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Morgan and Associates, LLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners Sandy Hook Water District Sandy Hook, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Sandy Hook Water District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Sandy Hook Water District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

To the Board of Commissioners Sandy Hook Water District Sandy Hook, Kentucky

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of Sandy Hook Water District, as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of the District's Pension Contributions, the Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the OPEB Liability, and the Schedule of the District's OPEB Contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted 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 this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 4, 2020, on our consideration of Sandy Hook Water District'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 Sandy Hook Water District'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 Sandy Hook Water District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Morgan and Associates, UC

Morgan and Associates, LLC West Liberty, Kentucky

May 4, 2020

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

ASSETS

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Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 174,408
Cash - Restricted	293,167
Accounts Receivable	76,663
Prepaid Expenses	 7,145
Total Current Assets	551,383
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciation	
Land	146,998
Construction in Progress	6,100
Land Improvements	3,731
Buildings and Building Improvements	652,185
Wells and Springs	273,901
Electric Pumping Equipment	22,521
Transmission and Distribution	5,082,203
Treatment Plant	30,414
Miscellaneous Equipment	30,717
Transportation Equipment	19,357
Furniture and Fixtures	159
Total Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciaiton	6,268,286
Cash - Restricted	 163,262
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,431,548
TOTAL ASSETS	6,982,931
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB	148,508 61,502

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued Interest	27,149
Due to City of Sandy Hook	28,602
Accrued Taxes	3,944
Accrued Salaries	1,611
Unearned Revenues	2,833
Accrued Retirement	6,263
Accrued Health Insurance	3,918
Accounts Payable	7,066
Bonds Payable	47,500
Total Current Liabilities	128,886
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	
Bonds Payable	1,232,482
Compensated Absenses	11,000
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,243,482
OTHER LIABILITIES	
Net Pension Liabilities	567,989
Net OPEB Liabilities	135,801
Customer Deposits	24,468
Total Other Liabilities	728,258
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,100,626
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	24,030
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	49,617
NET POSITION	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for:	4,988,304
Debt Service	211,014
Depreciation Reserve	187,294
Sewer Collections	28,602
Unrestricted	(396,546)
TOTAL NET POSITION	5,018,668
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 7,192,941

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

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSTION For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES

Water Sales Service Revenues Miscellaneous Revenues	\$	731,533 14,131 21,374
Total Operating Revenues		767,038
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Water Expenses		
Advertising		387
Depreciation		208,216
Dues and Subscriptions		2,355
Legal and Accounting Services		11,000
Miscellaneous		32,457
Office Supplies		3,822
Payroll Taxes		17,941
Postage and Freight		6,602
Professional Services		4,423
Insurance		52,498
Workers Comp		5,143
Repairs and Maintenance		88,554
Retirement		112,412
OPEB		17,126
Salaries and Wages		254,629
Supplies and Testing		24,312
Taxes and Licenses		2,037
Telephone and Utilities		73,628
Travel and Automobile	-	12,079
Total Operating Expenses		929,621
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		(162,583)

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

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

NON OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Gain (Loss) on Sales	
Interest Expense	(53,383)
Interest Income	1,359
	···
Total Non Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(52,024)
N. O. A.	
Net Change in Net Position	(214,607)
Not Position Position	5 000 075
Net Position - Beginning	 5,233,275
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 5,018,668

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Payments from Customers	\$	752,014
Payments for Sewer Collection Fees		7,342
Miscellaneous Revenue		25,904
Payments to Vendors		(277,522)
Payments for Payroll and Related Expenses		(370,050)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		137,688
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND		
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Asset Additons		(6,100)
Interest Paid on Debt		(53,383)
Payments on Capital Debt		(44,500)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by		
Capital and Related Financing Activities		(103,983)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Received from Interest		1,359
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities		1,359
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		35,064
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	595,773
CASH AT END OF YEAR	_\$	630,837

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For The Year Ended December 31, 2019

Reconciliation of Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:

Net Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (162,583)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income to	, ,
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	208,216
Changes in Assets/Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable	20,481
Accounts Payable	(1,409)
Accrued Taxes	572
Accrued Retirement	2,131
Accrued Insurance	(3,329)
Accrued Salaries and Wages	(3,471)
Compensated Absences	4,680
Due to City of Sandy Hook	(2,258)
Customer Deposits	(387)
Net Pension Liability	134,359
OPEB Liability	9,405
Deferred Inflows	13,037
Deferred Outflows	 (81,756)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 137,688
Supplementary Information	
Interest Expensed	\$ 53,383

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Sandy Hook Water District (the District) is presented to assist in understanding the District's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the District's management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies, as applied to the aforementioned financial statements, conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

Regulatory Requirements

The District is subject to the regulatory authority of the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("PSC") pursuant to KRS 278.040.

Organization & Activity

The District was created in accordance with Chapter 74 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in 1957. The purpose of the District is to provide water services to residents in Sandy Hook, Kentucky and the surrounding area.

Financial Reporting Entity

The District complies with GASB Statements No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" and No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units." These Statements establish standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. They define component units as legally separate organizations for which the officials of the primary government are financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The District is not considered a component unit of any other governmental unit for financial reporting purposes.

The District considered all potential component units in determining what organizations should be included in its financial statements. Based on an evaluation of the established criteria, management determined that there were no component units to include in the District's financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The District's financial statements are presented on the full accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

All activities of the District are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise reporting) entity. Proprietary entities are used to account for operations that are (a) financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expense, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to the District is determined by its measurement focus. The transactions of the District are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations are included on the Statement of Net Position. Net Position is segregated into "invested in capital assets, net of related debt;" "restricted;" and "unrestricted" components.

The District's various bond resolutions or ordinances require the establishment of certain accounts, which are referred to as "funds". These required accounts are maintained as part of accounting records of the Water Fund. They include the Sinking Fund (Debt Service), Revenue Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund (Repairs and Maintenance). These are not "funds" as the term is used in generally accepted accounting principles, but are separate "accounts" used to delineate the accounting and reporting for bond related money and repayment security requirements. The balances and activity that occur in these various accounts represent specific segments of the Water Utility enterprise fund as reported in the District's financial statements.

The enterprise fund used by the District distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and delivering goods in connection with the District's ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are charges to customers for sales and services that are provided to them. The District also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water system. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Budgeting

In accordance with Kentucky Revised Statute 65.065, the District is required to submit a balanced budget to the Elliott County Fiscal Court prior to December 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and means of financing them for the upcoming year. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at calendar year end.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been established. The District considers all receivables to be fully collectible based on their strict cut-off policy. If amounts become uncollectible, the amounts due are offset by any customer deposit held and the balance charged to operations when that determination is made.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivables are stated at face amount and include billed and unbilled receivables due as of December 31, 2019. Unbilled receivables represent income earned during the current year, but not yet billed to the customer. The billing mailed on December 28, 2019 was for customer usage from approximately November 26 through December 25, 2019. The entire amount is considered accounts receivable as of December 31, 2019. The billing mailed on January 27, 2020 was for usage from approximately December 26, 2019 through January 25, 2020. Approximately five days of this billing is considered unbilled receivables at December 31, 2019.

Deposits and Investments

KRS 66.480 authorizes the District to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, e.g., water distribution systems, and similar items, are reported as a component of noncurrent assets in the basic financial statements. Capital assets are generally defined by the District as being those assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

The reported value excludes the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or extend its useful life beyond the original estimate.

Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations. Capital assets of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives in years.

The depreciation expense provided on proprietary fund assets during the period ended December 31, 2019 is \$208,216

Capitalized Interest On Indebtedness

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed. There was no capitalized interest in 2019.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted and restricted cash on hand, demand and savings deposits and certificates of deposit.

Inventory and Prepaid Items

The District maintains an inventory of supplies to make minor repairs to the water district systems. It is the policy of the water district to expense the items as they are purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. An example of a prepaid item for the District is property and liability insurance premiums.

Restricted Net Position

Some of the District's assets have certain constraints that have been placed on how they can be used. By definition, restricted assets are cash or other assets, whose use in whole or in part are restricted for specific purposes bound by virtue of contractual agreements, legal requirements or enabling legislation.

Certain proceeds of the District's revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. The "debt service" accounts are used to segregate resources accumulated for debt service payments over the next twelve months. The "depreciation reserve" account is used to report resources set aside to meet unexpected contingencies or to fund asset renewals, replacements and extensions.

The District collects sewer revenues on behalf of the City of Sandy Hook. The amount owed to the City of Sandy Hook as of December 31, 2019 is reported as a component of restricted net position. The amount owed the City of Sandy Hook includes current collections due and unearned sewer revenues.

Federal Income Tax

The District is exempt from federal income tax since it is a governmental entity. Accordingly, the financial statements include no provision for income taxes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates that effect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE B - RESTRICTIONS ON CASH

Bond Sinking Fund

Deposits into a Bond Sinking Fund are required to be made monthly in order to accumulate funds for payment of bond principle and interest. At December 31, 2019, \$99,621 was required to be on deposit to meet payments of interest and principal due on bonds at January 1, 2020. The balance in this account at December 31, 2019 was \$211,014.

Depreciation Reserve

The Depreciation Reserve Account is being maintained as required in various bond documents. The District was required to deposit \$210 per month into the account. At December 31, 2019, \$75,430 was the required balance of the Depreciation Reserve account. The District had \$163,262 in this account for the purpose of maintaining the water system.

Restricted Cash Accounts

The District is required to maintain special deposit accounts for customer deposits and long-term debt obligations. The following is a listing of restricted cash accounts of the District:

Customer Deposit Fees Account	\$ 29,519
Equipment Replacement Account	24,032
Sewer Revenue Held for the City of Sandy Hook	28,602
Bond and Interest Sinking Fund	211,014
Depreciation Reserve Fund	163,262
Total Restricted Cash Accounts	\$ 456,429

NOTE C - NET POSITION

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets;
- Restricted net position resulting from constraints placed on net position by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and
- Unrestricted net position those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net position or invested in capital assets.

NOTE D - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, became effective in fiscal year 2016 which requires the measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques.

The carrying amount of the following financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments: cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

NOTE E - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The primary government maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). According to KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the District and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. As of December 31, 2019, these requirements were met.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2019, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

NOTE F – INSURANCE COVERAGE

The District is exposed to various risks of loss. The District carries commercial insurance for risks of loss. As of December 31, 2019, there were no known losses for which an accrual was considered necessary and no estimated claims that have been incurred, but not reported. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

NOTE G - PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

The District's major classes of utility capital assets and accumulated depreciation are shown below:

	Balance 12/31/2018						Ac	lditions	Disposals		Balance 1/31/2019
Land	\$	146,998	\$		\$	\$	146,998				
Construction in Progress				6,100			6,100				
Land Improvements		16,320					16,320				
Building & Building Improvements		916,761					916,761				
Wells and Springs		328,896					328,896				
Transmission and							,				
Distribution		7,945,362					7,945,362				
Treatment Plant		420,514					420,514				
Electric Pumping Equipment		46,595				,	46,595				
Miscellaneous Equipment		140,627					140,627				
Furniture and Fixtures		3,896					3,896				
Transportation Equipment		85,326					85,326				
Total	1	0,051,295		6,100		10	0,057,395				

NOTE G - PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

÷	Balance 12/31/2018 Additions Disposa		Disposals	Balance 12/31/2019
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	12,201	389		12,590
Buildings & Building Improvements	245,709	18,867		264,576
Wells and Springs	53,769	1,227		54,996
Transmission & Distribution	2,706,377	156,782		2,863,159
Treatment Plant	379,071	11,028		390,099
Electric Pumping Equipment	21,955	2,118		24,073
Miscellaneous Equipment	101,836	8,073		109,909
Furniture and Fixtures	3,683	53		3,736
Transportation Equipment	56,292	9,679		65,971
Total	3,580,893	208,216		3,789,109
Fixed Assets Net of A/D	\$ 6,470,402	\$ (202,116)	\$ 0	\$ 6,268,286

NOTE H - BONDS AND NOTE PAYABLE

1. Waterworks Revenue Series 1988

On May 25, 1988, the District entered into an agreement with Rural Development to issue \$237,000 in Waterworks Revenue Bonds for the purpose of financing the cost of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements to the existing waterworks system of the District. Semiannual interest payments at a rate of 6.25% are required on January 1 and June 1 with principal amount due each January 1. As of December 31, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$119,000. Debt service requirements for year ending December 31, 2019, and thereafter are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Scheduled Principal		eduled erest
2020	\$	10,000	\$ 7,438
2021		11,000	6,812
2022		11,000	6,126
2023		12,000	5,438
2024		13,000	4,688
2025-2028		62,000	10,000
Totals	\$	119,000	\$ 40,502

NOTE H - BONDS AND NOTE PAYABLE (Continued)

2. Waterworks Revenue Bond Series 1991

On July 24, 1991, the District entered into an agreement with Rural Development to issue \$316,000 in Waterworks Revenue Bonds for the purpose of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements to the existing waterworks system of the District. Semiannual interest payments at a rate of 5% are required on January 1 and June 1 with principal amount due each January 1. As of December 31, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$154,000. Debt service requirements for year ending December 31, 2019, and thereafter are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Scheduled Principal			cheduled Interest
2020	\$	11,000	\$	7,700
2021		11,000		7,150
2022		12,000		6,600
2023		13,000		6,000
2024		13,000		5,350
2025-2029		77,000		16,150
2030		17,000	-	850
Totals	\$	154,000	\$	49,800

3. Waterworks Revenue Bonds Series 1995

On April 27, 1995, the District entered into an agreement with Rural Development to issue \$259,000 in Waterworks Revenue Bonds for the purpose of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements to the existing waterworks system of the District. Semiannual interest payments at a rate of 4.5% are required on January 1 and June 1 with principal amount due each January 1. As of December 31, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$157,500. Debt service requirements for year ending December 31, 2019, and thereafter are as follows:

Year Ended	Scheduled		S	Scheduled
December 31]	Principal		Interest
2020	\$	7,500	\$	7,088
2021		8,000		6,750
2022		8,000		6,390
2023		9,000	•	6,030
2024		9,000		5,626
2025-2029		51,000		21,666
2030-2034		65,000		9,092
Totals	\$	157,500	\$	62,642

NOTE H - BONDS AND NOTE PAYABLE (Continued)

4. Waterworks Revenue Bonds Series 2001

On June 20, 2001, the District entered into an agreement with Rural Development to issue \$495,000 Waterworks Revenue Bonds for the purpose of the construction of extensions, additions, and improvements to the existing waterworks system of the District. Semiannual interest payments at a rate of 4.5% are required on January 1 and June 1 with principal amount due each January 1. As of December 31, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$378,500. Debt service requirements for year ending December 31, 2019, and thereafter are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Scheduled Principal		cheduled Interest
2020	\$	10,500	\$ 17,032
2021		11,000	16,560
2022		11,500	16,066
2023		12,000	15,548
2024		12,500	15,008
2025-2029		71,000	66,128
2030-2034		88,500	48,670
2035-2039		110,000	26,888
2040-2041		51,500	3,510
Totals	\$	378,500	\$ 225,410

5. Waterworks Revenue Bonds Series 2014

On July 21, 2014, the District entered into an agreement with Rural Development to issue \$504,000 Waterworks Revenue bonds for the purpose of the construction of extensions, additions and improvements to the existing waterworks system of the District. Semiannual interest payments at a rate of 2.75% are required on January 1 and June 1 with principal amount due each January 1. As of December 31, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$470,982. Debt service requirements for year ending December 31, 2019, and thereafter are as follows:

NOTE H - BONDS AND NOTE PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

5. Waterworks Revenue Bonds Series 2014 (Continued)

Year Ended December 31	Scheduled Principal		-	cheduled Interest
2020	\$	8,500	\$	12,863
2021		9,000		12,622
2022		9,000		12,375
2023		9,500		12,121
2024		9,500		11,859
2025-2029		52,000		55,137
2030-2034		59,000		47,533
2035-2039		68,000		38,817
2040-2044		77,500		28,841
2045-2049		90,000		17,326
2050-2053		78,982		6,889
Totals	\$	470,982	\$	256,383

6. Long Term Debt Maturity in the Aggregate

Year Ended	Scheduled Schedule		Scheduled
December 31	Principal		Interest
2020	\$ 47,500	\$	52,121
2021	50,000		49,894
2022	51,500		47,557
2023	55,500		45,137
2024	57,000		42,531
2025-2029	313,000		169,081
2030-2034	229,500		106,145
2035-2039	178,000		65,705
2040-2044	129,000		32,351
2045-2049	90,000		17,326
2050-2053	 78,982		6,889
Totals	\$ 1,279,982	\$	634,737

NOTE H – BONDS AND NOTE PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

7. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

	F	Beginning Balance	Addi	tions	Re	ductions		Ending Balance	 ne Within
Business-type Activities:									
Revenue Bonds		1,324,482	\$	0	_\$_	44,500	\$	1,279,982	\$ 47,500
Business-type Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$	1,324,482	\$	0	\$	44,500	_\$_	1,279,982	\$ 47,500

The total interest expense incurred by the District during the current fiscal year was \$53,383.

NOTE I – RETIREMENT

General Information about the Retirement Plan

The District has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement System. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Retirement benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of the plan members under certain circumstances. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute five (5) percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute six (6) percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 5% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the KRS insurance fund. The District's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 21.48 percent for the first six months of 2019 and 24.06 percent for the last six months of 2019.

In accordance with Senate Bill 2, signed by the Governor on April 4, 2013, plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Members contribute 5% (nonhazardous) of their annual creditable compensation and 1% to the health insurance fund which is not credited to the member's account and is not refundable. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of the member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. A member's account is credited with a 4% (nonhazardous) employer pay credit. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

The District's contribution for calendar year 2017 was \$35,426, 2018 was \$43,506, and 2019 was \$54,493.

NOTE I - RETIREMENT (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits fully vest on reaching five (5) years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must meet the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months credit.

CERS also provides post-retirement health care coverage as follows:

For member participating prior to July 1, 2003, years of service and respective percentages of the maximum contribution are as follows:

Years of Service	% Paid by Insurance Fund	% Paid by Member through Payroll Deduction
20 or more	100%	0%
15-19	75%	25%
10-14	50%	50%
4-9	25%	75%
Less than 4	0%	100%

As a result of House Bill 290 (2004 General Assembly), medical insurance benefits are calculated differently for members who began participation on or after July 1, 2003. Once members reach a minimum vesting period of ten years, non-hazardous employees whose participation began on or after July 1, 2003, earn ten dollars per month for insurance benefits at retirement for every year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount. This dollar amount is subject to adjustment annually based on the retiree cost of living adjustment, which is updated annually due to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement System, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, by telephone at (502) 564-4646 or at www.kyret.ky.gov.

Pension Liabilities

At December 31, 2019, the District has a liability of \$567,989 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for non-hazardous retirement. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 using standard roll-forward techniques. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was .008076%.

NOTE I – RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$112,412. At December 31, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

SCHEDULE OF DEFERRED INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

NON-HAZARDOUS	red Outflows Resources	 red Inflows Resources
Liability Experience	\$ 14,502	\$ 2,400
Assumption Changes	57,487	
Investment Experience	10,903	20,059
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	37,731	1,571
District Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	27,885	
Total	\$ 148,508	\$ 24,030

The collective amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Non-Hazardous			
2020	\$	54,353		
2021	\$	29,551		
2022	\$	12,039		
2023	\$	649		
2024	\$	0		
Thereafter	\$	0		

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

For financial reporting, the actuarial valuation as for June 30, 2019, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30, 2019 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

NOTE I – RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions for Determining the Total Pension Liability (And Net Pension Liability (Continued)

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Growth	62.50%	
US Equity	18.75%	4.30%
Non-US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.60%
Liquidity	14.50%	
Core Bond	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	20.00%
Diversifying Strategies	23.00%	
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 6.25% for the CERS Non-hazardous assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the CAFR.

NOTE I – RETIREMENT (Continued)

Pension Liabilities (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

The following presents the net pension liability of the District, calculated using the discount rate of percent, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.25 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate for non-hazardous:

		1%	(Current		1%	
NON-HAZARDOUS	Decrease (5.25%)		Discount Rate (6.25%)		Increase (7.25%)		
District's Net Pension Liability	\$	710,393	\$	567,989	\$	449,296	

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine the Actuarially Determined Contributions Effective for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

Asset Valuation Method: 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the

expected actuarial value of the assets is recognized

Amortization Method

Remaining Amortization Period
Payroll Growth Rate

Investment Peturn

Capected actuariat variables actuariat variables actuariated actuariation variables actuariated actuariated variables actuariated

Investment Return 6.25%
Inflation 2.30%

Salary Increases 3.30% to 11.55%, varies by service

Mortality RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table, projected to 2013 with

Scale BB (set back 1 year for females)

NOTE J – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

At December 31, 2019, the net OPEB liability and the related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are as follows:

Plan Description

Employees of the District are provided hospital and medical insurance through the Kentucky Retirement System's Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The KRS was created by state stature under Kentucky Revised Statue Section 61.645. The KRS Board of Trustees is responsible for the proper operation and administration the KRS. The KRS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement System, Perimeter Park West, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

NOTE J - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

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

For financial reporting the actuarial valuation as for June 30, 2019, was performed by Gabriel Roeder Smith (GRS). The total OPEB liability, net OPEB liability, and sensitivity information as of June 30. 2019 were based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018. The total OPEB liability was rolledforward from the valuation date (June 30, 2018) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since June 30, 2017 (other than the blended discount rate used to calculate the total OPEB liability). However, during the 2018 legislative session, House Bill 185 was enacted, which updated the benefit provisions for active members who die in the line of duty. The system shall now pay 100% of the insurance premium for spouses and children of all active members who die in the line of duty. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, is determined using these updated benefit provisions.

Based on the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation report, the actuarial methosd and assumptions used to calculate employer contributions are:

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method

Asset Valuation Method:

June 30, 2017

expected actuarial value of the assets is recognized

Amortization Method

Remaining Amortization Period

Payroll Growth Rate Investment Return

Inflation

Salary Increases

Mortality

Healthcare Trend Rates

Pre - 65

Post - 65

Phase-in Provision

Entry Age Normal

20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the

Level Percent of Pay

26 Years, Closed 2.00%

6.25% 2.30%

3.30% to 11.55%, varies by service

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table, projected to 2013 with

Scale BB (set back 1 year for females)

Initial trend starting at 7.25% at January 1, 2019, and gradually

decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 11

Initial trend starting at 5.10% at January 1, 2019, and gradually

decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 11

years.

Board certified rate is phased into the actuarially determined rate

in accordance the HB 362 enacted in 2018

NOTE J – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 5.85% for CERS non-hazardous assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25 years (closed) amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination used an expected rate of return of 6.25%, and the municipal bond rate 3.62%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Yar Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2018. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payment associated with the implicit subsidy. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the CAFR.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

4		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Growth	62.50%	
US Equity	18.75%	4.30%
Non-US Equity	18.75%	4.80%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.65%
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00%	2.60%
Liquidity	14.50%	
Core Bond	13.50%	1.35%
Cash	1.00%	20.00%
Diversifying Strategies	23.00%	
Real Estate	5.00%	4.85%
Opportunistic	3.00%	2.97%
Real Return	15.00%	4.10%

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

The deferred inflows and outflows of resources and OPEB Expense columns included in the Schedule of OPEB Amounts by Employer include only certain categories of deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources. These include differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions and differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments. The Schedule of OPEB Amounts by Employer does not include deferred inflows/outflows of resources for changes in the employer's proportionate share of contributions or employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date. The net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 is based on the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation rolled forward. Deferred inflows and outflows related to differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are netted and amortized over a closed five-year period.

NOTE J - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB to Changes in the Discount Rate

The net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.85%) or one percentage point higher (6.85%) follows:

NON-HAZARDOUS	ON-HAZARDOUS 1 % Decrease (4.68%)		 ent Discount te (5.68%)	1% Increase (6.68%)		
District's OPEB Liability	\$	181,918	\$ 135,801	\$	97,804	

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

The net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.5%) or one percentage pin higher (8.5%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates follows:

NON-HAZARDOUS	1%	1% Decrease		nt Trend Rate	1 % Increase		
District's OPEB Liability	¢	100.996	ď	125 001	Φ.	170.006	
Districts Of ED Liability	Ф	100,990	Ф	135,801	2	178,006	

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

At December 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$135,801 (non-hazardous) for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability and OPEB expense was determined using the employers' actual contributions for fiscal year June 30, 2019. This method is to be reflective of the employers' long-term contribution effort. At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.007119%, non-hazardous.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$17,126 nonhazardous. At December 31, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NON-HAZARDOUS		ed Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Liability Experience	\$		\$	40,974	
Changes in assumptions		40,185		269	
Investment Experience		895		6,926	
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		13,610		1,448	
District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		6,812			
Total	\$	61,502	\$	49,617	

NOTE J - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

The \$5,220 (non-hazardous) of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Non-Hazardous				
2020	\$	1,221			
2021	\$	1,221			
2022	\$	3,138			
2023	\$	(540)			
2024	\$	(192)			
Thereafter	\$	226			

Deferred outflows and inflows related to differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are netted and amortized over a closed five year period. Those changes in net OPEB liability that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual expense are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified OPEB plan and recorded as a component of OPEB expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred.

NOTE K – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through May 4, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE L - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

It is the District's policy to permit its employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave because the District does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the District. The unused vacation or annual leave is considered a vested employee benefit.

In recognition of the resulting obligation, the District has accrued a liability for earned but unused vacation leave, having determined that payment of such compensation is probable and having developed a reasonable estimate based upon current salary costs and annual leave balances as of December 31, 2019. The liability for compensated absences at December 31, 2019 was \$11,000.

NOTE M – CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

The District made a down payment on land for a construction project to begin in 2020. Construction in progress at December 31, 2019 was \$6,100.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIBILITY December 31, 2019

	Non-Hazardous								
(Actuarial Valuation Report Year)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.006757%	0.007350%	0.007220%	0.007193%	0.007120%	0.807600%			
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 219,000	\$ 316,014	\$ 355,356	\$ 329,031	\$ 433,630	\$ 567,989			
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 154,733	\$ 168,911	\$ 169,858	\$ 172,294	\$ 174,062	\$ 200,455			
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll	141.53%	187.09%	209.21%	190.97%	249.12%	290.05%			
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.80%	59.97%	55.50%	53.30%	57.62%	50.45%			

Note:

This schedule will eventually cover the ten (10) most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 68.

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS December 31, 2019

Non-Hazardous 2018 2014 2015 2016 2019 (Actuarial Valuation Report Year) 2017 21,298 Contractually Required Pension Contribution 21,846 20,515 24,431 25,552 33,042 Pension Contributions in Relation to the 24,431 25,552 Contractually Required Contribution 21,367 21,536 20,515 33,042 Pension Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (69)310 District's Covered-Employee Payroll \$ 154,733 \$ 168,911 \$ 169,858 \$ 172,294 \$ 174,062 \$ 200,455 Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll 13.76% 12.93% 12.08% 14.18% 14.68% 16.48%

Note:

This schedule will eventually cover the ten (10) most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 68.

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIBILITY December 31, 2019

	Non-Hazardous							
(Actuarial Valuation Report Year)		2017		2018		2019		
District's Proportion of the OPEB Liability (Asset)		0.006825%		0.711900%		0.807400%		
District's Proportionate Share of the OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	137,206	\$	129,361	\$	135,801		
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	172,294	\$	174,062	\$	200,455		
District's Proportionate Share of the OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Its Covered-Employee Payroll		79.63%		74.32%		67.75%		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		53.30%		57.62%		65.26%		

Note:

This schedule will eventually cover the ten (10) most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 75.

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS December 31, 2019

	Non-Hazardous						
(Actuarial Valuation Report Year)	port Year)			2018		2019	
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$	8,720	\$	10,032	\$	10,715	
OPEB Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Ter translation from the American Ameri	8,720		10,032		10,715	
OPEB Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	172,294	\$	174,062	\$	200,455	
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		5.06%		5.76%		5.35%	

Note:

This schedule will eventually cover the ten (10) most recent fiscal years; however, this is the information available as of the implementation of GASB 75.

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION December 31, 2019

Note 1. Changes in Benefit Terms

The following changes were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30 listed below:

2009: A new benefit tier for members who first participate on or after September 1, 2008 was introduced which included the following changes:

- 1. Tiered Structure for benefit accrual rates
- 2. New retirement eligibility requirements
- 3. Different rules for the computation of final average compensation

2014: A cash balance plan was introduced for members whose participation date is on or after January 1, 2014

Note 2. Changes of Assumption

The following changes were made by the Kentucky Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of June 30 listed below:

2015:

- The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.50% to 3.25%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%.
- The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females).
- For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement. There is some margin in the current mortality tables for possible future improvement in mortality rates and that margin will be reviewed again when the next experience investigation is conducted.
- The assumed rates of Retirement, Withdrawal, and Disability were updated to more accurately reflect experience.

A. Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates are determined on an annual basis beginning with the fiscal years ended 2018, determined as of July 1, 2016. The amortization period of the unfunded liability has been reset as of July 1, 2013 to a closed 27-year period. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates reported in that schedule:

SANDY HOOK WATER DISTRICT NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION December 31, 2019

Note 2. Actuarially Determined Pension Contributions (Continued)

A. Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions (Continued)

Actuarial cost method

Entry age

Amortization method

Level percentage of payroll, closed

Remaining amortization period

27 years

Asset valuation method

5-year smoothed market

Inflation

3.25 percent

Salary increase

4.00, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return

7.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including

Inflation

B. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions used to determine the Actuarial Determined Contributions for Fiscal Year 2018

Valuation Date

June 30, 2016

Experience Study

July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2013

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method

Level percent of pay

Remaining Amortization Period

27 years, Closed

Payroll Growth Rate

4.00%

Asset Valuation Method

20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the

expected actuarial value of assets is recognized

Inflation

3.25%

Salary Increase

4.00%

Investment Rate of Return

7.50% for CERS Non-hazardous

Morgan and Associates, LLC

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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

To the Board of Commissioners Sandy Hook Water District Sandy Hook, 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 business-type activities of Sandy Hook Water District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Sandy Hook Water District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 4, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Sandy Hook Water District'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Sandy Hook Water District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Sandy Hook Water 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Sandy Hook Water District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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.

mozan and associates, uc

Morgan and Associates, LLC West Liberty, Kentucky May 4, 2020