# **REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER AT BEREA**

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS auditor.ky.gov

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## MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

Todd Finley, Executive Director Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea Board of Directors

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea (Center), a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Center as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Emphasis-of-Matter (Reporting Entity)**

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the Center, and are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

The Center's 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 Center'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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we

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

Todd Finley, Executive Director Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea November 7, 2022

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 7 through 12, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and the Schedule of Employer's Contributions for both Pensions and OPEB on pages 41 through 44 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 have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 7, 2022 on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and on our test 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 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 Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully Submitted,

Manah Petter

Farrah Petter, CPA Assistant Auditor of Public Accounts Frankfort, KY

November 7, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea (Center) provides an overview of the financial activities of the Center for the year ended June 30, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, which begin on page 15.

The Center was created as an economic development initiative to encourage educational and cultural activities, public gatherings, cultural heritage tourism, and retail sales of Kentucky artisan arts and crafts. The operations of the Center began in July of 2003. The Center displays and sells work by over 800 vendors living and working in over 100 counties of Kentucky. Since the closing of rest areas north of the Center in 2006, the Center has also served as the only mid-state rest area / traveler information center on I-75.

The Center is accounted for as an enterprise fund, reporting on all the activities, assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting much like a private business activity. The Commonwealth of Kentucky provides significant operating support to the Center creating a financial benefit/burden relationship. The Center is included in the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as a discretely presented component unit. This annual report consists of a series of financial statements, along with explanatory notes to the financial statements and supplemental schedules.

#### **Financial Highlights**

During fiscal year 2022, charges for services or revenues generated by the Center totaled \$1,396,331, an increase of \$236,874 from fiscal year 2021. The Center's revenues continue to be impacted by consumer confidence, the general economy, and the Novel Coronavirus 19 pandemic.

- During FY 2022, the Center hosted 245,073 visitors, an increase of 8,270 from FY 2021. The increase is believed to be a result of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration emergency approving three different vaccines to fight the Novel Coronavirus 19. After nearly a year of isolation, people started traveling again. As in FY 2021, the Center maintained 9am-6pm daily hours all year long.
- The Center continues to cross train employees to handle unanticipated needs including buses and other business with its reduced staff.
- The Center continues to experience significant return visitors, both individual traffic and business. I-75 travel guide publisher Dave Hunter continues to promote the Center as having the "cleanest and best designed rest rooms on I-75."

#### **Overview of Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Center's assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Center is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present information showing how the Center's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The Statement of Cash Flows presents the receipts and usage of cash and cash equivalents. Only transactions that affect the Center's cash account typically are reported in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to fully understanding the data provided in the statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 21 through 37.

#### **Financial Analysis**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$1,885,722.

• <u>Total Assets</u>

Total assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments, inventories, and capital assets.

• Capital Assets

As a newly opened facility in FY 2004, the Center's investment in capital assets was substantial. Funding for the purchase of significant capital assets was provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as part of the biennial budget, appropriated by the legislature in 1998 and 2000. Capital assets include: buildings, kitchen equipment, maintenance equipment, decorative window panels, furnishings, retail fixtures, and data processing equipment.

Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation amount to \$6,243,496. See Note 4 for additional information related to capital assets.

#### **Financial Analysis (Continued)**

• Total Liabilities

Liabilities totaled \$6,073,028 include accounts payable, the net pension liability, the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability, and compensated absences. The net pension liability of \$5,039,019 comprises 83% of all liabilities while OPEB comprises 14% or \$857,756 of total liabilities. Resulting in retirement obligations of \$5,896,775 or 97% percent of total liabilities. Together the net pension liability and net OPEB liability represent the Center's proportionate share of the related Kentucky Employees Retirement System Non-Hazardous Plan's collective liability. The liability represents the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments for employee services rendered through June 30, 2022. This is a long term liability which will be paid over the retirees' lifetime.

Table 1 presents the Center's condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, derived from the Statements of Net Position for the respective years.

	2022	2021	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Current Assets	\$ 1,016,187	\$ 788,747	28.84 %
Capital Assets - net	6,243,496	6,365,564	(1.92)%
Total Assets	7,259,683	7,154,311	1.47 %
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,017,913	813,359	25.15 %
Current Liabilities	129,638	191,150	(32.18)%
Non-Current Liabilities	5,943,390	5,545,028	7.18 %
Total Liabilities	6,073,028	5,736,178	5.87 %
Deferred Inflows of Resources	318,846	168,967	88.70 %
Invested in Capital Assets			
Net of Related Debt	6,243,496	6,365,564	(1.92)%
Unrestricted	(4,357,774)	(4,303,039)	1.27 %
Total Net Position	\$ 1,885,722	\$ 2,062,525	(8.57)%

# Table 1Condensed Statement of Net PositionAs of June 30

#### **Operating and Non-operating Revenues**

- Retail sales of artisan products totaled \$1,335,520 during FY 2022, an increase of \$293,337 from FY 2021.
- Café receipts for FY 2022 were \$137,469, an increase of \$8,478 from FY 2021.
- The Center's retail and café operations collect state and local tax and the Center transfers those funds to the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet and the City of Berea monthly by debiting its restricted revenue account. During FY 2022, a total of \$73,554 in Kentucky Sales Taxes were collected and transferred to the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet and \$2,956 was collected and paid to the City of Berea.
- To support operations in FY 2022, the Center had available road funds, general funds, restricted revenues generated during the year, and carry-forward restricted funds from previous years. To date, no maintenance pool has been provided, so all facility and grounds upkeep must be covered with operating funds.

#### **Operating Expenses**

The majority of operating expense is attributable to personnel and retirement costs (\$1,491,471 or 55%) and costs of sales (\$685,022 or 25%) of which \$582,269 was for retail goods and \$102,753 was for café food. Utilities were \$85,651, an increase of \$20,091 (or 30.65%) in FY 2022 as a result of increased effort to reduce cost by consciousness of use and repairs and/or maintenance that increased energy efficiency. Repairs and maintenance were \$40,150, a decrease of \$16,632.

Tables 2 and 3 present the Center's condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the years ended June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021.

# Table 2Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net PositionFor the Years Ended June 30

			Percentage Increase
	 2022	 2021	(Decrease)
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,396,331	\$ 1,159,457	20.43 %
Grant revenue	 	 573,800	(100.00)%
Total Operating Revenues	 1,396,331	 1,733,257	(19.44)%
Total Operating Expenses	 2,689,034	 2,295,110	17.16 %
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses):			
State Appropriation	 1,115,900	 290,300	284.40 %
Net Non-operating Revenues	1,115,900	 290,300	284.40 %
Change in Net Position	 (176,803)	 (271,553)	(34.89)%
Net Position at July 1	 2,062,525	 2,334,078	(11.63)%
Net Position at June 30	\$ 1,885,722	\$ 2,062,525	(8.57)%

# Table 3Condensed Financial InformationOperating ExpensesFor the Years Ended June 30

	2022	2021	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Operating Expenses:			<u>.</u>
Personnel services	\$ 716,731	\$ 770,244	(6.95)%
Cost of goods sold	685,022	570,348	20.11 %
Pension expense	664,017	402,980	64.78 %
OPEB expense	110,723	84,300	31.34 %
Depreciation expense	122,068	130,149	(6.21)%
Utilities and other services	85,651	65,560	30.65 %
Telecommunications & computer services	71,050	78,977	(10.04)%
Supplies	81,354	56,180	44.81 %
Repairs and maintenance	40,150	56,782	(29.29)%
Advertising and promotions	4,724	2,818	67.64 %
Banking and financial services	33,651	13,748	144.77 %
Professional fees	27,678	33,280	(16.83)%
Rentals	11,714	11,326	3.43 %
Other general expenses	29,894	15,323	95.09 %
Postage	2,960	2,758	7.32 %
Travel	1,647	337	388.72 %
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 2,689,034	\$ 2,295,110	17.16 %

#### **Economic Factors**

In FY 2022, the Center received funds from general fund. Operating expenses have continued to be closely monitored by the Center in order to maximize operating profits.

The Center has made a capital construction budget request in order to provide a maintenance pool for the Center. At present, all maintenance for facility repairs is being charged to the Center's operating budget as no maintenance pool has existed.

#### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide the public and other interested parties with an overview of the financial results of the Center's activities and to show the Center's accountability for the revenue that it generates. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Kentucky Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2, Note 3)	\$ 49,624
Investments (Note 2, Note 3)	298,237
Accounts receivable (net)	7,021
Inventories	661,305
Total Current Assets	1,016,187
Non-Current Assets:	
Capital assets (Note 4):	
Land	1,166,778
Building	6,706,472
Equipment	619,052
Fixtures	359,504
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,608,310)
Total Capital assets	6,243,496
Total Non-Current Assets	6,243,496
Total Assets	7,259,683
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,017,913
<u>Liabilities</u> Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable (Note 5)	73,409
Compensated absences (Note 6)	56,229
Total Current Liabilities	129,638
Non-Current Liabilities:	
Compensated absences (Note 6)	46,615
Net pension liability (Note 7)	5,039,019
Net OPEB liability (Note 7)	857,756
Total Non-Current Liabilities	5,943,390
Total Liabilities	6,073,028
Deferred Inflows of Resources	318,846
Net Position	
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt	6,243,496
Unrestricted	(4,357,774)
Total Net Position	\$ 1,885,722

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

#### KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Operating Revenues:	
Charges for sales and services	\$ 1,396,331
Grant revenue	
Total Operating Revenues	1,396,331
Operating Expenses:	
Personnel services	716,731
Cost of goods sold	685,022
Pension expense	664,017
OPEB expense	110,723
Depreciation expense	122,068
Utilities and other services	85,651
Telecommunications & computer services	71,050
Supplies	81,354
Repairs and maintenance	40,150
Advertising and promotion	4,724
Banking & financial services	33,651
Professional fees	27,678
Rentals	11,714
Other general expenses	29,894
Postage	2,960
Travel	 1,647
Total Operating Expenses	 2,689,034
Net loss from operations	 (1,292,703)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):	
State Appropriation	 1,115,900
Net non-operating revenues	 1,115,900
Change in Net Position	(176,803)
Net Position at July 1, 2021	 2,062,525
Net Position at June 30, 2022	\$ 1,885,722

#### KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 1,431,878
Cash received from grant	
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,325,030)
Cash payments for personnel services	 (1,210,642)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,103,794)
Cash flows from non-capital financial activities:	
State appropriation	1,115,900
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	 1,115,900
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and financing activities	
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of investment securities	(20,044)
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities	 (20,044)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	 (7,938)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, July 1	 57,562
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30	\$ 49,624
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided	
by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,292,703)
	\$ (1,292,703)
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,292,703)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash	\$ (1,292,703) 122,068
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities:	\$
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation	\$
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,	\$
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:	\$
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources: (Increase) decrease in assets:	\$ 122,068
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources: (Increase) decrease in assets: Net receivables	\$ 122,068 35,547
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources: (Increase) decrease in assets: Net receivables Inventories	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881)
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881)
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources: (Increase) decrease in assets: Net receivables Inventories (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554)
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources   Increase (decrease) in liabilities:   Accounts payable	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554) (57,574)
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources   Increase (decrease) in liabilities:   Accounts payable   Pension liability	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554) (57,574) 383,098
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources   Increase (decrease) in liabilities:   Accounts payable   Pension liability   OPEB liability	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554) (57,574) 383,098 23,217
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources   Increase (decrease) in liabilities:   Accounts payable   Pension liability   OPEB liability   Short Term Compensated absences	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554) (57,574) 383,098 23,217 (3,938)
Operating income (loss)   Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash   used in operating activities:   Depreciation   Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,   liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:   (Increase) decrease in assets:   Net receivables   Inventories   (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources   Increase (decrease) in liabilities:   Accounts payable   Pension liability   OPEB liability   Short Term Compensated absences   Long Term Compensated absences	\$ 122,068 35,547 (250,881) (204,554) (57,574) 383,098 23,217 (3,938) (7,953)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 1 - Organization

The Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea (Center) was created during the Governor Paul E. Patton administration as an economic development initiative. Executive Order 99-331 established the Center for the purpose of hosting various educational exhibitions, public gatherings, cultural activities, generating retail sales of arts and crafts, and hosting other cultural activities for the state of Kentucky. The Center is designed to be an economic generator both on site through sales and throughout the state through referrals and information provided. Products sold are all made in Kentucky, and include crafts, arts, specialty foods, music recordings, videotapes, and books. The Center also maintains and operates the Café, located within the facility.

The Center is a state authority that was originally administratively attached to the Tourism Development Cabinet, and is now attached to the Tourism, Arts & Heritage Cabinet.

The funds for construction of the site were appropriated by the Kentucky legislature in 1998 and 2000. The development of the Center and the oversight of its activity is provided by a 13 member board of directors, the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea Authority Board, and assisted by numerous partnerships among cabinets within state government, with city and county government, with colleges, with other organizations and agencies, and with individuals interested in the Center's mission and goals.

#### Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Reporting Entity**

In accordance with the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, the Center has adopted the provisions under which the financial statements include all the organizations, activities, functions, and component units for which the Center is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the Center. The Center has determined that no outside agency meets the above criteria, and therefore, no other agency has been included as a component unit in the Center's financial statements.

However, the Commonwealth of Kentucky provides significant operating support to the Center creating a financial benefit/burden relationship with the Commonwealth. Therefore, the Commonwealth includes the Center in its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as a discretely presented component unit. The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position or the results of operations and cash flows of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or its proprietary funds, and therefore, the Commonwealth is not included in this report.

#### Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Basis of Presentation and Accounting

The Center's financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (GAAP) in the United States of America. The GASB is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements. Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989, (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Center are discussed below.

The financial statements of the Center have been presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Accordingly, revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable, and expenses are recognized at the time liabilities are incurred.

The Center follows the provisions of the GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*; Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments: Omnibus;* Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures*; Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*; Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*; and Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*.

The accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position reports revenues and expenses as either operating or non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and delivering goods in connection with the ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Center are charges to customers for sales of Kentucky made products, as well as income derived from Café operations. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, selling and administrative expenses, marketing expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities to disclose contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and to disclose the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Center currently uses a commercial bank for depositing funds received from daily activity. These funds are then electronically transferred to the Commonwealth of Kentucky's depository.

For financial statement purposes, the Center considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### Investments

The Center participates in the Commonwealth of Kentucky's investment pool, which holds investments both for its own benefit and as an agent for other related parties. Investments are valued at their fair values in the Statement of Net Position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net position in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

#### Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of merchandise and food for resale and include Kentucky artisan crafts, arts, specialty foods, music recordings, videotapes, and books. Retail merchandise inventories are valued at average cost as of June 30, 2022, after the close of business. Average cost for all items is updated continuously by the Center's point of sale software. Café food inventory is valued at cost.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Center capitalizes capital assets when the useful life is greater than one year and the acquisition cost meets the capitalization threshold. All land and infrastructure is capitalized. Buildings and equipment are capitalized when the acquisition cost is \$5,000 or greater.

Depreciation on capital assets is computed using the straight-line depreciation method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The following table summarizes the estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation:

Asset	Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 75 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 - 25 years
Furniture and Fixtures	3 - 25 years

Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was \$122,068.

#### Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Operating Activities**

The Center defines operating activities, as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, as those that generally result from exchange transactions, such as payments received for providing goods and services and payments made for goods and services received. Nearly all of the Center's expenses are from exchange transactions. Certain significant revenues relied upon for operations, such as state general fund appropriations, gifts, and investment income, are recorded as non-operating revenues in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34.

#### Pensions and OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/OPEB liability the following accounts are included: deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension/OPEB expense. Information about the fiduciary net position of the Kentucky Retirement System (KRS) and additions to/deductions from KRS's fiduciary net positions have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by KRS (See Note 7 and Note 8).

#### Note 3 - Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Center participates in the Commonwealth's cash and investment pool, which is available for use by all funds and component units under the auspices of the State Investment Commission as authorized under KRS 42.500 et al. Therefore, it follows the Commonwealth's policies for all pooled cash and investments. The risk disclosures related to deposits and investments are reported in the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. As of June 30, 2022, the carrying value of the Center's pooled cash and cash equivalents totaled \$49,624, and the fair value of the Center's investments was \$298,237. Please refer to the Commonwealth's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for information and disclosure.

#### Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Non-depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$ 1,166,778	\$	\$	\$ 1,166,778
Total Non-depreciable Assets	1,166,778			1,166,778
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Building	6,706,472			6,706,472
Equipment	619,052			619,052
Fixtures	359,504			359,504
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	7,685,028			7,685,028
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building	(1,677,525)	(95,150)		(1,772,675)
Equipment	(453,803)	(25,771)		(479,574)
Fixtures	(354,914)	(1,147)		(356,061)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,486,242)	(122,068)		(2,608,310)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 6,365,564	\$ (122,068)	\$	\$ 6,243,496

#### Note 5 - Disaggregation of Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are amounts owed by the Center as of June 30, 2022. The liabilities will be paid within one year and are therefore considered current. The following table shows the disaggregation of the amounts reported as accounts payable as of June 30, 2022:

Current Payables	
Personnel Services	\$ 49,725
Revenue Refunds	12,497
Supplies	1,620
Repairs and Maintenance	1,866
Advertising	675
Other	32
Sales Tax	6,835
Telecommunications and computer services	 159
Total Current Payables	\$ 73,409

#### Note 6 - Compensated Absences

The Center follows the policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to record the cost of annual and compensatory leave. Annual leave is accumulated at amounts ranging from 7.5 to 15 hours per month, determined by the length of service, with maximum accumulations ranging from 30 to 60 days. The estimated liability and change in the estimated liability for compensated absences from the Center as of June 30, 2022, are:

	B	eginning							Due	e Within
	E	Balance	Ac	lditions	Re	ductions	]	Ending	On	e Year
Annual Leave	\$	66,189	\$	20,682	\$	26,946	\$	59,925	\$	32,763
Compensatory Leave		48,546		26,102		31,729		42,919		23,466
Total	\$	114,735	\$	46,784	\$	58,675	\$	102,844	\$	56,229

It is the policy of the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea to record the cost of sick leave when paid. Generally, sick leave is paid only when an employee is absent due to illness, injury, or related family death. There is no liability recorded for sick leave at June 30, 2022. The estimated accumulated unused sick leave for the Center employees at June 30, 2022, was \$109,386.

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan

#### Plan Description

All full-time employees of the Center who work more than one hundred hours per month participate in a multiple-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan. The Kentucky Employees Retirement System (KERS) Non-Hazardous Plan is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS). The plan provides retirement, health, disability, and death benefits to plan participants. Cost-of-living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the State Legislature. Employees contribute 5% of creditable compensation. The Board of Trustees determines employer contribution rates necessary for the actuarial soundness of the retirement system as required by Kentucky Revised Statutes 61.565 and 61.702. The employer contribution is subject to approval by the Kentucky General Assembly through the adoption of the Biennial Executive Branch Budget. At June 30, 2022, the Center reported a liability of \$5,039,019 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The Center's proportionate share is 0.0378% at June 30, 2022. This percentage is based on the long-term share of contributions of the Center to the total of all contributions from employers of qualifying participants.

The administrative entity comprising the office of counselors and professional staff that has been traditionally been known as KRS has changed its name to the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority (KPPA), due to House Bill 484 passed during the 2020 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly, and House Bill 9, passed during the 2021 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly. House Bill 8, passed during the 2021 legislative session, changed how employer contributions are allocated and collected from the participating employers in the KERS Non-Hazardous Plan. As a result of this legislation, there are several employers that will experience a relatively large change in proportionate share of the Collective Pension Amounts in the KERS Non-Hazardous Plan from 2020 to 2021.

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### Plan Description (Continued)

Kentucky Revised Statutes 61.510 through 61.705 establish and govern the plan. KERS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at kyret.ky.gov.

The net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Kentucky Retirement Systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	Participation Prior to 09/01/2008	Participation on 9/1/2008 through 12/31/2013	Participation on or after 1/1/2014
Covered Employees:	Substantially all regular full-time members empl Executive Order to participate in the system.	oyed in non-hazardous positions of any state dep	artment, board, or any agency directed by
Benefit Formula	: (Final Compensation) X ( Bene	fit Factor) X ( Years of Service)	Cash Balance Plan
Final Compensation:	Average of the highest 5 fiscal years (must contain at least 48 months). Includes lump- sum compensation payments (before and at retirement).	5 complete fiscal years immediately preceding retirement; each year must contain 12 months. Lump-sum compensation payments (before and at retirement) are not to be included in creditable compensation.	No Final Compensation
Benefit Factor:	1.97%, or 2.0% for those retiring with service for all months between 1/1998 and 1/1999.	10 years or less = $1.10\%$ . Greater than 10 years, but no more than 20 years = $1.30\%$ . Greater than 20 years, but no more than 26 years = $1.50\%$ . Greater than 26 years, but no more than 30 years = $1.75\%$ . Additional years above $30 = 2.00\%$ (2.00% benefit factor only applies to service earned in excess of 30 years).	No benefit factor. A life annuity can be calculated in accordance with actuarial assumptions and methods adopted by the board based on member's accumulated account balance.
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA):	No COLA unless authorized by the Legislature	with specific criteria. This impacts all retirees re	gardless of Tier.
Unreduced Retirement Benefit:	Any age with 27 years of service. Age 65 with 48 months of service. Money Purchase for age 65 with less than 48 months based on contributions and interest.	Rule of 87: Member must be at least age 57 an at retirement to retire under this provision. Ag Purchase calculations.	d age plus earned service must equal 87 years e 65 with 5 years of earned service. No Money
Reduced Retirement Benefit:	Reduced by 6.5% per year for the first 5 years and 4.5% per year for the next 5 years for each year the member is younger than age 65 or has less than 27 years of service, whichever is smaller.	Reduced by 6.5% per year for the first 5 years and 4.5% per year for the next 5 years for each year the member is younger than age 65, or does not meet the rule of 87 (age plus service) and is younger than age 57, whichever is smaller.	No reduced retirement benefit

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### KERS Non-Hazardous Membership

	Non-
	Hazardous
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	47,333
Inactive Plan Members	53,499
Active Plan Members	31,703
Total	132,535

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Valuation

There has been no change in actuarial assumptions related to the pension liability since June 30, 2020.

State Contribution	74.13 %
Member Contribution Actuarial Valuation Date	5.00 % June 30, 2019 with roll-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year 2021 (measurement date) using generally accepted actuarial principle
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Pay
Asset Valuation Method	20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized
Investment Rate of Return	5.25 %
Inflation Rate	2.30 %
Payroll Growth	0.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.55% to 15.55% (varies by service)
Mortality Tables	Based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates of MP 2014 mortality improvements scale using a base year of 2019
Experience Study	July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2018

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Valuation (Continued)

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years for the Kentucky Retirement Systems. The most recent analysis, performed for the period covering fiscal years 2014 through 2018, is outlined in a report dated April 18, 2019. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

		Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	16.25 %	5.70 %
Non US Equity	16.25 %	6.35 %
Private Equity	7.00 %	9.70 %
Specialty Credit \High Yield	15.00 %	2.80 %
Core Bonds	20.50 %	0.00%
Cash	5.00 %	(60.00)%
Real Estate	10.00 %	5.40 %
Opportunistic	0.00%	0.00%
Real Return	10.00 %	4.55 %
Total	100.00 %	

#### Kentucky Retirement Systems

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Valuation (Continued)

The actuarial valuation date is June 30, 2020 upon which the total pension liability is based. The pension liability was determined using the standard roll forward techniques. The roll forward calculation adds the annual normal cost, subtracts the actual benefit payments and refunds for the plan year and then applies the expected investment rate of return for the year.

A single discount rate of 5.25% was used to measure the total pension liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. These single discount rates are based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments for each system. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows as of each fiscal year ending, the pension plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be sufficient to finance all the future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of the projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for each system.

The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumes that the Commonwealth contributes the actuarially determined contribution rate in all future years. The discount rate is defined as the single rate of return that when applied to all projected payments results in an actuarial value of projected benefits payments. The pension plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be sufficient to finance all benefit payments of current plan members. A municipal bond rate was not used.

The following presents the net pension liability of the Center, calculated using the discount rate of 5.25%, as well as what the Center's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.25%) or one percentage point higher (6.25%):

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	4.25 %	5.25 %	6.25 %
Kentucky Artisan Center's			
Proportionate Share	\$ 5,804,725	\$ 5,039,019	\$ 4,409,435

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Center recognized pension expenses of \$664,017 and deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred		Deferred	
	Outflows of		Inflows of	
	Resources		Resources	
Difference between Expected and Actual				
Experience	\$	5,029	\$	26,151
Changes in Assumptions				
Net Difference between Projected and				
Actual Earnings on Investments				107,007
Change in Proportionate Share		354,840		
Contributions Subsequent to the				
Measurement Date		375,669		
Total	\$	735,538	\$	133,158

The \$375,669 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as shown below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	ortization of Deferred Inflows / Outflows
2023	\$ 270,647
2024	10,140
2025	(24,565)
2026	(29,511)
2027	—

#### Note 7 - Retirement Plan and Employee Benefit Plan (Continued)

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The Center's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by KRS. KRS' combining financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which contributions are due. Employer contributions to the plan are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan. Premium payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with terms of the plan. Administrative and investment expenses are recognized when incurred.

Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. See KRS' annual financial report previously referenced for further discussion of fair value measurements. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Gain (loss) on investments includes KRS' gains and losses on investments bought and sold as well as held during the fiscal year.

#### Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits

#### Plan Description and Covered Employees

The Kentucky Employees Retirement System (KERS) Non-Hazardous Plan is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS). It is a cost-sharing OPEB plan. Contribution rates for employer and employees are established by Kentucky Statutes. Members participating prior to September 2008 do not contribute to the OPEB plan directly; instead assets have been allocated between pension and retiree medical liabilities on the basis of accrued liability as of July 1, 2007. This amount has then been brought forward from that date based on actual cash flows and prorated allocation of investment returns. Members participating on or after September 2008 contribute 1% of their official salary. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and established in the Budget Bill. At June 30, 2022, the Center reported a liability of \$857,756 for its proportionate of the collective net OPEB liability. The collective net OPEB liability is based on an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans fiscal year end of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the same date. The Center's proportionate share is 0.0376% at June 30, 2021. This percentage is based on the long-term share of contributions of the Center to the total of all contributions from employers of qualifying participants.

# Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

### Plan Description and Covered Employees (Continued)

The administrative entity comprising the office of counselors and professional staff that has been traditionally been known as KRS has changed its name to the Kentucky Public Pensions Authority (KPPA), due to House Bill 484 passed during the 2020 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly, and House Bill 9, passed during the 2021 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly.

Publicly available financial reports for the Kentucky Retirement Systems can be accessed at kyret.ky.gov.

The net OPEB liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Kentucky Retirement Systems. For this purpose, the Center recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

	Participation prior to 07/01/2003	Participation between 07/01/2003 and 08/31/2008	Participation on or after 09/01/2008
Plan Administrator:	The plan is administered by the	Kentucky Employees Retiremen	nt System.
Covered Employees:	Recipient of a retirement benefits.	fit from Kentucky Employees Ret	irement System are eligible to
Benefit Factor:	Participation prior to 7/1/2003 hospital and medicial insurance premium payment for retiree and their qualifing dependence based on years of service (visit https://kyret.ky.gov for more details).	On or after 7/1/2003 but before 9/1/2008 employee must have 10 years of earned service at retirement to be eligible for insurance benefit. Benefit of \$10.00 per month for each year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount; adjusted by 1.5% annually.	Participation on or after 09/01/2008 employee must have 15 years of earned service at retirement to be eligible for insurance benefit. Benefit of \$10.00 per month for each year of earned service without regard to a maximum dollar amount; adjusted by 1.5% annually.
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA):	Members participating after 20	008 receive 1.50% increase annu	ally.
Contribution Rate:	Contribution rates for the employer are actuarially determined. No member contribution.	Contribution rates for the employer are actuarially determined. No member contribution.	Contribution rates for the employer are actuarilly determined. Member contribution of 1% of salary.

# Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

# KERS Membership

<u>RERS Membership</u>		<b>N</b> .T					
		Non-					
		Hazardous					
Retirees	30,203						
Inactive	Plan Members	17,690					
Active P	lan Members	31,498					
Tot	al	79,391					
Actuarial Assumptions and	Valuation						
State Contribution	12.85 %						
Member Contribution	Participation prior to 09/01/2008 make no cont after 09/01/2008 contribute 1%	ribution. Participation on or					
Employer Contributions	\$68,868						
Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2020						
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal, level percentage of pay						
Asset Valuation Method	20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized.						
Investment Rate of Return	6.25 %						
Inflation Rate	2.30 %						
Payroll Growth	0.00%						
Projected Salary Increases	3.55% to 15.5% (varies by service)						
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Age Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.25% at Jar decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% ov Post-65 Initial trend Starting at 5.50% at Januar decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% ov	ver a period of 13 years. Age y 1, 2021 and gradually					
Mortality Tables	System-specific mortality table based on mortal projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 using a base year of 2019						
Experience Study	July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2018						

#### Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Valuation (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return was determined 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.

		Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	21.75 %	5.70 %
Non US Equity	21.75 %	6.35 %
Private Equity	10.00 %	9.70 %
Specialty Credit/High Yield	15.00 %	2.80 %
Core Bonds	10.00 %	0.00%
Cash	1.50 %	(0.60)%
Real Estate	10.00 %	5.40 %
Opportunistic	0.00%	0.00%
Real Return	10.00 %	4.55 %
Total	100.00 %	

#### **Kentucky Retirement Systems**

The discount used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.26%. The single discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.25% and a municipal bond rate of 1.92% as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal Go AA Index" as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate. The employer contribution will be made at the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of the retirement system. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy is not currently being included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and the subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trust. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using a discount as well as what the liability would be if it was using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (4.26%) or 1% point higher (6.26%) than the current rate:

	Current						
	1% Decrease 4.26 %	Discount Rate 5.26 %	1% Increase 6.26 %				
Kentucky Artisan Center's Proportionate Share, Net OPEB Liability (Assets)	\$ 1,047,505	\$ 857,756	\$ 702,188				

# Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions and Valuation (Continued)

The following table presents the new OPEB liability of the KERS OPEB Plan calculated using the healthcare cost trend 7.25% decreasing to 4.05% over 13 years for participants 65 and younger, and using the healthcare cost trend 5.10% decreasing to 4.05% over 11 years for participants 65 and older, as well as the OPEB liability calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% point lower or 1% point higher than the current rate:

	Current							
	1%	Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1	% Increase		
Kentucky Artisan Center's Proportionate Share, Net OPEB								
Liability (Assets)	\$	708,594	\$	857,756	\$	1,037,402		

### Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Center recognized OPEB expense of \$110,723. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to OPEB are from the following sources:

	Deferred		D	eferred
	Οı	tflows of	In	flows of
	R	esources	Re	esources
Difference between Expected and Actual				
Experience	\$	49,678	\$	118,809
Changes in Assumptions		84,369		804
Net Difference between Projected and				
Actual Earnings on Investments				48,171
Change in Proportionate Share		84,743		17,904
Contributions Subsequent to the				
Measurement Date		63,585		
Total	\$	282,375	\$	185,688

# Note 8 - Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

### Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources (Continued)

The \$63,585 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of net OPEB liability during the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year	А	mortization of Deferred						
Ending June 30	Inflows / Outflows							
2023	\$	19,030						
2024		26,569						
2025		2,688						
2026		(15,185)						
2027		—						

### Note 9 - Related Parties

On occasion, board members or their organizations, colleges, or governmental units will use the Center's private dining and conference rooms at no charge. In addition, by statute, two members of the Authority Board are on the staff of Berea College, and the Center purchases items for resale from Berea College's Crafts Program. Berea College regularly sells work wholesale to other retailers.

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**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

# KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022

### Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

As of the measurement date 2022 2020 2019 2018 2021 Employer's Portion of the collective Net Pension Liability (assets) 0.037840% 0.032870% 0.031473% 0.033534% 0.033500% Employer's share of the net Pension Liability \$ 5,039,019 \$ 4,655,921 \$ 4,444,932 \$ 4,561,890 \$ 4,485,628 Covered Employee Payroll \$ 505,144 \$ 485,212 \$ 467,643 \$ 506,348 \$ 536,803 Employers's Proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll 997.54% 959.56% 950.50% 900.94% 835.62% Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability 18.45% 14.01% 13.66% 12.84% 13.32% 2017 2016 2015 Employer's Portion of the collective Net Pension Liability(assets) 0.035735% 0.035889%0.035604% Employer's share of the net Pension Liability \$ 4,091,158 \$ 3,571,738 \$ 3,206,080 Covered Employee Payroll S 585,359 \$ 549,809 \$ 563,718 Employers's Proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll 698.91% 649.63% 568.74% Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability 14.80% 18.83% 22.32%

This is a ten-year schedule. Years will be added to this schedule in future years until ten years of information is presented.

#### **Schedule of Employer's Contributions Pension**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially required contribution	\$ 375,669	\$ 415,813	\$ 408,243	\$ 353,919	\$ 203,890
Employer Contribution in relation to the actuarial contribution	 375,669	 376,160	 332,878	347,232	210,289
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ 39,653	\$ 75,365	\$ 6,687	\$ (6,399)
Covered-employee payroll Contribution as a percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 505,145 74.37 %	\$ 513,476 73.26 %	\$ 489,324 68.03 %	\$ 498,266 69.69 %	\$ 512,149 (41.06)%
	2017	2016	2015		
Actuarially required contribution	\$ 208,977	\$ 182,531	\$ 186,160		
Employer Contribution in relation to the actuarial contribution	253,636	184,141	186,427		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (44,659)	\$ (1,610)	\$ (267)		
Covered-employee payroll Contribution as a percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 536,803 47.25 %	\$ 585,359 31.46 %	\$ 551,832 33.78 %		

This is a ten-year schedule. Years will be added to this schedule in future years until ten years of information is presented.

# KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022

# **Notes to RSI Pension Contributions**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Notes to Schedule as of Measurement Date					
Valuation date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016
Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions					
Actuarial Cost Method Asset Valuation Method	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market
	value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized	value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized	value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized	value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized	value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets is recognized
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll
Amortization Period	30-year closed period at June 30, 2019 Gains/losses incurring after 2019 will be amortized over sepparate closed 20 year amortization bases	26 Years, closed	26 Years, closed	27 year, closed	27 year, closed
Payroll Growth Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Investment Return	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	6.75%	7.50%
Inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increase	3.55% to 15.55%	3.55% to 15.55%	3.55% to 15.55%	4.0%, average	4.0%, average
	2017	2016	2015		
Notes to Schedule as of Measurement Date					
Valuation date	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014		
Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions	<b>T</b> : 1	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>		
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age		
Asset Valuation Method	20% of the difference between the market	20% of the difference between the market	20% of the difference between the market		
	value of assets and the	value of assets and the			
	expected actuarial	expected actuarial	expected actuarial		
	value of assets is	value of assets is	value of assets is		
	recognized	recognized	recognized		
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll		
Amortization Period	27 year, closed	28 year, closed	29 year, closed		
Payroll Growth Rate	4.00%				
Investment Return	6.75%	7.50%	7.75%		
Inflation	3.25%	3.25%	3.50%		
Projected Salary Increase	4.0%, average	4.0%, average	4.5%, average		

This is a ten-year schedule. Years will be added to this schedule in future years until ten years of information is presented.

# KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022 (Continued)

# Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

As of the measurement date					
	 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Employer's Portion of the collective Net OPEB Liability(assets)	0.037632%	0.032870%	0.031473%	0.033504%	0.033504%
Employer's share of the net OPEB Liability	\$ 857,756 \$	834,539 \$	699,612 \$	794,350 \$	849,648
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 513,476 \$	487,275 \$	477,116 \$	527,319 \$	533,751
Employers's Proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of Covered Payroll	167.05%	171.27%	146.63%	150.64%	159.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	38.38%	29.47%	30.92%	27.32%	13.32%

This is a ten year schedule. Years will be added to this schedule in future years until ten years of information is presented.

#### **Schedule of Employer's Contributions OPEB**

		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018
Actuarially required contribution	\$	64,536	\$	57,253	\$	58,112	\$	62,980	\$	43,072
Employer Contribution in relation to the actuarial contribution		63,585		57,253		58,112		59,960		43,072
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	951	\$	—	\$	—	\$	3,020	\$	_
	¢	505 145	¢	512 476	¢	460 644	¢	570.005	¢	512 140
Covered-employee payroll Contribution as a percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	2	505,145 12.59%	\$	513,476 11.15%	Э	468,644 12.40%	Э	570,905 10.50%	Э	512,149 8.41%

This is a ten year schedule. Years will be added to this schedule in future years until ten years of information is presented.

# KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022 (Continued)

# Notes to RSI OPEB Contributions

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Notes to Schedule as of Measurement Date					
Valuation date	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2016
Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions					
Actuarial Cost Method Asset Valuation Method	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial	Entry Age 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial
	value of assets is recognized	value of assets is recognized	value of assets is recognized	value of assets is recognized	value of assets is recognized
Amortization Method Amortization Period	Level percentage of payroll 30-year closed period at June 30, 2019 Gains/loses incurring after 2019 will be amortized over separate closed 20- year amortization base	Level percentage of payroll 26 years, closed	Level percentage of payroll 26 years, closed	Level percentage of payroll 27 years, closed	Level percentage of payroll 27 years, closed
Payroll Growth Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Investment Return	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	6.75%	7.50%
Inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increase	3.55% to 15.55%	3.55% to 15.55%	3.55% to 15.55%	4.0%, average	4.0%, average

#### Mortality

2022: System-specific mortality table based on mortality experience from 2013-2018, projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2019.

2021, 2020: The mortality table used for active members is PUB-2010 General Mortality projected with the ultimate rates from MP-2014 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2010.

2019, 2018: RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table, projected to 2013 with Scale BB Set Back one year for females.

#### Healthcare Trend Rates

2022: Age Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.25% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years. Age Post-65 Initial trend Starting at 5.50% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years.

2021: Age Pre-65 Initial trend starting at 6.4% at January 1, 2022 and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years. Age Post-65 Initial trend Starting at 2.9% at January 1, 2022 and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 14 years.

# KENTUCKY ARTISAN CENTER at BEREA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2022 (Continued) Notes to RSI OPEB Contributions (Continued)

### Healthcare Trend Rates (Continued)

2020: Age Pre-65 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 13 years. Age Post-65 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.

2019: Underlying assumptions: 1). A short run period-this is a period for which anticipated health care trend rates are manually set based on local information as well as plan-specific and carrier information. 2). Long term real GDP Growth-1.75%. 3). Long term rate of inflation- 2.3%. 4). Long term nominal GDP growth-4.05%. 5). Year that excess rate converges to 0-15 years from the valuation. Health Care Cost Trends are thus the manually set rates for the short run period and rates which decline to an ultimate trend rate which equals the assumed nominal long term GDP growth rate.

2018: Underlying assumptions: 1). A short run period-this is a period for which anticipated health care trend rates are manually set based on local information as well as plan-specific and carrier information. 2). Long term real GDP Growth- 1.75%. 3). Long term rate of inflation-2.3%. 4). Long term nominal GDP growth-4.05%. 5). Year that excess rate converges to 0-15 years from the valuation. Health Care Cost Trends are thus the manually set rates for the short run period and rates which decline to an ultimate trend rate which equals the assumed nominal long term GDP growth rate. Initial trend starting at 6.25% at January 1, 2021 and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years.

# REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*



# MIKE HARMON AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

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* 

Todd Finley, Executive Director Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea Board of Directors

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the Kentucky Artisan Center at Berea (Center) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 7, 2022.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Center's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center'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.

209 St. Clair Street Frankfort, KY 40601-1817

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* (Continued)

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting 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.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Center'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 financial statements. 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.

Respectfully Submitted,

Manah Petter

Farrah Petter, CPA Assistant Auditor of Public Accounts Frankfort, KY

November 7, 2022