

CITY OF LANGDON PLACE, KENTUCKY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Member of City Commission
City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
Langdon Place, Kentucky

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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, as of June 30, 2021 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Opinions

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. 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 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 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'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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement from fraud is higher than 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 judgement, there are condition or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City'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 budgetary comparison information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We 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.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 29, 2022, on our consideration of the City'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'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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Maddox & Associates CPAs Inc.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky
November 29, 2022

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Total
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 187,304	\$ 187,304
Restricted cash	206,978	206,978
Certificates of deposit	150,000	150,000
Receivables	40,557	40,557
Capital assets, net	191,379	191,379
Total assets	776,218	776,218
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	5,121	5,121
Payroll liabilities	7,980	7,980
Total liabilities	13,101	13,101
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	191,379	191,379
Restricted	206,978	206,978
Unrestricted	364,760	364,760
Total net position	\$ 763,117	\$ 763,117

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Governmental activities	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities	Total
			Operating	Capital		
General government	\$ 186,490	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (186,490)	\$ (186,490)
Sanitation	55,220				(55,220)	(55,220)
Public safety	17,400				(17,400)	(17,400)
Streets and public works	39,476		18,193		(21,283)	(21,283)
Total governmental activities	298,586	0	18,193	0	(280,393)	(280,393)
General Revenues						
					188,594	188,594
					97,615	97,615
					5,555	5,555
					1,200	1,200
					292,964	292,964
					12,571	12,571
					750,546	750,546
					\$ 763,117	\$ 763,117

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
 Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 187,304	\$	\$ 187,304
Restricted cash		206,978	206,978
Certificates of deposit	150,000		150,000
Receivables	40,557		40,557
Due from other fund	556		556
Total assets	\$ 378,417	\$ 206,978	\$ 585,395
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 5,121	\$	\$ 5,121
Payroll liabilities	7,980		7,980
Due to other fund		556	556
Total liabilities	13,101	556	13,657
Fund balances			
Restricted	0	206,422	206,422
Unassigned	365,316		365,316
Total fund balances	365,316	206,422	571,738
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 378,417	\$ 206,978	\$ 585,395

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

Total governmental fund balances \$ 571,738

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 191,379

Net position of governmental activities \$ 763,117

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances – Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property tax	\$ 190,650	\$	\$ 190,650
Insurance premium tax	97,615		97,615
Franchise fees	5,555		5,555
Road aid		18,193	18,193
Investment income	1,152	48	1,200
Total revenues	294,972	18,241	313,213
Expenditures			
General government	186,458	32	186,490
Sanitation	55,220		55,220
Public safety	17,400		17,400
Streets and public works	32,600		32,600
Total expenditures	291,678	32	291,710
Net change in fund balances	3,294	18,209	21,503
Fund balances - beginning of year	362,022	188,213	550,235
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 365,316	\$ 206,422	\$ 571,738

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
 Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
 Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
 June 30, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	21,503
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement
of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those asset is
allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as
depreciation expense.

Depreciation expense		(6,876)
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Revenues in the statement of activites that do not provide
current financial resources are not reported in the funds.

	(2,056)
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Change in net position of governmental activities

\$	<u>12,571</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Governmental Fund Types

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

General Fund - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Kentucky.

Special Revenue Fund – The municipal road aid fund accounts for the allocation of funds from the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided in KRS 174 for design, right-of-way acquisitions, utilities, construction, and other municipal road aid expenditures.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Capital Assets

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

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

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Infrastructure	30 years

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Net Position

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

Fund Balances

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

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

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

Committed - includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

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

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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Revenues

Exchange Transactions

Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year end.

Nonexchange transactions

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

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

Expenses/Expenditures

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

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interfund Activity

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

Interfund Balances

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

Extraordinary and Special Items

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

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the City's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the basic financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Budgetary Process

Budgetary Basis of Accounting - The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis are: (1) revenues are recorded when received in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP); and (2) expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).

Once the budget is approved, it can be amended. Amendments are presented to the Board at their regular meetings. Such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year-end as dictated by law.

Each budget is prepared and controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/objective level. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Subsequent Events

The City evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and disclosure through November 29, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City’s cash and cash equivalents exceeded limits covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The City has not experienced any losses in its accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant custodial credit risk or concentration of credit risk.

	Book Balance	Bank Balance
PNC Checking	\$ 171,587	\$ 171,588
PNC Money Market	120,406	120,406
SYB Checking	102,289	102,290
	<u>\$ 394,282</u>	<u>\$ 394,284</u>
General fund	\$ 187,304	
Road fund	206,978	
	<u>\$ 394,282</u>	

NOTE 3: CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The City’s investments are in certificates of deposit with federally insured banks. The maturities of these certificates of deposit are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Current Value
2023	\$ 75,000
2024	75,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 is summarized below:

	Balance July 1, 2020	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2021
Governmental activities				
Infrastructure	\$ 206,304	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 206,304
Total capital assets	<u>206,304</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>206,304</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	<u>8,049</u>	<u>6,876</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,925</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>8,049</u>	<u>6,876</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,925</u>
Net governmental capital assets	<u>\$ 198,255</u>	<u>\$ (6,876)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 191,379</u>

Depreciation was charged to following government funds:

<u>Street and public works</u>	<u>\$ 6,876</u>
<u>Total depreciation</u>	<u>\$ 6,876</u>

NOTE 5: RECEIVABLES

The City believes all receivables are collectable and therefore no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded. Receivables due the city at year end are as follows:

Property tax	\$ 17,481
<u>Insurance premium tax</u>	<u>23,076</u>
<u>Total receivables</u>	<u>\$ 40,557</u>

NOTE 6: CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Management estimates that the amount of actual or potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2021, will not materially affect the financial condition of the City. Therefore, the General Fund contains no provision for estimated claims. No claim has exceeded insurance coverage amounts in the past three fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variances
	Original	Final		Final to Actual
Revenues				
Property tax	\$ 190,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 190,650	\$ 650
Insurance premium tax	88,000	88,000	97,615	9,615
Franchise fees	5,500	5,500	5,555	55
Investment income	500	500	1,152	652
Other revenue	4,500	4,500	0	(4,500)
Total revenues	288,500	288,500	294,972	6,472
Expenditures				
Audit services	4,400	4,400	4,945	(545)
Beautification and maintenance	92,044	92,044	92,338	(294)
Bookkeeping services	13,800	13,800	13,800	0
Mayor and commissioners salary	27,600	27,600	27,600	0
Entry	4,200	4,200	995	3,205
Garbage collection	54,000	54,000	55,220	(1,220)
Insurance	7,324	7,324	7,324	0
Legal fees	7,500	7,500	7,500	0
Legal notices	500	500	519	(19)
Street lights	16,000	16,000	16,097	(97)
Office expenses	15,132	15,132	11,764	3,368
PVA tax bills	3,600	3,600	3,576	24
Sidewalk and road repair	9,500	9,500	22,940	(13,440)
Security services	20,900	20,900	17,400	3,500
Snow removal	12,000	12,000	9,660	2,340
Total expenditures	288,500	288,500	291,678	(3,178)
Net change in fund balances	0	0	3,294	9,650
Budgetary fund balance - beginning of year	0	0	362,022	362,022
Budgetary fund balance - end of year	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 365,316	\$ 371,672

City of Langdon Place, Kentucky
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Road Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variances
	Original	Final		Final to Actual
Revenues				
Road aid	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,193	\$ 3,193
Investment income	0	0	48	48
Total revenues	15,000	15,000	18,241	3,241
Expenditures				
Office expenses	-	-	32	(32)
Sidewalk and road repair	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
Total expenditures	15,000	15,000	32	14,968
Net change in fund balances	0	0	18,209	18,209
Budgetary fund balance - beginning of year	0	0	188,213	188,213
Budgetary fund balance - end of year	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 206,422	\$ 206,422

NOTE 1: BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY PROCESS

The City follows the procedures established pursuant to KRS 91A.030 in establishing the budgetary data included in the required supplementary information. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Expenditures exceeded budget amounts in the general fund by \$3,178.



Honorable Mayor
and Members of City Commission
City of Langdon Place, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Langdon Place, Kentucky (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 29, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City'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's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's District'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2021-01 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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*

results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and as items 2021-02 to 2021-04.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we do express no opinion on the response.

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

Maddox & Associates CPAs Inc.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky

November 29, 2022

Internal Control

2021-01 Separation of Duties

Condition: The design of the City's internal control system does not allow for separation of duties necessary for the prevention, detection, and correction of misappropriation of assets and misstatements of financial statements.

Criteria: Duties should be separated to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are appropriately handled and reported.

Cause: The City has a limited number of employees. Presently the bookkeeper receives, records, and reconciles the accounts

Effect: Misappropriation or misstatement may occur and not be detected in a timely manner.

Recommendation: The duties should be separated as much as possible so that custody, recording, and reconciliation are performed by different employees.

Management's Response: The City concurs with the finding.

Compliance

2021-02 Property Tax Rate Calculation

The City is required to calculate the Compensating Tax Rate as defined in KRS 132.010(6) prior to setting its annual property tax rate. In summary, the Compensating Tax Rate is the rate applied to the current year's assessment, excluding new property, that produces an amount of revenue approximately equal to that produced in the preceding year from real property. For example, if assessments increase on existing property the City may be required to decrease its tax rate.

2021-03 Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

General fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$3,178. The City is required to amend its budget to approve additional appropriations to cover the amount of the expenditures.

2021-03 Collateralized Deposits

Under Kentucky Revised Statutes, deposits in excess of FDIC limits must be fully collateralized by the holding bank.