CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1-3
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	4-9
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position.	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Net Change in Fund Balances Governmental Funds to the Governmental Activities Changes in Net Position	17
Notes to Financial Statements	18-29
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund	31
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Kentucky Municipal Road Aid Fund	32
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	33-34



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Watterson Park, Kentucky

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited accompanying the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
 due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
 Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
 disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
 expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's
 internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 8, 2024 on our consideration of the City of Watterson Park, 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 Watterson Park, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

COBB & ASSOCIATES PLLC

Cobb & Associates PLLC

Louisville, Kentucky

January 8, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's (the City) financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which begin on page 11.

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 11-12) provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending, if applicable. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds.

Reporting the City as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the City as a whole begins on page 11. 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 the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure the City's health, or financial position. Over time, increases and decreases in the City's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads, to assess the overall health of the City.

Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including general administration, police, street maintenance, and recreation. Property taxes and insurance premium taxes finance most of the activities.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the City's major funds begins on page 14. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the governmental fund. Most of the City's basic services are reported in the governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of the fund and the balance left over at year-end that is available for spending. This fund is reported using the accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The government fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) and governmental fund in reconciliation on page 17.

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS

The following condensed financial information has been derived from the government-wide financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2023 and 2022. The two-year comparisons are organized in the following:

Statement of Net Position Revenues Expenditures Excess/Deficiency of Revenues over Expenditures Change in Net Position Capital Assets

Statement of Net Position

Total net position increased \$410,508 during the year ending June 30, 2023. One method used to determine the City's financial health in the short term is to compare current assets to current liabilities. Current assets exceed current liabilities by \$2,359,185. This indicator clearly points out that the City has sufficient capacity to service its current debt. This number represents the "book value" of the city.

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS (CONTINUED)

		2022	. <u></u>	2023	_	Positive (Negative) Variance
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	382,399	\$	103,851	\$	(278,548)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted		21,060		41,518		20,458
Short Term Investments		1,449,823		2,164,605		714,782
Prepaid Expenses		13,987		15,672		1,685
Property Taxes Receivable		-		1,536		1,536
Accrued Interest Receivable		17,218		31,026		13,808
Insurance Premium Tax Receivable	•	95,364	_	130,278	_	34,914
Total Current Assets	•	1,979,851	_	2,488,486	_	508,635
Noncurrent Assets:						
Property Taxes Receivable		3,585		4,529		944
Investments		5,324,354		5,223,389		(100,965)
Capital Assets (Net)	•	627,550	_	559,732	-	(67,818)
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,955,489		5,787,650	_	(167,839)
Total Assets	:	7,935,340	=	8,276,136	=	340,796
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		33,790		44,143		10,353
Accrued Payroll Liabilities		592		696		104
Unearned Revenue		164,631	_	84,462	_	(80,169)
Total Current Liabilities		199,013	<u> </u>	129,301	_	(69,712)
Total Liabilities		199,013		129,301	_	(69,712)
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		627,550		559,732		(67,818)
Restricted for Roads		21,060		41,518		20,458
Unrestricted		7,087,717		7,545,585	_	457,868
Total Net Position		7,736,327	_	8,146,835	_	410,508
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$	7,935,340	\$	8,276,136	\$ =	340,796

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS (CONTINUED)

Revenues

Total governmental revenues are derived from several sources. However, the two primary sources of revenue are property and insurance taxes and assessments. These two sources represent 88% of the City's total revenues. Property tax revenue was almost identical, showing a slight decrease in comparison with the prior year. In comparison to the prior year, total revenues increased by \$362,434.

	2022		2023		Positive (Negative) Variance
REVENUES		•			
Property Taxes	\$ 309,948	\$	331,836	\$	21,888
Insurance Premium Taxes	558,400		561,391		2,991
Franchise Fees	3,113		3,118		5
Investment Income	85,936		125,909		39,973
Investments	(430,916)		(112,417)		318,499
American Rescue Plan Act	104,123		80,169		(23,954)
State Municipal Aid	19,957		20,389		432
Other Revenue	 3,214		5,814	_	2,600
Total Revenue	\$ 653,775	\$	1,016,209	\$	362,434

Expenditures

Total Governmental expenses increased by \$73,809 compared to the prior year. The two largest program expense increases were public works and public safety.

		2022	2023		Positive (Negative) Variance
EXPENDITURES				_	_
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$	201,764	\$ 235,601	\$	33,837
Public Works		128,023	156,263		28,240
Public Safety		72,631	83,784		11,153
Sanitation		62,313	62,235		(78)
Unallocated Depreciation	_	67,161	67,818	_	657
Total Expenditures	\$	531,892	\$ 605,701	\$_	73,809

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS (CONTINUED)

Excess / Deficiency of Revenues over Expenses

This information represents the "bottom line" from a revenue-expense standpoint. Revenues exceeded expenses by \$410,508 for 2023 and revenues exceeded expenditures by \$121,883 for 2022.

	 2022	 2023	. <u> </u>	Positive (Negative) Variance
Total Revenue	\$ 653,775	\$ 1,016,209	\$	362,434
Total Expenditures	 531,892	 605,701	_	73,809
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 121,883	\$ 410,508	\$	288,625

Change in Net Position

Another way to view the City's financial condition is Change in Net Position. One is able to address the question; is the City as a whole better off than the prior year? The answer to this question is, yes, the City's ending net position increased by \$410,508.

	_	2022	_	2023
Net Position - Beginning of Year	\$	7,614,444	\$	7,736,327
Change in Net Position	_	121,883	_	410,508
Net Position - End of Year	\$	7,736,327	\$	8,146,835

Capital Asset Administration

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City showed a net decrease in capital assets of \$67,818 compared to the previous year. The decrease is due to a depreciation expense of \$67,818 for the year. The City's \$559,732 in capital assets consists of land, infrastructure, signage, and equipment.

		Balance July 1, 2022		Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2023
Governmental activities:			-			
Land	\$	145,601	\$	- \$	-	\$ 145,601
Infrastructure		963,437		-	-	963,437
Signage		32,176		-	-	32,176
Equipment	_	5,920	_			 5,920
Totals at historical cost		1,147,134	-			 1,147,134
Less accumulated depreciation		(519,584)	-	(67,818)	_	 (587,402)
Net capital assets	\$_	627,550	\$	(67,818)	\$	\$ 559,732

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Revenues

General fund revenues of \$994,807 were \$177,307 more than the \$817,500 budgeted. Actual revenues were greater than budgeted primarily as a result of positive variances within insurance tax income.

Expenditures

General fund expenditures of \$537,883 were \$516,567 less than the \$1,054,450 budgeted.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

It is the opinion of management that most economic indicators point to stable to slight growth. Major revenue sources of property taxes and insurance premium tax are projected to remain stable.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the City's finances and provide accountability for the money it receives. For questions about this report or any additional information, please contact the City Clerk at P.O. Box 35334, Louisville, Kentucky 40232.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	_	Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	103,851
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted		41,518
Short Term Investments		2,164,605
Prepaid Expenses		15,672
Property Taxes Receivable		1,536
Accrued Interest Receivable		31,026
Insurance Premium Tax Receivable	_	130,278
Total Current Assets	_	2,488,486
Noncurrent Assets:		
Property Taxes Receivable		4,529
Investments		5,223,389
Capital Assets (Net)	-	559,732
Total Noncurrent Assets	_	5,787,650
Total Assets	=	8,276,136
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		44,143
Accrued Payroll Liabilities		696
Unearned Revenue	_	84,462
Total Current Liabilities	_	129,301
Total Liabilities	_	129,301
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		559,732
Restricted for Roads		41,518
Unrestricted	_	7,545,585
Total Net Position	_	8,146,835
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$_	8,276,136

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Functions/Programs		Expenses		Program Revenues Operating Grants	 Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Governmental Activities
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
Governmental Activities:	_				
General Government	\$	235,601	\$	-	\$ (235,601)
Public Works		156,263		20,389	(135,874)
Public Safety		83,784		-	(83,784)
Sanitation		62,235		-	(62,235)
Unallocated Depreciation		67,818	į.		 (67,818)
Total Primary Government	\$	605,701	\$	20,389	\$ (585,312)
	Gene	ral Revenues:			
	Pr	operty Taxes			\$ 331,836
	Ins	surance Premium	Ta	xes	561,391
	Fra	anchise Fees			3,118
	In	vestment Income			125,909
	Ne	et Decrease in Fair	·Va	alue of Investments	(112,417)
	Ar	merican Rescue Pl	an	Act	80,169
	Ot	her Revenue			5,814
	То	otal General Rever	nue	s	995,820
	Chan	ge in Net Position	L		410,508
	Net P	osition - Beginnin	g c	of Year	7,736,327
	Net P	osition - June 30,	202	23	\$ 8,146,835



CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2023

A CONTROL	G	eneral Fund	<u>]</u>	Municipal Road Aid Fund	_	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			ф		ф	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	103,851	\$	41,518	\$	145,369
Investments		7,387,994		-		7,387,994
Insurance Premium Taxes Receivable		130,278		-		130,278
Property Taxes Receivable		1,536		-		1,536
Accrued Interest Receivable		31,026		-		31,026
Prepaid Expenses		15,672	_		-	15,672
Total Assets	\$	7,670,357	\$_	41,518	\$ =	7,711,875
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	44,143	\$	_	\$	44,143
Accrued Payroll Liabilities		696		-		696
Unearned Revenue		84,462		-		84,462
Total Liabilities		129,301	_	-	-	129,301
FUND BALANCE						
Restricted for:						
Road Maintenance		-		41,518		41,518
Nonspendable		15,672		-		15,672
Unassigned, reported in:						
General Fund		7,525,384	_		_	7,525,384
Total Fund Balance		7,541,056		41,518	_	7,582,574
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	7,670,357	\$	41,518	\$	7,711,875

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total Fund Balance	\$	7,582,574
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		559,732
Taxes receivable in the statement of net position are reported on using the accrual basis of accounting whereas the balance sheet-governmental funds reflects the modified accrual basis. This is the difference between the two methods.	s.	4,529
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	8,146,835

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		General Fund		Municipal Road Aid Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$	330,892	\$	-	\$ 330,892
Insurance Premium Taxes		561,391		-	561,391
State Municipal Aid		-		20,389	20,389
Franchise Fees		3,118		-	3,118
Investment Income		125,840		69	125,909
Investments		(112,417)		-	(112,417)
American Rescue Plan Act		80,169		-	80,169
Other Revenue		5,814		-	5,814
Total Revenue		994,807		20,458	1,015,265
EXPENDITURES					
Governmental Activities:					
General Government		235,601		-	235,601
Public Works		156,263		-	156,263
Public Safety		83,784		-	83,784
Sanitation		62,235	_		62,235
Total Expenditures		537,883	_	-	537,883
Change in Fund Balance		456,924		20,458	477,382
Fund balances-Beginning of Year	_	7,084,132	_	21,060	7,105,192
Fund balances-June 30, 2023	\$	7,541,056	\$_	41,518	\$ 7,582,574

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 477,382
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Taxes receivable in the governmental activities are reported using the accrual basis of accounting whereas the governmental funds reflects the modified accrual basis. This is the difference between the two methods.	944
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets: Depreciation expense	(67,818)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 410,508

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky (the City) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the City are described below.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government and provides sanitation, public works, police protection, and general administrative services to its taxpayers. The City is classified as a home rule-class city. The City's basic financial statements include the accounts of all City operations. The City is the primary government unit and does not include any other component unit within its financial statements.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, receipts and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The City has presented the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Municipal Road Aid Fund The Municipal Road Aid Fund is used to account for all expenses incurred in connection with the city streets, street signs and entrances to the City. Kentucky municipal aid monies are deposited into the Municipal Aid Fund bank account. These funds are restricted to road construction, repairs and maintenance.

The City considers all of its funds to be major funds.

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Currently, the City does not engage in any business-type activities.

The statement of activities presents direct expenses, which are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Taxes and other revenue items are reported as general revenues.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. -

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized and accrued as soon as they are both measurable and available to finance operations during the year, and those not susceptible to accrual are recorded when cash is received. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, insurance premium taxes, grants, and interest are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal year. All other revenue items are considered recorded as revenue when the funds have been received.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The budget information reflected in the budgetary comparison schedule is the annual budget adopted by the City in accordance with the provisions of Kentucky law. It is presented to the Council in the form of an ordinance and may be amended by subsequent ordinance or by municipal order.

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

As required by generally accepted governmental accounting principles, the budgetary comparison schedule has been prepared in the same general form as the legally adopted budget and is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Its format varies somewhat from the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances on page 16.

COMPONENT UNITS

There are no governmental component units incorporated in the basic government-wide financial statements. A component unit is a legally separate entity that is included in the primary government's financial reporting entity using the criteria of the Government Accounting Standards Board.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits. For purposes of these financial statements, the City considers as cash equivalents all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months are less when purchased and are readily convertible to cash.

Generally, the City's investing activities are managed under the custody of the City Treasurer. Investing is performed in accordance with investment policies complying with state statutes and the City Charter. City funds may be invested in: (1) obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, (2) obligations of any corporation of the United States government, (3) certificates of deposits in institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and (4) bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The City's policy is to maintain its deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Any deposits in excess of FDIC coverage limits are to be collateralized with bank pledged securities in the City's name.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are recorded at estimated fair value as of June 30, 2023.

RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The City bills the property taxes in October of each year. The City requires liens to be placed on properties for delinquent taxes not paid by the subsequent January 1st. Accounts receivable for delinquent property taxes include penalties and interest. The City has placed liens on all the delinquent accounts and expects to collect all the amounts due.

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INSURANCE PREMIUM TAXES

The City's tax rate assessed on insurance premiums is 5%. The tax is assessed on non-health, non-worker's compensation insurance and first year life insurance premiums.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the government-wide statement or net position at cost.

The City's policy for spending restricted resources is to allocate disbursements to restricted funds to the extent such disbursements were budgeted to be paid from restricted funds.

Effective for the year ended June 30, 2004, the City is required to implement GASB Statement Number 34. One of the requirements of GASB 34 is to capitalize and depreciate infrastructure expenditures and other capital assets. The City elected to implement this standard prospectively, as it related to the capitalization of infrastructure and land expenditures. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost.

Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures; renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective balance sheet. The City capitalizes assets with a cost over \$1,000.

The estimated useful life of various classes of capital assets are as follows:

Infrastructure 15 years
Signage 7-10 years
Equipment 5 years
Street striping 3 years

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 42 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries" the City's management evaluates prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital assets has occurred. A capital asset is generally considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event of change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. No impairment losses were identified or recognized for the year ended June 30, 2023.

NET POSITION

Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is restricted when constraints are placed on net position use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors or contributors or regulations of governments, or imposed by law.

The City's policy is to use restricted assets according to budgeted amounts.

FUND EQUITY

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes for governmental fund financial statements.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories list below.

- l. *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).
- 2. *Restricted* fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation,
- 3. *Committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City Council,
- 4. Assigned fund balance classification is intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and
- 5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

NOTE 1- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are classified by character and function. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources.

The City's policy for spending restricted resources is to allocate disbursements to restricted funds to the extent such disbursements were budgeted to be paid from restricted funds.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and payables approximate their fair market values as of June 30, 2023.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

City policy does not provide for any compensation for absences such as sick, vacation, or holiday pay.

USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires City's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of receipts and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

Effective July 1, 2022, the City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) (GASB 96). The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for SBITAs, improving the comparability of financial statements among governments that have entered into SBITAs, and enhancing the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs. The statement requires recognition of certain right-to-use subscription assets and subscription liabilities for SBITAs and recognition of inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the agreement. The adoption of this new standard had no significant impact on the combined financial statements of the City and there was no adjustment necessary to the opening balance of net position or fund balance as a result of the implementation of GASB 96.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost (which equals market value) and consists of the following at June 30, 2023:

· ·	_	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Total
Checking account	\$	6,792 \$	- \$	6,792
Money market		5 <i>,</i> 775	41,518	47,293
Broker accounts (with sweep) with				
interest at .01% per annum	_	91,284		91,284
	\$	103,851 \$	41,518 \$	145,369

The recorded values of the City's cash and cash equivalent deposits approximate their values. The cash and cash equivalent deposits up to \$250,000 are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The City does not have a collateralization agreement with its bank which would cover deposits in excess of FDIC threshold. Kentucky law requires all uninsured cash deposits to be collateralized by the financial institution

NOTE 3- INVESTMENTS

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments consist of the following General Fund investments which have short-term maturities (due by June 30, 2023):

, ,	_	Cost	Fair Value
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$	1,327,498	\$ 1,288,566
Government Securities	_	884,263	 876,039
	\$	2,211,761	\$ 2,164,605

Investments consist of the following General Fund investments which have non-current maturities:

	_	Cost	Fair Value
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$	3,867,741 \$	3,556,451
Government Securities	_	1,743,214	1,666,938
Total Non-Current Investments	\$	5,610,955 \$	5,223,389

NOTE 3- INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (with non-current maturities) have the following maturities at June 30, 2023:

	2-5 Years	6-10 Years	Total
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit Government Securities	\$ 3,447,013 \$ 1,666,938	109,438 \$	3,556,451 1,666,938
Total Non-Current Investments	\$ 5,113,951 \$	109,438 \$	5,223,389

Investments are reported at estimated fair value using fair market value. The fair value decreased by \$112,417 during the year ended June 30, 2023 and is reflected as net decrease in fair value of investments on the statement of activities and on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances- governmental funds.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market 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 minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the investment horizon to ten years or less for a majority of its investments.

The City's negotiable certificates of deposit and government securities held by two brokerage companies total \$7,387,994. The amount covered by FDIC is \$7,387,994. Kentucky law requires all uninsured cash deposits to be collateralized by the financial institution.

Concentration of Credit Risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer.

Investments are reflected in the financial statements at fair value. The cost of those investments are disclosed for comparative purposes. Investments are considered Level 1 assets or Level 2 assets, the hierarchy of which is described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. A quoted price for an asset or liability in an active market provides the most reliable fair value measurement because it is directly observable to the market.

Level 2: Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date. The nature of these securities include investments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently and investments that are fair valued using other securities, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3: Securities that have little to no pricing observability as of the measurement date. These securities are measured using management's best estimate of fair value.

NOTE 3- INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table sets forth by level, within the hierarchy, the City's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2023:

	_	Assets at Fair Value as of June 30, 2023									
	-	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total						
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit Government Securities	\$	- \$ 2,542,977	4,845,017 \$	- \$ -	4,845,017 2,542,977						
Total Non-Current Investments	\$	2.542.977 \$	4.845.017 \$		7.387.994						

NOTE 4- CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

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

		Balance July 1, 2022		Additions		Disposals		Balance June 30, 2023
Governmental activities:			•		-		•	
Land	\$	145,601	\$	-	\$	-	\$	145,601
Infrastructure		963,437		-		-		963,437
Signage		32,176		-		-		32,176
Equipment		5,920		_		-		5,920
Totals at historical cost	_	1,147,134		_	_	-		1,147,134
Less accumulated depreciation		(519,584)		(67,818)	_	-	1	(587,402)
Net capital assets	\$	627,550	\$	(67,818)	\$_	-	\$	559,732

The cost and accumulated depreciation for each asset category at June 30, 2023 is as follows:

 Cost	_	Depreciation		Net
\$ 145,601	\$	-	\$	145,601
963,437		563,725		399,712
32,176		18,705		13,471
 5,920		4,972		948
\$ 1,147,134	\$	587,402	\$	559,732
_	963,437 32,176 5,920	\$ 145,601 \$ 963,437 32,176 5,920	\$ 145,601 \$ - 963,437 563,725 32,176 18,705 5,920 4,972	\$ 145,601 \$ - \$ 963,437 563,725 32,176 18,705 5,920 4,972

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property tax revenue is recorded in the General Fund and includes delinquent taxes and accrued penalties and interest. Property taxes receivable that is recorded in the government-wide financial statements include all deemed collectible property taxes receivable as of June 30, 2023. Property tax receivables that are recorded in the fund financial statements include only those tax receivables which are considered available. The City considers property taxes as available for fund financial statement purposes if they are collected within 60 days after year end.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City adopted an ad valorem tax rate of \$.058 per \$100 of assessed valuation of real property (assessed at January 1, 2022). The total assessed value of the property for the year ended June 30, 2023 amounted to \$377,144,280 which resulted in gross taxes of \$218,744. Property taxes are levied in September of each year and are billed in October of each year. The gross tax is due by November 1, 2022. A 1% penalty is charged starting November 2, 2022.

The City adopted a tax rate of \$.05 per \$100 of assessed valuation of personal property (assessed January 1, 2022) which resulted in gross taxes of \$74,489.

The City adopted a tax rate of .07 per \$100 of assessed valuation on all motor vehicles and watercraft (assessed at January 1, 2022).

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is subject to normal insurance risks as other cities of its size. The City carries general liability, business auto arid public officials insurance coverage and bond insurance on the City treasurer and mayor. The City has not had any significant reduction in coverage in the past year.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS

The City has the following contractual commitments at June 30, 2023:

Two-year contract with its waste management contractor for the period July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024 which requires monthly payments of \$5,394 for the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Annual agreements with its lawn, landscaping, tree maintenance, and snow removal, contractors. The City paid this contractor approximately \$102,899 during the year ended June 30, 2023.

An annual agreement with its police protection contractor. The City paid this contractor approximately \$77,515 during the year ended June 30, 2023.

NOTE 8- CONTINGENCIES

Presently, there is no known pending litigation nor any asserted or unasserted legal claims against the City.

NOTE 9- RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("Who") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the City's financial condition, liquidity and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the impact of the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the City is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for the ensuing year.

The City received American Rescue Plan Act Fund of \$268,754 to provide support in responding to the economic and public health impacts of COVID-19 and to certain impacts in their community, residents, and businesses. The funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024 and expended by December 31, 2026. At June 30, 2023, the City had not expended \$84,462.

NOTE 10-MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 8, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements.

NOTE 11- RECENT GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

Management has not currently determined what, if any, effects of the implementation of the following statement may have on the financial statements:

NOTE 11- RECENT GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101 "Compensated Absences" requiring the City to recognize liabilities for compensated absences for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This statement becomes effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The City is evaluating the impact of this statement on the combined financial statements.



CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE- GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Original and Final Budget		Actual		Variance Over (Under)
Fund balances-Beginning of year	\$_	7,026,510	\$	7,084,132	\$	57,622
REVENUES						
Real Property Taxes		220,000		217,101		(2,899)
Utility Property Taxes		3,500		4,137		637
Personal Property Taxes		57,000		75,847		18,847
Personal Property Taxes- Auto		22,000		33,807		11,807
Interest Income		87,000		125,839		38,839
Franchise Fees		3,000		3,118		118
Insurance Premium Taxes		425,000		561,391		136,391
Other		-		5,815		5,815
Net Decrease in Fair Value of						
Investments		-		(112,417)		(112,417)
American Rescue Plan Act	_	_		80,169		80,169
Total Revenue	_	817,500		994,807		177,307
Total Available Resources		7,844,010		8,078,939		356,876
EXPENDITURES						
General Government Public Works:		259,450		235,601		(23,849)
General Public Works		165,000		155,553		(9,447)
Urban Forestry Program		60,000		-		(60,000)
Maintenance/Repair of Existing Roadways, Sidewalks, etc.		100,000		710		(99,290)
Construction/Reconstruction of						
Roadways, Sidewalks, etc.		300,000		-		(300,000)
Sanitation and Waste Removal		70,000		62,235		(7,765)
Public Safety	_	100,000		83,784		(16,216)
Total Expenditures	_	1,054,450		537,883		(516,567)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(236,950)	-	456,924	-	693,874
Fund balances-June 30, 2023	\$	6,789,560	\$	7,541,056	\$	873,443

CITY OF WATTERSON PARK, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE- MUNICIPAL AID ROAD FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Original and Final Budget		Actual	Variance Over (Under)
Fund balances-Beginning of year	\$_	20,500	\$	21,060	\$ 560
REVENUES Intergovernmental Revenues		20,000		20,389	389
Interest Income	_		-	69	69
Total Revenue	_	20,000	-	20,458	458
Total Available Resources		40,500		41,518	458
EXPENDITURES					
Maintenance/Repair of Existing Roadways, Sidewalks, etc.	_	40,400	-	_	(40,400)
Total Expenditures	_	40,400	_		(40,400)
Net Change in Fund Balance	_	(20,400)	_	20,458	40,858
Fund balances-June 30, 2023	\$_	100	\$	41,518	\$ 40,858

COBB & ASSOCIATES PLLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS.

Mayor and City Council City of Watterson Park, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Watterson Park, Kentucky's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 8, 2024.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Watterson Park, 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 Watterson Park, Kentucky's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Watterson Park, 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, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS. (CONTINUED)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Watterson Park, 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 required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

COBB & ASSOCIATES PLLC Louisville, Kentucky

Cobb & Associates PLLC

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January 8, 2024