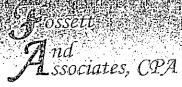
CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Year Ended June 30, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council City of Dry Ridge, KY

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund, of the City of Dry Ridge KY as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective 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 Dry Ridge, KY, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 2-10 and 31-32 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2013, on our consideration of the City of Dry Ridge, KY'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 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering City of Dry Ridge, KY's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Fossett and Associates CPA

Erlanger, KY October 15, 2013

City of Dry Ridge

2.0. Box 145 31 Broadway Dry Ridge, Kentucky 41035-0145 Phone: (859) 824-3335 Fax: (859) 824-3598

Mayor Clay Crupper

City Clerk / Treasurer Cindy L. Harris

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Dry Ridge, we offer readers of the City of Dry Ridge's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Dry Ridge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City of Dry Ridge exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$2,894,714 (net assets). Of this amount, \$897,975 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net assets decreased by \$169,001. Governmental activities decreased by \$183,291, while business-type activities increased by \$14,290.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Dry Ridge's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$404,078, a decrease of \$106,111 in comparison with the prior year. \$394,929 of this total amount is available for spending at the City's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$394,929, or 25 percent of total general fund expenditures.
- The City of Dry Ridge's total debt decreased by \$41,062 during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Dry Ridge's basic financial statements. The City of Dry Ridge's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Dry Ridge's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City of Dry Ridge's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Dry Ridge is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash



flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Dry Ridge that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City of Dry Ridge include general government, police protection, fire protection, streets, and recreation. The business-type activities of the City of Dry Ridge include the Water and Sewer System.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11-12.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Dry Ridge, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Dry Ridge can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Dry Ridge maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the municipal aid fund, both of which are considered to be major funds.

The City of Dry Ridge adopts an annual appropriated budget for both its general and municipal aid funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for both funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13-14.

Proprietary Funds

The City of Dry Ridge maintains one type of proprietary fund: Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Dry Ridge uses an enterprise fund to account for its Water and Sewer System.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Water and Sewer System which is considered to be major fund of the City of Dry Ridge.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-18.

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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19-30.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

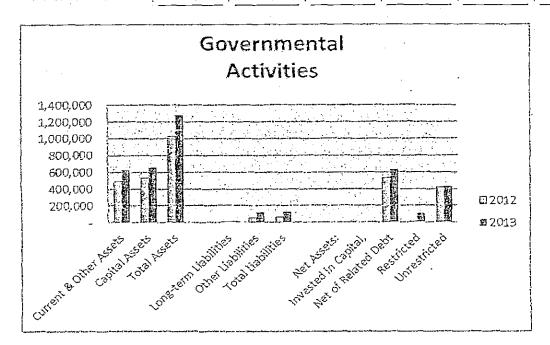
As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Dry Ridge, assets exceeded liabilities by \$2,894,714 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the City of Dry Ridge's net assets (69 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, utility systems, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City of Dry Ridge uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Dry Ridge's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City of Dry Ridge's net assets (<1 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets (\$897,975) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

City of Dry Ridge's Net Assets

•		Gov emmental				Busin	e 55-	type	٠			
,		Ac	tiv i	ties		Ac	ies	Total				
	-	2013		2012		· 2013		2012		2013	•	2012
Current & Others despite	ď	492,959	e	623,065	\$	880,021	\$	561,201	\$	1,152,980	\$	1,184,266
Current & Other Assets	\$		\$		4		4		ψ		-Þ	
Capital Assets	_	535,716		645,004		1,722,513		1,824,649		2,258,229		2,469,653
Total Assets		1,028,675		1,268,069		2,382,534		2,385,850	. .	3,411,209	. .	3,653,919
Long-term Liabilities	\$	5,539	ş	5,282	Ş	247,200	\$	265,100	\$	252,739	\$	270,382
Other Liabilities		63,000		119,360		200,756		200,462		263,756		319,822
Total Liabilities		68,539		124,642		447,956		465,562	- •	516,495		590,204
Net Assets:												
Invested in Capital,									•			
Net of Related Debt	\$	530,177	\$	616,203	\$	1,457,413	\$	1,541,749	\$	1,987,590	\$	2,157,952
Restricted		9,149		104,977				-		9,149		104,977
Unrestricted		420,810		422,247		477,165	. .	378,539		897,975	.	800,786
Total Net Assets	Ş	960,136	5	1,143,427	\$	1,934,578	\$	1,920,288	\$	2,894,714	\$	3,063,714



At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Dry Ridge is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

The government's net assets decreased by \$169,001 during the current fiscal year.

· City of Dry Ridge's Changes in Net Assets

	Gov emmental		Busines	•				
	Activ	ities	Activ	·——·	Tol			
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012		
Rev enues:								
Program Revenues:								
Charges for Services	326,754	335,081	1,499,888	1,652,803	1,826,642	1,987,884		
Operating Grants								
& Contributions	35,930	31,896	-	-	35,930	31,896		
Capital Grants								
& Contributions	85,4 <u>4</u> 7	78,371	-	-	85,447	78,371		
General Revenues:								
Property Taxes	539,114	531,862	-	-	539,114	531,862		
Other Taxes	620,534	618,194	_		620,534	618,194		
Licenses & Permits	26,362	28,108	-	-	26,362	28,108		
Fines & Forfeitures	_	. -	-	-		-		
Interest	2,627	5,951	1,877	2,328	4,504	8,279		
Miscellaneous	18,935	20,483	19,751	9,917	38,686	30,400		
Total Revenues	1,655,703	1,649,946	1,521,516	1,665,048	3,177,219	3,314,994		
Expenses:								
General Government	225,988	240,049	-	-	225,988	240,049		
Police	229,580	226,499	-	-	229,580	226,499		
Fire	1,043,179	1,083,425	•	-	1,043,179	1,083,425		
Public Works .	315,552	185,052	- :	-	315,552	185,052		
Recreation	23,409	26,038	-	-	23,409	26,038		
Water & Sewer	-	-	1,498,683	1,435,523	1,498,683	1,435,523		
Interest Expense	1,286	2,219	8,543	13,722	9,829	15,941		
Total Expenses	1,838,994	1,763,282	1,507,226	1,449,245	3,346,220	3,212,527		
Eccess (Deficiency) in					•			
Met Assets	(183,291)	(113,336)	14,290	215,803	(169,001)	102,467		
Beginning Net Assets	1,143,427	1,256,763	1,920,288	1,704,485	3,063,715	2,961,248		
Encling Net Assets	960,136	1,143,427	1,934,578	1,920,288	2,894,714	3,063,715		

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the City of Dry Ridge's net assets by \$183,291. The key element of this decrease is that the City's expenditures still exceed the City's revenues. Revenues in recent years have increased very little while expenditures and the demand to provide services have increased tremendously.

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City of Dry Ridge's net position by \$14,290, which is an increase much smaller than last year's increase of \$215,803. Key elements of this decrease in income are as follows.

- Water & Sewage usage decreased.
- Repair costs especially in the sewer department increased and other expenses either remained constant or even increased with the exception of water purchased and sewage treatment fees which obviously decreased.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

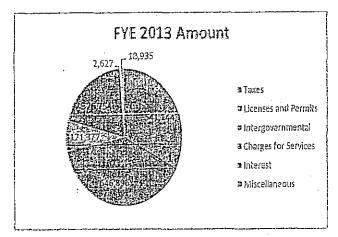
As noted earlier, the City of Dry Ridge uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City of Dry Ridge's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Dry Ridge's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

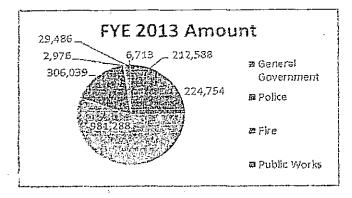
The following schedule presents a summary of general and special revenue fund revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, and the amount and percentage of increases and decreases in relation to the prior year.

Rev enues	 FYE 2013 Amount	Percent of Total	FYE 2012 Amount	Increase (Decrease) From FYE 12	Percent Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$ 541,144	32.64% \$	538,411	\$ 2,733	0.51%
Licenses and Permits	646,896	39.02%	646,302	594	0.09%
Intergovernmental	121,377	7.32%	110,267	11,110	10.08%
Charges for Services	326,754	19.71%	335,081	(8,327)	-2.49%
Interest	2,627	0.16%	5,951	(3,324)	-55.86%
Miscellaneous	18,935	1.14%	20,483	(1,548)	-7.56%
Total Revenues	\$ 1,657,733	100.00% \$	1,656,495	\$ 1,238	



- Tax revenues increased this fiscal year due to an increase in tax billings. Tax collection also increased.
- Ambulance fees received decreased more than the fire fees increased.
- Licenses and permits remained virtually the same with insurance premium taxes increasing but payroll taxes decreasing.

		•				
		Percent			Increase	Percent
	FYE 2013	of	FYE2012		(Decrease)	Increase
Expenditures	Amount	Total	Amount		From FYE 12	(Decrease)
General Government	\$ 212,588	12.05% \$	226,060	\$	(13,472)	-5.96%
Police	224,754	12.74%	216,454		8,300	3.83%
Fire	981,288	55.63%	960,388		20,900	2.18%
Public Works	306,039	17.35%	152,540	٠	153,499	100.63%
Recreation	2,976	0.17%	4,522	-	(1,546)	-34.19%
Debt Service .	29,486	1.67%	36,662		(7,176)	-19.57%
Capital Outlay	6,713	0.38%	9,067	•	(2,354)	-25.96%
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,763,844	100.00% \$	1,605,693	\$	158,151	-



- Fire department expenditures increased this fiscal year with the entire budgeted amount being expended.
- Public works expenditures increased due to Municipal Aid expenditures from repaying and repairing streets. Actual General Fund Public Works remained the same as the previous year.
- General government expenses decreased.
- Police department expenses increased.

Proprietary Funds

The City of Dry Ridge's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wicle financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer System at the end of the year amounted to \$477,165. The total increase in net position was \$14,290. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Dry Ridge's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City of Dry Ridge's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013, amounts to \$2,258,229 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, utility system, improvements, equipment, park facilities, and roads. The total decrease in the City of Dry Ridge's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 10 percent.

City of Dry Ridge's Capital Assets

		Govern Activ	mental /ities			type ties	
•	_	2013	2012	- '	2013		2012
Land	\$	80,000	80,000	\$	2,000	\$	2,000
Buildings		567,815	567,815		<i>74</i> ,561		<i>74</i> ,561
Utility System		_	• -		3,983,377		3,983,377
Infrastructure .		238,778	238,778		<u>-</u>		-
Improvements		217,335	217,335		-		-
Vehicles		1,099,026	1,099,026		-		-
Equipment		989,501	982,788		264,370		264,370
Furniture & Fixtures	_	26,044	26,044	_			
Totals	\$_	3,218,499	3,211,786	\$ =	4,324,308	\$	4,324,308
This year's major additions included:		Equipment Total				\$	6,713 6,713

Additional information on the City of Dry Ridge's capital assets can be found in note D on pages 25-26.

Long-term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Dry Ridge had total debt outstanding of \$270,639. The City's total debt decreased by \$41,062 or 13 percent during the current fiscal year.

		Goven Acti					i-type ties		То	ls		
	-	2013		2012	 	2013		2012		2013	-	2012
Bonds Payable Notes Payable	\$	- 5,539	\$ -	- 28,801	\$	265,100	\$	282,900 <u>-</u>	\$	265,100 5,539	\$ -	282,900 28,801
Totals	\$_	5,539	\$_	28,801	. \$ <u>.</u>	265,100	, Ş.	282,900	\$ <u>_</u>	270,639	\$_	311,701

Additional information on the City of Dry Ridge's long-term debt can be found in note E on pages 27-28.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Dry Ridge's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Clerk/Treasurer at 31, Broadway, Dry Ridge, Kentucky.

Clay Crupper

Clay Crupper Mayor

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2013

	Primary Government							
	Government Activities	al Business-type Activities	Total					
Assets			•					
Current Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 265,983	\$ 434,495 \$	700,478					
Receivables	217,520	230,652	448,172					
Prepaid Insurance	4,330	_	4,330					
Internal balances	5,126	(5,126)	· _					
Capital Assets:								
Land	80,000	2,000	82,000					
Buildings · .	567,815	74,561	642,376					
Utility System	-	3,983,377	3,983,377					
Infrastructure	238,778	· -	238,778					
Improvements	217,335	_	217,335					
Vehicles	1,099,026		1,099,026					
Equipment	989,501	264,370	1,253,871					
Furniture & Fixtures	26,044		26,044					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,682,783)	(2,601,795)	(5,284,578)					
Total Assets	1,028,675	2,382,534	3,411,209					
		·						
Liabilities								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	24,733	114,898	139,631					
Accrued Liabilities	38,267	12,358	50,625					
Customer Deposits	- ·	55,600	55,600					
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Due Within One Year	5,539	17,900	23,439					
Due in More Than One Year	-	247,200	247,200					
Total Liabilities	68,539	447,956	516,495					
Net Assets								
Invested in Capital Assets,		,						
Net of Related Debt	520 177	1 457 412	1 007 500					
Restricted For:	530,177	1,457,413	1,987,590					
Municipal Aid	9,149		0.140					
Unrestricted	420,810	477 145	9,149 897,975					
Total Net Assets		477,165 \$ 1,934,578 \$	2,894,714					
Total Met Wesels	\$ 960,136	\$ 1,934,578 \$	4,074,/14					

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Charges for

Services

Expenses

Functions/Programs:
Primary: Government:
Governmental Activities:

Pro	ogram Revenues		Changes in Net Assets Primary Government								
for s	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activitles	Business-type Activities	Total						
				4							
-	\$ - 9	8,996	\$ - [216,992] \$	- \$	(216,992)						
-	1,811	_	(227,769)	-	(227,769)						
54	34,119	19,078	(663,228)	=	(663,228)						
_	_	57 373	(258 179)	_	[258.179]						

Net (Expense) Revenue and

General Government	\$	225,988	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 8,996 \$	- (216,992) \$	- \$	(216,992)
Police		229,580		-	1,811	_	(227,769)	-	(227,769)
Fire		1,043,179		326,754	34,119	19,078	(663,228)	-	(663,228)
Streets		315,552		-	-	. 57,373	(258,179)	•	(258,179)
Recreation		23,409		-	-	-	(23,409)	-	(23,409)
Debt Service Interest		1,286			-	-	(1,286)	_	(1,286)
Total Governmental Activities	,	1,838,994		326,754	 35,930	 85,447	(1,390,863)	<u> </u>	(1,390,863)
Business-type Activities:				•	-			to anni	/2 2 001
Water & Sewer		1,507,226		1,499,888	 	 		(7,338)	[7,338]
Total Business-type Activities		1,507,226	-	1,499,888	-	-		(7,338)	(7,338)
Total Primary Government	\$]	3,346,220	\$	1,826,642	\$ 35,930	\$ 85,447	(1,390,863) \$	(7,338) \$	(1,398,201)
General Revenues:								•	,
Property Taxes							539,114	-	539,114
Payroll Tax							336,382	-	336,382
1 4/1 4/1 4/1							004150		00/100

•		•	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	539,114	-	539,114
Payroll Tax	336,382	-	336,382
Insurance Tax	284,152	-	284,152
Other Licenses and Permits	26,362	-	26,362
Interest	2,627	1,877	4,504
Miscellaneous	18,935	19,751	38,686
Total General Revenues and Transfers	1,207,572	21,628	1,229,200
Change in Net Assets	(183,291)	14,290	(169,001)
Net Assets - Beginning	1,143,427	1,920,288	3,063,715
Net Assets - Ending \$	960,136 \$	1,934,578 \$	2,894,714

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2013

		General Fund		Municipal Aid Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	179,344	\$	86,639	\$	265,983
Taxes Receivable		210,160		72/0		210,160 7,360
Intergovernmental Receivables Prepaid Insurance		4,330		7,360		4,330 4,330
Due From Other Funds		90,026		_		90,026
Total Assets	\$	483,860	\$	93,999	\$	577,859
, and the second	٠ :		т		т	
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	24,733	\$	-	\$	24,733
Accrued Liabilities		38,267		-		38,267
Due to Other Funds		50		84,850		84,900
Deferred Revenue		25,881		-		25,881
Total Liabilities		88,931		84,850		173,781
Fund Balances:						
Unassigned, Reported In:						
General Fund		394,929		-		394,929
Restricted, Reported In:		0, 1,72,				07 1,727
Municipal Aid Fund				9,149		9,149
Total Fund Balances	•	394,929		9,149		404,078
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	483,860	\$	93,999		
						
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not finan		net assets				
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.						535,716
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-po- expenditures and therefore, are deferred in the funds.	eriod					25,881
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current and therefore are not reported in the funds.	perio	od .				(5,539)
Net assets of governmental activities.					\$	960,136

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

June 30, 2013

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		General Fund	-	Municipal Aid Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	541,144	\$	-	\$	541,144
Licenses and Permits	Ψ	646,896	4	_	т	646,896
Intergovernmental		64,004		57,373		- 121,377
Charges for Services		326,754		<i>5, ,</i> 6, 6		326,754
Interest		2,060		567		2,627
Miscellaneous		18,935		-		18,935
Total Revenues		1,599,793	-	57,940		1,657,733
Ibidi kevelides	-	1,577,770	-			1,007,700
Expenditures						
Current:						
General Government		212,588		_		212,588
Police		224,754		_		224,754
Fire		981,288				981,288
Public Works		152,271		153,768		306,039
Recreation		2,976		-		2,976
Debt Service:		2,,,,				,
Principal ·		28,200		-		28,200
Interest .		1,286		_		1,286
Capital Outlay		6,713		· _		6,713
Total Expenditures		1,610,076	-	153,768		1,763,844
Total Expenditores		1,010,0,0	-			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures		(10,283)		(95,828)		(106,111)
		(,		(- , ,		, , , , , ,
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		•				
Loan Proceeds		_		-		_
Transfers in		· -		_		-
Transfers Out		_		_		_
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	,		-			
			-			
Net Change in Fund Balances		(10,283)		(95,828)		(106,111)
			-			<u></u>
Fund Balances - Beginning		405,212		104,977		510,189
		•				
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	394,929	\$_	9,149	\$	404,078
			-			

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES June 30, 2013

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 10) are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental fund (page 12)	\$	(106,111)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. 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 outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period:		
Capital outlay	6,713	
Depreciation	(117,424)	(110,711)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however,		, , , , , ,
has any effect on net assets: Loan Proceeds	_	
Principal payments	28,200	
- The state of the		28,200
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as revenues in the funds, while some revenues reported in the funds have already been recognized in earlier periods for the statement of activities. This is the net effect of those changes:		
Deferred revenues not yet recognized	5,331	
Delinquent revenues already recognized	-,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>5,331</u>
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	(183,291)

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2013

Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	434,495
Accounts Receivable	_	230,652
Total Current Assets	ے۔	665,147
Al		
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital Assets:		2,000
Land		74 , 561
Buildings		3,983,377
Utility System Equipment		264 , 370
·		(2,601,795)
Less Accumulated Depreciation Total Capital Assets (Net of		(2,601,775)
Accumulated Depreciation)		1,722,513
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,722,513
Total Monconeth Assets	· —	1,7 22,010
Total Assets		2,387,660
	_	
Liabilifies		
Current Liabilities:		·
Accounts Payable		114,898
Accrued Liabilities		12,358
Due to Other Funds		5,126
Customer Deposits		55,600
Bonds Payable - Current		17,900
Total Current Liabilities	_	205,882
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Bonds Payable		247,200
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	_	247,200
ford Moncohelli Elabinines	_	247,200
Total Liabilities	_	453,082
Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		1,457,413
Unrestricted		477,165
Total Net Position	\$ -	1,934,578
	· =	

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Operating Revenues: Sewer Service Water Service Water Station Waste Collection Water Penalties Miscellaneous Total Operating Revenues	\$	936,411 496,835 5,251 53,882 7,509 19,751 1,519,639
Operating Expenses: Cost of Sales and Services Depreciation Total Operating Expenses	_	1,396,547 102,136 1,498,683
Operating Income (Loss)		20,956
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses): Interest Income Interest Expense Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		1,877 (8,543) (6,666)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions		14,290
Capital Contributions		-
Change in Net Position	_	14,290
Total Net Position - Beginning		1,920,288
Total Net Position - Ending	\$	1,934,578

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from Customers and Users Payments to Suppliers Payments to Employees Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 1,550,021 (1,184,804) (212,233) 152,984
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Capital Contributions Purchases of Capital Assets Principal Paid on Capital Debt Interest Paid on Capital Debt	- (17,800) (8,543)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(26,343)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest Income Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	1,877
Net Increase in Cash	128,518
Cash - Beginning of Period	305,977
Cash - End of Period	\$ 434,495
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	\$ 20,956
Depreciation Expense (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Insurance Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds Total Adjustments	102,136 27,632 - (3,598) 1,042 2,750 2,066 132,028
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 152,984

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies of the City are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Dry Ridge is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Mayor and six-member. City Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present all activities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a specific function. 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 instead as general revenues.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as other financing sources. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the City are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as expenditures.

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 as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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 for 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.

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 to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay the 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. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The City reports on the following funds:

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The special revenue is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The City of Dry Ridge has one Special Revenue Fund for Municipal Road Aid. The amount of restricted net assets is \$9,149.

The City reports on the following proprietary fund:

The proprietary fund accounts for the activities of the City's water and sewer sales and services function.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a rule, the effect of inter fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Use of Restricted Funds

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

GASBS No. 54

In March 2009, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) approved Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. Certain changes in the Statement will require the following:

Fund Balances for each of the City's governmental funds (General Fund, Municipal Road Aid Fund and Proprietary Fund) will be displayed in the following classifications depicting the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- •Nonspendable fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid accounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- •Restricted fund balance amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constraints imposed by external providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- •Committed fund balance amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.
- Assigned fund balance amounts the government intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- •Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts can be reported only in the City's General Fund.

The statement also establishes several new presentation and disclosure requirements, including requirements related to stabilization arrangements (i.e., "rainy day" amounts).

In addition, the Statement clarifies the definitions of the various types of governmental funds. Interpretations of certain terms within the new definition of special revenue funds may affect which activities the City can report in special revenue funds.

The provisions of GASBS No. 54 must be implemented by the City no later than the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010. Implementation will require the City to restate existing fund balances for the governmental funds.

Since the City of Dry Ridge does not establish a policy for its use of unassigned fund balance amounts, it should consider that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unassigned fund balance classifications could be used.

<u>Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity</u>

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents including demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City. The City is authorized by state statute to invest in:

- 1. Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities.
- 2. Certificates of deposit.
- 3. Banker's acceptances.
- 4. Commercial paper.
- 5. Bonds of other states or local governments.
- 6. Mutual funds

Property Tax Receivable

Property taxes are levied as of November 1 on values assessed on January 1. The billings are considered past due 60 days after the respective tax billing date at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

Short-Term Inter-fund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operation, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from/to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term inter-fund loans are classified as "inter-fund receivables/payables".

Fixed Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the propriety fund. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets. Capital assets used by the proprietary fund are reported in the business type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. Infrastructure such as street, traffic signals and signs are capitalized. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective balance sheet. The ranges of lives used for depreciation purposes for each fixed asset class are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Public Domain Infrastructure	10 - 40 years
Improvements	10 years
Vehicles	7 years
Machinery & Equipment	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 years

Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as expenditures and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Vacation pay and sick pay (for qualifying employees) is accrued when incurred and reported as a fund liability.

Long-term Obligations

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as revenue and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for the proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Fund Equity

Net assets are the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt are capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

In the fund financial statements, government funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose (See Note on GASBS No. 54). Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for the proprietary fund are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses net related to capital and related financing, non-capital financing or investing activities.

Inter-fund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE B - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. In accordance with City ordinance prior to June 1, the Mayor submits to the City Council, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year.
- B. A public meeting is conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- C. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The Mayor is required by Kentucky Revised Statute to present a quarterly report to the City Council explaining any variance from the approved budget.
- E. Appropriations continue in effect until a new budget is adopted.

NOTE C - DEPOSITS

The City maintains deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As allowed by law, the depository bank should pledge securities along with FDIC insurance at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times. The City's deposits are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by an agent of the City in the City's name.

As of June 30, 2013 the City had cash and cash equivalents of \$700,478.

NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance June 30, 2013
Governmental Activities	•			
Land	\$ 80,000	-	-	\$ 80,000
Buildings	567,815	-	-	567,815
Improvements	217,335	-	-	217,335
Infrastructure	238,778	-	-	238,778
Vehicles	1,099,027		-	1,099,027
Equipment	982,788	6,713	-	989,501
Furniture & Fix.	26,043	-	-	26,043
Subtotal	3,211,786	6,713	-	3,218,499
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land	•			-
Buildings	(413,880)	(25,054)	-	(438,934)
Improvements	(121,311)	(21,733)	_	(143,045)
Infrastructure ·	(58,487)	(9,918)		(68,406)
Vehicles	(1,031,331)	(32,826)	-	(1,064,157)
Equipment	(915,729)	(27,892)	_	(943,621)
Furniture & Fix.	(26,043)	-	-	(26,043)
Subtotal	(2,566,782)	(117,424)	-	(2,684,206)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 645,004			\$ 534,293

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 13,400
Police	4,826
Fire	61,891
Streets & Highways	16,873
Parks	20,433
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation	\$ 117,424

The following is a summary of changes in fixed assets in the proprietary fund:

		Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance June 30, 2013
Business-Type Acti	vities				
Land		\$ 2,000			\$ 2,000
Buildings		74,561			74,561
Improvements	•	3,983,377	-		3,983,377
Equipment		264,370			264,370
, .	Subtotal_	4,324,308			4,324,308
Accumulated Depr	eciation				•
Land		-			
Buildings		(10,699)	(1,864)		(10,699)
Improvements		(2,269,571)	(88,519)		(2,269,571)
Equipment		(219,389)	(11,752)		(219,389)
	Subtotal	(2,499,659)	(102, 136)	-	(2, 499, 659)
Net Capital Assets	:	\$ 1,824,649		• .	\$ 1,824,649

NOTE E - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Bonds Payable – Enterprise Funds

The City has the following bonds payable in connection with water and sewer line improvements. Revenues from the water and sewer system are pledged for the payment of the principal and interest on the notes.

Date of Issuance	Interest Rate	Maturity Date		alance /30/2013
issounce		Date		13012013
07/01/1993	5.200%	07/01/2016 \$,	75,000
09/25/2003	3.500%	01/01/2043		190,100
		.9		265.100

The following is a schedule of future debt service requirements to maturity at June 30, 2013:

Year ended	KIA BO	DND	RURAL DEVE	LOPMENT
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	15,000	4,680	2,900	6,752
2015	15,000	3,900	3,100	6,654
2016	15,000	3,120	3,200	6,552
2017	15,000	2,340	3,300 .	6,444
2018-2022	15,000	3,120	18,600	33,372
2023-2027	-	-	23,600	37,811
2028-2032	-	-	30,000	32,852
2033-2037	-	-	37,900	26,561
2038-2042	-	-	48,200	18,583
2043	<u>_</u> _		19,300	8,474
Total	75,000	17,160	190,100	184,055

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the following changes occurred in Utility long-term debt:

	June 30, 2012	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2013
Bonds Payable	\$ 282,900	\$	\$ (17,800)	\$ 265,100
Totals	\$ 282,900	\$	\$(17,800)	\$ 265,100

General Fund

The City has entered into a note agreement with the Commission on Fire Protection for the purchase of bunker equipment. The loan is to be repaid with a yearly deduction from the City's state-aid allotment. The following is a schedule of the remaining payments:

Year ended	Commission on Fire						
June 30,	Principal	<u>Interest</u>					
2014	5,539	235					
Total	5,539	235					

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the following changes occurred in general long-term debt:

	June 30, 2012	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2013
Notes Payable	\$ 28,801	\$ <u> </u>	\$ (34,340) \$	(5,539)
Totals	\$ 28,801	\$ 	\$ (34,340) \$	(5,539)

NOTE F - CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

County Employees Retirement System (CERS)

City employees who work at least 100 hours per month participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS). Under the provision of Kentucky Revised Statute 61.645, the Board of Trustees of Kentucky Retirement Systems administers the CERS.

The plan issues separate financial statements, which may be obtained by request from Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

Plan Description – CERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that cover substantial all regular full-time members employed in positions of each county and school board, and any additional eligible local agencies electing to participate in the System. The plan provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Retirement benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members under certain circumstances. Cost-of-living (COLA) adjustments are provided at the discretion of the state legislature.

Non-hazardous Contributions – For the year ended June 30, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 5% of their annual creditable compensation. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 61.565(3), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last preceding July I of a new biennium. The board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial bases adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2013, participating employers contributed 19.55% of each employee's creditable compensation. The actuarially determined rate set by the Board for the year ended June 30, 2013 was 19.55% of creditable compensation. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

Hazardous Contributions – For the year ended June 30, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 8% of their annual creditable compensation. The state was required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 61.565(3), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial bases adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2013, participating employers contributed 37.60% of each employee's creditable compensation. The actuarially determined rate set by the Board for the year ended June 30, 2013 was 37.60% of creditable compensation. Administrative costs of KRS are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

The required contribution and the actual percentage contributed for the City the current and previous two years are as follows:

Year	Contribution	Contributed
2013	\$ 236,632	100%
2012	\$ 207,339	100%
2011	\$ 204,009	100%

NOTE H - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's Attorney the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the advernment.

NOTE I - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The City Attorney estimates that the amount of actual potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2013, will not materially affect the financial condition of the City. Therefore, the General Fund contains no provision for estimated claims. No claim has exceeded insurance coverage amounts in the past three fiscal years.

NOTE J - INTER-FUND TRANSACTIONS

A summary of the inter-fund account balances is as follows:

Receivable Funds	Payable Funds		Amount		
General Fund	Utility Fund	\$_	5,126		

NOTE K- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 15, 2013, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

GENERAL FUND

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

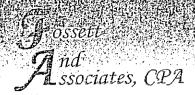
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	. ~	Budgete Original	ed ,	Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	-		•		-		-	
Revenues								
Taxes:								
Property	\$	474,000	\$	474,000	\$	541,144	\$	67,144
Licenses and Permits		604,000		604,000		646,896		42,896
Intergovernmental		<i>55,</i> 300		55,300		64,004		8,704
Charges for Services		339,000		339,000		326,754	•	(12,246)
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-
Interest		4,000		4,000		2,060		(1,940)
Miscellaneous		1,000		1,000		18,935		17,935
Total Revenues	٠.	1,477,300	-	1,477,300	_	1,599,793		122,493
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government		248,000		248,000		212,588		35,412
Police		233,350		233,350		224,754		8,596
Fire		988,000		988,000		981,288		6,712
Public Works		157,200		157,200		152,271		4,929
Recreation		5,500		5,500		2,976		2,524
Debt Service:				-				
Principal		28,000		28,000		28,200		(200)
Interest		3,400		3,400		1,286		2,114
Capital Outlay				-		6,713		(6,713)
Total Expenditures	-	1,663,450		1,663,450	-	1,610,076		53,374
·	-			<u> </u>	_		-	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		(186,150)		(186,150)		(10,283)		175,867
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					-			•
Loan Proceeds		_		_		_		_
Transfers in		_		_		_		_
Transfers Out				_		-		_
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-				-		-	
	-		-		-		-	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(186,150)		(186,150)		(10,283)		175,867
Fund Balances - Beginning	_	405,212		405,212		405,212	-	<u> </u>
Fund Balances - Ending	\$_	219,062	\$	219,062	\$_	394,929	\$	175,867
	-				-		_	

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	-	Budgete Original	ed A	Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues	æ	117 104	æ	117104	æ	£7.070	\$	150 7/11
Intergovernmental Interest	\$	117,134	\$	117,134	\$.57,373 567	Ф	(59,761) 567
Total Revenues	-	117,134		117,134	•	57,940		(59,194)
Expenditures						,	•	
Public Works		222,112		222,112		1 <i>5</i> 3,768		68,344
Capital Outlay	_	200110			-	1.50.7/5		
Total Expenditures		222,112		222,112		153,768		68,344
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(104,978)		(104,978)		(95,828)		9,150
Net Change in Fund Balances		(104,978)		(104,978)		(95,828)		9,150
Fund Balances - Beginning		66,415		66,415		104,977		38,562
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	(38,563)	\$	(38,563)	\$:	9,149	\$	47,712



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

October 15, 2013

To the City Council City of Dry Ridge, KY

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, and the major fund of City of Dry Ridge, KY, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Dry Ridge, KY's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Dry Ridge, KY'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 City of Dry Ridge, KY's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Dry Ridge, KY's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to





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region de la company de la La company de la company d be significant deficiencies (2013-1, 2013-2). 2013-1 was noted in last year's report.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Dry Ridge, KY'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 did not disclose instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Dry Ridge, KY's Response to Findings

Dry Ridge, KY's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Dry Ridge, KY's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Fossett & Associates, CPA

Erlanger, KY October 15, 2013

City of Dry Ridge

Schedule of Findings

& Responses

F.Y.E. June 30, 2013

Significant Deficiencies:

2013-1

Condition: A lack of separation of duties.

Criteria: Internal Controls should be in place to allow for separation of duties in the collection of receipts and payments and disbursements.

Cause: A lack of employees in the clerk's office to accomplish this control.

Effect: It could be possible for improper recording to the financial statements without being corrected.

Recommendation: Hire an additional employee in the clerk's office to accomplish separation of duties.

View of responsible officials and plans of corrective actions: The city operates on a tight budget and has no plans to hire additional personnel in the clerk's office to separate duties.

2013-2

Condition: Council members are not presented monthly financial statements to compare with budgeted amounts for the year.

Criteria: Council members should be given monthly financial statements to review and compare.

Cause: The staff and Mayor did not believe it would be an efficient use of time to present monthly financial statements.

Effect: The Mayor and staff could keep financial information from the council that would be harmful to the assessment of their positions.

Recommendation: Provide the city council with financial statements and budget comparisons at each monthly council meeting.

View of responsible officials and plan of correction actions: The city clerk will prepare and provide financial statements at the monthly meetings.