49.1		75.2		75.3
Deferred Inflows		1.5		1.2		0.3		0.2		1.8		1.4
Net Investment in Capital Assets		20.0		21.1		23.6		24.9		43.6		46.0
Restricted		1.2		0.9		5.2		4.9		6.4		5.8
Unrestricted		(10.7)		(8.0)		6.2		4.0		(4.5)		(4.0)
Total Net Position	\$	10.5	\$	14.0	\$	35.0	\$	33.8	\$	45.5	\$	47.8

In FY 2015, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension. As a result of the standard, the City has reported its proportionate share of the net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows and inflows related to the City's participation in the County's Employees Retirement System. See Note 7 for more details and summary of changes impacting FY 2020.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. In FY2018, GASB Statement 75 required the City of Versailles to report the costs and obligations associated with other postemployment benefits (OPEB) which employees will receive at retirement. The standard required the City to recognize a net OPEB liability, OPEB expense and OPEB related deferred inflows and outflows of resources based on their proportionate share of the collective amount from the Kentucky County Employees Retirement System. The Kentucky Retirement System provided information necessary to meet the reporting requirement for the current year. See Note 8 for more details.

The City's total governmental net position decreased from \$14.0 million at 2019 to \$10.5 million at 2020. This decrease is primarily due to the change in the net pension liability from \$14.0 million in 2019 to \$16.1 million in 2020 as well as a decrease in license and permit revenue of approximately \$450,000 related to the impact of COVID-19 on the local economy.

In the business-type activity (Enterprise Fund), total net position increased from \$33.8 million in 2019 to \$35.0 million in 2020 primarily due to operating revenues and investment income exceeding expenditures by approximately \$1.2 million.

In FY 2018, the City issued bonds to fund water & sewer capital projects. In FY 2020, the City used approx. 3.5 million of restricted cash on capital projects, primarily the wastewater treatment plant.

In FY 2019 for governmental activities, the City issued Bond Series 2019 for \$6.5 million to be used for the new police facility. In FY 2020, the City used approximately \$1.8 million in restricted cash to complete the new facility.

For governmental activities, the City had \$1.2 million of restricted net position related to municipal road aid, cemetery, law enforcement and new police facility construction and debt service. For business-type activities, the City had approx. \$5.2 million of restricted net position related to debt service and construction.

Changes in net position are presented in Table A-2, which is also followed by an explanation of the results. Both activity types are presented on the accrual-basis.

Table A-2 Change in Net Position (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities					Total Primary Government				
	2	2020	020 2019		2020		2019		2020		2019	
Revenues:												
Program Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	0.1	\$	0.1	\$	7.7	\$	7.5	\$	7.8	\$	7.6
Operating Grants & Contributions		2.5		2.2		-		-		2.5		2.2
Capital Grants & Contributions		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2
General Revenues												
Taxes		0.7		0.6		-		-		0.7		0.6
Licenses		6.9		7.4		-		-		6.9		7.4
Intergovernmental		0.5		0.5		-		-		0.5		0.5
Other Revenues		0.2		0.2		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.6
Total Revenue		11.0		11.2		8.1		8.0		19.1		19.2
Expenses:												
Program Expenses												
General Government and Interest		2.1		2.2		_		-		2.1		2.2
Police & Dispatch		7.0		6.5		-		-		7.0		6.5
Fire		2.4		2.2		-		-		2.4		2.2
Streets		2.6		2.5		_		-		2.6		2.5
Cemetery		0.4		0.4		_		-		0.4		0.4
Water/Sewer/Sanitation		-		-		6.9		7.0		6.9		7.0
Total Expenses		14.5		13.8		6.9		7.0		21.4		20.8
Change in Net Position	\$	(3.5)	\$	(2.6)	\$	1.2	\$	1.0	\$	(2.3)	\$	(1.6)

Governmental activity revenue decreased by approximately \$200,000 from 2019 to 2020 as shown in Table A-2. The decrease in revenue is largely attributable to license fees including payroll and net profits due from the impact of COVID-19 on the local economy.

Governmental activity expenses increased from \$13.8 million in 2019 to \$14.5 million in 2020 primarily due to a \$2.0 million increase in pension and OPEB expense.

Business-type activity (enterprise) revenues and expenses remained consisted with prior year.

# **Governmental Funds**

Table A-3 details a condensed statement of the fiscal year's revenues and expenses according to the governmental fund statements shown on pages 17 and 18.

Table A-3
Condensed Governmental Funds - Revenues and Expenditures

	2020		2019		Change	
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 700	,301 \$	644,130	\$	56,171	
Licenses and permits	6,857	',914	7,316,294		(458,380)	
Intergovernmental revenues	2,554	,346	2,194,503		359,843	
Charges for services	119	,059	83,078		35,981	
Other income	739	,688_	705,700		33,988	
Total Revenues	\$ 10,971	,308 \$	10,943,705	\$	27,603	
Expenditures						
General government	\$1,944	,281	\$1,937,327	\$	(6,954)	
Merged police operations	4,180	),912	4,065,056		(115,856)	
Other police operations/grants	92	2,021	97,971		5,950	
911 communications	742	2,342	720,208		(22,134)	
Fire department	1,641	,276	1,598,499		(42,777)	
Street department	961	,310	1,003,117		41,807	
Cemetery department	290	,389	324,781		34,392	
Capital outlay	2,631	,970	4,323,229		1,691,259	
Debt service	99	,130	4,382,504		4,283,374	
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,583	3,631 \$	18,452,692	\$	5,869,061	

The information above shows that total revenues for governmental funds decreased from 2019. License and permit revenue decreased by approximately 7% primarily related to decreases in the payroll tax and net profits revenue primarily related to impact of COVID-19 in the local economy. Intergovernmental revenues increased slightly, primarily related to an increase in funding from CARES Act.

The information above shows that expenses for governmental funds decreased by \$5,869,061 from 2019 to 2020. The decrease is primarily attributable to capital outlays that decreased by approximately \$1,7 million primarily because of completion of the construction of the new police department in FY 2020; in addition, \$4.3 million in debt service was related to FY 2019 payoff of interim debt financing on the police station.

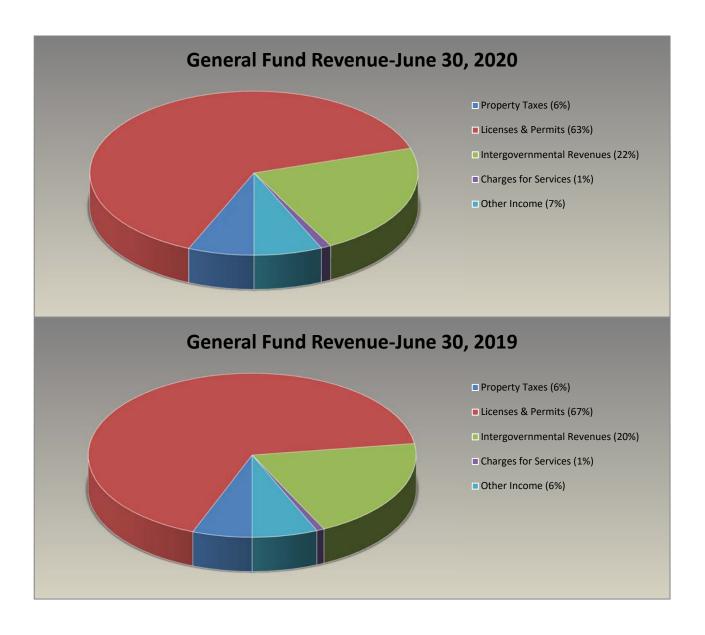
Table A-4
General Fund - Budget & Actual

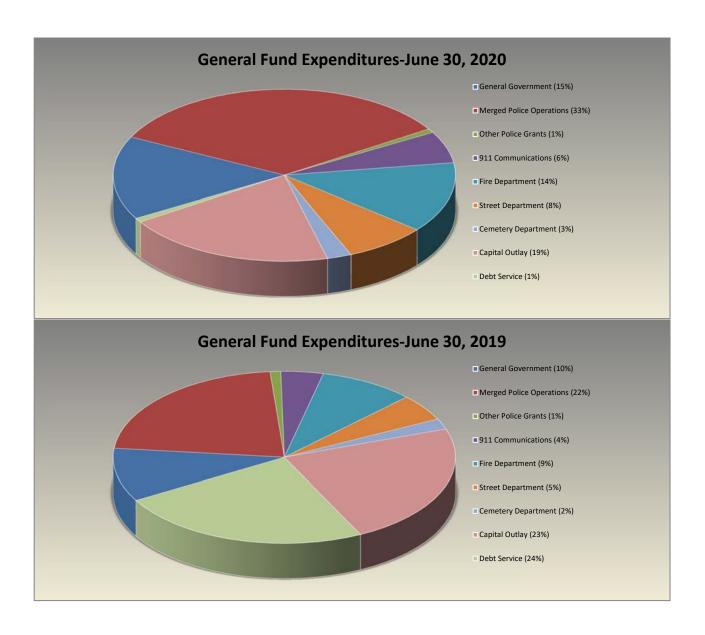
	Budget			Actual	I	Difference -avorable nfavorable)
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	639,000	\$	700,301	\$	61,301
Licenses and permits		7,040,000		6,857,914		(182,086)
Intergovernmental revenues		2,214,391		2,390,467		176,076
Charges for services		81,500		108,289		26,789
Other income		682,868		724,312		41,444
Total Revenues	\$	10,657,759	\$	10,781,283	\$	123,524
Expenditures						
General government	\$	2,998,754	\$	1,944,281	\$	1,054,473
Merged police operations		4,610,880		4,180,912		429,968
Other police operations/grants		105,000		92,021		12,979
911 communications		860,653		742,342		118,311
Fire department		1,702,540		1,641,276		61,264
Street department		1,169,462		961,211		208,251
Cemetery department		327,333		286,286		41,047
Capital outlay		7,434,973		2,475,923		4,959,050
Debt service		96,144		99,130		(2,986)
Total Expenditures		19,305,739	\$	12,423,382	\$	6,882,357

# **Budget Highlights**

The City budgeted \$10.7 million in revenues for 2020 and generated \$10.8 million. Actual licenses and permits revenue were less than budgeted balance by \$182,086, in part, as a result of impact of COVID-19 on the local economy. Intergovernmental revenues exceeded budgeted levels by \$176,076 due to funding from CARES Act.

The City's budgeted \$19.3. million in expenditures and had actual expenses of \$12.4 million. Capital outlay was under budget because of projects being delayed due to the impact of COVID-19.





**Table A-5**Enterprise Fund - Revenue - Budget & Actual

	Budget	Actual	Actual Di	
Charges for Services	\$ 8,148,000	\$ 7,718,283	\$	(429,717)
Grants	-	-		-
Franchise Fees	-	-		-
Investment Income	35,000	246,124		211,124
Other Revenues	154,000	146,681		(7,319)
Total Revenues	\$ 8,337,000	\$ 8,111,088	\$	(225,912)

The City budgeted \$8.3 million in revenues for 2020 and generated \$8.1 million for the Enterprise Fund. Actual charges for services for water and sewer were \$429,717 less than management's estimate. Actual investment income exceeded budgeted levels due to improved rates and interest earned on bond funds.

Note: Tables A-6, A-7, and A-8 do not include expense accounts, such as depreciation, debt service, and interest.

Table A-6
Enterprise Fund - Water Department Expenditures - Budget & Actual

	Budget		Actual		Differer	
Salaries	\$	669,149	\$ 629,226	•	\$	(39,923)
Payroll Taxes		51,498	46,307			(5,191)
Employee Benefits		261,009	398,998			137,989
Advertising and printing		10,000	7,969			(2,031)
Professional and technical		25,000	20,340			(4,660)
Repairs and maintenance		145,000	60,850			(84,150)
Utilities		440,000	447,845			7,845
Telephone and postage		20,000	20,172			172
Insurance		53,000	58,818			5,818
Chemicals		140,000	133,549			(6,451)
Uniforms		4,000	3,247			(753)
Motor fuel		16,000	12,415			(3,585)
Office supplies		4,000	3,316			(684)
Other expenses		400,500	334,009			(66,491)
Purchase of water		15,000	13,523			(1,477)
Training/travel		4,000	2,216			(1,784)
Lab analysis		18,000	11,253			(6,747)
Purchase of water meters		125,000	 1,038	-		(123,962)
Total Expenditures	\$	2,401,156	\$ 2,205,091		\$	(196,065)

Table A-7
Enterprise Fund - Sewer Department Expenditures - Budget & Actual

	Budget	Actual	Difference
Salaries	\$ 541,566	\$ 505,803	\$ (35,763)
Payroll Taxes	41,679	36,212	(5,467)
Employee Benefits	189,476	318,719	129,243
Advertising and printing	9,000	7,823	(1,177)
Professional and technical	25,000	16,438	(8,562)
Repairs and maintenance	75,000	60,833	(14,167)
Utilities	245,000	313,325	68,325
Telephone and postage	26,000	25,755	(245)
Insurance	49,000	53,528	4,528
Chemicals	45,000	44,924	(76)
Technical supplies	2,000	1,916	(84)
Uniforms	3,500	2,189	(1,311)
Motor fuel	23,000	24,499	1,499
Other expenses	31,500	21,390	(10,110)
Sludge removal	86,000	90,928	4,928
Training/travel	4,000	2,136	(1,864)
Lab analysis	15,000	30,520	15,520
Meter replacement	125,000	28,000	(97,000)
Dumpster collection	8,500	7,863	(637)
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,545,221	\$ 1,592,800	\$ 47,579

The Water Department budgeted \$2.4 million in expenses for 2020 and generated \$2.2 million. Water meter and repair expenses were under budget.

The Sewer Department budgeted \$1.5 million in expenses for 2020 and generated \$1.6 million. Employee benefits were over budget primarily due to changes in the net pension and OPEB liability. Meter replacement was under budget.

#### Capital Assets

Table A-8 shows the breakdown of capital assets net of depreciation for both governmental and business-type activities. Construction in progress for governmental activities is related to the new police department facility. Vehicles increased related to the purchase of a fire truck. Construction in progress for business-type activities includes the WWTP expansion and river slippage projects.

Table A-8
Capital Assests at Year-End, Net of Depreciation (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Total Primary Government			
	 2020	2019		2020		2019		2020		2019	
Land	\$ 2.5	\$	2.5	\$	0.3	\$	0.3	\$	2.8	\$	2.8
Infrastructure	15.7		16.9		-		-		15.7		16.9
Buildings & improvements	7.0		0.2		41.5		42.8		48.5		43.0
Equipment	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.3		8.0		0.7
Vehicles	0.9		1.0		0.1		0.1		1.0		1.1
Construction in progress	 		5.0		23.2		19.5		23.2		24.5
Total Capital Assets	\$ 26.5	\$	26.0	\$	65.5	\$	63.0	\$	92.0	\$	89.0

#### **Debt Service**

Table A-9
Table A-10 provides a summary of all the City's outstanding indebtedness (In Millions)

		Governmental Activities		s-Type ties	Total Primary Government			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Notes payable Leases payable Bonds payable	\$ - - 6.66	\$ - - 6.68	\$ - - 41.49	\$ - - 43.18	\$ - - 48.15	\$ - - 49.86		
Total Debt Outstanding	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.68	\$ 41.49	\$ 43.18	\$ 48.15	\$ 49.86		

In FY 2019, the City issued \$6.4 million in general obligation bonds to fund capital projects including the police station. The City made debt service payments as scheduled.

#### Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The City's Finance Committee, Mayor and Council considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2020-21 budget. Unfortunately, the 2021 Budget for the City of Versailles cannot be based on a stable economic landscape due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. The pandemic presents unprecedented challenges for our community, and it is necessary the FY 2020 - 2021 operating budget be revised to reflect the new economic realities.

Balancing measures to address this projected shortfall include postponing cost of living increases for city staff, reducing many employees to reduced time, the delay of funding for capital projects (unless funded by other sources), and other expenditure reductions across all departments. The Department Heads and staff have worked very diligently to formulate a comprehensive budget for the operations of the City for the upcoming fiscal year. Internally,

management has taken measures to monitor and control costs including reviewing all agreements with outside agencies for proper cost sharing and scrutinizing department budgets to prioritize essential services. This budget is based upon realistic expectations of revenue and expenditures, rather than overestimating revenue and underestimating expenditures.

The budget for fiscal year 2021 begins on July 1, 2020 and represents a comprehensive spending plan for all city funds. The budget reflects all known and estimated increases in costs as well as the estimated projections for the various sources of revenues. Our occupational license fees, insurance premium tax, and property tax revenue are all dependent on economic conditions and as such these numbers will be subject to continued analysis and review.

With the COVID-19 impact we are projecting a 10% decrease in total revenue for FY 2021. The FY 2021 budget will includes approximately \$800,000 in Coronavirus Relief Federal Funds via the Kentucky Department of Local Government. The majority of these funds will be used to provide grants to small businesses.

The annual 2.3% cost of living increase will not take effect until January 1, 2021. There are no new capital projects planned for FY 2021. Beginning in March 2020, all turn off fees, credit cards fees and late fees were suspended and are not scheduled to return till January 1, 2021. Also, beginning in March 2020, many full time employees went to half time and reduced work schedules.

The Utilities Budget remains supportive of our daily activities and provides funds to complete scheduled projects.

# Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens of the City, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the revenues it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Elizabeth Reynolds at 196 South Main Street, Versailles, Kentucky.

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

		<del></del>						
				ry Governmen	t		Cor	nponent Unit
		vernmental Activities	ы	usiness-type Activities		Total		Public Properties
ASSETS		TOLIVILIOS		Activities		Total		Торегиез
Current assets	_				_			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,875,420	\$	6,155,629	\$	9,031,049	\$	1,809
Investments		2,654,893		1,250,000		3,904,893		-
Accounts receivable, net Grants receivable		1,708,134 195,453		1,062,484		2,770,618 195,453		-
Current lease receivable, net		193,433		-		190,400		774,546
Other receivables - fiduciary		231,834		19,064		250,898		-
Inventories		<u> </u>		139,460		139,460		<u>-</u>
Total current assets		7,665,734	· · ·	8,626,637	<u></u>	16,292,371		776,355
Noncurrent assets								
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		577,633		3,978,756		4,556,389		4,405,474
Restricted investments		-		2,797,132		2,797,132		-
Capital assets								
Construction in progress				23,242,977		23,242,977		-
Land and improvements		2,518,184		320,125		2,838,309		-
Plant and utility systems, net		- 8,292,341		41,935,451		41,935,451 8,292,341		-
Depreciable buildings, property, and equipment, net Infrastructure, net		15,694,667		_		15,694,667		-
Long-term lease receivable, net		-		_		-		5,578,035
Total noncurrent assets	-	27,082,825		72,274,441		99,357,266		9,983,509
	-				_	,		
Total assets		34,748,559		80,901,078		115,649,637		10,759,864
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred outflows - pension		3,544,544		601,344		4,145,888		-
Deferred outflows - OPEB		1,729,328		281,354		2,010,682		-
Defeasance on refunding		<u>-</u>		707,504		707,504		39,100
Total deferred outflows of resources		5,273,872		1,590,202		6,864,074		39,100
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	40,022,431	\$	82,491,280	\$	122,513,711	\$	10,798,964
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	130,036	\$	302,805	\$	432,841	\$	231,645
Compensated absences	•	4,949	•	-	*	4,949	*	-
Accrued payroll liabilities		235,351		45,884		281,235		-
Accrued taxes payable		-		46,560		46,560		-
Accrued interest payable		96,975		105,015		201,990		19,906
Deposits payable Unearned revenue		- 229,974		379,878		379,878 229,974		2 200 212
Other accrued liabilities		229,914		114,070		114,070		3,388,312
Retainage payable - restricted		_		1,048,841		1,048,841		_
Current portion of long-term obligations		240,000		1,720,000		1,960,000		790,000
Total current liabilities		937,285		3,763,053		4,700,338		4,429,863
Noncurrent liabilities								
Compensated absences		376,077		78,120		454,197		
Bonds and notes payable		6,424,714		39,772,985		46,197,699		6,314,724
Net pension liability		16,076,796		2,941,363		19,018,159		-
Net OPEB liability		4,205,532		703,250		4,908,782		-
Total noncurrent liabilities		27,083,119	_	43,495,718	_	70,578,837		6,314,724
Total liabilities		28,020,404	_	47,258,771	_	75,279,175		10,744,587
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred inflows - pension		323,210		59,844		383,054		-
Deferred inflows - OPEB		1,143,994		245,987		1,389,981		<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,467,204		305,831		1,773,035		<u>-</u>
NET POSITION								
Net investment in capital assets		20,761,159		23,591,533		44,352,692		_
Restricted for		20,701,100		20,001,000		11,002,002		-
Debt service and construction		343,048		4,804,038		5 1/7 000		
						5,147,086		- E4 277
Other purposes Unrestricted		848,676 (11,418,060)		356,388 6,174,719		1,205,064 (5,243,341)		54,377
Total net position	-	10,534,823	_	34,926,678	_	45,461,501	_	54,377
	_		_		-		_	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	40,022,431	\$	82,491,280	\$	122,513,711	\$	10,798,964

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES for the year ended June 30, 2020

Net (Expense) Revenue and **Program Revenues Changes in Net Position** Operating **Primary Government Component Unit** Capital Charges for **Grants and Grants and Governmental Business-type Public** Functions/Programs **Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total Properties Expenses Services Primary government Governmental activities** General government 1,971,780 (1,971,780) \$ (1,971,780)Police operations 6,111,021 3,995 1,869,303 91,237 (4,146,486)(4,146,486)Disptach 916,145 235,152 (680,993)(680,993)Fire department 2,369,796 194,775 (2,175,021)(2,175,021)Street department 2,559,742 5,310 163,879 (2,390,553)(2,390,553)Cemetery 356,220 115,064 (241,156)(241,156)Interest on long-term debt 185,588 (185,588)(185,588)Total governmental 91,237 activities 14,470,292 124,369 2,463,109 (11,791,577)(11,791,577)**Business-type activities** Utilities - Water and sewer 146,681 946,949 946,949 6,917,935 7,718,203 **Total primary government** \$ 21,388,227 7,842,572 2,463,109 237,918 (11,791,577)946,949 (10,844,628)**Component Unit Public Properties Corporation** \$ 2,329,959 \$ 2,037,030 (292,929)General revenue Taxes Property taxes, levied for general purposes 700,301 700,301 License fees Franchise 548,029 548,029 Payroll 3,815,261 3,815,261 Insurance premiums 1,959,857 1,959,857 Net profits 505,165 505,165 Occupational 24,292 24,292 E911 wireless funding fees 521,165 521,165 Investment earnings 246,124 364,887 108,633 354,757 Miscellaneous 109,890 109,890 8,292,593 246,124 8,538,717 364,887 Total general revenues Gain (loss) on disposal of assets 31,179 31,179 Total general revenues and gains (losses) 8,323,772 246,124 8,569,896 364,887 Change in net position (3,467,805)1,193,073 (2,274,732)71,958 14,002,628 Net position, beginning 33,733,605 47,736,233 (17,581)

\$ 10,534,823

34,926,678

45,461,501

54,377

NET POSITION, ENDING

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

		General Fund		Other ernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS  Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable, net Other receivables - fiduciary Grants receivable	\$	3,284,376 2,008,005 1,680,417 231,834 195,453	\$	168,677 646,888 12,717	\$	3,453,053 2,654,893 1,693,134 231,834 195,453
Total assets	\$	7,400,085	\$	828,282	\$	8,228,367
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Accrued payroll liabilities  Compensated absences  Unearned revenue  Total liabilities	\$	130,036 235,351 4,949 229,974 600,310	\$	- - - -	\$	130,036 235,351 4,949 229,974 600,310
FUND BALANCE Fund balance Restricted Committed Unassigned  Total fund balance		598,027 456,004 5,745,744 6,799,775		828,282 - - 828,282	_	1,426,309 456,004 5,745,744 7,628,057
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	7,400,085	\$	828,282	\$	8,228,367
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the start are different because:  Fund balances reported above		·			\$	7,628,057
Capital assets used in governmental activites are therefore are not reported in the funds.	not finar	icial resources	and			26,505,192
Long-term receivables for property taxes are not or resources and are therefore are not reported in the Long-term liabilities and related pension/OPEB de are not due and payable in the current period and reported in the funds.	e funds. ferred in	flows/outflows			(	15,000 (23,613,426)
Net position governmental activities					\$	10,534,823

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

for the year ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	\$ 700,301	\$ -	\$ 700,301
Licenses and permits	6,857,914	-	6,857,914
Intergovernmental revenues	2,390,467	163,879	2,554,346
Charges for services	108,289	10,770	119,059
Other income	724,312	15,376	739,688
Total revenues	10,781,283	190,025	10,971,308
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General government	1,944,281	-	1,944,281
Merged police operations	4,180,912	-	4,180,912
Other police operations/grants	92,021	-	92,021
911 communications	742,342	-	742,342
Fire department	1,641,276	-	1,641,276
Street department	961,211	99	961,310
Cemetery department	286,286	4,103	290,389
Capital outlay  Debt service	2,475,923	156,047	2,631,970
Debt service	99,130	<del>-</del>	99,130
Total expenditures	12,423,382	160,249	12,583,631
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,642,099)	29,776	(1,612,323)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Proceeds from the sale of assets	53,138	-	53,138
Transfers in (out)	21,906	(21,906)	
Net change in fund balances	(1,567,055)	7,870	(1,559,185)
Fund Balance, beginning of year	8,366,830	820,412	9,187,242
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ 6,799,775	\$ 828,282	\$ 7,628,057
Net change in fund balances			\$ (1,559,185)
Add: Capital outlay			2,631,970
Add: Debt service			99,130
Add: Change in long-term compensated absences			20,785
Less: Depreciation on governmental activities			(1,837,861)
Less: Proceeds from the sale of assets			(53,138)
Add: Gain on disposal of assets			31,179
Add: Increase in net pension liability			(2,267,951)
Add: Increase in net OPEB liability			(347,146)
Less: Interest on long-term debt and bond issuance costs			(185,588)
Change in net position governmental activities			\$ (3,467,805)

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

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities Water & Sewer
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,155,629
Investments	1,250,000
Accounts receivable, net	1,062,484
Other receivables - fiduciary	19,064
Inventory	139,460
Total current assets	8,626,637
Noncurrent assets	
Restricted assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,978,756
Investments	2,797,132
Construction in progress	23,242,977
Land	320,125
Property and equipment  Less: accumulated depreciation	66,781,588 (24,846,137)
Total noncurrent assets	72,274,441
	<del></del>
Total assets	80,901,078
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows - pension	601,344
Deferred outflows - OPEB	281,354
Defeasance on refunding	707,504
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,590,202
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 82,491,280</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 302,805
Accrued payroll	45,884
Taxes payable	46,560
Accrued interest payable	105,015
Deposits payable	379,878
Other accrued liabilities	114,070
Retainage payable - restricted	1,048,841
Current portion, long-term debt	1,720,000
Total current liabilities	3,763,053
Noncurrent liabilities	
Compensated absences	78,120
Bonds and notes payable	39,772,985
Net pension liability	2,941,363
Net OPEB liability  Total noncurrent liabilities	703,250
	43,495,718
Total liabilities	47,258,771
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows - pension	59,844
Deferred inflows - OPEB	245,987
Total deferred inflows of resources	305,831
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	23,591,533
Restricted for debt service and construction	4,804,038
Restricted for other purposes	356,388
Unrestricted	6,174,719
Total net position	34,926,678
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 82,491,280

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

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

# for the year ended June 30, 2020

 	 	_

	Business-type Activities
	Water & Sewer
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services	\$ 7,593,730
Other revenues	124,473
Total operating revenues	7,718,203
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries	1,135,029
Payroll taxes	82,519
Employee benefits	717,717
Advertising and printing	25,399
Professional and technical	13,748
Repairs and maintenance	121,683
Utilities	761,170
Telephone and postage	45,927
Insurance	112,830
Chemicals	178,473
Technical supplies	1,916
Uniforms	5,436
Motor fuel	38,714
Office supplies	3,316
Other materials	34,401
Other expenses	304,762
Purchase of water	13,523
Sludge removal	89,929
Depreciation	1,702,580
Training/travel	4,352
Lab analysis	41,773
Purchase of water meters	29,038
Dumpster collection	7,863
Total operating expenses	5,472,098
Operating income	2,246,105
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment income	246,124
Interest expense	(1,445,305)
Amortization expense and bond issue cost	(532)
Impact fees	<u>146,681</u>
(Deficiency) of nonoperating revenues over expenses	(1,053,032)
Change in net position	1,193,073
Net position, beginning	33,733,605
NET POSITION, ENDING	\$ 34,926,678

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

for the year ended June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities
Coch flaves from anarating activities	Water & Sewer
Cash flows from operating activities:  Receipts from customers	\$ 7,605,290
Cash payments to employees	(1,668,716)
Cash payments to others for services	(1,796,587)
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	4,139,987
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase of construction in progress	(4,419,499)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(266,063)
Impact fees	146,681
Payment of bond and note payable principal	(1,690,000)
Interest expense	(1,279,224)
Net cash provided by (used by) capital and related financing activities	(7,508,105)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Sale/maturity of investments	1,750,000
Purchase of investments	(1,250,000)
Investment income	219,377
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	719,377
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equilavents	(2,648,741)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1, 2019	12,783,129
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30, 2020	\$ 10,134,388
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net	
cash provided by (used by) operating activities	
Operating income	\$ 2,246,105
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)	
to net cash provided by (used by) operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,702,580
Changes in net pension liability	270,327
Changes in net OPEB liability	(2,706)
Changes in assets and liabilities: Receivables, net	(112,913)
Inventory	4,858
Accounts payable	(3,607)
Payroll liabilities	(1,072)
Other liabilities	36,415
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	\$ 4,139,987
Reconciliation of total cash and cash equivalents	
Current assets - cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,155,629
Restricted assets - cash and cash equivalents	3,978,756
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,134,385
Supplement disclosure of cash flow information:	0
Amortization expense	\$ 532
Net change in capital assets payable	\$ (480,007)

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

\_\_\_\_

	Agency Fund	Private Purpose Trust	Totals
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 423,572	\$ -	\$ 423,572
Investments	<del>-</del>	115,915	115,915
Total assets	423,572	115,915	539,487
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	421,635	-	421,635
Other liabilities			
Total liabilities	421,635		421,635
NET POSITION			
Held in trust for payroll			
and other purposes	<u>\$ 1,937</u>	<u>\$ 115,915</u>	\$ 117,852

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

for the year ended June 30, 2020

\_\_\_\_

	Agency Fund	Private Purpose Trust	Totals
ADDITIONS			
Investment income	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 3,797	\$ 3,797
Total additions	<del>_</del>	3,797	3,797
Less: investment expense			
Trust fees	-	1,118	1,118
Miscellaneous	<u>-</u>	3,103	3,103
Total investment expenses		4,221	4,221
Net increase (decrease) in net position		(424)	(424)
Net position, beginning	1,937	116,339	118,276
Net position, ending	\$ 1,937	<u>\$ 115,915</u>	\$ 117,852

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Versailles, Kentucky (the City) operates under the City Council form of government and has budgetary authority over the following functional areas: public safety, public service, water and sewer, general administration, and for financial reporting purposes, all funds and account groups that are controlled by or dependent on the City, as determined on the basis of budget adoption, management oversight responsibility, and taxing authority. The accounting policies of the City of Versailles conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

## A. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the City of Versailles, Kentucky include the funds, account groups and entities over which the Mayor and Council exercise significant oversight responsibility. Oversight responsibility, as defined by Section 2100 of the GASB Codification of Government Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, was determined on the basis of the City's ability to significantly influence operation, select the governing body, and participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Based on these criteria there are no affiliated entities.

**Discretely Presented Component Unit** – The component unit column in the government-wide financial statements includes the financial data of the City's discretely presented component units. They are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City. The following component unit is included in the City's reporting entity because the primary government is able to impose its will on the organization.

The City of Versailles Public Properties Corporation is included in the reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit because the City appoints all of the governing body and the City has the ability to impose its will on the Corporation. The Corporation is involved in holding, developing and managing property leased to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements display information about the City as a whole. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities of the City. These financial statements include the financial activities of the City except for fiduciary activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for support. The government-wide statement of activities reflects costs of government by function for governmental activities and business-type activities. Program revenues include charges paid by recipients for the goods or services offered by the program and grants or contributions that are restricted to the program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate fiscal and accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that is comprised of its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund balance/net position, revenues and expenditures or expenses.

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The governmental fund measurement focus is upon determination of financial position and budgetary control over revenues and expenditures.

The following funds are used by the City of Versailles:

#### **Governmental Funds**

**General Fund** – The general operating fund of the City is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

**Special Revenue Funds** – The special revenue funds of the City are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to disbursements for specified purposes. The City has one special revenue fund. The Road Fund accounts for the municipal road aid program.

**Permanent Fund** – The permanent fund is used to account for the Versailles Cemetery Perpetual and Rose Crest Trust income and expenditures. This fund reports resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the program.

## **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary funds are used to account for the ongoing organizations and activities of the City, which are similar to those found in private business enterprises. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in cash flows.

Enterprise funds are established to account for the acquisition, operations and maintenance of the City's facilities and services which are entirely or predominantly self-supported by user charges or where the City has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The accounts are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. The City's enterprise operations include the following:

**Enterprise Fund** – The enterprise fund is used to account for water and sewer services. The operations of which are financed by user charges.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

The fiduciary funds consist of Agency funds and Private Purpose Trusts. The Agency fund is used to report information from the Payroll fund. The Private Purpose Trust fund provides information for the expendable cemetery trust.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and recognized in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for individual funds.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds. Their focus is on individual funds rather than reporting funds by type. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet.

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized at the time the liability occurs.

Permits, fines and forfeits, and miscellaneous revenues (except for investment earnings) are recorded as revenues when received because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded when earned since they are measurable and available in all funds.

#### D. Budgeting

The City follows the procedures established pursuant to Section 91A.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as adopted by ordinance of the City.

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City considers demand deposits, money market funds, and other investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less, to be cash equivalents.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. Accounts Receivable

The Water and Sewer Fund accounts receivable are for services to customers. If a customer fails to pay their bill by the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month, their service is cutoff and is not reinstated until the individual pays a reconnect fee. Deposits are applied to customers' final bill and any unpaid balance after applying the deposit is fully reserved and carried on the books for a period of five years.

#### G. Restricted Cash and Investments

The City has restricted cash and investments to satisfy bond issue requirements. The City also has restricted cash accounts related to their use for bond payments and capital expenditures.

## H. Investments

Investments are carried at fair value, except for short-term government obligations with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less. Those investments are reported at amortized cost. Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

#### I. Inventory

Inventory consists of water and sewer supplies. Inventory amounts are stated at cost.

#### J. Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "due from/to other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statements of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and are eliminated in the total column of the government-wide statement of net position.

#### K. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at cost. Donated assets are valued at their fair market value on the date of donation. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings and improvements	25-40 years
Land improvements	10-20 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	5-20 years
Utility systems	25-40 years
Infrastructure	5-40 years

#### L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations (continued)

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, the noncurrent portion of capital leases, accumulated sick leave, contractually required pension contributions and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within sixty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources.

Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

#### M. Compensated Absences

City employees are allowed to accumulate sick leave and vacation time equal to one and one-half times the employee's current vacation leave allowed. Regular full-time employees (40 hours per week) receive 8 hours of sick time per month while those expected to work 24-hour shifts receive 12 hours per month. Vacation time is accrued at the rate of 1/12<sup>th</sup> of the annual rate per month of employment.

#### N. 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 Employees' Retirement System (CERS) and additions to/deductions from CERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

# O. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

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 Employees' Retirement System (CERS) and additions to/deductions from CERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CERS. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### P. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislations adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments.

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Q. Fund Balance

Fund balance of the governmental funds is classified as follows:

Nonspendable — amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted — amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed — amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of Versailles. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Council.

Unassigned — all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, or unassigned fund balance is available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless City Council or the finance committee has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

As of June 30, 2020, fund balance is composed of the following:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted:			
Road surface repairs	\$ -	\$ 181,394	\$ 181,394
VPD construction	234,585	-	234,585
VPD debt service	343,048	-	343,048
Law enforcement	20,394	-	20,394
Cemetery permanent fund	-	646,888	646,888
Committed:			
Public safety	300,000	-	300,000
City hall repairs	40,000	-	40,000
Falling Springs	65,000	-	65,000
911	51,004	-	51,004
Unassigned	5,745,744	<del>-</del>	5,745,744
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 6,799,775</u>	\$ 828,282	\$ 7,628,057

#### R. Proprietary Revenues

Proprietary funds report all revenues and expenses as operating, except interest income, interest expense, amortization, impact fees and capital contributions.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### S. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, designated fund balances, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the general-purpose financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### T. Management's Review of Subsequent Events

The City has evaluated and considered the need to recognize or disclose subsequent events through December 9, 2020, which represents the date that these financial statements were available to be issued. Subsequent events past this date, as they pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, have not been evaluated by the City.

#### 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City's investment policy follows applicable state statutes and allows the City 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 chartered banks insured by federal agencies and larger amounts in such institutions providing such banks pledge as security obligations of the United States government or its agencies, and certain shares of mutual funds. In addition, trust funds may invest in uninsured corporate securities.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes. The City's investment policy states that unless matched to a specific cash flow need, the City's funds should not, in general, be invested in securities maturing more than one year from the date of purchase.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. At June 30, 2020, the City held investments in seven municipal bonds. Ratings of the municipal bonds were as follows:

Municipal Security	Rating
FNMA, 2.50%, 4/13/21	Aaa
Port Authority New York & New Jersey Taxable Bond, 3.001%, 10/15/22	Aa3
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fd. Fin. Corporation Bonds, 2.995%, 7/1/20	Aa3
Kentucky State Property & Buildings Commission Bonds, 3.709%, 11/1/20	Aa3
New York State Urban Development Corporation Bonds, 2.67%, 3/15/23	Aa2
University Pittsburgh PA Higher Education Bonds, 2.532%, 9/15/22	Aa1
Connecticut State Taxable Bonds, 2.921%, 4/15/23	A1

## Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. In order to anticipate market changes and provide a level of security for all funds, the City's policy requires a collateralized level of 103% of market value, plus accrued interest.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

At June 30, 2020, the City's bank balances were substantially covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral pledged. The City's bank balances totaled \$20,318,123 at June 30, 2020. As of June 30, 2020, \$1,346,888 was covered by FDIC or SIPC, \$16,353,567 was held as collateral by the custodial banks in the City's name and \$2,122,476 was held by the custodial banks but not in the City's name. The City held the remaining balances in municipal securities, which do not require collateral pledged.

## **COMPONENT UNIT**

At June 30, 2020, the Public Properties Corporation's bank deposits were substantially covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the custodial banks in the Corporation's name. The bank balances totaled \$4,507,944. As of June 30, 2020, \$750,000 was covered by FDIC or SIPC and \$567,129 was held as collateral by the custodial banks in the Corporation's name. The Corporation held the remaining balances in U.S. Treasury Obligations, which do not require collateral pledged.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy is that, with the exception of fully insured or fully collateralized investments and demand deposit accounts, no more than 20% of the City's total investment portfolio shall be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution.

The City's investments at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)							
	(	Carrying	1	year or						More
Investment Type		Value		less	_	<u>1–5                                    </u>		6–10	T	<u>han 10</u>
Primary Government										
Certificates of deposit	\$	3,272,505	\$ 2	2,197,754	\$	1,074,751	\$	-	\$	-
U.S. govt. obligations		8,644		8,644		-		-		-
Mutual funds		463,264		463,264		-		-		-
Corporate bonds		174,980		-		-		174,980		-
Municipal bonds		2,782,632			_	2,782,632		-		<u>-</u>
Total	\$	6,702,025	\$ 2	<u>2,669,662</u>	\$	3,857,383	\$	174,980	\$	<u>-</u>
Fiduciary Funds										
U.S. govt. obligations	\$	4,896	\$	4,896	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Mutual funds		2,689		2,689		-		-		-
Equities	_	108,330		108,330	_		_			
Total	\$	115,915	\$	115,915	\$		\$		\$	

#### **Investment Valuation**

The City categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The City does not have any investments that are measured using Level 3 inputs.

# 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

For those investments measured at fair value, the investments' fair value measurements are as follows at June 30, 2020:

		Fair Value Measurements Using				
Investments	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs		
Primary Government						
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ 8,644	\$ 8,644	\$ -	\$ -		
Mutual funds	463,264	463,264	-	-		
Municipal bonds	2,782,632	· -	2,782,632	-		
Corporate bonds	174,980		174,980	<del>_</del>		
Total	\$ 3,429,520	<u>\$ 471,908</u>	\$ 2,957,612	<u>\$</u>		
Fiduciary Funds						
U.S. Government Obligations	\$ 4,896	\$ 4.896	\$ -	\$ -		
Mutual funds	2,689	2,689	Ψ -	Ψ -		
Equities	108,330	108,330	_	_		
Equition	100,000	100,000				
Total	\$ 115.915	\$ 115.915	\$ -	\$ -		
	<del>Ψ</del> 110,010	<del>Ψ</del> 110,010	Ψ	*		

Investments of \$3,272,505 are valued at cost and are not included in the above table.

# 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables at June 30, 2020 of the City's major individual funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Governmental Funds
Governmental Funds:			
Taxes	\$ 46,635	\$ -	\$ 46,635
Licenses, permits, billings	1,519,807	-	1,519,807
Charges for service	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	134,975	12,717	147,692
Other	<u> </u>	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>
Gross receivables	1,701,417	12,717	1,714,134
Less: allowance for uncollectible	(21,000)	<u> </u>	(21,000)
Net receivables	<u>\$ 1,680,417</u>	<u>\$ 12,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,693,134</u>
Business-type Activities:	Total		
Customer	\$ 1,077,484		
Less: allowance for uncollectible	(15,000)		
Net receivables	\$ 1,062,484		

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the Primary Government's capital asset activity during the fiscal year follows:

,	Balance	, ,	•	Balance
Governmental Activities	July 1, 2019	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,518,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,518,184
Construction in progress	4,969,528	1,630,063	(6,599,591)	
Total	7,487,712	1,630,063	(6,599,591)	2,518,184
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	2,127,220	6,778,029	-	8,905,249
Equipment	2,009,038	248,868	(33,781)	2,224,125
Vehicles	3,937,042	201,128	(238,728)	3,899,442
Infrastructure	25,990,776	156,047		26,146,823
Total	34,064,076	7,384,072	(272,509)	41,175,639
Total capital assets	41,551,788	9,014,135	(6,872,100)	43,693,823
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	1,919,360	110,944	-	2,030,304
Equipment	1,592,347	113,174	(11,823)	1,693,698
Vehicles	2,967,002	284,200	(238,728)	3,012,474
Infrastructure	9,122,612	1,329,543		10,452,155
Total accumulated depreciation	15,601,321	1,837,861	(250,551)	17,188,631
Governmental activities				
capital assets, net	\$ 25,950,467	\$ 7,176,274	\$ (6,621,549)	<u>\$ 26,505,192</u>
Business-type Activities				
Capital assets not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 320,125	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 320,125
Construction in progress	19,522,125	3,939,494	(218,642)	23,242,977
Total	19,842,249	3,939,494	(218,642)	23,563,101
Capital assets being depreciated:	,		(= : = ; = ; = )	
Buildings	17,139,056	241,341	-	17,380,397
Equipment	1,019,212	191,968	_	1,211,180
Vehicles	516,794	21,384	-	538,178
Plant and utility systems	47,621,821	30,013	-	47,651,834
Total	66,296,883	484,706		66,781,589
Total capital assets	86,139,132	4,424,200	(218,642)	90,344,690
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	4,871,692	364,131	-	5,235,823
Equipment	748,398	59,341	-	807,739
Vehicles	390,488	43,795	-	434,283
Plant and utility systems	17,132,979	1,235,313	-	18,368,292
Total accumulated depreciation	23,143,557	1,702,580		24,846,137
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 62,995,575	\$ 2,721,620	\$ (218,642)	\$ 65,498,553

# 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

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

Governmental activities:		Business-type activities:	
General government	\$ 24,406	Water	\$ 787,796
Police operations	251,958	Sewer	914,784
Fire department	153,781		
Street department	1,394,933	Total	\$ 1,702,580
Cemetery	12,783		
	<b>A.</b> 4. 00 <b>-</b> 004		
Total	<u>\$ 1,837,861</u>		

#### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

**BONDS PAYABLE** 

On June 27, 2019, the City entered into a General Obligation Bonds, Series 2019 for \$6,465,000. The bonds bear interest at a rate of 3.00%. The Bonds were used to pay off Bond Anticipation Notes, that were originally issued for construction on the new police department, and to fund the remaining cost of the new police department.

The changes in general long-term debt during 2020 are as follows:

	July 1, 2019	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2020
2019 GO bond – VPD Premium on GO bond – VPD	\$ 6,465,000 \$ 210,225	-	\$ - 10.511	\$ 6,465,000 199,714
Net pension liability	14,021,255	2,055,541	10,511	16,076,796
Net OPEB liability Long-term compensated absences	4,124,074 396,863	81,458 	20,786	4,205,532 376,077
Total	<u>\$ 25,217,417</u>	<u>\$ 2,136,999</u>	<u>\$ 31,297</u>	\$ 27,323,119

The annual requirements to amortize general obligation bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2020, are as follows:

June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 240,000	\$ 190,350	\$ 430,350
2022	245,000	183,075	428,075
2023	255,000	175,575	430,575
2024	265,000	167,775	432,775
2025	270,000	159,750	429,750
2026-2030	1,480,000	670,200	2,150,200
2031-2034	1,725,000	430,125	2,155,125
2035-2039	1,985,000	1 <u>52,325</u>	<u>2,137,325</u>
	\$ 6,465,000	\$ 2,129,17 <u>5</u>	\$ 8,594,175

5. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### COMPLIANCE WITH BOND ORDINANCES

The bond ordinance for each series is consistent in that certain restricted accounts are required to be established. A summary of the required accounts and their significant provisions in order of priority follows:

### Sinking Fund

Amounts sufficient to pay the current principal and interest requirements are to be set aside each month. The City has restricted \$343,048 at June 30, 2020.

#### **BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES**

#### BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

On July 14, 2011, the City issued \$6,460,000 of Water and Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 to advance refund previously issued 2001 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds. The net proceeds of \$6,561,601 (after payment of underwriting fees, insurance and other issuance costs) were used to fund the escrow account. The escrow account was used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2001 Series bonds. As a result, the 2001 Series bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from long-term debt. The new issue will reduce debt service payments by \$662,674 and has a net economic gain of \$351,034. The new issue bears fixed interest at 3.00%-3.50%. At June 30, 2020, \$1,405,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On May 31, 2012, the City issued \$9,825,000 of Water and Sewer Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2012. The proceeds were used to advance refund previously issued 2004 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds and provide \$800,000 for construction associated with the Sewer System Evaluation Survey and Wastewater Plant Expansion projects. The net proceeds of \$8,831,935 (after payment of underwriting fees, insurance and other issuance costs) were used to fund the escrow account. The escrow account was used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2004 Series bonds. As a result, the 2004 Series bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from long-term debt. The new issue will reduce debt service payments by \$407,020 and has a net economic gain of \$347,073. The new issue bears fixed interest at 2.00%-2.70%. At June 30, 2020, \$4,310,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On March 14, 2013, the City issued \$7,835,000 of Water and Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2013. The proceeds were used to advance refund previously issued 2005 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds. The net proceeds of \$7,654,920 (after payment of underwriting fees, insurance and other issuance costs) were used to fund the escrow account. The escrow account was used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2005 Series bonds. As a result, the 2005 Series bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from long-term debt. The new issue will reduce debt service payments by \$254,329 and has a net economic gain of \$220,077. The new issue bears fixed interest at 1.500%-2.375%. At June 30, 2020, \$4,920,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On January 28, 2014, the City issued \$5,710,000 of Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2014. The proceeds were used for rehabilitation and repairs of the sanitary sewer system. The bonds bear fixed interest at 3.050%-4.000%.

5. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

On July 28, 2016, the City issued \$10,000,000 of Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2016. The proceeds were used for expanding and upgrading the City's wastewater treatment plant. The bonds bear fixed interest at 2.00%-3.00%.

On June 12, 2018, the City issued \$14,440,000 of Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2018. The proceeds are being used for sanitary sewer system expansion and improvements. The bonds bear fixed interest at 3.000%-3.625%.

At June 30, 2020, the business-type activities had the following bonds and notes payable outstanding:

Description	Series	Amount	Current Portion
Revenue Bonds	2011	\$ 1,310,000 \$	645,000
Revenue Bonds	2012	4,755,000	685,000
Revenue Bonds	2013	5,140,000	390,000
Revenue Bonds	2014	5,710,000	-
Revenue Bonds	2016	10,000,000	-
Revenue Bonds	2018	14,440,000	
Total payable at par		41,355,000 <u>\$</u>	1,720,000
Add: unamortized bond pro	emium	137,985	
Less: current portion paya	able	(1,720,000)	
Total long-term portion		<u>\$ 39,772,985</u>	

The annual requirements to amortize all revenue bonds and notes outstanding as of June 30, 2020, are as follows:

June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 1,720,000	\$ 1,239,750	\$ 2,959,750
2022	1,765,000	1,195,813	2,960,813
2023	1,870,000	1,151,556	3,021,556
2024	1,920,000	1,107,741	3,027,741
2025	1,960,000	1,060,020	3,020,020
2026-2030	9,925,000	4,524,651	14,449,651
2031-2035	11,500,000	2,820,715	14,320,715
2036-2039	10,695,000	<u>768,838</u>	11,463,838
	\$ 41,355,000	\$ 13,869,084	\$ 55,224,084

The changes in long-term debt during 2020 are as follows:

	July 1, 20 <sup>2</sup>	9	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2020
W&S revenue bonds	\$ 43,045,00	0 \$	-	\$ 1,690,000	\$ 41,355,000
Bond premium	137,45	53	532	-	137,985
Net pension liability	2,613,1	4	328,249	-	2,941,363
Net OPEB liability	761,76	64	-	58,514	703,250
Long-term compensated abser	nces 70,27	<u>′3</u> _	7,847		78,120
Total	\$ 46,627,60	<u>)4   \$</u>	336,628	<u>\$ 1,748,514</u>	\$ 45,215,718

### 5. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### COMPLIANCE WITH BOND ORDINANCES

The bond ordinance for each series is consistent in that certain restricted accounts are required to be established. A summary of the required accounts and their significant provisions in order of priority follows:

### Water and Sewer Revenue Bond and Interest Redemption Account

Amounts sufficient to pay the current principal and interest requirements of the outstanding revenue bonds are to be set aside monthly in this account. The monthly payment is to be equal to one-sixth of the next interest payment and one-twelfth of the next principal payment as long as the required minimum balance, as noted below, has been met. If the required minimum balance has not been met the monthly payment must be equal to one-fifth of the next interest payment and one-tenth of the next principal payment. The City has restricted \$965,015 at June 30, 2020.

### Water and Sewer Revenue Debt Reserve Account

Amounts sufficient to pay the maximum amount of principal and interest becoming due in any one year must be set aside in this account as a required minimum balance. The City has restricted \$3,738,459 at June 30, 2020.

### Water and Sewer Maintenance and Operation Account

The bond ordinance established this account to pay operating expenses and the account is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as non-restricted. The bond ordinance provides for monthly deposits from the Revenue Account equal to the anticipated expenses of operating and maintaining the system for the following month.

### Water and Sewer Depreciation Account

Monthly deposits of not less than 10% of the funds remaining in the Enterprise fund are to be made into this fund so long as the unexpended balance in the depreciation fund is less than \$100,000. The City further agrees to deposit the proceeds from the sale of any equipment no longer usable or needed, all fees or charges collected from potential customers and any proceeds received from property damage insurance. These funds are to be used for paying the cost of unusual or extraordinary maintenance, repairs, renewals, replacements and the cost of constructing additions and improvements to the system which will either enhance its revenue-producing capacity or provide a higher degree of service. The City has restricted \$100,564 at June 30, 2020.

If the Bond and Interest Redemption Account and Debt Service Account are not sufficient to pay the next maturing interest and/or principal on any November 30 or May 31, the City shall transfer from the Depreciation Account such amounts as are necessary to eliminate the deficiency and avoid default.

If there are surplus monies after the above required transfers and payments have been made, and there is a balance in the Revenue Account in excess of the estimated amounts required to be transferred and paid into the special accounts during the next succeeding three months, such surplus funds or any part thereof may be transferred to the Depreciation Account or may be used to purchase or retire bonds or may be used to pay the interest on, or principal of, other obligations of the City incurred in connection with the system or for any other lawful purpose

5. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

### **COMPONENT UNIT**

On October 13, 2016, the Public Properties Corporation issued \$3,900,000 in Series 2016 Revenue Refunding Bonds to currently refund the previously issued 2006 Revenue Refunding Bonds and the 2006B Revenue Bonds. The bond issue is payable solely from rental income derived from a biennially renewable Lease Purchase Agreement between the Public Properties Corporation and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS). The bonds bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.00-4.13%. Principal payments on the outstanding bonds, are payable on December 1 of each year and interest is payable on December 1 and June 1.

On December 27, 2018, the Public Properties Corporation issued \$4,790,000 in Series 2018 Revenue Refunding Bonds to finance construction, installation, and equipping spaces leased to KCTCS. The bond issue is payable solely from rental income and derived from a biennially renewable Lease Purchase Agreement between the Public Properties Corporation and KCTCS. The bonds bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.00%-5.00%. Principal payments on the outstanding bonds are payable on December 1 and June 1.

At June 30, 2020, the Corporation had the following bonds outstanding:

Description	Series	Amount	Current Portion
Revenue Refunding Bonds Revenue Refunding Bonds Total at par	2016 2018	\$ 2,265,000 <u>4,560,000</u> 6,825,000	\$ 555,000 <u>235,000</u> 790,000
Add: unamortized bond pre Less: current portion paya		279,724 7,104,724 (790,000)	
Total long-term portion		\$ 6,314,724	

The annual requirements to amortize all revenue bonds and leases outstanding as of June 30, 2020, are as follows:

June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026-2030	\$ 790,000 805,000 830,000 860,000 290,000 1,665,000	\$ 228,625 206,575 182,575 157,650 137,675 466,100	\$ 1,018,625 1,011,575 1,012,575 1,017,650 427,675 2,131,100
2031-2034	 1,585,000	 120,838	 1,705,838
	\$ 6,825,000	\$ 1,500,038	\$ 8,325,038

The changes in long-term debt during 2020 are as follows:

	July 1, 2019	Additions	Ret	irements	Jur	ne 30, 2020
KCTCS Revenue Bonds	\$ 7,595,000	\$ -	\$	770,000	\$	6,825,000

6. PROJECT FINANCING

On October 13, 2016, the Public Properties Corporation issued \$3,900,000 in Series 2016 Revenue Refunding Bonds to currently refund the previously issued 2006 Revenue Refunding Bonds and the 2006B Revenue Bonds. The bond issue is payable solely from rental income derived from a biennially renewable Lease Purchase Agreement between the Public Properties Corporation and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS). The original lease dated March 25, 2003, was amended and restated on October 31, 2006 and again on October 13, 2016.

The restated lease commenced on October 13, 2016, and is automatically renewed for three additional periods of two years each. KCTCS agrees to pay to the Public Properties Corporation monthly payments equal to the principal and interest due on the 2016 Revenue Refunding Bonds (\$50,290). The lease is an absolute net lease under which KCTCS pays, in addition to rent, any and all expenses related to the leased premises. KCTCS has agreed to pay \$21,500 per month as "additional rent" on the property. The "additional rent" is placed in escrow to cover any additional expenses on the property during the term of the lease. The property shall become the property of KCTCS upon performance of all obligations under the lease.

On December 27, 2018, the Public Properties Corporation issued \$4,790,000 in Series 2018 Revenue Bonds to fund construction, installation and equipping of additional office space leased to KCTCS. The bond issue is payable solely from rental income derived from a biennially renewable Lease Purchase Agreement, dated December 1, 2018, between the Public Properties Corporation and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS). The original lease commenced on December 1, 2018 and expires on June 30, 2020 and is renewable for sevel additional terms of two years each to expire on December 1, 2033. KCTCS agrees to pay to the Public Properties Corporation monthly payments equal to the principal and interest due on the 2018 Revenue Bonds (\$36,018). The lease is an absolute net lease under which KCTCS pays, in addition to rent, any and all expenses related to the leased premises. KCTCS has agreed to pay \$11,000 per month as "additional rent" on the property. The "additional rent" is placed in escrow to cover any additional expenses on the property during the term of the lease. The property shall become the property of KCTCS upon performance of all obligations under the lease.

Minimum lease payments to be received under the lease agreements, for which lease receivables and deferred revenue have been recorded, are as follows:

June 30,	
2021	\$ 1,035,696
2022	1,035,696
2023	1,035,696
2024	733,956
2025	432,216
2026-2030	2,161,080
2031-2034	 1,476,737
Net minimum lease payments	7,911,077
Less: amount representing interest	 (1,558,496)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 6,352,581

### 7. RETIREMENT PLAN

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

### 7. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Contributions – For the year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 5% of wages for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages for hazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545(33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium.

The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2020, participating employers contributed 24.06% of each employee's wages for non-hazardous job classifications and 39.58% of each employee's wages for hazardous job classifications. The contributions are allocated to both the pension and insurance trusts. The insurance trust is more fully described in Note 8. Plan members contributed 19.33% to the pension trust for non-hazardous job classifications and 30.06% to the pension trust for hazardous job classifications. The contribution rates are equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

Plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, are required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Plan members contribute 5% of wages to their own account for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages to their own account for hazardous classifications. Plan members also contribute 1% to the health insurance fund. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of each member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. Each member's account is credited with a 4% employer pay credit for non-hazardous members, and a 7.5% pay credit for hazardous members. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City contributed \$450,616 or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications, and \$819,803, for the year ended June 30, 2020, or 100% of the required contribution for hazardous job classifications, to the same pension trust.

Benefits – CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to Plan employees and beneficiaries. Employees are vested in the plan after five years' service.

7. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 or

25 years service and any age

Tier 2 Participation date September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013

Unreduced retirement At least 5 years service and 65 years old or

age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal to 87+

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 to 87+

Reduced retirement Not available

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

Pension Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

Total Net sion Liability	Nor	on-hazardous		Hazardous
\$ 19.018.159	\$	6.414.137	\$	12.604.022

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2019, was as follows:

Non-hazardous	Hazardous
.0912000%	.4562888%

The proportionate share at June 30, 2019 increased .000448% for non-hazardous and decreased .002984% for hazardous compared to the proportionate share as of June 30, 2018.

### 7. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$3,743,379. At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Οι	Deferred utflows of esources	Inf	eferred flows of sources
Differences between expected and actual results	\$	699,287	\$	27,101
Changes of assumptions		1,872,645		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions		-		281,778
and proportionate share of contributions		365,809		74,175
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,208,147		<u>-</u>
Total	\$	4,145,888	\$	383,054

The \$1,208,147 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Contributions exclude \$62,272 of contributions for employees that previously retired and were subsequently re-employed. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

### Year ending June 30,

2021	\$ 1,711,213
2022	\$ 632,217
2023	\$ 192,563
2024	\$ 18,694

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability reported at June 30, 2019, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

#### Non-hazardous

Inflation 2.30%

Salary increases 3.30% to 10.30%, varies by service, including inflation Investment rate of return 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation

**Hazardous** 

Inflation 2.30%

Salary increases 3.55 to 19.05%, varies by service, including inflation Investment rate of return 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Mortality Table projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010. The Mortality Table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2019. The Mortality Table used for disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality Table, with a 4-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010.

### 7. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2013. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

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

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Growth	62.50%	_
US Equity	18.75%	4.30%
Non-US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Special credit/high yield	15.00%	2.60%
Liquidity	14.50%	
Core Bonds	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Diversifying Strategies	23.00%	
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%
Total	100.00%	6.25%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 24-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarial determined contribution rate is adjusted to reflect the phase in of anticipated gains on actuarial value of assets over the first four years of the projection period. The discount rate does not use a municipal bond rate.

### 7. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.25 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:

	Non-hazardous		На	ıza	rdous	
	City's proportionate share of net				City's proportionate share of net	
	Discount rate	-	pension liability	Discount rate		pension liability
1% decrease	5.25%	\$	8,022,266	5.25%	\$	15,757,856
Current discount rate	6.25%	\$	6,414,137	6.25%	\$	12,604,022
1% increase	7.25%	\$	5,073,777	7.25%	\$	10,018,334

Payable to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2020, the City reported a payable of \$183,853 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2020. The payable includes both the pension and insurance contribution allocation.

### 8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Plan Description – As more fully described in Note 7, the City of Versailles participates in the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS). CERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all regular full-time members employed in positions of each participating county, city, and school board, and any additional eligible local agencies electing to participate in the System. In addition to retirement benefits, the plan provides for health insurance benefits to plan members (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). OPEB benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members under certain circumstances.

Contributions – As more fully described in Note 7, plan members contribute to CERS for non-hazardous and hazardous job classifications. For the year ending June 30, 2020, the employer's contribution was 4.76% to the insurance trust for non-hazardous job classifications and 9.52% to the insurance trust for hazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008, are required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545(33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. The contribution rates are equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City contributed \$111,137, or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications, and \$259,632, or 100% of the required contribution for hazardous job classifications.

Benefits - CERS provides health insurance benefits to Plan employees and beneficiaries.

### 8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

For retirement purposes, employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

Tier 1	Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit	Before July 1, 2003 10 years of service credit required Set percentage of single coverage health insurance based on service credit accrued at retirement
Tier 1	Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit	Before September 1, 2008 but after July 1, 2003 10 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually
Tier 2	Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit	After September 1, 2008 and before December 31, 2013 15 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually
Tier 3	Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit	After December 31, 2013 15 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually

OPEB Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as follows:

Total Net OPEB Liability Non-		n-hazardous	Н	lazardous	
\$	4.908.782	\$	1.533.556	\$	3.375.226

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Non-hazardous	Hazardous
.091177%	.456199%

The proportionate share at June 30, 2019 increased .000429% for non-hazardous and decreased .003098% for hazardous compared to the proportionate share as of June 30, 2018.

### 8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$737,729. At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred atflows of esources	li	Deferred nflows of esources
Differences between expected and actual results	\$	-	\$	1,090,611
Changes of assumptions		1,473,771		9,426
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan				
investments		-		262,167
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		148,114		27,777
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		388,797	_	
Total	\$	2,010,682	\$	1,389,981

The \$388,797 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Contributions exclude \$17,317 of contributions for employees that previously retired and were subsequently re-employed. Contributions also include an allocation for the implicit subsidy of \$35,345, which are required to be recognized as deferred outflows of resources. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 249,157
2022	\$ 69,629
2023	\$ (35,785)
2024	\$ (17,279)
2025	\$ (28,551)
2026	\$ (5,267)

Actuarial Assumptions - The total OPEB liability reported at June 30, 2019, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

#### Non-hazardous and Hazardous

inilation	2.30%
Salary increases	3 30 to 10 30% varies by serv

3.30 to 10.30%, varies by service, including inflation Investment rate of return 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation

Healthcare trend:

Pre – 65: Initial trend starting at 7.00% at January 1, 2020, and gradually decreasing to

an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 12 years.

Post – 65: Initial trend starting at 5.00% at January 1, 2020, and gradually decreasing to

an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 10 years.

### 8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Mortality Table projected with the ultimate rates from the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010. The Mortality Table used for healthy retired members was a system-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2019. The Mortality Table used for disabled members was PUB-2010 Disabled Mortality Table, with a 4-year set-forward for both male and female rates, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale using a base year of 2010.

The actuarial assumption used in the June 30, 2018, valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

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

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Growth	62.50%	
US Equity	18.75%	4.30%
Non-US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Special credit/high yield	15.00%	2.60%
Liquidity	14.50%	
Core Bonds	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Diversifying Strategies	23.00%	
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%
Total	100.00%	6.25%

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.68% and 5.69% for non-hazardous and hazardous classifications, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 24-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination used an expected rate of return of 6.25%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.56%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20 –Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 28, 2019. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy.

### 8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate as well as what the City's 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:

	Non-hazardous		Н	aza	rdous	
		City's proportionate share of net OPEB			City's proportionate share of net OPEB	
	Discount rate		liability	Discount rate		liability
1% decrease	4.68%	\$	2,054,334	4.69%	\$	4,709,120
Current discount rate	5.68%	\$	1,533,556	5.69%	\$	3,375,226
1% increase	6.68%	\$	1,104,469	6.69%	\$	2,292,491

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

_	Non-haza	rdous	Haza	rdous
	-	City's roportionate re of net OPEB liability	s	City's proportionate hare of net OPEB liability
1% decrease	\$	1,140,513	\$	2,348,533
Current trend rate	\$	1,533,556	\$	3,375,226
1% increase	\$	2,010,167	\$	4,627,735

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

#### 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On October 14, 2014, the City entered into an interlocal cooperation agreement with the County of Woodford, Kentucky ("County"). The interlocal cooperation agreement amended a previous agreement related to the operation of a joint parks and recreation program. The City and the County have agreed to share on an equal basis the existing bond payments, previously used for the construction of the Falling Springs facility. The agreement also calls for the City to pay 45% of the general operating, maintenance and capital expenditures of the parks and recreation facility.

The following commitments to construction projects and purchase materials have been made by the City as of June 30, 2020:

Waste Water Treatment Plant Expansion - \$1,207,719 (construction phase of project)

\_\_\_\_\_

### **10. CONCENTRATIONS**

The City has a concentration of revenue for occupational tax and water, sewer and sanitation. Five industrial companies generated approximately 37% of the City's occupational tax revenue. Four users generated approximately 17% of the utility operation's service revenue. Also, at June 30, 2020, approximately 8% of the utility operation's accounts receivable was due from four users.

#### 11. PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

Property taxes for fiscal year 2020 were levied in September 2019 on the assessed property located in the City of Versailles as of the preceding January 1. The assessments are determined by the County Property Valuation Administrator in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. The due date collection periods for all taxes exclusive of vehicle taxes are as follows:

Description	Date
Due date for payment	October 31
2. Face value payment period	October 1 – October 31
3. Past due date, 10% penalty	November 1
4. Lien Date	January 1 of year following Levy Date

### 12. INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various forms of loss associated with the risks of fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, etc. Each of these risk areas is covered through the purchase of commercial insurance. The City has purchased certain policies which are retrospectively rated including workers' compensation insurance. Premiums for these policies are based upon the City's experience to date.

### 13. POLICE OPERATING EXPENDITURES

The City entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement pertaining to the operation of police services covering the County with the Woodford Fiscal Court. The agreement was renewed in October 2013 and in March 2018. The agreement calls for the County to reimburse the City for 38% of all police operating expenditures and 50% of all capital expenditures. Police department expenditures that qualify under this agreement are as follows:

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Police Operating Police Capital	\$ 4,761,880 180,000	\$ 4,278,204 182,473	\$ 483,676 (2,473)
Total cost shared with County	<u>\$ 4,941,880</u>	\$ 4,460,677	\$ 481,20 <u>3</u>

Classification and reporting per the above varies from the financial statements due to differences in classification between the interlocal agreement and generally accepted accounting principles.

14. TAX ABATEMENTS

The City is currently under agreement to forego collection of .5% of the 1.5% occupational license fee for two local businesses (More Than A Bakery and Yokohama Industries America, Inc.). Both agreements are for up to 10 years and granted pursuant to the Kentucky Business Investment Act of the 2009 Extraordinary Legislative Session. More Than A Bakery's agreement is for up to 345 new hires and Yokohama Industries America, Inc. is for up to 134 new hires. There were no revenues abated on either agreement during 2020.

The City is also under agreement to forego collection of ad valorem taxes for one local business (More Than A Bakery). The agreement is for five years. During 2020, \$17,246 of revenue was abated.

### 15. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In early 2020, various restrictions were placed on travel and business across the United States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The duration and pervasiveness of these restrictions are uncertain as of the date of these financial statements. The City is evaluating the impact of COVID-19 and related responses on the operations and finances of the City. Restrictions placed on the local businesses could negatively impact the City's revenue and expenses for an unknown period of time. At this time, a specific estimate of the impact could not reasonably be determined due to a number of unknown factors regarding the severity and duration of the event. On December 9, 2020, the City entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Local Government for an additional \$209,789 of COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Funds. This funding is in addition to the \$669,880 already awarded and received during fiscal year 2021. \$177,539 of Coronavirus Relief Funds was related to fiscal year 2020 expenditures and was accrued as a receivable in the General Fund at June 30, 2020.



### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISONS GENERAL FUND

for the year ended June 30, 2020

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual	F	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$	639,000	\$	639,000	\$	700,301	\$	61,301
License and permits	Ψ	7,040,000	Ψ	7,040,000	Ψ	6,857,914	Ψ	(182,086)
Intergovernmental revenues		2,276,391		2,214,391		2,390,467		176,076
Charges for services		81,500		81,500		108,289		26,789
Other income		682,868		682,868		724,312		41,444
Total revenues		10,719,759	_	10,657,759	_	10,781,283		123,524
Expenditures								
Current								
General government		2,248,754		2,998,754		1,944,281		1,054,473
Merged police operations		4,610,880		4,610,880		4,180,912		429,968
Other police operations/grants		30,000		105,000		92,021		12,979
911 communications		860,653		860,653		742,342		118,311
Fire department		1,706,540		1,702,540		1,641,276		61,264
Street department		1,169,462		1,169,462		961,211		208,251
Cemetery department		327,333		327,333		286,286		41,047
Capital outlay		7,430,973		7,434,973		2,475,923		4,959,050
Debt service		96,144	_	96,144	_	99,130		(2,986)
Total expenditures		18,480,739		19,305,739	_	12,423,382		6,882,357
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures		(7,760,980)		(8,647,980)		(1,642,099)		7,005,881
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Proceeds from issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes		6,765,000		6,765,000		-		(6,765,000)
Proceeds from the sale of assets		-		-		53,138		53,138
Transfers			_		_	21,906		21,906
Total Other Financing Sources (uses)		6,765,000	_	6,765,000	_	75,044	_	(6,689,956)
Excess of Revenues and Other								
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures		(995,980)		(1,882,980)		(1,567,055)		315,925
· · · ·		, , ,		,				•
Fund Balance, July 1, 2019		8,366,830	_	8,366,830	_	8,366,830		<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020	\$	7,370,850	\$	6,483,850	\$	6,799,775	\$	315,925

## CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - NONHAZARDOUS Last Seven Fiscal Years

Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)	2014 (2013)	2015 (2014)	2016 (2015)	2017 (2016)	2018 (2017)	2019 (2018)	2020 (2019)
City's proportion of the net pension liability City's proportionate share of the net pension	0.088599%	0.088599%	0.093242%	0.087756%	0.088281%	0.090752%	0.091200%
liability (asset)	\$ 3,259,727	\$ 2,873,792	\$ 4,008,936	\$ 4,320,766	\$ 5,167,358	\$ 5,527,073	\$ 6,414,137
City's covered employee payroll	\$ 2,058,814	\$ 2,146,544	\$ 2,308,636	\$ 2,249,067	\$ 2,331,079	\$ 2,425,156	\$ 2,504,768
City's share of the net pension liability (asset) as a							
percentage of its covered employee payroll	158.33%	133.88%	173.65%	192.11%	221.67%	227.91%	256.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage							
of the total pension liability	61.22%	66.80%	59.97%	59.97%	53.32%	53.54%	50.45%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - HAZARDOUS Last Seven Fiscal Years

**Reporting Fiscal Year** 2020 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 (Measurement Date) (2013)(2014)(2015)(2016)(2017)(2018)(2019)City's proportion of the net pension liability 0.482254% 0.482254% 0.483150% 0.440924% 0.417738% 0.459272% 0.456288% City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) \$ 7,565,995 \$ 9,345,940 \$ 6,470,696 \$ 5,795,872 \$ 7,416,876 \$ 12,604,022 \$ 11,107,296 City's covered employee payroll \$ 2,543,977 \$ 2,595,363 \$ 2,489,255 \$ 2,458,224 \$ 2,478,969 \$ 2,750,780 \$ 2,809,570 City's share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll 259.95% 227.83% 377.01% 448.61% 285.77% 307.78% 403.79% Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability 57.74% 63.46% 57.52% 57.52% 49.78% 49.26% 46.63%

## CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS - NONHAZARDOUS Last Eight Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contractually required employer contribution	\$ 259,822	\$ 294,935	\$ 295,040	\$ 279,608	\$ 325,186	\$ 351,163	\$ 406,273	\$ 450,616
Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution  Contribution deficiency (excess)	259,822 \$ -	294,935 \$ -	295,040 \$ -	279,608 \$ -	325,186 \$ -	351,163 \$ -	406,273 \$ -	450,616 \$ -
City's covered employee payroll Employer contributions as a percentage	\$ 2,058,814	\$ 2,146,544	\$ 2,308,636	\$ 2,249,067	\$ 2,331,079	\$ 2,425,156	\$ 2,504,768	\$ 2,334,800
of covered-employee payroll	12.62%	13.74%	12.78%	12.43%	13.95%	14.48%	16.22%	19.30%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS - HAZARDOUS Last Eight Fiscal Years

\_\_\_\_

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contractually required employer contribution	\$ 500,340	\$ 553,824	\$ 538,019	\$ 497,695	\$ 538,184	\$ 610,673	\$ 698,740	\$ 819,803
Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution Contribution deficiency (excess)	500,340 \$ -	553,824 \$ -	538,019 \$ -	497,695 \$ -	538,184 \$ -	610,673 \$ -	698,740 \$ -	819,803 \$ -
City's covered employee payroll Employer contributions as a percentage	\$ 2,489,255	\$ 2,543,977	\$ 2,595,363	\$ 2,458,224	\$ 2,478,969	\$2,750,780	\$ 2,809,570	\$ 2,727,223
of covered-employee payroll	20.10%	21.77%	20.73%	20.25%	21.71%	22.20%	24.87%	30.06%

## CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY - NONHAZARDOUS Last Four Fiscal Years

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Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date)		2017 (2016)	2018 (2017)	2019 (2018)	2020 (2019)
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.087756%	0.088281%	0.090748%	0.091177%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB					
liability (asset)	\$	1,392,061	\$1,774,750	\$ 1,661,230	\$ 1,533,556
City's covered employee payroll	\$	2,249,067	\$ 2,331,079	\$ 2,425,156	\$ 2,504,768
City's share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a					
percentage of its covered employee payroll		61.90%	76.13%	68.50%	61.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage					
of the total OPEB liability	u	navailable	52.39%	57.62%	60.44%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY - HAZARDOUS Last Four Fiscal Years

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Reporting Fiscal Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
(Measurement Date)	(2016)	(2017)	(2018)	(2019)
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.440924%	0.417738%	0.459297%	0.456199%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB				
liability (asset)	\$ 2,063,481	\$3,453,313	\$3,274,608	\$ 3,375,226
City's covered employee payroll	\$ 2,458,224	\$ 2,478,969	\$ 2,750,780	\$ 2,809,570
City's share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a				
percentage of its covered employee payroll	83.94%	139.30%	119.04%	120.13%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage				
of the total OPEB liability	unavailable	58.99%	64.24%	64.44%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS - NONHAZARDOUS Last Eight Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contractually required employer contribution Contributions relative to contractually	\$ 142,676	\$ 110,547	\$ 113,585	\$ 104,357	\$ 110,260	\$ 113,982	\$ 131,751	\$ 111,137
required employer contribution	142,676	110,547	113,585	104,357	110,260	113,982	131,751	111,137
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered employee payroll Employer contributions as a percentage	\$ 2,058,814	\$ 2,146,544	\$ 2,308,636	\$ 2,249,067	\$ 2,331,079	\$ 2,425,156	\$ 2,504,768	\$ 2,334,800
of covered-employee payroll	6.93%	5.15%	4.92%	4.64%	4.73%	4.70%	5.26%	4.76%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS - HAZARDOUS Last Eight Fiscal Years

	2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Contractually required employer contribution Contributions relative to contractually	\$ 435,620	\$ 354,376	\$ 352,450	\$ 311,949	\$ 231,784	\$ 257,198	\$ 294,162	\$ 259,632
required employer contribution	435,620	354,376	352,450	311,949	231,784	257,198	294,162	259,632
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	<u>\$</u> _	\$ -	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<u> </u>
City's covered employee payroll Employer contributions as a percentage	\$ 2,489,255	\$ 2,543,977	\$ 2,595,393	\$ 2,458,224	\$ 2,478,969	\$ 2,750,780	\$ 2,809,570	\$ 2,727,223
of covered-employee payroll	17.50%	13.93%	13.58%	12.69%	9.35%	9.35%	10.47%	9.52%

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### **Contributions**

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

### Payroll

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

#### 2. CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS

### June 30, 2019 - Pension and OPEB Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

### June 30, 2018 - Pension and OPEB - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

### June 30, 2017 - Pension - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

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

### June 30, 2016 - Pension and OPEB - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

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

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020

### 2. CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

#### June 30, 2015 - Pension - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following changes in assumptions were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2015:

- The assumed rate of return was decreased from 7.75% to 7.5%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 3.25%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was reduced from 1% to .75%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.5% to 4%.
- Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females).
- For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females).
- For Disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement.
- The assumed rates of retirement, withdrawal, and disability were updated to reflect experience more accurately.

### June 30, 2014 - Pension - Hazardous and Nonhazardous

There were no changes in assumptions made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30, 2014.

#### June 30, 2013 – Pension – Hazardous and Nonhazardous

The following assumptions were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the initial valuation performed as of June 30, 2013:

- The assumed rate of return was 7.75%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was 3.5%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was 1%.
- Payroll growth assumption was 4.5%.
- Mortality rates were based on the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table for all retired members and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2006. The 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table was used for all other members.



### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

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	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable	\$ 168,677 - 12,717	\$ - 646,888	\$ 168,677 646,888 12,717	
Total assets	\$ 181,394	\$ 646,888	\$ 828,282	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	\$ -	
Total liabilities	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>		
FUND BALANCE Restricted	181,394	646,888	828,282	
Total fund balance	181,394	646,888	828,282	
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 181,394</u>	\$ 646,888	\$ 828,282	

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS for the year ended June 30, 2020

	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental	
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	
Intergovernmental revenues	163,879	-	163,879	
Charges for services	-	10,770	10,770	
Other income	2,749	12,627	<u>15,376</u>	
Total revenues	166,628	23,397	190,025	
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	-	-	-	
Police department	-	-	-	
Fire department	-	-	-	
Street department	99	-	99	
Cemetery department	-	4,103	4,103	
Program expenses	-	-	-	
Debt service	-	-	-	
Capital outlay	156,047		156,047	
Total expenditures	156,146	4,103	160,249	
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	10,482	19,294	29,776	
Other Sources				
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	
Operating transfers out		(21,906)	(21,906)	
Total other sources (uses)		(21,906)	(21,906)	
Excess of Revenues and				
Other Sources Over (Under)				
Expenditures	10,482	(2,612)	7,870	
Fund Balance, July 1, 2019	170,912	649,500	820,412	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020	\$ 181,394	\$ 646,888	\$ 828,282	

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY GENERAL FUND GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES 2019

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by July 1	Interest Payable by July 1	Interest Payable by January 1	Total Principal and Interest
2020-21	3.00%	\$ 240,000	\$ 96,975	\$ 93,375	\$ 430,350
2021-22	3.00%	245,000	93,375	89,700	428,075
2022-23	3.00%	255,000	89,700	85,875	430,575
2023-24	3.00%	265,000	85,875	81,900	432,775
2024-25	3.00%	270,000	81,900	77,850	429,750
2025-26	3.00%	280,000	77,850	73,650	431,500
2026-27	3.00%	285,000	73,650	69,375	428,025
2027-28	3.00%	295,000	69,375	64,950	429,325
2028-29	3.00%	305,000	64,950	60,375	430,325
2029-30	3.00%	315,000	60,375	55,650	431,025
2030-31	3.00%	325,000	55,650	50,775	431,425
2031-32	3.00%	335,000	50,775	45,750	431,525
2032-33	3.00%	345,000	45,750	40,575	431,325
2033-34	3.00%	355,000	40,575	35,250	430,825
2034-35	3.00%	365,000	35,250	29,775	430,025
2035-36	3.00%	375,000	29,775	24,150	428,925
2036-37	3.00%	385,000	24,150	18,375	427,525
2037-38	3.00%	395,000	18,375	12,450	425,825
2038-39	3.00%	410,000	12,450	6,300	428,750
2039-40	3.00%	420,000	6,300		426,300
		Ф C 405 000	Ф 4.442.0 <del>7</del> 5	Ф 4 04C 4CO	Ф 0.504.475
		<u>\$ 6,465,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,075</u>	<u>\$ 1,016,100</u>	<u>\$ 8,594,175</u>

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2011

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1		Interest Payable by December 1		Interest Payable by June 1		Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21 2021-22	3.000% 3.500%	\$	645,000 665,000	\$	21,313 11,638	\$	11,637 -	\$	677,950 676,638
	Totals	\$	1,310,000	\$	32,951	\$	11,637	\$	1,354,588

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REVENUE REFUNDING AND IMPROVEMENT BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2012

Fiscal Year	Interest scal Year Rate Pr		Principal	Interest Payable by December 1		Interest Payable by June 1		Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21	2.000%	\$	685,000	\$	57,886	\$	51,036	\$	793,922
2021-22	2.250%		700,000		51,036		43,161		794,197
2022-23	2.375%		1,090,000		43,161		30,218		1,163,379
2023-24	2.600%		1,125,000		30,218		15,593		1,170,811
2024-25	2.700%	_	1,155,000		15,593				1,170,593
	Totals	\$	4,755,000	\$	197,894	\$	140,008	\$	5,092,902

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2013

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1		Payable by Interest Paya		Interest Payable by June 1		Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21	2.000%	\$	390,000	\$	56,597	\$	52,697	\$	499,294
2021-22	2.000%		400,000		52,697		48,697		501,394
2022-23	2.000%		780,000		48,697		40,897		869,594
2023-24	2.125%		795,000		40,897		32,450		868,347
2024-25	2.250%		805,000		32,450		23,394		860,844
2025-26	2.375%		1,970,000		23,394		<u>-</u>		1,993,394
	Totals	\$	5,140,000	\$	254,732	\$	198,135	\$	5,592,867

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2014

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by June 1	Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21	3.050%	\$ -	\$ 102,601	\$ 102,601	\$ 205,202	
2021-22	3.050%	-	102,601	102,601	205,202	
2022-23	3.050%	-	102,601	102,601	205,202	
2023-24	3.050%	-	102,601	102,601	205,202	
2024-25	3.050%	-	102,601	102,601	205,202	
2025-26	3.050%	-	102,601	102,601	205,202	
2026-27	3.050%	630,000	102,601	92,994	825,595	
2027-28	3.300%	650,000	92,994	82,269	825,263	
2028-29	3.350%	675,000	82,269	70,963	828,232	
2029-30	3.500%	695,000	70,963	58,800	824,763	
2030-31	3.650%	720,000	58,800	45,660	824,460	
2031-32	3.800%	750,000	45,660	31,410	827,070	
2032-33	3.900%	780,000	31,410	16,200	827,610	
2033-34	4.000%	810,000	16,200	<u> </u>	826,200	
	Totals	\$ 5,710,000	\$ 1,116,503	\$ 1,013,902	\$ 7,840,405	

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2016

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by June 1	Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21	2.000%	\$ -	\$ 139,047	\$ 139,047	\$ 278,094	
2021-22	2.000%	-	139,047	139,047	278,094	
2022-23	2.000%	-	139,047	139,047	278,094	
2023-24	2.000%	-	139,047	139,047	278,094	
2024-25	2.000%	-	139,047	139,047	278,094	
2025-26	2.000%	-	139,047	139,047	278,094	
2026-27	2.000%	580,000	139,047	133,247	852,294	
2027-28	2.125%	600,000	133,247	127,247	860,494	
2028-29	2.250%	615,000	127,247	120,713	862,960	
2029-30	3.000%	630,000	120,713	113,625	864,338	
2030-31	3.000%	645,000	113,625	103,950	862,575	
2031-32	3.000%	665,000	103,950	93,975	862,925	
2032-33	3.000%	685,000	93,975	83,700	862,675	
2033-34	3.000%	705,000	83,700	73,125	861,825	
2034-35	3.000%	1,575,000	73,125	49,500	1,697,625	
2035-36	3.000%	1,625,000	49,500	25,125	1,699,625	
2036-37	3.000%	1,675,000	25,125		1,700,125	
		\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,897,536	\$ 1,758,489	\$ 13,656,025	

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY ENTERPRISE FUND WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BOND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE SERIES OF 2018

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by June 1	Total Principal and Interest	
2020-21	3.000%	\$ -	\$ 252,644	\$ 252,644	\$ 505,288	
2021-22	3.000%	Ψ -	252,644	252,644	505,288	
2022-23	3.000%	_	252,644	252,644	505,288	
2023-24	3.000%	_	252,644	252,644	505,288	
2024-25	3.000%	-	252,644	252,644	505,288	
2025-26	3.000%	-	252,644	252,644	505,288	
2026-27	3.000%	695,000	252,644	242,219	1,189,863	
2027-28	3.000%	710,000	242,219	231,569	1,183,788	
2028-29	3.500%	725,000	231,569	218,881	1,175,450	
2029-30	3.500%	750,000	218,881	205,756	1,174,637	
2030-31	3.500%	780,000	205,756	192,106	1,177,862	
2031-32	3.500%	805,000	192,106	178,019	1,175,125	
2032-33	3.500%	830,000	178,019	163,494	1,171,513	
2033-34	3.500%	860,000	163,494	148,444	1,171,938	
2034-35	3.500%	890,000	148,444	132,869	1,171,313	
2035-36	3.500%	915,000	132,869	116,856	1,164,725	
2036-37	3.500%	950,000	116,856	100,231	1,167,087	
2037-38	3.625%	2,715,000	100,231	51,022	2,866,253	
2038-39	3.625%	2,815,000	51,022	<u> </u>	2,866,022	
		\$ 14,440,000	\$ 3,749,974	\$ 3,497,330	\$ 21,687,304	

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY COMPONENT UNIT - PUBLIC PROPERTIES CORPORATION REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS SERIES OF 2016

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	cipal Payable December 1	est Payable ecember 1	est Payable / June 1	Total Principal nd Interest
2020-21	4.00%	\$ 555,000	\$ 22,650	\$ 17,100	\$ 594,750
2021-22	4.00%	555,000	17,100	11,550	583,650
2022-23	4.00%	570,000	11,550	5,850	587,400
2023-24	4.13%	 585,000	 5,850	 <u>-</u>	 590,850
		\$ 2,265,000	\$ 57,150	\$ 34,500	\$ 2,356,650

# CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY COMPONENT UNIT - PUBLIC PROPERTIES CORPORATION REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS SERIES OF 2018

Fiscal Year	Interest Rate	Principal Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by December 1	Interest Payable by June 1	Total Principal and Interest
2020-21 2021-22 2022-23 2023-24 2024-25 2025-26 2026-27 2027-28 2028-29 2029-30 2030-31	4.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 5.00% 4.00% 4.00% 4.00%	\$ 235,000 250,000 260,000 275,000 290,000 305,000 320,000 335,000 345,000 360,000 375,000	\$ 96,788 92,088 85,838 79,338 72,463 65,213 57,588 49,588 42,888 35,988 28,788	\$ 92,088 85,838 79,338 72,463 65,213 57,588 49,588 42,888 35,988 28,788 22,225	\$ 423,876 427,926 425,176 426,801 427,676 427,801 427,176 427,476 423,876 424,776 426,013
2031-32 2032-33	3.50% 3.50%	390,000 400,000	22,225 15,400	15,400 8,400	427,625 423,800
2033-34	4.00%	420,000	8,400		428,400
		\$ 4,560,000	\$ 752,593	<u>\$ 655,805</u>	\$ 5,968,398



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 City Council City of Versailles, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Versailles, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Versailles, Kentucky's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2020.

### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Versailles, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Versailles, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Versailles, 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be a material weakness (2020-001).

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Versailles, 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

**RFH, PLLC** • 300 West Vine Street, Suite 800 • Lexington, Kentucky 40507-1812 **Phone:** 859-231-1800 • **Fax:** 859-422-1800 • **Toll-Free:** 1-800-342-7299

### City of Versailles, Kentucky's Response to Finding

City of Versailles, Kentucky's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. City of Versailles, Kentucky's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

### **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.



RFH, PLLC Lexington, Kentucky December 9, 2020

### CITY OF VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2020

### FINDING: 2020-001 (Repeat)

Criteria: The City is required to have internal controls over the period-end financial reporting process that enable the City to record and process year-end journal entries to produce financial records that are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition: During our audit, we identified material misstatements that were not identified by the City's internal controls over financial reporting.

Cause: The City failed to provide proper oversight over period-end financial reporting, which resulted in misstated accounting records prior to performance of the audit.

Effect: The City relied on auditor prepared accounting adjustments to ensure the financial records were properly stated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The City reviewed, approved and accepted responsibility for the accounting adjustments as the auditor cannot be a component of the City's internal controls.

Recommendation: We recommend management review the period-end financial reporting process and implement an additional analytical review and analysis of year end balances prior to the start of the audit. We also recommend additional year end analysis of construction projects in progress to ensure proper cut off for work performed prior to year end. This additional oversight of the year-end financial records should ensure that any accounting errors are detected and corrected prior to the audit.

### Response:

The City concurs with this finding and further agrees that in the future, period-end accounting review will be more in-depth prior to the actual performance of the audit. Management will review year-end financial reporting components to ensure any budgeting transactions occurring after June 30 for the period-end June 30th will be accrued and/or adjusted as necessary. Also, internal communication will be conducted more efficiently as relates to capital projects and/or construction in progress. This finding has been further conveyed to the City's outside CPA firm who provides assistance with review of period/year-end processes of the City and they too have concurred that additional analyses of year-end reporting will be conducted with all department directors and the Treasurer prior to audit, thereby minimizing actual auditor adjustments during the audit process itself. In addition, the City Treasurer has implemented a plan with the outside CPA firm to perform a mid-year review which will include a compressive review of the audit adjustments and development of a plan to address each one.