

FINANCIAL REPORT
AUDITED
CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Audited for:

Common Council
CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Audited by:

RBT CPAs, LLP
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Newburgh, NY 12550
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CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK

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LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Common Council
City of Kingston, New York
420 Broadway
Kingston, New York 12401

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kingston, New York (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kingston as of December 31, 2022 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.

We did not audit the financial statements of the City of Kingston Local Development Corporation nor the Kingston City Land Bank, which represent 100 percent, 100 percent, and 100 percent respectively, of the assets, net position and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of December 31, 2022. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports has been furnished to us, and our audit opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the City of Kingston Local Development Corporation and the Kingston City Land Bank are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules of changes in the net OPEB liability and related ratios, OPEB contributions and assumptions, proportionate share of the net pension liability and related ratios and employer contributions on pages 4 through 11 and 51 through 55 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Kingston's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state transportation assistance as required by *Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"), and by *Title 17, Part 43 of NYCRR* and the schedule of indebtedness are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state transportation assistance and the schedule of indebtedness are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 22, 2023 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RBT CPAs, LLP

Newburgh, NY
September 22, 2023

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

The accompanying management discussion and analysis of the City of Kingston's (the "City") financial performance has been prepared to provide an overview of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. This discussion and analysis is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the City's financial statements.

Requests For Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the City's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to John Tuey, Comptroller, City of Kingston, 420 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401.

2022 Financial Highlights

- The City's governmental activities net position (defined as assets plus deferred outflows less liabilities and deferred inflows) was a negative \$(86,897,799) at December 31, 2022.
- The governmental activities total net position increased by \$10,081,479 for the year ending December 31, 2022.
- At December 31, the proportionate share of the net pension asset for the Employees Retirement System was \$1,948,067 and the proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Police and Fire Retirement System was included in total liabilities in the amount of \$1,495,692.
- As of the close of the year, the City's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$12,839,202, an increase of \$9,857,629 in comparison with the prior year.
- As of the close of the year, the City's Proprietary Funds reported an ending net position of \$12,087,595, an increase of \$2,754,562 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$10,771,374.
- At the end of the year, unrestricted net position for the Proprietary Funds was a negative (\$7,102,967).

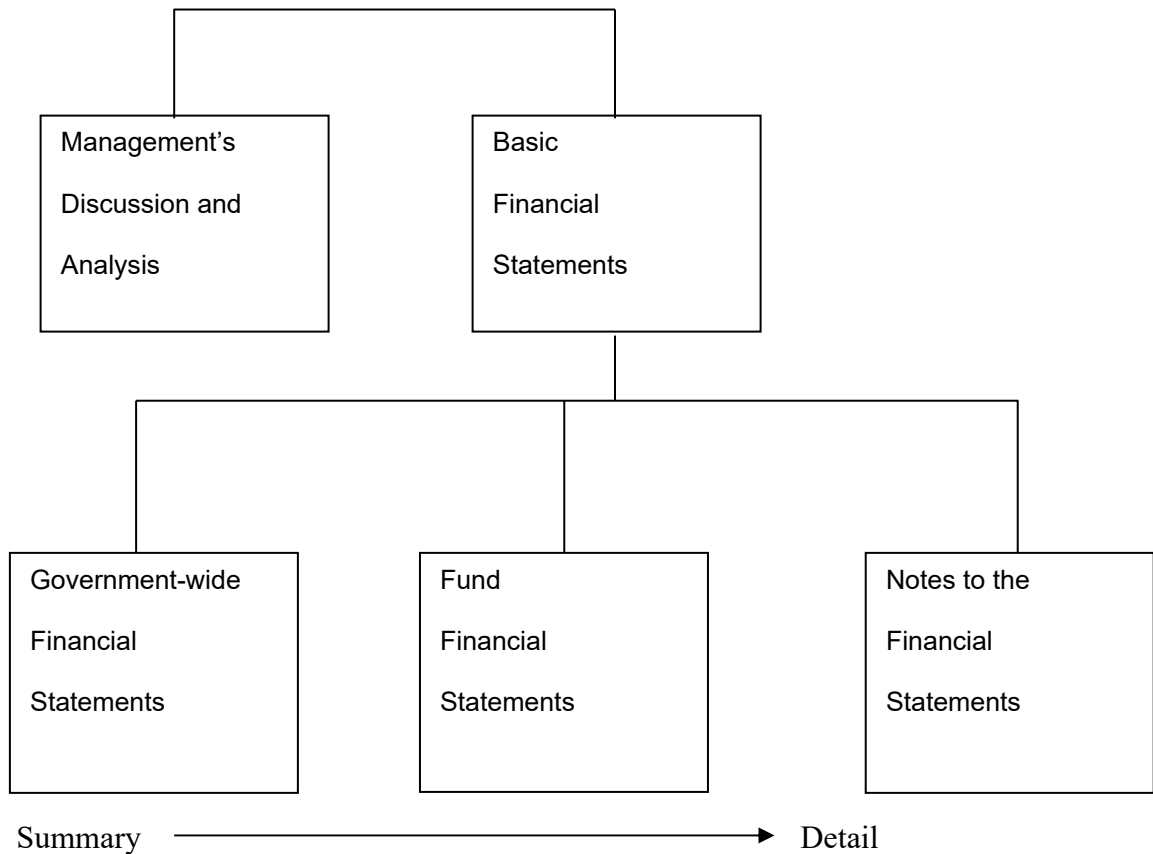
Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the City's financial position through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. Each view will be explained in more detail following this narrative. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplementary information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the City.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Required Components of the City’s Basic Financial Statements

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the City’s financial status.

The next statements are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the City’s government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts to the Fund Financial Statements, they include: 1) the governmental, proprietary and fiduciary fund statements and 2) reconciliations to the government-wide financial statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the City’s finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the City’s financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the City’s net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the City’s total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the City’s financial condition.

The governmental activities include most of the City’s basic services such as public safety, road maintenance and administration. Property taxes, sales tax, charges for services and state aid finance most of these activities.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the City's most significant activities. A fund is a group of self-balancing accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like all other governmental entities in New York, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as New York State general municipal law and local finance law or the City's budget ordinance.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. All of the City's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting*, which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the City's programs. The relationship between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in reconciliations that are a part of the fund financial statements.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds are funds used to account for business-type activities. The proprietary fund financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Fiduciary Funds – The City acts in a fiduciary capacity for assets that are held for the benefit of others, such as police evidence. These funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance operations.

The City adopts an annual budget for certain funds as required by municipal law. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens and management of the City, and the decisions of the Council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes management to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary comparison demonstrates how well the City complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the City succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted. The budgetary comparison schedule uses the modified accrual basis of accounting and is presented using the same format, language and classifications as the legal budget document. The schedule shows four columns: 1) the original budget as adopted by the City Council; 2) the final budget as amended by the City Council; 3) the actual revenues, expenditures and ending balances; and 4) the variance between the final budget and actual revenues and expenditures. The schedule is presented as required supplementary information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
NET POSITION**

	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change
Current Assets	\$ 52,967,433	\$ 40,814,949	\$ 12,152,484	29.77%
Capital and Other Assets	68,818,025	62,772,327	6,045,698	9.63%
Total Assets	121,785,458	103,587,276	18,198,182	17.57%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	32,927,918	42,514,469	(9,586,551)	-22.55%
Current Liabilities	29,346,863	30,090,793	(743,930)	-2.47%
Long-Term Liabilities	134,963,262	161,028,510	(26,065,248)	-16.19%
Total Liabilities	164,310,125	191,119,303	(26,809,178)	-14.03%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	77,301,050	51,961,720	25,339,330	48.77%
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	48,029,915	43,816,537	4,213,378	9.62%
Restricted	1,623,135	1,024,393	598,742	58.45%
Unrestricted	(136,550,849)	(141,820,208)	5,269,359	-3.72%
Total Net Position	\$ (86,897,799)	\$ (96,979,278)	\$ 10,081,479	-10.40%

Management’s Explanation of Changes

The increase in current assets is primarily due to an approximate \$16 million increase in cash and cash equivalents. The change is primarily due to the City receiving the second half of its ARPA allocation as well as debt issuance proceeds. The increase in capital assets is primarily due to additional capital purchases and capital project related items. Total liabilities decreased primarily due to a reduction of the City’s OPEB liability from approximately \$145.1 million at 12/31/21 to \$110.7 million at 12/31/22. The reduction in the OPEB liability was offset by an approximate \$9.5 increase in ban payable and \$11.5 million increase in bonds payable.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

	2022	%	2021	%	\$ Change	% Change
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 4,267,735	7.75%	\$ 3,781,735	7.00%	\$ 486,000	12.85%
Operating and Capital Grants	5,806,420	10.55%	8,287,481	15.34%	(2,481,061)	-29.94%
General Revenues:						
Real Property Taxes	17,714,919	32.19%	17,617,093	32.62%	97,826	0.56%
Real Property Tax Items	961,331	1.75%	880,691	1.63%	80,640	9.16%
Non Property Taxes	19,850,981	36.07%	18,539,876	34.33%	1,311,105	7.07%
Use of Money and Property	366,097	0.67%	1,885	0.00%	364,212	19321.59%
State Aid	4,068,307	7.39%	3,880,949	7.19%	187,358	4.83%
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	962,438	1.75%	182,830	0.34%	779,608	426.41%
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	0.00%	(216,199)	-0.41%	216,199	100.00%
Miscellaneous	1,042,279	1.88%	1,052,912	1.96%	(10,633)	-1.01%
Total Revenues	<u>55,040,507</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>54,009,253</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>1,031,254</u>	<u>1.91%</u>
Expenses:						
General Government	6,960,166	15.48%	6,630,347	14.66%	329,819	4.97%
Public Safety	23,304,139	51.83%	24,482,195	54.12%	(1,178,056)	-4.81%
Public Health	650,876	1.45%	194,300	0.43%	456,576	234.99%
Transportation	4,061,348	9.03%	3,406,641	7.53%	654,707	19.22%
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	851,471	1.89%	855,461	1.89%	(3,990)	-0.47%
Culture and Recreation	3,426,783	7.62%	2,999,446	6.63%	427,337	14.25%
Home and Community Services	5,251,096	11.68%	6,249,190	13.81%	(998,094)	-15.97%
Interest on Debt	453,149	1.02%	420,296	0.93%	32,853	7.82%
Total Expenses	<u>44,959,028</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>45,237,876</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>(278,848)</u>	<u>-0.62%</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	<u>\$ 10,081,479</u>		<u>\$ 8,771,377</u>		<u>\$ 1,310,102</u>	<u>-14.94%</u>

Management's Explanation of Changes

Total revenues in 2022 increased by 2.00% from 2021 primarily due to an increase in non-property taxes. The increase in non-property taxes was primarily driven by sales tax, which increased by approximately \$1.2 million from 2021. Total expenses are down \$278,848, less than 1% from 2021, with the largest fluctuations being Public Safety (down \$1,178,056, 4.81%) and Home and Community Service (down \$998,094, 15.97%).

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. Specifically, unassigned fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$10,771,374. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 23 percent of total General Fund expenditures.

At December 31, 2022, the governmental funds of the City reported a combined fund balance of \$12,839,202, a 331 percent increase over the prior year end. Included in this change in fund balance are increases in the General, Special Grant, Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the year, the City revised the General Fund budget. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration – Governmental Activities

Capital Assets: The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2022 totaled \$68,818,025 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment.

Debt: As of December 31, 2022, the City had total debt outstanding for its governmental activities of \$20,788,110. The debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The City's governmental debt increased by \$1,932,387 during the 2022 year.

For more detailed information on capital assets and long-term debt, see the notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
NET POSITION**

	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change
Current Assets	\$ 20,048,071	\$ 21,321,856	\$ (1,273,785)	-5.97%
Capital and Other Assets	62,936,362	47,983,010	14,953,352	31.16%
Total Assets	82,984,433	69,304,866	13,679,567	19.74%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,594,063	5,088,091	(2,494,028)	-49.02%
Current Liabilities	32,320,542	24,427,624	7,892,918	32.31%
Long-Term Liabilities	32,130,156	34,567,491	(2,437,335)	-7.05%
Total Liabilities	64,450,698	58,995,115	5,455,583	9.25%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,040,203	6,064,809	2,975,394	49.06%
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,844,547	18,287,990	556,557	3.04%
Unrestricted	(6,756,952)	(8,954,957)	2,198,005	24.55%
Total Net Position	\$ 12,087,595	\$ 9,333,033	\$ 2,754,562	29.51%

As shown in the above table, proprietary funds' current assets decreased by \$1,273,785 from 2021 to 2022 primarily due to capital expenditures. Current liabilities increased from 2021 to 2022 by \$7,892,918 due to an increase in Bond Anticipation Notes Payable. Overall, net position increased by \$2,754,562 from 2021 to 2022. As of December 31, 2022, net position was \$12,087,595.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS
CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

	2022	2021	\$ Change	% Change
Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 10,536,223	\$ 10,125,445	\$ 410,778	4.06%
Other Revenues	<u>2,076,635</u>	<u>1,191,143</u>	<u>885,492</u>	<u>74.34%</u>
Total Revenues	<u>12,612,858</u>	<u>11,316,588</u>	<u>1,296,270</u>	<u>11.45%</u>
Expenses				
Personal Services and Benefits	4,352,476	5,146,044	(793,568)	-15.42%
Maintenance and Operating Costs	2,815,551	2,858,019	(42,468)	-1.49%
Depreciation	2,067,764	2,079,526	(11,762)	-0.57%
Interest and Other	<u>622,505</u>	<u>845,331</u>	<u>(222,826)</u>	<u>-26.36%</u>
Total Expenses	<u>9,858,296</u>	<u>10,928,920</u>	<u>(1,070,624)</u>	<u>-9.80%</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>2,754,562</u>	<u>387,668</u>	<u>2,366,894</u>	<u>610.55%</u>

As shown in the above table, proprietary funds’ revenues increased by \$1,296,270 from 2021 to 2022 primarily due to an increase in other revenue. Expenses decreased from 2021 to 2022 by \$1,070,624 primarily due to a reduction in personal service costs.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration – Proprietary Funds

Capital Assets: The City’s investment in capital assets for its business activities as of December 31, 2022 totaled \$62,167,084 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress.

Debt: As of December 31, 2022, the City had total debt outstanding pertaining to its business-type activities of \$46,168,551. The debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The City’s total long-term debt pertaining to those business-type activities increased by \$9,560,629 during the 2022 year.

For more detailed information on capital assets and long-term debt, see the notes to the basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS				
Cash And Cash Equivalents	\$ 34,712,640	\$ 8,760,110	\$ 43,472,750	\$ 5,502,725
Cash And Cash Equivalents, long term	-	1,564,718	1,564,718	-
Cash - Restricted	552,968	-	552,968	-
Taxes Receivable (Note I H)	5,522,083	-	5,522,083	-
Due From Other Governments	3,731,105	1,755,556	5,486,661	-
Notes Receivable (Note I I)	860,989	-	860,989	-
Other Receivables	7,388,208	2,462,294	9,850,502	131,879
Inventories	17,166	319,754	336,920	730,843
Prepaid Items	2,807,636	396,762	3,204,398	6,128
Internal Balances	(4,573,429)	4,573,429	-	-
Lease Receivable	-	-	-	3,439,770
Long Term Receivables	-	-	-	254,238
Share of ERS Net Pension Asset (Note VI)	1,948,067	769,278	2,717,345	-
	<u>52,967,433</u>	<u>20,601,901</u>	<u>73,569,334</u>	<u>10,065,583</u>
Capital Assets, not being depreciated	9,464,803	21,325,404	30,790,207	2,784,953
Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	59,353,222	40,841,680	100,194,902	88,416
Total Capital Assets, net (Note V)	<u>68,818,025</u>	<u>62,167,084</u>	<u>130,985,109</u>	<u>2,873,369</u>
Total Assets	<u>121,785,458</u>	<u>82,768,985</u>	<u>204,554,443</u>	<u>12,938,952</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
OPEB (Note VII)	15,877,481	958,768	16,836,249	-
Other	-	5,556	5,556	-
Pension (Note VI)	17,050,437	1,629,739	18,680,176	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>32,927,918</u>	<u>2,594,063</u>	<u>35,521,981</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>154,713,376</u>	<u>85,363,048</u>	<u>240,076,424</u>	<u>12,938,952</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – (CONTINUED)
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	COMPONENT UNITS
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,272,839	\$ 4,113,732	\$ 8,386,571	\$ 57,879
Accrued Liabilities	18,201,503	660,952	18,862,455	-
Due to Other Governments	4,970,080	-	4,970,080	-
Non-Current Liabilities:				
Due and Payable Within One Year:				
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable (Note VIII)	142,000	25,478,679	25,620,679	-
Loans Payable	-	-	-	294,062
Landfill Remediation Liability (Note IX)	39,339	-	39,339	-
Bonds and Premium Payable (Note IX)	1,721,102	1,739,785	3,460,887	-
Due and Payable More Than One Year:				
Landfill Remediation Liability (Note IX)	298,700	-	298,700	-
Bonds and Premium Payable (Note IX)	18,925,008	18,949,543	37,874,551	-
Compensated Absence Liability (Note IX)	3,529,231	471,442	4,000,673	-
Share of PFRS Net Pension Liability (Note VI)	1,495,692	-	1,495,692	-
Other Post-Employment Benefits (Note VII)	110,714,631	12,821,117	123,535,748	-
Total Liabilities	164,310,125	64,235,250	228,545,375	351,941
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Revenue	1,823,029	42,022	1,865,051	3,188,981
OPEB (Note VII)	55,884,815	6,345,220	62,230,035	-
Pension (Note VI)	19,593,206	2,652,961	22,246,167	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	77,301,050	9,040,203	86,341,253	3,188,981
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
	241,611,175	73,275,453	314,886,628	3,540,922
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	48,029,915	18,844,547	64,028,992	2,872,752
Restricted for Economic and Community Development	458,549	-	458,549	-
Restricted for Special Purposes	1,164,586	-	1,164,586	1,288,504
Unrestricted	(136,550,849)	(6,756,952)	(140,462,331)	5,236,774
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (86,897,799)	\$ 12,087,595	\$ (74,810,204)	\$ 9,398,030

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CHANGES IN NET POSITION PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			COMPONENT UNITS
					GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	
Governmental Activities:								
General Government Support	\$ (6,960,166)	\$ 857,836	\$ 8,259	\$ -	\$ (6,094,071)	\$ -	\$ (6,094,071)	\$ -
Public Safety	(23,304,139)	2,078,485	58,151	345,881	(20,821,622)	-	(20,821,622)	-
Health	(650,876)	54,829	172,818	-	(423,229)	-	(423,229)	-
Transportation	(4,061,348)	305,112	-	3,299,247	(456,989)	-	(456,989)	-
Economic Assistance & Opportunity	(851,471)	146,011	76,381	208,201	(420,878)	-	(420,878)	-
Culture and Recreation	(3,426,783)	382,368	255,437	-	(2,788,978)	-	(2,788,978)	-
Home and Community Services	(5,251,096)	443,094	-	1,382,045	(3,425,957)	-	(3,425,957)	-
Interest on Debt	(453,149)	-	-	-	(453,149)	-	(453,149)	-
Total Governmental Activities	(44,959,028)	4,267,735	571,046	5,235,374	(34,884,873)	-	(34,884,873)	-
Business-type Activities:								
Water Fund	(5,468,806)	5,526,972	-	349,997	-	408,163	408,163	-
Sewer Fund	(4,389,490)	5,528,129	-	294,750	-	1,433,389	1,433,389	-
Total Business-type Activities	(9,858,296)	11,055,101	-	644,747	-	1,841,552	1,841,552	-
Total Primary Government	\$ (54,817,324)	\$ 15,322,836	\$ 571,046	\$ 5,880,121	(34,884,873)	1,841,552	(33,043,321)	-
Component Units:								
City of Kingston Local Development Corp.	\$ (113,117)	\$ 182,793	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	-	69,676
Kingston City Land Bank, Inc.	(996,024)	-	1,739,611	-	-	-	-	743,587
Total Component Units	\$ (1,109,141)	\$ 182,793	\$ 1,739,611	\$ -	-	-	-	813,263

General Revenues

Real Property Taxes	17,714,919	-	17,714,919	-
Real Property Tax Items	961,331	-	961,331	-
Non-Property Tax Items	19,850,981	-	19,850,981	-
Use of Money and Property	366,097	106,595	472,692	6,127
Gain on Sale of Property	962,438	702,235	1,664,673	251,745
Transfers	(104,180)	104,180	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,146,459	-	1,146,459	-
State Aid	4,068,307	-	4,068,307	-
Total General Revenues	44,966,352	913,010	45,879,362	257,872
Change in Net Position	10,081,479	2,754,562	12,836,041	1,071,135
Net Position - Beginning	(96,979,278)	9,333,033	(87,646,245)	8,027,355
Cumulative Effect Adjustment	-	-	-	299,540
Net Position - Beginning, as restated	(96,979,278)	9,333,033	(87,646,245)	8,326,895
Net Position - Ending	\$ (86,897,799)	\$ 12,087,595	\$ (74,810,204)	\$ 9,398,030

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	Special Grant	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 28,784,799	\$ 442,104	\$ 39,165	\$ 5,446,572	\$ 34,712,640
Restricted Cash	552,968	-	-	-	552,968
Receivables:					
Taxes	5,522,083	-	-	-	5,522,083
Other	1,643,918	-	-	-	1,643,918
Inventory	17,166	-	-	-	17,166
Notes Receivable (Note I I)	-	860,989	-	-	860,989
Due from Other Funds (Note IV)	5,418,049	-	1,123,294	259,245	6,800,588
Due from Other Governments	3,356,430	21,470	16,000	337,205	3,731,105
State and Federal Receivable	665,142	83,789	4,995,359	-	5,744,290
Prepaid Expenses	907,671	-	-	-	907,671
Total Assets	\$ 46,868,226	\$ 1,408,352	\$ 6,173,818	\$ 6,043,022	\$ 60,493,418
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,209,078	\$ -	3,063,761	\$ -	\$ 4,272,839
Accrued Liabilities	17,921,127	-	61,598	2,472	17,985,197
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable (Note VIII)	-	-	142,000	-	142,000
Due to Other Funds (Note IV)	1,287,769	78,441	5,168,303	4,839,504	11,374,017
Due to Other Governments	4,959,707	10,373	-	-	4,970,080
Total Liabilities	25,377,681	88,814	8,435,662	4,841,976	38,744,133
Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,989,358	860,989	1,722,531	337,205	8,910,083
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	924,837	-	-	-	924,837
Restricted	1,164,586	-	-	85,000	1,249,586
Assigned Appropriated	1,606,985	-	-	-	1,606,985
Assigned Unappropriated	1,033,405	458,549	6,423,049	778,841	8,693,844
Unassigned	10,771,374	-	(10,407,424)	-	363,950
Total Fund Balance	15,501,187	458,549	(3,984,375)	863,841	12,839,202
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 46,868,226	\$ 1,408,352	\$ 6,173,818	\$ 6,043,022	\$ 60,493,418

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Assets and Liabilities	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Position Totals
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 34,712,640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,712,640
Restricted Cash	552,968	-	-	552,968
Receivables:				
Taxes	5,522,083	-	-	5,522,083
Other	7,388,208	-	-	7,388,208
Inventory	17,166	-	-	17,166
Notes Receivable	860,989	-	-	860,989
Due from Other Funds	6,800,588	-	(6,585,140)	215,448
Due from Other Governments	3,731,105	-	-	3,731,105
Prepaid Expenses	907,671	1,899,965	-	2,807,636
Capital Assets, net	-	68,818,025	-	68,818,025
Net ERS Pension Asset-Proportionate Share	-	1,948,067	-	1,948,067
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	-	15,877,481	-	15,877,481
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	-	17,050,437	-	17,050,437
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$ 60,493,418	\$ 105,593,975	\$ (6,585,140)	\$ 159,502,253
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,272,839	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,272,839
Accrued Liabilities	17,985,197	216,306	-	18,201,503
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	142,000	-	-	142,000
Landfill Remediation Payable	-	338,039	-	338,039
Bonds and Premium Payable	-	20,646,110	-	20,646,110
Due to Other Funds	11,374,017	-	(6,585,140)	4,788,877
Due to Other Governments	4,970,080	-	-	4,970,080
Compensated Absences	-	3,529,231	-	3,529,231
Net PFRS Pension Liability-Proportionate Share	-	1,495,692	-	1,495,692
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	110,714,631	-	110,714,631
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Deferred Revenue	8,910,083	(7,087,054)	-	1,823,029
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	-	55,884,815	-	55,884,815
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	-	19,593,206	-	19,593,206
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	47,654,216	205,330,976	(6,585,140)	246,400,052
Total Fund Balances/Net Position	12,839,202	(99,737,001)	-	(86,897,799)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances/Net Position	\$ 60,493,418	\$ 105,593,975	\$ (6,585,140)	\$ 159,502,253

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General	Special Grant	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 17,835,970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,835,970
Real Property Tax Items	961,331	-	-	-	961,331
Non Property Tax Items	19,850,981	-	-	-	19,850,981
Departmental Income	2,302,046	-	26,821	-	2,328,867
Intergovernmental Charges	483,479	-	-	67,858	551,337
Use of Money and Property	366,257	-	-	10,463	376,720
Licenses and Permits	1,139,632	-	-	-	1,139,632
Fines and Forfeitures	112,032	-	-	-	112,032
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	867,814	-	208,430	-	1,076,244
Miscellaneous	4,518,256	-	78,829	286,167	4,883,252
State Aid	1,505,616	-	1,789,211	-	3,294,827
Federal Aid	789,531	991,455	1,508,958	-	3,289,944
Total Revenues	50,732,945	991,455	3,612,249	364,488	55,701,137
Expenditures:					
General Government	5,074,182	-	-	77,791	5,151,973
Public Safety	15,828,387	-	3,069	-	15,831,456
Health	562,757	-	-	-	562,757
Transportation	1,716,585	-	-	-	1,716,585
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	681,390	-	-	-	681,390
Culture and Recreation	2,132,935	-	-	-	2,132,935
Home and Community Services	2,871,740	673,109	-	-	3,544,849
Employee Benefits	15,705,255	-	-	-	15,705,255
Capital Outlay	910,546	-	10,273,487	-	11,184,033
Debt Service	1,425,137	-	100,121	1,331,344	2,856,602
Total Expenditures	46,908,914	673,109	10,376,677	1,409,135	59,367,835
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,824,031	318,346	(6,764,428)	(1,044,647)	(3,666,698)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
BANS Redeemed from Appropriations	-	-	1,335,000	-	1,335,000
Bond Proceeds from Obligation	-	-	12,293,507	-	12,293,507
Operating Transfers In	-	-	2,055,466	1,497,286	3,552,752
Operating Transfers Out	(3,389,498)	-	(267,434)	-	(3,656,932)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(3,389,498)	-	15,416,539	1,497,286	13,524,327
Change in Fund Balances	434,533	318,346	8,652,111	452,639	9,857,629
Fund Balance - Beginning	15,066,654	140,203	(12,636,486)	411,202	2,981,573
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 15,501,187	\$ 458,549	\$ (3,984,375)	\$ 863,841	\$ 12,839,202

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Revenue, Expenses	Capital Asset Transactions	Long-Term Debt Transactions	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Activities Totals
Revenues:						
Real Property Taxes	\$ 17,835,970	\$ (121,051)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,714,919
Real Property Tax Items	961,331	-	-	-	-	961,331
Non Property Tax Items	19,850,981	-	-	-	-	19,850,981
Departmental Income	2,328,867	250,132	-	-	-	2,578,999
Intergovernmental/Grant Income	551,337	(67,858)	-	-	-	483,479
Use of Money and Property	376,720	(10,623)	-	-	-	366,097
Licenses and Permits	1,139,632	-	-	-	-	1,139,632
Fines and Forfeitures	112,032	-	-	-	-	112,032
Gain on Sale of Property	1,076,244	-	(113,806)	-	-	962,438
Miscellaneous	4,883,252	(493,244)	-	-	-	4,390,008
State and Federal Aid	6,584,771	-	-	-	-	6,584,771
Total Revenues	55,701,137	(442,644)	(113,806)	-	-	55,144,687
Expenditures:						
General Government	5,151,973	-	673,881	-	1,134,312	6,960,166
Public Safety	15,831,456	-	646,774	-	6,825,909	23,304,139
Health	562,757	-	651	-	87,468	650,876
Transportation	1,716,585	-	1,980,274	-	364,489	4,061,348
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	681,390	-	-	-	170,081	851,471
Culture and Recreation	2,132,935	-	622,618	-	671,230	3,426,783
Home and Community Services	3,544,849	-	1,100,331	(38,754)	644,670	5,251,096
Capital Outlay	11,184,033	-	(11,184,033)	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	15,705,255	(5,807,096)	-	-	(9,898,159)	-
Debt Service	2,856,602	80,394	-	(2,483,847)	-	453,149
Total Expenditures	59,367,835	(5,726,702)	(6,159,504)	(2,522,601)	-	44,959,028
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,666,698)	5,284,058	6,045,698	2,522,601	-	10,185,659
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):						
BANS Redeemed from Appropriations	1,335,000	-	-	(1,335,000)	-	-
Bond Proceeds from Obligation	12,293,507	-	-	(12,293,507)	-	-
Operating Transfers In	3,552,752	-	-	-	(3,552,752)	-
Operating Transfers Out	(3,656,932)	-	-	-	3,552,752	(104,180)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	13,524,327	-	-	(13,628,507)	-	(104,180)
Change in Fund Balances	\$ 9,857,629	\$ 5,284,058	\$ 6,045,698	\$(11,105,906)	\$ -	\$ 10,081,479

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	WATER FUND	SEWER FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
ASSETS			
Cash And Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,383,505	\$ 3,376,605	\$ 8,760,110
Cash And Cash Equivalents, Long-Term	1,564,718	-	1,564,718
Due From Other Governments	134,377	1,621,179	1,755,556
Charges For Services	944,143	1,518,151	2,462,294
Inventories	319,754	-	319,754
Prepaid Items	329,017	67,745	396,762
Due from Other Funds (Note IV)	-	4,788,877	4,788,877
	<u>8,675,514</u>	<u>11,372,557</u>	<u>20,048,071</u>
ERS Net Pension Asset - Proportionate Share (Note VII)	423,263	346,015	769,278
Capital Assets, not being depreciated	14,948,131	6,377,273	21,325,404
Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	14,281,355	26,560,325	40,841,680
Total Capital Assets (Note V)	<u>29,229,486</u>	<u>32,937,598</u>	<u>62,167,084</u>
Total Assets	<u>38,328,263</u>	<u>44,656,170</u>	<u>82,984,433</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
OPEB (Note VII)	958,768	-	958,768
Other	-	5,556	5,556
Pension (Note VI)	896,684	733,055	1,629,739
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,855,452</u>	<u>738,611</u>	<u>2,594,063</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>40,183,715</u>	<u>45,394,781</u>	<u>85,578,496</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	WATER FUND	SEWER FUND	TOTAL
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,472,104	\$ 2,641,628	\$ 4,113,732
Accrued Liabilities	205,031	455,921	660,952
Due to Other Funds (Note IV)	21,409	194,039	215,448
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable (Note VIII)	15,630,000	9,848,679	25,478,679
Current Portion of Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable (Note IX)	673,014	1,066,771	1,739,785
Compensated Absence Liability (Note IX)	111,946	-	111,946
Total Current Liabilities	18,113,504	14,207,038	32,320,542
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Compensated Absence Liability (Note IX)	25,108	334,388	359,496
Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable (Note IX)	7,797,074	11,152,469	18,949,543
Other Postemployment Benefits (Note VII)	7,099,765	5,721,352	12,821,117
Total Non-Current Liabilities	14,921,947	17,208,209	32,130,156
Total Liabilities	33,035,451	31,415,247	64,450,698
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Other	-	42,022	42,022
OPEB (Note VII)	3,396,613	2,948,607	6,345,220
Pension (Note VI)	1,459,680	1,193,281	2,652,961
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,856,293	4,183,910	9,040,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
	37,891,744	35,599,157	73,490,901
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,196,052	10,648,495	18,844,547
Unrestricted	(5,904,081)	(852,871)	(6,756,952)
Total Net Position	\$ 2,291,971	\$ 9,795,624	\$ 12,087,595

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	WATER FUND	SEWER FUND	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	\$ 5,057,226	\$ 5,478,997	\$ 10,536,223
Other Revenue	409,175	49,132	458,307
Total Operating Revenues	5,466,401	5,528,129	10,994,530
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personal Services	2,868,295	1,484,181	4,352,476
Real Property Taxes	346,706	-	346,706
Maintenance, Operations and Contractual Services	1,239,397	1,229,448	2,468,845
Depreciation	774,375	1,293,389	2,067,764
Total Operating Expenses	5,228,773	4,007,018	9,235,791
Net Operating Income	237,628	1,521,111	1,758,739
Non-Operating Income and (Expense)			
Rental Income	60,571	-	60,571
Federal Grant Revenue	-	900	900
State Grant Revenue	349,997	293,850	643,847
Interest Income	66,627	39,968	106,595
Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Property	(213)	702,448	702,235
Transfers In	-	104,180	104,180
Interest on Bonds and Notes	(240,033)	(382,472)	(622,505)
Total Non-Operating Income and (Expense)	236,949	758,874	995,823
Change in Net Position	474,577	2,279,985	2,754,562
Net Position, beginning	1,817,394	7,515,639	9,333,033
Net Position, ending	\$ 2,291,971	\$ 9,795,624	\$ 12,087,595

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

	WATER FUND	SEWER FUND	TOTAL
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Cash Received From Users	\$ 5,515,947	\$ 4,330,780	\$ 9,846,727
Cash Paid To Employees	(3,127,814)	(1,484,181)	(4,611,995)
Cash Paid For Employees Benefits	-	(3,128,104)	(3,128,104)
Cash Paid For Operating Expenses	(1,588,862)	(1,580,670)	(3,169,532)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used by) Operating Activities	799,271	(1,862,175)	(1,062,904)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Payments from (to) related party	-	104,180	104,180
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	104,180	104,180
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Proceeds From Capital Debt	4,602,266	8,016,000	12,618,266
Proceeds From Capital Debt - Bond Premium	25,495	116,650	142,145
Proceeds From Sale of Capital Assets	1,628	702,448	704,076
Federal Grant Revenue	-	900	900
State Grant Revenue	443,356	293,850	737,206
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(9,705,708)	(6,686,062)	(16,391,770)
Interest Payments on Bonded Indebtedness	(417,123)	(277,230)	(694,353)
Principal Payments on Bonded Indebtedness	(1,789,066)	(1,530,136)	(3,319,202)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used by) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(6,839,152)	636,420	(6,202,732)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Rental Income	60,571	-	60,571
Interest Received	66,627	39,968	106,595
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	127,198	39,968	167,166
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,912,683)	(1,081,607)	(6,994,290)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1, 2022	12,860,906	4,458,212	17,319,118
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31, 2022	\$ 6,948,223	\$ 3,376,605	\$ 10,324,828
Reconciliation Of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	\$ 237,628	\$ 1,521,111	\$ 1,758,739
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	774,375	1,293,389	2,067,764
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	49,546	(1,197,349)	(1,147,803)
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(62,450)	-	(62,450)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	(58,103)	(21,188)	(79,291)
Decrease (Increase) in Due From Other Funds	18,669	(4,742,025)	(4,723,356)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	44,892	1,765,429	1,810,321
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Outflows/Inflows, net	2,915,822	2,595,953	5,511,775
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Obligation	(428,405)	(4,103)	(432,508)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Postemployment Benefits	(2,695,226)	(3,124,001)	(5,819,227)
Increase(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	2,523	50,609	53,132
Net Cash Provided by/(Used by) Operating Activities	\$ 799,271	\$ (1,862,175)	\$ (1,062,904)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	CUSTODIAL FUND
<hr/>	
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 278,201
<hr/>	
Total Assets	278,201
<hr/>	
NET POSITION	
Held in Trust	\$ 278,201
<hr/> <hr/>	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	CUSTODIAL FUND
<hr/>	
EARNINGS	
Police Evidence	\$ 43,255
<hr/>	
EXPENSES	
Contractual	38,073
<hr/>	
Change in Net Position	5,182
Net Position Held in Trust - Beginning	273,019
<hr/>	
Net Position Held in Trust - Ending	\$ 278,201
<hr/> <hr/>	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Kingston, New York, (the “City”) was established in 1872, and operates in accordance with its Charter and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The City operates under a Mayor/Council form of government. The Common Council is the legislative body responsible for overall operations, the Mayor serves as chief executive officer and the Comptroller serves as chief financial officer. The City provides the following services to its residents: public safety, transportation, economic opportunity and development, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

The financial reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, which is the City, b) organizations for which the City is financially accountable and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”).

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the City’s reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by GASB, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based upon the application of these criteria, the following component units are included in the City’s reporting entity because of their operational or financial relationship with the City.

The City of Kingston Local Development Corporation (the “KLDC”), a not-for-profit corporation which was incorporated on June 1, 1994, administers economic development loans for businesses within the City of Kingston. It also developed and operates a business park for the City. It is governed by a board which is appointed by the Mayor. The City of Kingston Local Development Corporation financial statements are available at its offices located at Kingston City Hall, 420 Broadway, Kingston, New York. The KLDC is included in the City of Kingston’s reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. See Note XII, Related Party Transactions.

The Kingston City Land Bank, Inc. (the “Land Bank”), a not-for-profit corporation, was incorporated on November 9, 2018 for the purpose of acquiring title to City-owned and other distressed properties in the City of Kingston, removing barriers to redevelopment, and returning them to the tax rolls in viable condition under sound management and ownership. It is governed by a board which includes, and is appointed by, the Mayor. The Land Bank’s financial statements are available at its office at City Hall, 420 Broadway, Kingston, NY. The Land Bank is included in the City of Kingston’s reporting entity as a discretely presented component unit. See Note XII, Related Party Transactions.

The Kingston-Ulster Empire Zone was created by New York State to foster the creation of jobs, enhance the property tax base and encourage investment. The Mayor appoints the majority of the board. Activity for the Kingston-Ulster Empire Zone was minimal for the past year as the program is no longer supported by New York State. Therefore, since financial statements have not been prepared, the limited Empire Zone information has not been included in these financial statements.

The Dietz Stadium had been jointly administered with the Kingston City School District. As of September 19, 2019, the City took over management of the stadium and includes the activity in the General Fund. See Note XII, Related Party Transactions.

The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental units as established by the GASB. The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the statements and are intended to be read with them.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statements of net position and activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements – Continued

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year in which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The City reports the following major funds:

- 1) Governmental Funds - The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following are the City's major governmental fund types:
 - a) General Fund - the principal operating fund and includes all operations not accounted for and reported in another fund.
 - b) Special Grant Fund - used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. This fund is used to account for the activities of the Community Development Office which are generally funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD").

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation – Continued

- c) Debt Service Fund - used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on general obligation long term debt. Debt Service Funds are used when legally mandated for financial resources accumulated in a reserve for payment of future principal and interest on long-term indebtedness.
 - d) Capital Projects Fund - used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment (other than those financed by business-type/proprietary funds).
- 2) Proprietary Funds - The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles are similar to businesses in the private sector. Both of the City’s proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are required to be used to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, is to be recovered with fees and charges or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs. The City's Water and Sewer activities are accounted for as major enterprise funds.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in either the governmental or business-type activities categories. Non-major funds by category are summarized into a single column. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. Although it does not meet the criteria, the City has elected to present the Special Grant Fund as major.

Fiduciary Funds are used to report assets which are held in a custodial capacity for others and are, therefore, not available to support City programs.

D. Pervasiveness of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of other postemployment benefits, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

E. Budgetary Data

Operating budgets - must be submitted by the Mayor in the form of a tentative budget to the Common Council at their regular meeting in October for the following calendar year. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for the General and Sewer funds. After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, the Common Council adopts the budgets. Once adopted, the Common Council may amend the legally adopted budgets when unexpected modifications are required within NYS guidelines.

Other funds - capital projects are budgeted over the life of the respective projects and are also subjected to the Council review and approval process. Formal budgets are not required for the Water Fund (an enterprise fund); however, a budget is prepared as a guideline for expenditures. Budgetary controls for the Community Development office are established in accordance with applicable grant agreements which may cover more than one year.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

E. Budgetary Data – Continued

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded for budgetary control purposes to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over expenditure of established appropriations. Open encumbrances are reported as reservations of fund balance in the governmental funds since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year.

F. Property Taxes

The City of Kingston real property taxes are levied annually no later than December 31 and become a lien on January 1. The City of Kingston real property taxes are due in two installments. The first installment is due 45 days after the passage of the tax levy and the second is due 120 days later. Taxes for County purposes apportioned to the area of the County inside the City of Kingston and the Library are levied together with the general taxes for the City of Kingston on a single bill. The County and Library receive the full amount of their levies annually out of the first amounts collected on the combined bills. The collection of County taxes levied on properties within the City of Kingston and library taxes are enforced by the City. In addition, unpaid city school district taxes levied on properties within the City of Kingston are turned over to the City for enforcement.

G. Cash and Investments

The City's investment policies are governed by State statutes. In addition, the City has its own written investment policy. The City's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The City is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

H. Taxes and Other Receivables, and Uncollectible Accounts

Significant receivables include amounts due from customers primarily for water and sewer charges. No allowance for uncollectible accounts is maintained as uncollected accounts are added on to the subsequent year's tax bills. The General Fund reimburses the utility funds for the full amount even though the City may not have actually received payment.

At December 31, 2022, the City had total real property tax receivables of \$5,522,083. On the fund financial statements, the taxes are offset by deferred inflows of resources in the amount of \$4,906,847 for the City portion. The deferred portion represents the tax liens which were not collected within the first sixty days of the subsequent year. In the government-wide financial statements, property taxes receivable and related revenue include all amounts due to the City, regardless of when received.

Other revenues totaling \$4,003,236 are deferred in the governmental fund financial statements as they were not received within 60 days following year-end and, therefore, are unavailable to pay liabilities of the current period. Other deferred revenue received after 60 days is recognized as revenue in the government-wide statements if grantor eligibility requirements are met.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

I. Notes Receivable

The following is a summary of notes receivable as of December 31, 2022:

Homeowner Loans - The Housing Rehabilitation Program is a federally funded program for income eligible homeowners in the City of Kingston offering up to \$30,000 in loans per household. The priority of the program is to address health and safety issues, building code violations, and to reduce the cumulative effects of deteriorating properties concentrated in certain neighborhoods of the City. It allows for an interest-free, deferred loan to the homeowner that is spread over a 10 year period. At the end of the tenth year of owner-occupied homeownership, the loan is completely forgiven.

	Balance 12/31/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022	Due in One Year
Homeowner Loans	\$ 1,099,941	\$ 43,143	\$ (282,095)	\$ 860,989	\$ 151,780
Total Loans	<u>\$ 1,099,941</u>	<u>\$ 43,143</u>	<u>\$ (282,095)</u>	<u>\$ 860,989</u>	<u>\$ 151,780</u>

J. Internal Balances

Amounts due to and due from within the same fund type have been eliminated in the Government-wide statements. See Note IV for a schedule detailing the interfund balances.

K. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventory is primarily composed of water meters and supplies.

Prepaid items represent payments made by the City for which benefits extend beyond year end.

L. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at historical cost. The City depreciates capital assets using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Capitalization thresholds and estimated lives of assets reported in the Government-wide statements for all assets are as follows:

	All funds except Water		Water Fund	
	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	\$ 20,000	40 years	\$ 10,000	5 - 75 years
Improvements	20,000	15 years	10,000	5 - 75 years
Machinery and Equipment	10,000	3 -10 years	10,000	3 - 50 years

M. Infrastructure

The City includes long-lived improvements to roads, property, sewer and water systems as capital assets in the Government-wide statements. Infrastructure is reported at historical cost and is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives.

Capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives for infrastructure are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Roads	\$ 20,000	20 years
Sewer & Other Systems	20,000	30 - 40 years
Water	10,000	10 - 50 years

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

N. Vested Employee Benefits

City employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. In the event of termination or upon retirement, an employee may be entitled to payment for accumulated vacation and sick leave and unused compensatory absences at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations. A liability for accrued vacation and sick time is reflected in the Government-wide statements under the heading “Compensated Absences.” See Note IX.

The City employees participate in the New York State Employees’ Retirement System and New York State Police and Fire Retirement System. See Note VI.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides health insurance coverage for retired employees. Health care benefits are provided through an insurance company whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year for the City. The City recognizes the cost of providing benefits by recording its share of insurance premiums as a governmental fund expenditure in the year paid. Substantially all of the City’s employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age with at least 10 or 20 years of service while working for the City. See Note VII.

O. Unemployment Insurance

City employees are covered by unemployment insurance. The City has chosen to discharge its liability to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund by means of the benefit reimbursement method. This is a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the benefits paid to former employees and charged to the City’s account. The City is exempt from federal unemployment insurance tax.

P. Deferred Compensation

The City, through the New York State Deferred Compensation Board, offers its employees a Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Plan”) created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, which is available to all eligible participants, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary (up to the IRS limits) until future years. Amounts deferred under the Plan are not available to the employee until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. The City does not contribute to this plan.

Q. Risk Retention

The City assumes the liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. The City purchases commercial insurance to mitigate these risks, subject to certain deductibles. Judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

R. Equity Classification

1. Government-wide Statements

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

Net Investment in Capital Assets:

Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

R. Equity Classification – Continued

Restricted Net Position:

Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by: 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position:

The remaining portion of net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets”.

2. Fund Financial Statements

Equity is defined as fund balance and displayed in five fund balance classifications, which are based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of resources reported in the governmental funds:

Nonspendable:

Amounts that cannot be spent in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. Prepaid expenses are nonspendable assets because, by definition, the money has already been spent.

Restricted:

Amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed:

Amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority (the Common Council) before the end of the year. The same level of formal action is required to remove the constraint.

Assigned:

Amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the government’s highest level of decision-making authority or by its designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.

Unassigned:

Represents the residual amount of fund balance in the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, this classification is only used to report a deficit balance.

3. Restricted Resources

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, it is the City’s policy to apply restricted funds before unrestricted funds, unless otherwise prohibited by legal requirements. Similarly, when an expenditure is incurred for which multiple classifications of fund balance are available, the City’s policy is to apply fund balance in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

S. Interfund Transfers

The operations of the City give rise to certain transactions between funds, including transfers to provide services and construct assets. Interfund transfers within fund categories are eliminated for the Statement of Activities. A detailed description of the interfund transfers that occurred during the year is provided in Note IV.

T. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events from December 31, 2022, through September 22, 2023, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

II. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the government-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the government-wide statements, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

A. Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the City’s governmental funds differ from “net position” of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

The basic financial statements contain a detailed reconciliation of the items creating the differences between fund balance reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and Net Position reported on the Statement of Net Position. In the description below, positive numbers represent increases to the Balance Sheet line items and negative numbers represent decreases.

- (1) The costs of building and acquiring capital assets (land, infrastructure, buildings and equipment) financed from the governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred and the assets do not appear on the Balance Sheet. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the City as a whole, with their original costs capitalized and depreciation expensed annually over their useful lives.

Original Cost of Capital Assets	\$ 108,247,609
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(39,429,584)</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u><u>\$ 68,818,025</u></u>

- (2) Workers compensation costs are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred and the related assets do not appear on the Balance Sheet. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those related assets as additional prepaid amounts in the assets of the City as a whole.

Prepaid Expenses	<u><u>\$ 1,899,965</u></u>
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- (3) The City’s proportionate share of the NYS Employees Retirement System is reported as an asset on the Statement of Net Position but not on the Governmental Funds Balance sheet.

ERS Net Pension Asset - Proportionate Share	<u><u>\$ 1,948,067</u></u>
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CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

II. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

A. Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities - Continued

(4) Interest payable and other long-term liabilities are recognized in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting. No accrual is recognized in the governmental fund statements for interest or other liabilities that were not paid from current financial resources.

Interest Payable at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 216,306</u>
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(5) The governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities because they are not due and payable in the current period. However, these liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net Position because they represent economic liabilities. Balances at year end were:

Bonds and Premiums Payable	\$ 20,646,110
Compensated Absences Payable	3,529,231
PFRS Pension Liability-Proportionate Share	1,495,692
Landfill Remediation Liability	338,039
Other Postemployment Benefits	110,714,631
	<u>\$ 136,723,703</u>

(6) Deferred outflows and inflows related to the Other Postemployment Benefits are reported in the Statement of Net Position, but not in the governmental funds, because they are not due and payable in the current period. Balances at year end were:

Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	<u>\$ 15,877,481</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	<u>\$ 55,884,815</u>

(7) Deferred inflows related to grants, taxes and other receivables are reported on the accrual basis in the Statement of Net Position, but on the modified accrual basis in the governmental funds. The adjustments between the two bases at year end were:

Deferred Inflows of Resources - Other	<u>\$ (7,087,054)</u>
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(8) Deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions are reported in the Statement of Net Position, but not in the governmental funds, because they are not due and payable in the current period. Balances at year end were:

Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	<u>\$ 17,050,437</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	<u>\$ 19,593,206</u>

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

II. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

B. Explanation of Differences between Governmental Funds Operating Statement and the Statement of Activities

Differences between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities fall into one of three broad categories:

- Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered “available,” whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds use a current financial resource measurement focus, whereas the Statement of Activities uses an economic resource measurement focus.
- Capital asset transaction differences include the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital assets in the governmental fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.
- Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements when paid, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

The basic financial statements contain a detailed reconciliation of the items creating the differences between the change in fund balance reported in the governmental fund statements and the change in net position reported in the Statement of Activities.

Total Revenues and Other Funding Sources

Total revenues reported in governmental funds	\$ 55,701,137
Net Book Value of disposed Assets	(113,806)
Recognition of deferred property taxes reversal	(121,051)
Recognition of deferred mortgage payments reversal	(238,952)
Recognition of deferred intergovernmental revenue reversal	(67,858)
Recognition of deferred bond premiums reversal	(10,623)
Recognition of deferred grants and fees	(4,160)
Total revenues reported in the Statement of Activities	<u>\$ 55,144,687</u>

Total Expenditures/Expenses

Total expenditures reported in governmental funds	\$ 59,367,835
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In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses (compensated absences) are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). This is the amount by which the liability for compensated absences increased during the year.

117,032

In the Statement of Activities, the expenses for other postemployment benefits are measured based on the actuarially determined OPEB Liability of the City. In the governmental funds, however, these expenditures are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This is the amount by which the OPEB expense was less than the amount of financial resources used during the year.

(3,823,844)

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

II. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

B. Explanation of Differences between Governmental Funds Operating Statement and the Statement of Activities – Continued

In the Statement of Activities, pension expense related to ERS and PFRS defined benefit plans is measured as the change in the City's proportionate shares of the net pension assets and liabilities as of the measurement dates for each plan. In the governmental funds, however, these expenditures are recognized as the sum of (1) amounts paid by the employer to the pension plan, and (2) the change between beginning and ending balances of amounts normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. This is the amount by which pension expense was less than the amount of financial resources expended during the year. (2,056,135)

The cost of prepaid workers compensation assets is generally reported as expenditures in the year incurred and the assets do not appear on the balance sheet, but the Statement of Net Position includes all prepaid assets of the City as a whole. The increase in prepaid amounts decreases expenditures. (44,149)

Interest payable is recognized in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting, whereas it is recognized when paid in the governmental fund statements. This is the amount by which interest payable for the current year was higher than the interest payable for the prior year. 80,394

When the purchase or construction of capital assets is financed through governmental funds, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital asset additions of \$11,184,033 exceeded depreciation expense of \$5,024,529 in the current year, decreasing expenditures. (6,159,504)

Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the long-term liability in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities, therefore decreasing expenditures. (2,522,601)

Total expenses reported in the Statement of Activities \$ 44,959,028

III. CASH

At December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the City's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit and interest-bearing savings accounts) was \$45,867,137 and the bank balance was \$46,334,144. The City's deposits at December 31, 2022, and during the year then ended, were entirely covered by FDIC Insurance or by pledged collateral held by the City's agent bank in the City's name. Petty Cash is included in Cash and Cash Equivalents and totaled \$1,500 at year end.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

<u>FUND</u>	<u>RECEIVABLE</u>	<u>PAYABLE</u>
Governmental Funds:		
General	\$ 5,418,049	\$ (1,287,769)
Special Grant	-	(78,441)
Capital Projects	1,123,294	(5,168,303)
Debt Service	259,245	(4,839,504)
Subtotal Governmental Funds	<u>6,800,588</u>	<u>(11,374,017)</u>
Proprietary Funds:		
Water	-	(21,409)
Sewer	4,788,877	(194,039)
Subtotal Proprietary Funds	<u>4,788,877</u>	<u>(215,448)</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$ 11,589,465</u>	<u>\$ (11,589,465)</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	<u>TRANSFERS IN</u>	<u>TRANSFERS OUT</u>
Governmental Funds:		
General	\$ -	\$ (3,389,498)
Capital Projects	2,055,466	(267,434)
Debt Service	1,497,286	-
Subtotal Governmental Funds	<u>3,552,752</u>	<u>(3,656,932)</u>
Proprietary Funds:		
Sewer	104,180	-
Subtotal Proprietary funds	<u>104,180</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$ 3,656,932</u>	<u>\$ (3,656,932)</u>

Interfund transfers were made for the following purposes:

- Repayment of the City’s debt is done through the debt service fund.
- Funding Capital Projects.
- Funding ARPA Expenses.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

V. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Ending Balance 12/31/2022
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>					
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 647,753	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 647,753
Construction in Progress	16,448,697	6,036,441	(107,360)	(13,560,728)	8,817,050
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>17,096,450</u>	<u>6,036,441</u>	<u>(107,360)</u>	<u>(13,560,728)</u>	<u>9,464,803</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	11,078,261	-	-	-	11,078,261
Improvements	18,715,761	737,374	(47,835)	660,005	20,065,305
Infrastructure	39,177,739	2,767,818	(331,913)	12,900,723	54,514,367
Machinery and Equipment	13,110,147	1,642,400	(1,627,674)	-	13,124,873
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	<u>82,081,908</u>	<u>5,147,592</u>	<u>(2,007,422)</u>	<u>13,560,728</u>	<u>98,782,806</u>
Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings	(5,518,010)	(276,956)	-	-	(5,794,966)
Improvements	(8,214,183)	(1,060,642)	47,835	-	(9,226,990)
Infrastructure	(15,435,150)	(2,389,618)	331,913	-	(17,492,855)
Machinery and Equipment	(7,238,688)	(1,297,313)	1,621,228	-	(6,914,773)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(36,406,031)</u>	<u>(5,024,529)</u>	<u>2,000,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,429,584)</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	<u>45,675,877</u>	<u>123,063</u>	<u>(6,446)</u>	<u>13,560,728</u>	<u>59,353,222</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 62,772,327</u>	<u>\$ 6,159,504</u>	<u>\$ (113,806)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 68,818,025</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>					
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 363,659	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,659
Construction in Progress	11,861,824	14,494,661	-	(5,394,740)	20,961,745
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>12,225,483</u>	<u>14,494,661</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,394,740)</u>	<u>21,325,404</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	25,238,348	128,230	(5,695,000)	2,278	19,673,856
Infrastructure	33,696,449	999,400	-	5,394,740	40,090,589
Machinery and Equipment	5,124,361	631,388	(76,849)	(2,278)	5,676,622
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	<u>64,059,158</u>	<u>1,759,018</u>	<u>(5,771,849)</u>	<u>5,394,740</u>	<u>65,441,067</u>
Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	(13,578,593)	(853,843)	-	-	(14,432,436)
Infrastructure	(12,250,629)	(912,019)	5,695,000	-	(7,467,648)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,472,409)	(301,902)	75,008	-	(2,699,303)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(28,301,631)</u>	<u>(2,067,764)</u>	<u>5,770,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,599,387)</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	<u>35,757,527</u>	<u>(308,746)</u>	<u>(1,841)</u>	<u>5,394,740</u>	<u>40,841,680</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 47,983,010</u>	<u>\$ 14,185,915</u>	<u>\$ (1,841)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 62,167,084</u>

Depreciation expense for business-type activities was charged \$774,375 to Water and \$1,293,389 to Sewer.

Depreciation expense for governmental activities was charged to functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 673,881
Public Safety	646,774
Transportation	1,980,274
Health	651
Culture and Recreation	622,618
Home and Community Services	1,100,331
Total governmental activities depreciation	<u>\$ 5,024,529</u>

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VI. PENSION PLANS

Plan Description

The City participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"). These are cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement systems. The Systems provide retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL"). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York ("Comptroller") serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the Systems. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the Systems and for the custody and control of their funds. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, Gov. Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, Albany, New York 12244.

Funding Policy

The Systems are noncontributory except for Tier 3, 4, 5 and 6 employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% to 6% of their salary. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller shall certify annually the rates, expressed as proportions of member payroll and employer contributions, used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund. An Eligible Tier 3 or 4 member with ten or more years of membership, or ten years credited service, will not be required to contribute to the Retirement System. Tier 5 and 6 members must continue to contribute throughout their employment.

The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

<u>Plan Year Ended March 31</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2022	\$ 1,457,696	\$ 3,167,766
2021	\$ 1,373,718	\$ 2,432,856
2020	\$ 1,338,743	\$ 2,425,319

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2022, the City reported an asset/(liability) of \$2,717,345 and \$(1,495,692) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) for ERS and PFRS, respectively. The net pension asset/(liability) was measured as of March 31, 2022 for ERS and PFRS. The total pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The City's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, as actuarially determined. This information was provided to the City by the ERS and PFRS Systems.

At March 31, 2022, the City's proportion of the ERS net pension asset was 0.0332414%. At March 31, 2021, the City's proportion of the ERS net pension liability was 0.0322552%.

At March 31, 2022, the City's proportion of the PFRS net pension liability was 0.2633054%. At March 31, 2021, the City's proportion of the PFRS net pension liability was 0.2359214%.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VI. PENSION PLANS – CONTINUED

For the year ended December 31, 2022 the City recognized pension expense of \$185,917 for ERS and \$1,617,386 for PFRS. At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 205,788	\$ 806,338	\$ 1,012,126
Changes of assumptions	4,534,944	8,952,039	13,486,983
Changes in proportion and difference between the City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	190,204	1,001,749	1,191,953
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	825,773	2,163,341	2,989,114
Total	<u>\$ 5,756,709</u>	<u>\$ 12,923,467</u>	<u>\$ 18,680,176</u>

	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 266,919	\$ -	\$ 266,919
Changes of assumptions	76,522	-	76,522
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,898,166	12,567,718	21,465,884
Changes in proportion and difference between the City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	129,533	307,309	436,842
Total	<u>\$ 9,371,140</u>	<u>\$ 12,875,027</u>	<u>\$ 22,246,167</u>

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended:	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2023	\$ (657,113)	\$ (439,649)
2024	(980,321)	(858,349)
2025	(2,328,014)	(2,789,787)
2026	(474,756)	1,793,822
2027	-	179,062
	<u>\$ (4,440,204)</u>	<u>\$ (2,114,901)</u>

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VI. PENSION PLANS – CONTINUED

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

Measurement Date	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
Investment Rate of Return	5.90% compounded annually net of investment expense	5.90% compounded annually net of investment expense
Projected Salary Increases	4.40%	6.20%
Decrement Tables	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's Experience	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's Experience
Inflation Rate	2.70%	2.70%
Mortality Improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP - 2020	Society of Actuaries Scale MP - 2020
Cost of Living Adjustment	1.4% Annually	1.4% Annually

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by each of the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation for both retirement systems are summarized below:

Measurement Date	<u>ERS and PFRS</u>	
	March 31, 2022	
Asset Class:	<u>Target</u>	<u>Long-term</u>
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expected Real</u>
		<u>Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	32%	3.30%
International Equity	15%	5.85%
Private Equity	10%	6.50%
Real Estate	9%	5.00%
Opportunistic/Absolute Return Strategy	3%	4.10%
Credit	4%	3.78%
Real Assets	3%	5.58%
Fixed Income	23%	0.00%
Cash	1%	-1.00%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VI. PENSION PLANS – CONTINUED

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9% for ERS and 5.9% for PFRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the ERS and PFRS net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rates referred to above, as well as what the City's proportionate share of each net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate referred to above:

	1% Decrease 4.9%	Current Assumption 5.9%	1% Increase 6.9%
ERS			
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability)	\$ (6,994,416)	\$ 2,717,345	\$ 10,840,765
PFRS			
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability)	\$ (16,637,263)	\$ (1,495,692)	\$ 11,037,509

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension asset/(liability) of the employers as of March 31, 2022, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	ERS	PFRS
Measurement Date	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
Employers' total pension liability	\$ (223,874,888)	\$ (42,237,292)
Plan net position	232,049,473	41,669,250
Employers' net pension asset/(liability)	<u>\$ 8,174,585</u>	<u>\$ (568,042)</u>
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension asset/(liability)	103.65%	98.66%

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions for the plan year ended March 31, 2023 were paid to the System in December 2022. Prepaid retirement contributions as of December 31, 2022 amounted to \$275,258.

For PFRS, employer contributions for the plan year ended March 31, 2023 were paid to the System in February 2023. Accrued retirement contributions as of December 31, 2022 amounted to \$2,163,341.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VII. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The City provides postemployment health insurance coverage to retired employees through a self-administered single employer plan in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts and human resource policies. The benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by the City's contractual agreements. A trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement 75 has not been established.

Benefits Provided

The City's Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") plan subsidizes the cost of healthcare to eligible retired employees and their spouses and dependent children. Eligibility is based on the respective rules of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System ("ERS") and Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"), as well as the provisions of the City's agreements with its employees. The following eligibility rules current apply to the City's employees:

- Public Safety: eligibility for retirement under PFRS; 20 years of service
- Staff and water department: eligibility for retirement under ERS; after age 55 with at least 10 years of service

Medical and prescription drug benefits are offered to retirees on a City-subsidized basis. Upon attaining age 65 or upon disability retirement, Medicare (Parts A and B) becomes the primary provider for hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance, with the City's plan providing an additional layer of coverage. The City reimburses Medicare Part B premiums for retirees and their spouses.

The benefit terms are dependent on which contract covers the employee. Contribution rates for new retirees are as follows:

Group	Provider Options	Minimum Years of Service	Age	City Contributions (Fixed)		Reimburse Part B Premium		
				Individual	Family	Individual	Spouse	Surviving Spouse
Staff, Public Safety	NYSHIP	10	Under 65	\$ 1,196.00	\$ 2,764.00	Y	Y	Y
		10	Over 65	393.00	N/A			
Staff, Public Safety	MVP	10	Under 65	\$ 1,084.00	\$ 2,547.00	Y	Y	Y
		10	Over 65	329.00	N/A			
Water Dept.	NYSHIP	10	Under 65	1,196.00	2,764.00	Y	Y	Y
		10	Over 65	393.00	N/A			
		30	Under 65	1,076.40	2,487.60			
		30	Over 65	393.00	393 per person			
Water Dept.	MVP	10	Under 65	1,084.00	2,547.00	Y	Y	Y
		10	Over 65	329.00	N/A			
		30	Under 65	975.60	2,292.30			
		30	Over 65	329.00	329 per person			

The City's contribution is equivalent to the portion of health insurance premiums paid that are allocated to retirees, estimated to be \$4,919,115 during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At December 31, 2022, the following employees were covered by benefit terms:

Active employees	305
Retired	347
Total employees covered by benefit terms	652

Total OPEB Liability

The City obtained an actuarial valuation report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The liability for other postemployment benefits was measured as of December 31, 2022 and totaled \$123,535,748.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VII. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – CONTINUED

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation Rate	3.00%
Projected Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.00%
Discount Rate	4.18%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Pre-65: 7.0% for pharmacy, medical, dental and vision for 2022, reduced incrementally to an ultimate rate of 4.50% after 7 years Post-65: Same
Current Retiree's Share of Benefit Related Costs	Retirees pay based on specific cost sharing agreement
Future Retiree's Share of Benefit Related Costs	Retirees pay based on specific cost sharing agreement

- The discount rate was based on an average of the yield derived from the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index – 4.31% and Fidelity GO AA 20 Years – 4.05%.
- Mortality Rates were based on the RP-2010 mortality table with MP-2021 projection.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability during the year ended 12/31/22:

Balance - Beginning	\$ 163,707,029
Changes for the Year:	
Service Cost	2,704,382
Interest	6,740,144
Changes in Assumptions	(44,696,692)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-
Benefit Payments	<u>(4,919,115)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(40,171,281)</u>
Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 123,535,748</u>

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

VII. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – CONTINUED

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or higher than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease 3.18%	Discount Rate 4.18%	1% Increase 5.18%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 143,405,531	\$ 123,535,748	\$ 107,763,268

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

The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or higher than the healthcare cost trend rate.

	1% Decrease 6.0% decreasing to 3.50%	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate 7.0% Decreasing to 4.50%	1% Increase 8.0% decreasing to 5.50%
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 106,481,113	\$ 123,535,748	\$ 145,487,823

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$326,463. At December 31, 2022, the City reported the following deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,188,027	\$ 19,499,950
Changes of Assumptions or other inputs	13,648,222	42,730,085
Total	<u>\$ 16,836,249</u>	<u>\$ 62,230,035</u>

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts recognized in the deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense as follows:

<u>For Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ (9,504,975)
2024	(9,937,643)
2025	(6,795,444)
2026	(6,385,242)
2027	(6,385,242)
2028	(6,385,240)
	<u>\$ (45,393,786)</u>

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VIII. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes (BANs) are generally accounted for in the capital projects and enterprise funds. Principal payments must be made annually. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date.

The following is a summary of the City’s outstanding bond anticipation notes as of December 31, 2022:

Description	Balance 12/31/2021	New Issues	Payments/ Re-financed	Balance 12/31/2022
Bond Anticipation Notes:				
Governmental Activities:				
Equipment/Improvement	\$ 9,740,507	\$ -	\$ (9,598,507)	\$ 142,000
Total Governmental Activities:	<u>9,740,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,598,507)</u>	<u>142,000</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Sewer Improvements	6,693,179	6,955,000	(3,799,500)	9,848,679
Water Improvements	12,773,000	4,000,000	(1,143,000)	15,630,000
Total Business-type Activities	<u>19,466,179</u>	<u>10,955,000</u>	<u>(4,942,500)</u>	<u>25,478,679</u>
Total Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>\$29,206,686</u>	<u>\$ 10,955,000</u>	<u>\$ (14,541,007)</u>	<u>\$ 25,620,679</u>

Governmental activities

Interest Paid	\$121,756
Less: Interest accrued - prior year	(44,644)
Plus: Interest accrued - current year	<u>1,321</u>
	<u>\$ 78,433</u>

Business-type Activities

Interest Paid	\$ 322,297
Less: Interest accrued - prior year	(188,249)
Less: BAN premium amortization	(169,313)
Plus: Interest subsidy	44,957
Plus: Interest accrued - current year	<u>233,085</u>
	<u>\$ 242,777</u>

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

IX. LONG-TERM DEBT

The City borrows money for various purposes, including acquiring land and equipment or constructing buildings and improvements. This borrowing enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers who benefit from the capital assets. The debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

At December 31, 2022, the total long-term principal indebtedness outstanding for serial bonds of the City, was \$40,882,100. See Schedule of Indebtedness.

Governmental activities

Interest Paid - Bonds and Installment obligations	\$ 267,909
Less: Interest accrued - prior year net	(91,268)
Less: Bond premium amortization	(16,910)
Plus: Interest accrued - current year	212,323
Plus: Library Interest accrued - current year	<u>2,662</u>
Interest Expense	<u>\$ 374,716</u>

Business-type Activities

Interest Paid - Bonds and Installment obligations	\$ 326,291
Less: Interest accrued - prior year net	(112,066)
Less: Bond premium amortization	(17,327)
Plus: Deferred loss amortization	2,222
Plus: Interest on settlement	13,692
Plus: Interest accrued - current year	<u>166,916</u>
Interest Expense	<u>\$ 379,728</u>

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 9,114,672	\$ 12,294,051	\$ (1,048,236)	\$ 20,360,487	\$ 1,704,736
Bond premium	-	302,533	(16,910)	285,623	16,366
Compensated absences	3,412,199	117,032	-	3,529,231	-
Landfill remediation liability	376,793	-	(38,754)	338,039	39,339
Installment obligations	100,611	-	(100,611)	-	-
Share of net pension liability	4,119,120	-	(2,623,428)	1,495,692	-
OPEB liability	<u>145,092,716</u>	-	<u>(34,378,085)</u>	<u>110,714,631</u>	-
Total governmental	<u>162,216,111</u>	<u>12,713,616</u>	<u>(38,206,024)</u>	<u>136,723,703</u>	<u>1,760,441</u>
Business-type Activities:					
Bonds payable	16,994,695	4,981,456	(1,454,538)	20,521,613	1,714,291
Bond premium	147,048	207,307	(186,640)	167,715	25,494
Compensated absences	461,595	9,847	-	471,442	-
Installment obligations	263,164	-	(263,164)	-	-
Share of net pension liability	9,245	-	(9,245)	-	-
OPEB liability	<u>18,614,313</u>	-	<u>(5,793,196)</u>	<u>12,821,117</u>	-
Total business-type	<u>36,490,060</u>	<u>5,198,610</u>	<u>(7,706,783)</u>	<u>33,981,887</u>	<u>1,739,785</u>
Total Long Term Debt	<u>\$ 198,706,171</u>	<u>\$ 17,912,226</u>	<u>\$ (45,912,807)</u>	<u>\$ 170,705,590</u>	<u>\$ 3,500,226</u>

Activity for compensated absences is shown at net due to the impracticality of determining these amounts separately. Payments of compensated absences are dependent upon future factors and, therefore, the timing of such payments cannot be determined. Compensated absences are reflected as a long-term liability in the Statement of Net Position.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

IX. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

The following is a summary of the maturity of long-term indebtedness for serial bonds:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>			
			<u>Sewer Fund</u>		<u>Water Fund</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 1,704,736	\$ 640,801	\$ 1,066,771	\$ 397,777	\$ 647,520	\$ 162,441
2024	1,648,571	592,678	1,069,429	363,883	655,088	145,172
2025	1,647,364	541,967	972,636	327,913	668,927	126,597
2026	1,577,272	490,573	957,728	293,278	483,796	111,670
2027	1,508,000	428,240	837,000	261,737	499,650	114,570
2028-2032	6,358,000	1,535,902	3,866,000	877,785	2,547,055	387,157
2033-2037	4,663,000	612,405	2,214,000	382,383	1,415,404	159,717
2038-2042	1,253,000	93,094	1,094,000	104,459	956,750	39,817
2043-2047	-	-	-	-	350,098	-
2048-2050	-	-	-	-	220,305	-
	<u>\$ 20,359,943</u>	<u>\$ 4,935,660</u>	<u>\$ 12,077,564</u>	<u>\$ 3,009,215</u>	<u>\$ 8,444,593</u>	<u>\$ 1,247,141</u>

Constitutional Debt Limit- As of the December 31, 2022 calculation, the projected net indebtedness of the City of Kingston aggregated \$66,502,779. Of this amount, \$26,864,593 was subject to the constitutional debt limit and represented approximately 30.13 of its limit.

Sources of Repayment - Governmental activities debt will be repaid from the General Fund and business-type debt will be repaid from the applicable enterprise fund. Compensated absences, retirement and OPEB liabilities are paid from the fund responsible for the employee's compensation. Generally all other liabilities are paid from the General Fund.

Landfill Costs:

State and federal laws and regulations required the City to place a final cover on its landfill site and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The final closure of the landfill took place in 1998. The current estimated remaining liability is \$338,039 and is reported with other long-term liabilities in the government-wide statement of net assets. Actual costs may vary due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

X. DEFICIT FUND BALANCES

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2022. The deficit will be eliminated as short-term debt is converted to permanent financing.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

XI. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grant Funding

The City participates in a number of grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The audits of these programs may be conducted, in accordance with grantor requirements, on a periodic basis. Accordingly, the City's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at some future date. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time. The City believes, based upon its review of current activity and prior experience, the amount of such disallowances, if any, will be minimal.

Judgments and Claims

There are several pending and/or threatened claims against the City for personal injury and/or property damages. In the opinion of counsel, most of these claims are either fully insured or their settlement will not have a material effect on the financial statements. Judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. However, the City has adopted an insurance program which includes a self-insurance portion. The City has reserved \$215,804 for claims in addition to amounts included in the annual budget.

Also, several property owners within the City have filed certiorari claims for reductions in assessed valuations. In the opinion of counsel, the results of these proceedings cannot be determined at this time.

Authorized Debt

In addition to the debt described in Notes VIII and IX, \$52,300,083 has been authorized but was unissued at December 31, 2022.

Transit

The City dissolved its transit service on July 1, 2019 due to declining Citibus ridership and entered into an agreement with Ulster County for usage of the Area Transit services. The City has committed to pay \$225,000 annually for five years from 2020 – 2024.

Capital Projects

The City of Kingston, other than the Water Department has prepared a capital plan covering thirty six capital projects. The current estimated total cost of these projects amounts to \$73,738,430 of which 46% is expected to be covered by grants and 52% by local funding. These projects are prioritized based on criteria, the highest of which is legal mandates. Estimated completion timetables run through 2026.

XII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City of Kingston and Kingston City School District (the "District") had undertaken the joint operation and maintenance of Dietz Stadium, a recreational facility, through the Dietz Stadium Commission. As of September 19, 2019, the City and the District signed an inter-municipal agreement, wherein the District conveyed its share of management and capital control to the City for a period of 5 years with an automatic renewal for an additional five years. The District will pay the City \$95,000 per year, plus scheduled increases, and share in capital costs. The City received the payments of \$95,000 in 2019, \$96,900 in 2020, \$98,838 in 2021, and billed the District \$101,815 in 2022. This revenue and the related operating and maintenance expenditures are recorded in the General Fund.

Beginning in 2019, the City developed payroll/benefit reimbursement agreements with the KLDC for personnel services provided by the City. The reimbursements are now based upon the amounts established in those agreements. The City received \$30,000 under those agreements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and \$40,909 in 2021.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

XIII. LEASE AGREEMENTS

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement 87, Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The City determined it was not a party to any material lease agreements which met the criteria of GASB 87.

XIV. PROPERTY TAX ABATEMENTS

The City is a party to 16 real property tax abatement agreements under Article 18-A of the real property law. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”) in compliance with RPTL 412-A, Article V & XI of the Private Housing Finance Law, Title I of Article 18-A of NYS GML Exemption Policy. In accordance with this policy, the City and the Ulster County IDA grant PILOTs for various activities, such as new construction, purchasing of an existing facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility.

The following provides information related to the PILOT agreements in effect for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Start Date	Agreement	Total Assessed Value	2022 City Tax Rate	2022 City Tax Value Without Exemptions**	City PILOT and Tax Received For 2022	City Taxes Abated For 2022 *
2014	EA Flatbush, LLC	\$ 2,033,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 28,751.61	\$ 18,816.25	\$ 9,935.36
2005	Benedictine Hospital	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 36,770.38	\$ 15,057.47	\$ 21,712.91
2014	JBT Holdings LLC	\$ 3,303,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 46,712.53	\$ 22,194.24	\$ 24,518.29
2015	Lace Mill Limited Partnership	\$ 5,341,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 75,534.85	\$ 15,354.35	\$ 60,180.50
2006	Kingston Property Associates (Springbrook Village)	\$ 8,539,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 120,762.42	\$ 130,703.00	\$ (9,940.58)
1961	Rondout Gardens	\$ 7,576,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 107,143.24	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 99,143.24
2008	Anderson Center (Valentine Ct) **	\$ 360,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ -	\$ 3,019.76	\$ (3,019.76)
2002	Brigham Senior Housing LP	\$ 1,679,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 23,745.18	\$ 27,500.00	\$ (3,754.82)
2015	Birchwood Village LP	\$ 5,258,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 74,361.03	\$ 10,608.46	\$ 63,752.57
2020	Landmark Preservation - Gov Clinton	\$ 16,768,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 237,140.69	\$ 107,031.33	\$ 130,109.36
2020	Energy Square Housing Development Fund Co, Inc	\$ 7,593,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 107,383.66	\$ 22,891.94	\$ 84,491.72
2020	Hudson Valley Development LLC	\$ 1,620,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 22,910.78	\$ 7,283.36	\$ 15,627.42
2020	Hudson Valley Development LLC	\$ 334,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 4,723.58	\$ 4,723.58	\$ (0.00)
2020	Hudson Valley Development LLC	\$ 900,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 12,728.21	\$ 4,723.58	\$ 8,004.63
2020	Hudson Valley Development LLC	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 16,970.95	\$ 9,305.74	\$ 7,665.21
2021	Landmark Place HDFC	\$ 4,367,000	\$ 14.142455	\$ 61,760.10	\$ 6,979.25	\$ 54,780.85

*The amount listed in the “City Taxes Abated For 2022” column is based upon market value assessments. These figures would be significantly lower if eligible properties were valued using RPTIL 581a valuation methodology.

**Valentine Court property is owned by a Non-Profit entity eligible and receiving full tax exemption under RPTL 420 (wholly exempt).

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

XV. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March 2023, the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation issued a two year “grid note” to the City, amounting to \$16,420,000, maturing March 22, 2025. This financing is interest bearing and subject to change (currently 3.17%). The new EFC loan was used to pay off \$15,630,000 of the outstanding BAN that matured in August 2023.

XVI. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (“PPPs”). As used in this statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital assets (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (“SCA”), which GASB defines in this statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. This statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (“APAs”). As defined in this statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (“SBITAs”) for government end users. This statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. Under this statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset and corresponding subscription liability. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. This statement addresses a variety of topics, including derivative instruments, leases, PPP arrangements, SBITAs, LIBOR, and pledges of future revenues. Many of the requirements are effective immediately. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements related to financial guarantees and derivative instruments are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. This statement provides clarification and guidance for accounting and financial reporting related to accounting changes and error corrections (“ACEC”). GASB 100 also addresses disclosure requirements for ACEC, and how these items should be presented in Required Supplementary Information and Supplementary Information. The requirements of this statement are effective for ACECs made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. This statement amends the recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements for compensated absences. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

Management has not estimated the potential impact of these statements, if any, on the City’s financial statements.

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Total OPEB Liability	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018
Service Cost	\$ 2,704,382	\$ 4,597,100	\$ 5,009,410	\$ 4,617,343	\$ 4,228,337
Interest	6,740,144	3,090,334	5,518,116	5,839,214	5,544,492
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	5,313,379	(44,270,163)	(8,959,434)	1,934,543
Changes in Assumptions	(44,696,692)	(7,364,393)	28,559,165	11,122,788	-
Benefit Payments	(4,919,115)	(4,100,662)	(3,825,260)	(3,715,754)	(3,505,480)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(40,171,281)	1,535,758	(9,008,732)	8,904,157	8,201,892
Total OPEB liability - beginning	163,707,029	162,171,271	171,180,003	162,275,846	154,073,954
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 123,535,748	\$ 163,707,029	\$ 162,171,271	\$ 171,180,003	\$ 162,275,846
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions - Employer	\$ 4,919,115	\$ 4,100,662	\$ 3,825,260	\$ 3,715,754	\$ 3,505,480
Net Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit Payments	(4,919,115)	(4,100,662)	(3,825,260)	(3,715,754)	(3,505,480)
Administrative Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	-	-	-	-	-
Plan Fiduciary net position - beginning	-	-	-	-	-
Plan Fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 123,535,748	\$ 163,707,029	\$ 162,171,271	\$ 171,180,003	\$ 162,275,846
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Covered Payroll	\$ 19,597,213	\$ 21,341,386	\$ 21,511,136	\$ 20,652,801	\$ 20,675,343
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	630.37%	767.09%	753.89%	828.85%	784.88%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of Benefit Terms:

None

Implied Subsidy: Approximately \$540,000 is included in Benefit Payments/Contributions.

Changes in Assumptions:

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period.

The following are the discount rates used in each period:

12/31/18	3.64%
12/31/19	3.26%
12/30/20	1.93%
12/30/21	2.25%
12/30/22	4.18%

No assets are accumulated in a Trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement 75 to pay related benefits.

GASB 75 requires that the past 10 years of information be presented. Due to the fact that 2018 was the year of implementation, prior year information is not available for 10 years. The data will be accumulated over time and presented according to GASB 75.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarial determined contribution (SC + 20 year amort NOL)	\$ 9,843,941	\$ 14,448,066	\$ 16,793,756	\$ 16,180,344	\$ 15,136,996
Actual contributions relating to the actuarially determined contribution	(4,919,115)	(4,100,662)	(3,825,260)	(3,715,754)	(3,505,480)
Contribution (Excess)/Deficiency	\$ 4,924,826	\$ 10,347,404	\$ 12,968,496	\$ 12,464,590	\$ 11,631,516
Covered - employee Payroll	\$ 19,597,213	\$ 21,341,386	\$ 21,511,136	\$ 20,652,801	\$ 20,675,343
Contributions as a percentage of covered - employee payroll	25.10%	19.21%	17.78%	17.99%	16.95%

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date:	1/1/2022	1/1/2021	1/1/2020	1/1/2019	1/1/2018
Census date:	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020	1/1/2018	1/1/2018

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal				
Amortization method	N/A				
Amortization period	N/A				
Asset valuation method	Market				
Inflation	3.00%				
Healthcare cost trend rates	7% decrease to 4.5%				
Salary increases	3.00%				
Investment rate of return	4.18%	2.25%	1.93%	3.26%	3.64%
Retirement age	Rates start at 20 years, or age 55 and 10 years				
Mortality	RP 2006 with MP 2020 Projection				

GASB 75 requires that the past 10 years of information be presented. Due to the fact that 2018 was the year of implementation, prior year information is not available for 10 years. The data will be accumulated over time and presented according to GASB 75.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Plan Year Ended	Proportion of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	Covered Payroll	Net Pension Asset (Liability) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
Employees' Retirement System					
3/31/2022	0.03324140%	\$ 2,717,345	\$ 9,967,141	-27.26%	103.65%
3/31/2021	0.03225520%	\$ (32,118)	\$ 8,899,782	0.36%	99.95%
3/31/2020	0.03352990%	\$ (8,878,900)	\$ 9,564,299	92.83%	86.39%
3/31/2019	0.03108170%	\$ (2,202,231)	\$ 9,575,008	23.00%	96.27%
3/31/2018	0.03156560%	\$ (1,014,867)	\$ 8,490,239	11.95%	98.24%
3/31/2017	0.03110000%	\$ (2,922,228)	\$ 8,625,019	33.88%	94.70%
3/31/2016	0.03084540%	\$ (4,950,767)	\$ 9,085,750	54.49%	90.70%
3/31/2015	0.03104620%	\$ (1,045,219)	\$ 8,805,830	11.87%	97.95%

Plan Year Ended	Proportion of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	Covered Payroll	Net Pension Asset (Liability) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
Police and Fire Retirement System					
3/31/2022	0.26330540%	\$ (1,495,692)	\$ 10,705,237	13.97%	98.66%
3/31/2021	0.23592140%	\$ (4,096,247)	\$ 11,234,584	36.46%	95.79%
3/31/2020	0.25362570%	\$ (13,556,133)	\$ 10,124,452	133.89%	84.86%
3/31/2019	0.25251730%	\$ (4,234,875)	\$ 10,566,486	40.08%	95.09%
3/31/2018	0.26734210%	\$ (2,702,179)	\$ 10,007,857	27.00%	96.93%
3/31/2017	0.26741750%	\$ (5,542,633)	\$ 11,289,209	49.10%	93.50%
3/31/2016	0.26917960%	\$ (7,969,833)	\$ 10,826,434	73.61%	90.20%
3/31/2015	0.26044130%	\$ (716,890)	\$ 10,492,852	6.83%	99.00%

GASB 68 requires that the past 10 years of information be presented. Due to the fact that GASB 68 was recently implemented, prior year information is not available for 10 years. The data will be accumulated over time and presented according to GASB 68.

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Fiscal Year Ended	Contractually Required Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered Payroll	Required Contributions as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll
Employees' Retirement System					
12/31/2022	\$ 1,457,696	\$ 1,457,696	\$ -	\$ 11,503,802	12.67%
12/31/2021	\$ 1,373,718	\$ 1,373,718	\$ -	\$ 9,595,604	14.32%
12/31/2020	\$ 1,338,743	\$ 1,338,743	\$ -	\$ 9,225,423	14.51%
12/31/2019	\$ 1,272,396	\$ 1,272,396	\$ -	\$ 9,283,700	13.71%
12/31/2018	\$ 1,357,915	\$ 1,357,915	\$ -	\$ 7,911,106	17.16%
12/31/2017	\$ 1,323,022	\$ 1,323,022	\$ -	\$ 8,625,019	15.34%
12/31/2016	\$ 1,511,551	\$ 1,376,551	\$ 135,000	\$ 9,085,750	15.15%
12/31/2015	\$ 1,631,252	\$ 1,221,646	\$ 409,606	\$ 8,805,830	13.87%

Fiscal Year Ended	Contractually Required Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered Payroll	Required Contributions as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll
Police and Fire Retirement System					
12/31/2022	\$ 3,167,766	\$ 3,167,766	\$ -	\$ 11,994,641	26.41%
12/31/2021	\$ 2,432,856	\$ 2,432,856	\$ -	\$ 10,615,762	22.92%
12/31/2020	\$ 2,425,319	\$ 2,425,319	\$ -	\$ 11,501,674	21.09%
12/31/2019	\$ 2,305,012	\$ 2,305,012	\$ -	\$ 10,174,915	22.65%
12/31/2018	\$ 2,438,708	\$ 2,438,708	\$ -	\$ 10,437,737	23.36%
12/31/2017	\$ 2,288,926	\$ 2,288,926	\$ -	\$ 11,289,209	20.28%
12/31/2016	\$ 2,208,039	\$ 2,208,039	\$ -	\$ 10,826,434	20.39%
12/31/2015	\$ 2,440,711	\$ 2,305,723	\$ 134,988	\$ 10,492,852	21.97%

GASB 68 requires that the past 10 years of information be presented. Due to the fact that GASB 68 was recently implemented, prior year information is not fully available for 10 years. The data will be accumulated over time and presented according to GASB 68.

CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

GENERAL FUND				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	\$ 17,730,094	\$ 17,730,094	\$ 17,835,970	\$ 105,876
Other Property Tax Items	847,000	847,000	961,331	114,331
Non Property Tax Items	17,040,000	17,040,000	19,850,981	2,810,981
Departmental Income	1,966,334	1,979,334	2,302,046	322,712
Intergovernmental Charges	525,000	525,000	483,479	(41,521)
Use of Money and Property	25,000	25,000	366,257	341,257
Licenses and Permits	980,620	980,620	1,139,632	159,012
Fines and Forfeitures	79,000	79,000	112,032	33,032
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	62,125	139,424	867,814	728,390
Miscellaneous Local Sources	1,122,310	1,975,508	4,518,256	2,542,748
State Aid	4,294,175	5,307,997	1,505,616	(3,802,381)
Federal Aid	171,802	368,470	789,531	421,061
Total Revenues	44,843,460	46,997,447	50,732,945	3,735,498
EXPENDITURES				
General Government Support	7,195,841	6,707,349	5,074,182	1,633,167
Public Safety	14,410,580	15,998,026	15,828,387	169,639
Health	455,901	625,453	562,757	62,696
Transportation	1,706,863	1,971,260	1,716,585	254,675
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	450,355	2,012,856	681,390	1,331,466
Culture and Recreation	2,015,653	2,366,361	2,132,935	233,426
Home and Community Service	2,726,487	3,116,105	2,871,740	244,365
Employee Benefits	15,535,231	14,918,202	15,705,255	(787,053)
Capital Outlay	174,850	1,255,888	910,546	345,342
Debt Service	804,046	1,426,743	1,425,137	1,606
Total Expenditures	45,475,807	50,398,243	46,908,914	3,489,329
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(632,347)	(3,400,796)	3,824,031	7,224,827
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):				
Operating Transfers In	-	3,421,502	-	(3,421,502)
Operating Transfers Out	(1,245,852)	(3,009,537)	(3,389,498)	(379,961)
Total Other Financing Sources	(1,245,852)	411,965	(3,389,498)	(3,801,463)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,878,199)	(2,988,831)	434,533	3,423,364
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,878,199	2,988,831	-	(2,988,831)
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 434,533	\$ 434,533

OTHER INFORMATION

**CITY OF KINGSTON NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF INDEBTEDNESS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	Date of Issue	Date of Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding Beginning of Fiscal Year	Issued During Fiscal Year	Paid During Fiscal Year	Refinanced During Fiscal Year	Outstanding End of Fiscal Year	Interest Paid During Fiscal Year	Interest Accrued at 12/31/2022	Due Within the Next Year	
<u>BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES</u>												
Various Improvements	2022	2023	2.500%	\$ 15,977,507	\$ 6,955,000	\$ (1,784,000)	\$ (11,604,507)	\$ 9,544,000	\$ 199,719	\$ 88,812	\$ 9,544,000	
Sewer Improvements	2017	2023	0.000%	456,179	-	(9,500)	-	446,679	-	-	446,679	
Water Improvements	2022	2023	2.500%	12,773,000	4,000,000	(563,000)	(580,000)	15,630,000	244,334	145,594	15,630,000	
TOTAL BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES				29,206,686	10,955,000	(2,356,500)	(12,184,507)	25,620,679	444,053	234,406	25,620,679	
BOND PREMIUM	2022	2042		147,048	509,840	(203,550)	-	453,338	-	-	41,866	
<u>INSTALLMENT OBLIGATIONS</u>												
Wendel Energy	2007	2022	4.490%	333,483	-	(333,483)	-	-	11,385	-	-	
Vehicle Lease	2017	2022	3.350%	30,292	-	(30,292)	-	-	1,031	-	-	
TOTAL INSTALLMENT OBLIGATIONS				363,775	-	(363,775)	-	-	12,416	-	-	
<u>SERIAL BONDS</u>												
Clean Water Revolving Loan	2004	2025	4.25 - 5.025%	650,000	-	(155,000)	-	495,000	4,132	9,239	160,000	
Clean Water Revolving Loan	2005	2025	3.814 - 4.27%	104,000	-	(26,000)	-	78,000	-	1,270	26,000	
Clean Water Revolving Loan	2005	2024	3.529 - 3.969%	280,000	-	(90,000)	-	190,000	5,702	1,878	95,000	
Clean Water Revolving Loan	2011	2031	0.281 - 4.113%	3,100,000	-	(310,000)	-	2,790,000	29,647	9,380	310,000	
Various Public Improvements	2010	2027	2.00 - 4.25%	905,000	-	(230,000)	-	675,000	32,850	5,885	172,000	
Clean Water Revolving Loan	2012	2032	0.285 - 3.4%	2,115,000	-	(165,000)	-	1,950,000	46,810	10,282	170,000	
Refunding Serial Bonds	2015	2026	2.00 - 5.00%	780,000	-	(165,000)	-	615,000	28,303	12,169	160,000	
Public Improvement	2015	2035	2.00 - 3.5%	4,915,000	-	(520,000)	-	4,395,000	132,275	37,064	430,000	
Public Improvement	2018	2038	3.00 - 3.375%	9,550,000	-	(700,000)	-	8,850,000	280,819	82,240	620,000	
Drinking Water Statutory Bond	2020	2040	.25%-2.425%	451,394	-	(26,394)	-	425,000	6,352	1,571	20,000	
Drinking Water Statutory Bond	2020	2050	0.00%	1,807,687	-	(50,380)	-	1,757,307	-	-	51,234	
Drinking Water Bond 2021B	2021	2041	.18%-2.6180%	1,451,286	-	(65,000)	-	1,386,286	14,894	7,875	66,286	
Public Improvement	2022	2042	3.-3.75%	-	5,091,000	-	12,184,507	17,275,507	-	203,048	1,135,507	
TOTAL SERIAL BONDS				26,109,367	5,091,000	(2,502,774)	12,184,507	40,882,100	581,784	381,901	3,416,027	
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS				\$ 55,826,876	\$ 16,555,840	\$ (5,426,599)	\$ -	\$ 66,956,117	\$ 1,038,253	\$ 616,307	\$ 29,078,572	

**OTHER REPORTING
REQUIRED BY
GOVERNMENT AUDITING
STANDARDS**

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND
 STATE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE
 DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<u>Grantor/ Program Title</u>	Federal ALN Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number/NYS Contract/ Reference Number	Provided to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>				
DIRECT PROGRAMS:				
<i>CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster</i>				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	N/A	\$ 242,418	\$ 821,724
PASSED THROUGH NYS OFFICE OF HOMES AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL:				
CDBG-State Program	14.228	N/A	-	64,535
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>				
PASSED THROUGH US MARSHALS SERVICE:				
US Marshalls Service-Regional Fugitive Task Force	16.U01	N/A	-	18,093
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</u>				
DIRECT PROGRAMS:				
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027 *	N/A	-	191,479
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
DIRECT PROGRAMS:				
<i>SNAP Cluster</i>				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	N/A	-	365,285
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>				
PASSED THROUGH NEW YORK STATE:				
<i>Highway Planning and Construction Cluster</i>				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	N/A	-	747,014
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>				
PASSED THROUGH NEW YORK STATE:				
<i>Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster</i>				
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.458 *	N/A	-	1,047,983
<u>US DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</u>				
DIRECT PROGRAMS:				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	N/A	-	51,640
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	N/A	-	100,000
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED			\$ 242,418	\$ 3,407,753
* A major program				
N/A - Passthrough entity identifying number not applicable or not available.				
<u>STATE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE</u>				
New York State Department of Transportation:				
CHIPS - Capital Reimbursement Component	**	N/A		\$ 1,490,054
Wilbur Ave D036479 Pin: 8762.02		N/A		143,521
NYS DOT Easement-Wurts St Bridge		N/A		702
Albany Ave Arterial		N/A		26,383
TOTAL STATE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES				\$ 1,660,660
** State transportation program tested				

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND
STATE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

NOTE 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state transportation assistance (the “Schedule”) includes the Federal and state transportation award activity of the City of Kingston, New York under programs of the federal government and New York State DOT for the year ended December 31, 2022. Federal awards received directly from the Federal agencies as well as Federal awards passed through other government agencies are included in the Schedule. The federal information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (“Uniform Guidance”). The state transportation information is presented in accordance with *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)*. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

NOTE 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The City of Kingston, New York has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 4 – Sub-recipients

The following is a summary of sub-recipient activity for 2022:

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>CDEA Number</u>	<u>Amount Provided to Subrecipients</u>
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	<u>\$ 242,418</u>

In addition, the City of Kingston has designated the Kingston Local Development Corporation (“KLDC”) as its subrecipient for purposes of the RUD 108 Loan program. See KLDC financial statement for details on outstanding 108 loans.

NOTE 5 – Loans Outstanding

The City had the following gross loan receivable balances outstanding at December 31, 2022, which were originally funded with federal awards. Loans made during the year are included in the federal expenditures presented in the schedule:

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding December 31, 2022</u>
Community Development Block Grant Program	14.218	<u>\$ 43,143</u>	<u>\$ 860,989</u>

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND
STATE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

NOTE 6 - Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The federal and state transportation expenditures presented in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Transportation Assistance (the “SEFA”) reconcile to the Federal and State revenue reported in the fund financial statements as follows:

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>
Federal/State expenditures as reported in the SEFA	\$ 3,407,753	\$ 1,660,660
Reconciling items:		
SEFA is reported on the basis of expenditures not revenues	(116,909)	(165,251)
Non-DOT State Aid	<u>-</u>	<u>2,489,639</u>
	<u>\$ 3,290,844</u>	<u>\$ 3,985,048</u>
Federal and State aid as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 3,289,944	\$ 3,294,827
Federal and State aid as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds	<u>900</u>	<u>690,221</u>
Total Federal and State Aid	<u>\$ 3,290,844</u>	<u>\$ 3,985,048</u>

NOTE 7 – State Matching Costs

State Transportation Operation Assistance Program grant is 80% federal funded, 10% state funded, and 10% local match.



LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

**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**

Members of the Common Council
City of Kingston, New York
420 Broadway
Kingston, New York 12401

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kingston, New York ("the City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Kingston, New York's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 22, 2023. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the discretely presented component units, as described in our report on the City of Kingston, New York's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the Kingston Local Development Corporation (a component unit) auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters which is reported separately by their auditors. The financial statements of the Kingston City Land Bank (a component unit) were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and, accordingly their report did not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable non-compliance associated with the Kingston City Land Bank.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Kingston, New York'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 controls that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Kingston, New York'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 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.

RBT CPAs, LLP

Newburgh, NY
September 22, 2023



LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE
FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

Members of the Common Council
City of Kingston
420 Broadway
Kingston, New York 12401

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. The City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City of Kingston, New York complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Kingston, New York ("the City")'s internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

RBT CPAs, LLP

Newburgh, NY
September 22, 2023



LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH STATE
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TESTED
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE**

Members of the Common Council
City of Kingston
420 Broadway
Kingston, New York 12401

Report on Compliance for State Transportation Assistance Programs

Opinion on State Transportation Assistance Program Tested

We have audited the City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) state transportation assistance programs tested for the year ended December 31, 2022. City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s state transportation assistance programs tested are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City of Kingston, New York complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its state transportation programs tested for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each State Transportation Program Tested

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City of Kingston, New York (“the City”) and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each state transportation assistance program tested. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to City of Kingston, New York (“the City’s”) state transportation assistance programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s compliance with the requirements of each state transportation assistance program tested as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)*, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)*, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Kingston, New York (“the City”)’s internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state transportation assistance program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state transportation assistance program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state transportation assistance program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the *Title 17, Part 43 of the New York State Codification of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

RBT CPAs, LLP

Newburgh, NY
September 22, 2023

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

A. Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2021-001

Status : This issue has been resolved.

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B. Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

21.019

Finding 2021-002

Status : This issue has been resolved.

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**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
 DECEMBER 31, 2022**

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	None reported

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
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Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
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Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA/Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund
66.458	Clena Water State Revolving Fund Cluster

Dollar threshold to distinguish between type A and type B programs \$ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee	_____	X	Yes	_____	No
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State Awards

Internal control over state transportation expended:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
Significant deficiency(s) identified?	_____	Yes	_____	X	None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Title 17, part 43.2 of NYCRR?	_____	Yes	_____	X	No
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Identification of program tested:

CHIPS- Capital Reimbursement Component

**CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

SECTION II – FINDINGS

A. Financial Statement Findings

None Noted

B. Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

None Noted

