

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

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CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

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CITY OF WALTON, KENTUCKY

CITY OFFICIALS

June 30, 2016

Mayor

Jim Wells

Council Members

Kenny Edmondson

Fred Money

James Hendy

Sara Cummins

Carisa Hughett

Joni Pelfrey

Legal Counsel

Pete W. Whaley

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Council
City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky**

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, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

-Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky as of June 30, 2016 and the respective changes in financial position 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* on pages 4–9, the budgetary comparison schedules on pages 35-36 and the pension disclosure on pages 37-38 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 January 24, 2017 on our consideration of the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky'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 the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Van Gorder, Walker, & Co., Inc.
Erlanger, Kentucky
January 24, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Dry Ridge's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, is intended to compliment the formal financial statements that begin on page 11. The formal financial statements, upon which the audit firm renders their opinion, can be fairly complex. The Auditors notes, which are in the last section of the report, must also comply with structured professional standards and can be difficult for a non-accounting professional to understand. This "management's discussion" portion is intended to assist our citizens and other stakeholders in gaining a clearer understanding of the information in the Annual Financial Reports.

OVERVIEW OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This Annual Report consists of:

1. The Audit Opinion, pages 2 and 3.
2. This section, Management's Discussion and Analysis.
3. Formal financial statements and supporting schedules, pages 10 thru 17.
4. Notes and supplementary information.
5. Compliance and other matters.

The City's financial statements are presented in two formats, each with a different perspective of the City's finances. Government-wide statements present the finances of the City as one complete entity, while the Fund financial statements attempt to isolate various departments or activities within the City's structure and provide greater detail. Both approaches are useful in understanding the City's financial structure.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. These statements include all assets and liabilities, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenditures are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Government-wide financial statements provide us with the total net position of the City and the changes in them from prior periods. One can think of the City's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—in the same way as one would calculate their personal net worth. The year-end net position of the city, its equity, can be compared to prior years to determine if the City's equity is growing or shrinking. This is an important measurement of how the City is doing financially. Of course the financial results of any entity must be evaluated in conjunction with the local economic environment and a host of non-financial factors such as, population growth, infrastructure asset condition, new or changed government legislation, and the types and levels of services to be provided.

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, public safety, fire and EMS, highways and streets, and recreation. The business-type activities of the City of Dry Ridge include the Water and Sewer Service. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10-11 of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Traditional users of government financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation familiar. The focus of these financial statements is on the City's various funds. The fund financial statements provide more information about the City's funds but not the City as a whole. The funds of the City of Dry Ridge can be divided into two categories: governmental funds, and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds

The City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash, and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash, flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The City of Dry Ridge has two "governmental funds". The largest is the General Fund, which uses general revenues to provide city services and cover operating expenses. The Municipal Aid Road Fund houses grant receipts to be used only for specific purposes in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. 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 each fund. These basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12-14 of this report.

The City of Dry Ridge adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for each fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds

The City of Dry Ridge maintains one proprietary fund: the Water & Sewer Fund. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

For the year ended June 30, 2016, net position changed as follows:

Beginning net position	\$ 2,159,620
Prior period adjustment - pensions	(163,247)
Increase in net position	<u>796,732</u>
Ending net position	<u><u>\$ 2,793,105</u></u>

The increase from the adjusted beginning net position reflects an increase of 40.4% for the city as a whole due to operating revenues exceeding general expenses.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Current assets	\$ 1,940,772	\$ 1,387,296	\$ 568,789	\$ 755,008	\$ 2,509,561	\$ 2,142,304
Capital assets	1,412,052	494,478	1,763,094	1,550,488	3,175,146	2,044,966
Deferred outflows	384,837	193,745	75,834	34,343	460,671	228,088
Total Assets	3,737,661	2,075,519	2,407,717	2,339,839	6,145,378	4,415,358
Current liabilities	241,648	89,434	256,372	234,428	498,020	323,862
Long-term liabilities	1,939,845	1,545,165	914,408	229,100	2,854,253	1,774,265
Deferred inflows	-	133,880	-	23,731	-	157,611
Total Liabilities	2,181,493	1,768,479	1,170,780	487,259	3,352,273	2,255,738
Net Position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	1,412,052	494,478	1,209,000	1,321,388	2,621,052	1,815,866
Restricted	40,597	19,119	-	-	40,597	19,119
Unrestricted	103,519	(206,557)	27,937	531,192	131,456	324,635
Total Net Position	\$ 1,556,168	\$ 307,040	\$ 1,236,937	\$ 1,852,580	\$ 2,793,105	\$ 2,159,620

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Dry Ridge is able to report positive net position balances both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The combined \$142,067 unrestricted net position balance is available to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 468,260	\$ 437,880	\$ 1,576,311	\$ 1,513,742	\$ 2,044,571	\$ 1,951,622
Operating grants	192,299	29,747	-	-	192,299	29,747
Capital grants	750,351	76,225	-	-	750,351	76,225
General Revenues:					-	-
Property taxes	508,867	485,751	-	-	508,867	485,751
Other taxes	92,493	71,135	-	-	92,493	71,135
Licenses & permits	1,421,423	1,295,476	-	-	1,421,423	1,295,476
Fines & forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	4,868	2,941	1,561	2,129	6,429	5,070
Sale of assets	30,180	-	-	-	30,180	-
Miscellaneous	41,421	5,038	646	9,031	42,067	14,069
Total Revenues	3,510,162	2,404,193	1,578,518	1,524,902	5,088,680	3,929,095
Expenses:						
General government	281,036	236,007	-	-	281,036	236,007
IT	75,287	-	-	-	75,287	-
Police	354,503	251,796	-	-	354,503	251,796
Fire	1,260,760	1,118,384	-	-	1,260,760	1,118,384
Public works	241,251	285,680	-	-	241,251	285,680
Recreation	189,250	28,725	-	-	189,250	28,725
Water & Sewer	-	-	1,873,436	1,640,549	1,873,436	1,640,549
Interest expense	4,585	-	11,840	15,989	16,425	15,989
Total Expenses	2,406,672	1,920,592	1,885,276	1,656,538	4,291,948	3,577,130
Increase in						
Net Position	1,103,490	483,601	(306,758)	(131,636)	796,732	351,965
Prior period adjustment	145,638	-	(308,885)	-	(163,247)	-
Beginning Net Position	307,040	(176,561)	1,852,580	1,984,216	2,159,620	1,807,655
Ending Net Position	\$ 1,556,168	\$ 307,040	\$ 1,236,937	\$ 1,852,580	\$ 2,793,105	\$ 2,159,620

Payroll taxes are the primary source of income to the City and increased \$105,164 or 10.5%. Property tax increased \$23,116; 4.8%. Insurance premium tax collections increased \$27,007; 3.5%.

The majority of the City's expenses are dedicated to Public Safety (67.1%), Public Works and Recreation (17.8%), and Administration (14.8%). Overall net expenses increased by \$704,206 (19.7%) for the fiscal year. This increase is primarily attributable to increased personnel costs, depreciation and improvements to city parks.

The City has a conservative budget approach and usually encounters favorable budget variances at the end of its fiscal years. 2016 General Fund revenues were \$427,897 above budgeted revenues. Expenditures were closely managed to budget but ended the year (\$1,289) over budget in total; general government, information systems and police expenditures were all greater than budgeted. Municipal Aid Road fund revenues and expenditures reflected positive variances.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The capital assets were reported for the fiscal years ended as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Land	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Buildings	567,815	567,815	74,561	74,561
Utility system	-	-	4,300,485	3,983,377
Infrastructure	319,376	306,726	-	-
Improvements	283,472	217,335	-	-
Vehicles	1,197,312	1,099,026	-	-
Equipment	1,991,126	1,047,057	381,293	305,363
Furniture & fixtures	32,673	26,044	-	-
Totals	\$ 4,471,774	\$ 3,344,003	\$ 4,758,339	\$ 4,365,301

This year's net increase of \$1,127,771 in Governmental capital assets and \$393,038 in Business-type capital assets include:

IT equipment	\$ 6,630	\$ -
Fire engines and equipment	916,500	-
Police vehicles and equipment	108,164	-
Public works equipment	17,690	-
Street improvements	12,650	-
Park improvements	66,137	-
Water tower improvements	-	218,226
Vehicles	-	75,930
Radio equipment	-	98,882
	\$ 1,127,771	\$ 393,038

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note D on pages 24-25.

Long-term Debt

At June 30, 2016, the City had \$787,563 in outstanding debt. The following is a summary of the City's debt transactions during the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Notes payable	\$ 233,469	\$ -	\$ 180,800	\$ 229,100	\$ 414,269	\$ 229,100
Bonds payable	-	-	373,294	-	373,294	-
Totals	<u>\$ 233,469</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 554,094</u>	<u>\$ 229,100</u>	<u>\$ 787,563</u>	<u>\$ 229,100</u>

Additional information on the City of Dry Ridge's long-term debt can be found in Note E on pages 26-28 of this report.

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The City has recorded two prior period adjustments totaling (\$163,247) to the beginning net position. This adjustment accounts for the health insurance fund portion of the pension contributions for 2015 which is being recorded in accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 and an adjustment recognizing (\$52,955) of employee's accrued vacation time earned prior to July 1, 2015.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Fiscal year 2017 budget should be adequate to continue the City's delivery of high quality public service in a manner consistent with previous years. Care will be taken that all expenditures are prudent and that the City can maintain its strong financial position.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact City Clerk/Treasurer at 31 Broadway, Dry Ridge, Kentucky.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

	Primary Government		Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,548,651	\$ 271,533	\$ 1,820,184
Receivables:			
Property taxes	384,561	-	384,561
Accounts	7,560	293,116	300,676
Prepays	-	4,140	4,140
Capital assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated	80,000	2,000	82,000
Other capital assets, net	1,332,052	1,761,094	3,093,146
Total Assets	<u>3,352,824</u>	<u>2,331,883</u>	<u>5,684,707</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflow of resources related to pensions	384,837	75,834	460,671
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	<u>3,737,661</u>	<u>2,407,717</u>	<u>6,145,378</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	77,028	145,444	222,472
Accrued liabilities	113,154	3,332	116,486
Customer deposits	-	75,771	75,771
Due within one year	51,466	31,825	83,291
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Compensated absences	43,402	15,537	58,939
Due in more than one year	182,003	522,269	704,272
Net pension liability	1,714,440	376,602	2,091,042
Total Liabilities	<u>2,181,493</u>	<u>1,170,780</u>	<u>3,352,273</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflow of resources related to pensions	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	<u>2,181,493</u>	<u>1,170,780</u>	<u>3,352,273</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,412,052	1,209,000	2,621,052
Restricted for: Municipal road aid	40,597	-	40,597
Unrestricted	103,519	27,937	131,456
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,556,168</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,937</u>	<u>\$ 2,793,105</u>

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

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Functions/Programs: Primary government:	Expenses	Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating		Capital		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
			Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions			
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$ 281,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(281,036)	\$ -	\$ (281,036)	
Information systems	75,287	-	-	-	-	(75,287)	-	(75,287)	
Police	354,503	38,017	6,041	-	-	(310,445)	-	(310,445)	
Fire	1,260,760	430,243	186,258	750,351	-	106,092	-	106,092	
Public works	241,251	-	-	-	-	(241,251)	-	(241,251)	
Recreation	189,250	-	-	-	-	(189,250)	-	(189,250)	
Interest on long-term debt	4,585	-	-	-	-	(4,585)	-	(4,585)	
Total governmental activities:	2,406,672	468,260.00	192,299	750,351	(995,762)	(995,762)	-	(995,762)	
Business-type activities:									
Water & sewer	1,885,276	1,576,311	-	-	-	-	(308,965)	(308,965)	
Total Business-type activities	1,885,276	1,576,311	-	-	-	-	(308,965)	(308,965)	
Total primary government	\$ 4,291,948	\$ 2,044,571	\$ 192,299	\$ 750,351	(995,762)	(308,965)	(1,304,727)		
			General revenues:						
			Taxes:						
			Property taxes	508,867	-	-	-	508,867	
			Other taxes	92,493	-	-	-	92,493	
			Licenses:						
			Payroll	1,098,094	-	-	-	1,098,094	
			Insurance Premium	305,394	-	-	-	305,394	
			Other licenses, fees & permits	17,935	-	-	-	17,935	
			Miscellaneous	41,421	646	-	-	42,067	
			Interest	4,868	1,561	-	-	6,429	
			Sale of assets	30,180	-	-	-	30,180	
			Total general revenues/transfers	2,099,252	2,207	-	-	2,101,459	
			Change in net position	1,103,490	(306,758)	-	-	796,732	
			Net position - beginning	307,040	1,852,580	-	-	2,159,620	
			Prior period adjustment	145,638	(308,885)	-	-	(163,247)	
			Net position - ending	\$ 1,556,168	\$ 1,236,937	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,793,105	

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

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2016

	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,508,054	\$ 40,597	\$ 1,548,651
Taxes Receivable	384,561	-	384,561
Miscellaneous Receivable	7,560	-	7,560
Due from other funds	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>1,900,175</u>	<u>40,597</u>	<u>1,940,772</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	77,028	-	77,028
Accrued liabilities	113,154	-	113,154
Due to other funds	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>190,182</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190,182</u>
Fund balances:			
Unassigned	1,709,993	-	1,709,993
Restricted	-	40,597	40,597
Total fund balances	<u>1,709,993</u>	<u>40,597</u>	<u>1,750,590</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,900,175</u>	<u>\$ 40,597</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,772</u>

Reconciliation of Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Position

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Funds \$ 1,750,590

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 1,412,052

Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences and net pension liability, are not payable from current resources are not reported in the funds.

Compensated absences (43,402)
Long-term debt (233,469)
Net pension liability (1,714,440)

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore not reportable in the funds:

Deferred outflow of resources 384,837
Deferred inflow of resources -

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,556,168

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

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 601,360	\$ -	\$ 601,360
Licenses and permits	1,421,423	-	1,421,423
Intergovernmental	865,299	43,617	908,916
Charges for services	499,553	-	499,553
Interest	4,717	151	4,868
Miscellaneous	74,042	-	74,042
Total Revenues	3,466,394	43,768	3,510,162
Expenditures			
General government	273,671	-	273,671
Information systems	75,229	-	75,229
Police	319,852	-	319,852
Fire	1,100,450	-	1,100,450
Public works	186,306	9,640	195,946
Recreation	167,243	-	167,243
Capital outlay	1,115,122	12,650	1,127,772
Debt service:			
Principal	33,531	-	33,531
Interest	4,585	-	4,585
Total Expenditures	3,275,989	22,290	3,298,279
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	190,405	21,478	211,883
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds from loans	267,000	-	267,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	267,000	-	267,000
Net change in fund balances	457,405	21,478	478,883
Fund balances - beginning	1,252,588	19,119	1,271,707
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,709,993	\$ 40,597	\$ 1,750,590

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

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 478,883

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:

Capital asset purchases capitalized	1,127,772
Depreciation expense	(210,197)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources for the governmental funds and thus contributes to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, proceeds from loans and subsequent repayment of the debt is reported as an adjustment to long-term liabilities.

Proceeds from loans	(267,000)
Principal payments on loan	33,531

Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the cost of the pension benefits earned, net of employer contributions, is reported as pension expense:

Pension contributions	127,555
Costs of benefits earned	(182,714)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, such as compensated absences.

(4,340)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 1,103,490

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

<p>CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY</p> <p>STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND</p> <p>June 30, 2016</p>
--

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 271,533
Accounts receivable	293,116
Prepaid expenses	4,140
Total current assets	<u>568,789</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Capital assets:

Land	2,000
Building	74,561
Utility system	4,300,485
Equipment	381,293
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,995,245)</u>

Total noncurrent assets	1,763,094
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Total Assets	2,331,883
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Deferred outflows	75,834
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Total Assets including Deferred Outflows	<u>2,407,717</u>
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Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	145,444
Accrued liabilities	3,332
Customer deposits	75,771
Bonds payable - current	31,825
Total current liabilities	<u>256,372</u>

Noncurrent liabilities:

Compensated absences	15,537
Bonds payable	522,269
Net pension liability	376,602

Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>914,408</u>
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Total Liabilities	1,170,780
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Deferred inflows	-
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Total Liabilities including Deferred Inflows	<u>1,170,780</u>
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Net Position

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,209,000
Unrestricted	27,937

Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,236,937</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

<p>CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2016</p>

Operating revenues:	
Sewer service	\$ 1,016,926
Water service	478,837
Water station	4,235
Waste collection	53,388
Penalties	22,925
Miscellaneous	646
Total operating revenues	<u>1,576,957</u>
Operating expenses:	
Cost of sales and services	1,676,616
Depreciation	180,431
Total operating expenses	<u>1,857,047</u>
Operating loss	<u>(280,090)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest income	1,561
Interest expense	(11,840)
Net change in share of pension expense	(16,389)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(26,668)</u>
Change in net position	(306,758)
Total net position - beginning	1,852,580
Prior period adjustment	<u>(308,885)</u>
Total net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 1,236,937</u></u>

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

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2016
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Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,576,443
Payments to suppliers	(1,322,290)
Payments to employees	(363,357)

Net Cash Used By Operating Activities	<u>(109,204)</u>
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Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities

Capital contributions	-
Purchases of capital assets	(393,038)
Loan proceeds	391,800
Principal paid on capital debt	(66,806)
Interest paid on capital debt	(11,840)

Net Cash Provided (Used) By Capital And Related Financing Activities	<u>(79,884)</u>
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Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Interest income	1,561
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Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities	<u>1,561</u>
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Net decrease in cash	(187,527)
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Cash - beginning of period	<u>459,060</u>
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Cash - end of period	<u><u>\$ 271,533</u></u>
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Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities

Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (280,090)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	180,431
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(1,085)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid	(223)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(5,473)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(3,335)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	571
Total adjustments	<u>170,886</u>

Net cash used by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (109,204)</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic 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 municipality governed by an elected Mayor and six-member City Council. As defined by GAAP, and established by GASB, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government (The City of Erlanger, Kentucky as legally defined). Potential component units were considered for inclusion in the financial reporting entity. Component units are separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government would be financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either a) the ability to impose its will is held by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. A component unit which is fiscally dependent upon the primary government even when the primary government does not have a voting majority of the component unit's board is also to be included in the statements of the primary government.

The City does not have any component units to be included in its financial report.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) 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 City's utility fund operations are reported as business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses, of a given function or segment, are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those 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 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 an expenditure.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. The focus of fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the result of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The City's major governmental funds are as follows:

General Fund – The General Fund is the government'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.

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. Currently, the City maintains a special revenue fund for Municipal Aid funds. The Municipal Aid Fund is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of funds in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes for the Kentucky Municipal Road Aid Fund.

Proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector where the intent of the governing body is that the cost of providing goods and services to the general public be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The government reports the activities their water and sewer operations as a proprietary fund.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund 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.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Property taxes, license fees, interest, and other revenues associated with current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. No allowance for doubtful accounts is required for any receivables as of June 30, 2016.

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. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, the City has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the Financial Accounting Standards Board, in accounting for enterprise funds and business-type activities.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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 January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The taxes are billed on approximately October 1 and are due and payable on December 31. On January 1, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the City. A lien may be placed on the property on January 1. Property tax rates for the year ended June 30, 2016, were \$.266 per \$100 valuation for real property and \$.2410 per \$100 valuation for personal property. The assessed value of property on which the levy for 2015 was based was \$154,420,800 for real property and \$33,184,627 for personal property.

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". There were no inter-fund receivables/payables at June 30, 2016.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Capital Assets

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

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. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. Infrastructure such as streets, 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 range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each fixed asset class is 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

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the government funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The general fund has typically been used to liquidate compensated absences as they become due and payable.

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 position.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as revenues 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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources.

Non-spendable fund balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form – long-term receivables and prepaid items; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance – This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance - These amounts can only be used for specific purposes to constraints imposed by formal ordinances of the City Council (the government's highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the City Council removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the City's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council and City Administrator have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds. The City Council has set a General Fund minimum fund balance target at 30% of expenditures and recurring transfers. No other fund balance policies exist.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use externally restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources – committed, assigned and unassigned – in order as needed. The City has no outstanding encumbrances as of June 30, 2016.

Estimates and Uncertainties

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

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.
- F. The Council authorizes supplemental appropriations during the year.

Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level. Any revisions to the budget that would alter total revenues and expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Council; however, with proper approval by the Council, budgetary transfers between departments can be made. The Council adopted three supplementary appropriation ordinances. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

Deficit net position – No funds of the City ended the fiscal year in a deficit net position.

NOTE C – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – For deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. As allowed by law, the depository bank must pledge securities in addition to FDIC insurance at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times. The City's deposit policy maintains deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The City's bank balances are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the financial institution in the City's behalf, as required by state legal requirements.

As of June 30, 2016 the City had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,820,184. All cash balances not covered by FDIC insurance are fully collateralized.

Interest rate risk – In accordance with the City's investment policy, interest rate risk is minimized by investing in public funds with the highest rate of return with the maximum security of principal. Investments are undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure preservation of capital in the portfolio.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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NOTE D – CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements/ Deletions/ Reclassification	Balance June 30, 2016
Governmental activities:				
Land	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000
Buildings	567,815	-	-	567,815
Improvements	217,335	66,137	-	283,472
Infrastructure	306,726	12,650	-	319,376
Vehicles	1,099,027	98,286	-	1,197,313
Equipment	1,047,057	944,069	-	1,991,126
Furniture & fixtures	26,043	6,630	-	32,673
Subtotal	<u>3,344,003</u>	<u>1,127,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,471,775</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(456,269)	(6,304)	-	(462,573)
Improvements	(185,952)	(22,854)	-	(208,806)
Infrastructure	(91,640)	(11,617)	-	(103,257)
Vehicles	(1,099,027)	(19,657)	-	(1,118,684)
Equipment	(990,595)	(148,439)	-	(1,139,034)
Furniture & fixtures	(26,043)	(1,326)	-	(27,369)
Subtotal	<u>(2,849,526)</u>	<u>(210,197)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,059,723)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 494,477</u>	<u>\$ 917,575</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,412,052</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 1,326
Police	21,633
Fire	123,603
Public works	41,628
Recreation	22,007
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	<u>\$ 210,197</u>

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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The following is a summary of changes in fixed assets in the proprietary fund:

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2016
Business-type activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000
Subtotal	<u>2,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	74,561	-	-	74,561
Utility system	3,983,377	317,108	-	4,300,485
Equipment	305,363	75,930	-	381,293
Subtotal	<u>4,363,301</u>	<u>393,038</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,756,339</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(16,291)	(1,864)	-	(18,155)
Utility system	(2,535,131)	(151,941)	-	(2,687,072)
Equipment	(263,392)	(26,626)	-	(290,018)
Subtotal	<u>(2,814,814)</u>	<u>(180,431)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,995,245)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 10,218,137</u>	<u>\$ 212,607</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,763,094</u>

NOTE E – 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.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

NOTE F – LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of the changes in the long-term debt obligations is as follows:

	Balance at June 30,			Balance at June 30,	
	2015	Additions	Retirements	2016	Current Portion
Governmental activities -					
Heritage Bank Lease	\$ -	\$ 267,000	\$ (33,531)	\$ 233,469	\$ 51,466
Total governmental activities	\$ -	\$ 267,000	\$ (33,531)	\$ 233,469	\$ 51,466
Business-type activities -					
1993 KIA Bond	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ (45,000)	\$ -	\$ -
2003 USDA Rural Dev	184,100	-	(3,300)	180,800	3,400
Heritage Bank Lease	-	48,000	(6,028)	41,972	9,253
Heritage Bank Lease	-	343,800	(12,477)	331,323	19,172
Total business-type activities	\$ 229,100	\$ 391,800	\$ (66,805)	\$ 554,095	\$ 31,825

Heritage Bank Lease

On October 2, 2015, the City entered into a \$315,000 lease agreement with Heritage Bank for the purpose of acquiring police cruisers, an ambulance and a service truck. The lease is secured by the vehicles, carries a fixed interest rate of 2.68% and requires a monthly principal and interest payment of \$5,621 which is pro-rated between the governmental and business-type activities. Final payment will be October 2, 2020.

Annual lease payments are:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Payment
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2017	\$ 51,471	\$ 5,707	\$ 9,248	\$ 1,026	\$ 67,453
2018	52,881	4,292	9,508	772	67,453
2019	54,337	2,836	9,770	510	67,453
2020	55,830	1,343	10,038	242	67,453
2021	18,950	107	3,408	19	22,484
Total	\$ 233,469	\$ 14,285	\$ 41,972	\$ 2,569	\$ 292,295

Business-Type Activities

Heritage Bank Lease

On October 2, 2015, the City entered into a \$343,800 lease agreement with Heritage Bank to fund a Project of purchasing water reading equipment and repairing water towers. The lease is secured by the Project, carries a fixed interest rate of 2.68% until October 2, 2020, then adjusts every 3 years to a rate equal to

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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the then current year US Treasury Bill rate plus 3.00%, and requires a monthly principal and interest payment of \$2,328. Final payment will be October 2, 2030.

Annual lease payments are:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Payment
2017	\$ 19,172	\$ 8,765	\$ 27,937
2018	21,374	6,563	27,937
2019	18,566	9,371	27,937
2020	20,779	7,158	27,937
2021	21,370	6,567	27,937
2022-2026	115,984	23,703	139,687
2027-2031	114,077	6,985	121,062
Total	<u>\$ 331,322</u>	<u>\$ 69,112</u>	<u>\$ 400,434</u>

City of Dry Ridge Utilities System Revenue Bonds, Series 2003

On September 25, 2003, the City sold \$209,000 of revenue bonds for the purpose of financing the cost of water and sewer line improvements. All bonds mature on January 1st of each year beginning in 2006 and ending in 2043. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st each year and principal is due in annual installments on January 1st through 243. Revenues from the water and sewer system are pledged for collateral.

The remaining debt service is as follows:

Year	Interest Rates	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Total Debt Service
2017	3.50%	\$ 3,400	\$ 6,444	\$ 9,844
2018	3.50%	3,500	6,332	9,832
2019	3.50%	3,700	6,213	9,913
2020	3.50%	3,900	6,090	9,990
2021	3.50%	4,100	5,961	10,061
2022-2026	3.50%	23,600	27,616	51,216
2027-2031	3.50%	30,000	27,316	57,316
2032-2036	3.50%	37,900	16,493	54,393
2037-2041	3.50%	48,200	9,182	57,382
2042-2043	3.50%	22,500	1,194	23,694
Totals		<u>\$ 180,800</u>	<u>\$ 112,841</u>	<u>\$ 293,641</u>

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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The following is a schedule of future debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities at June 30, 2016:

Year ended June 30,	2003 Rural Dev Bonds		Heritage Bank	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2017	\$ 3,400	\$ 6,444	\$ 9,248	\$ 1,026
2018	3,500	6,332	9,508	772
2019	3,700	6,213	9,770	510
2020	3,900	6,090	10,038	242
2021	4,100	5,961	3,408	19
2022-2026	23,600	27,616	-	-
2027-2031	30,000	27,316	-	-
2032-2036	37,900	16,493	-	-
2037-2041	48,200	9,182	-	-
2042-2043	22,500	1,194	-	-
	<u>\$ 180,800</u>	<u>\$ 112,841</u>	<u>\$ 41,972</u>	<u>\$ 2,569</u>

Year ended June 30,	Heritage Bank		Debt Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2017	\$ 19,172	\$ 8,765	\$ 31,820	\$ 16,235
2018	21,374	6,563	34,382	13,667
2019	18,566	9,371	32,036	16,094
2020	20,779	7,158	34,717	13,490
2021	21,370	6,567	28,878	12,547
2022-2026	115,984	23,703	139,584	51,319
2027-2031	114,077	6,985	144,077	34,301
2032-2036	-	-	37,900	16,493
2037-2041	-	-	48,200	9,182
2042-2043	-	-	22,500	1,194
Total	<u>\$ 331,322</u>	<u>\$ 69,112</u>	<u>\$ 554,094</u>	<u>\$184,522</u>

NOTE G – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City’s eligible employees are covered by the County Employees Retirement System.

General information about the County Employees Retirement System Non-Hazardous (“CERS”)

Plan description - Employees are covered by CERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Kentucky Retirement System, an agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Under the provisions of the Kentucky Revised Statue (“KRS”) Section 61.645, the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement administers CERS and has the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions. The Kentucky Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for CERS. That report may be obtained from <http://kyret.ky.gov/>.

<p>CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016</p>

Benefits provided - CERS provides retirement, health insurance, death and disability benefits to Plan employees and beneficiaries. Employees are vested in the plan after five year's service. For retirement purposes, employees are grouped into three tiers, based on hire date:

Tier 1	Participation date	Before September 1, 2008
	Unreduced Retirement	27 years service or 65 years old
	Reduced Retirement	At least 5 years service and 55 years old At least 25 years service and any age
Tier 2	Participation Date	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013
	Unreduced Retirement	At least 5 years service and 65 years old Or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87 At least 10 years service and 60 years old
Tier 3	Participation Date	After December 31, 2013
	Unreduced Retirement	At least 5 years service and 65 years old Or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced Retirement	Not available

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of year's service and hire date multiplied by the average of the highest five years' earnings. Reduced benefits are based on factors of both of these components. Participating employees become eligible to receive the health insurance benefit after at least 180 months or service. Death benefits are provided for both death after retirement and death prior to retirement. Death benefits after retirement are \$5,000 in lump sum. Five years' service is required for death benefits prior to retirement and the employee must have suffered a duty-related death. The decedent's beneficiary will receive the higher of the normal death benefit and \$10,000 plus 25% of the decedent's monthly final rate or pay and any dependent child will receive 10% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay up to 40% for all dependent children. Five years' service is required for nonservice-related disability benefits.

Contributions - Required contributions by the employee are based on the tier:

	<u>Required Contribution</u>
Tier 1	5%
Tier 2	5% + 1% for insurance
Tier 3	5% + 1% for insurance

Contributions

For non-hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 17.06%, of which 12.42% was for the pension fund and 4.64% was for the health insurance fund, of the non-hazardous duty employee's compensation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. For hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 32.95%, of which 20.26% was for the pension fund and 12.69% was for the health insurance fund, of the hazardous duty employee's compensation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 in the amount of \$55,601, of which \$40,479 was for the pension fund and \$15,122 was for the health insurance fund. The City also made all required contributions for the hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 in the amount of \$184,651 of which \$113,537 was for the pension fund and \$71,114 was for the health insurance fund.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2016, the City reported a liability of \$2,091,042 (\$573,130 – non-hazardous and \$1,514,912 – hazardous) as its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2015, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.013400% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees and 0.098685% of the total CERS hazardous duty employees. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the City recognized pension expense of \$225,564.

At June 30, 2016, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflow of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflow of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 37,691	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	14,679	-
Changes of assumptions	189,009	-
Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	65,276	-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	154,016	-
Total	<u>\$ 460,671</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

In FY 2016, \$460,671 was recognized as a net deferred outflow of resources resulting from a) actuarial losses, b) difference between projected and actual earnings, c) changes in assumptions, and d) contributions subsequent to the measurement date. There were no net deferred inflows of resources.

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$150,416 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Net Deferral</u>
2017	78,497
2018	78,497
2019	64,760
2020	84,901
	<u>\$ 306,655</u>

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2015
Experience Study	July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2013
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market
Inflation	3.25%
Salary Increase	4.0%, average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%, net of pension plan expense, including inflation

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (1 year set-back for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement. There is some margin in the current mortality tables for possible future improvement in mortality rates and that margin will be reviewed again when the next experience investigation is conducted.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years for CERS. The most recent analysis, performed for the period covering fiscal years 2008 through 2013, is outlined in a report dated April 30, 2014. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense, and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

Changes of Assumptions

Since the prior measurement date, the demographic and economic assumptions that affect the measurement of the total pension liability have been updated as follows:

- The assumed investment rate was decreased from 7.75% to 7.5%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 3.25%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%.
- The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females).

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

- For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement. There is some margin in the current mortality tables for possible future improvement in mortality rates and that margin will be reviewed again when the next experience investigation is conducted.
- The assumed rates of retirement, withdrawal and disability were updated to more accurately reflect experience.

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

Asset Class	CERS Hazardous & Non-Hazardous Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Nominal Return
Combined equity	44%	5.40%
Combined fixed income	19%	1.50%
Real return (diversified inflation strategies)	10%	3.50%
Real estate	5%	4.50%
Absolute return (diversified hedge funds)	10%	4.25%
Private equity	10%	8.50%
Cash	2%	-0.25%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment return of 7.5%. The long-term assumed investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected of benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
1% decrease	6.5%	\$ 2,674,640
Current discount rate	7.5%	2,091,042
1% increase	8.5%	1,603,074

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016
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Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The Plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, and detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position. The report may be obtained in writing from the County Employee Retirement System, 1260 Louisville Road, Perimeter Park West, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.

NOTE H – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is from time to time 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 government. As of June 30, 2016, the City is a defendant in two lawsuits. The City's insurance company is defending a claim of a civil rights violation, any damages will be covered by the City's insurance company. A second lawsuit involves a breach of contract dispute with a contractor, this claim has a potential of up to \$75,000 in damages, although the city expects a mediated settlement at a significantly lower amount.

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 pays an annual premium to Kentucky League of Cities Insurance Services (KLCIS) for its general and liability insurance, and workers' compensation coverage. KLCIS is self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through a commercial companies for claims in excess of \$10 million for each insured event. 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's attorney estimates that the amount of actual potential claims against the City as of June 30, 2016, 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 four fiscal years.

NOTE J – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 71 – *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*

Statement No. 72 – *Fair Value Measurement and Application*

Statement No. 73 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*

Statement No. 76 – *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*

Statement No. 79 – *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2016

NOTE K – FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 74 – *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*

Statement No. 75 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*

Statement No. 77 – *Tax Abatement Disclosures*

Statement No. 78 – *Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*

Statement No. 80 – *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Unites – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*

Statement No. 81 – *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*

Statement No. 82 – *Pension Issues – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, 68, and 73*

NOTE L – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City has recorded three transactions totaling \$21,277 with Helo IT / Liveview Security, a security company owned by the Mayor. We have reviewed these transactions and have determined that the transactions were made at a significant discount to the City.

NOTE M – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The City has recorded two prior period adjustments to the beginning net position for a total of (\$163,247). This total includes (\$52,955) to recognize compensated absences that were accrued prior to July 1, 2015 and (\$110,292) which accounts for the health insurance fund portion of the pension contributions for 2015 which is being recorded in accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68.

NOTE N – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City's management has evaluated and considered the need to recognize or disclose subsequent events through January 24, 2017, which represents the date that these financial statements were available to be issued. Subsequent events past this date, as they pertain to the year ended June 30, 2016, have not been evaluated by the City's management.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Amendments	Final		Positive (Negative)
Budgetary fund balance, July 1.	\$ 928,264	\$ 51,150	\$ 979,414	\$1,252,588	\$ 273,174
Resources (inflows)					
Taxes	537,000	11,500	548,500	601,360	52,860
Licenses and permits	1,090,500	-	1,090,500	1,421,423	330,923
Intergovernmental	144,067	791,429	935,496	865,299	(70,197)
Charges for service	426,000	13,000	439,000	499,553	60,553
Interest	4,000	-	4,000	4,717	717
Miscellaneous	1,000	20,000	21,000	74,042	53,042
Proceeds from loans	-	267,000	267,000	267,000	-
Amounts available for appropriation	3,130,831	1,154,079	4,284,910	4,985,982	701,072
Charges to appropriations (outflows):					
General government	203,226	65,119	268,345	273,671	(5,326)
Information systems	79,668	1,971	81,639	81,859	(220)
Police	384,489	3,256	387,745	428,017	(40,272)
Fire	1,072,947	968,076	2,041,023	2,016,950	24,073
Public works	192,708	18,384	211,092	203,996	7,096
Recreation	110,667	135,923	246,590	233,380	13,210
Debt service:	58,804	(20,538)	38,266	38,116	150
Total charges to appropriation	2,102,509	1,172,191	3,274,700	3,275,989	(1,289)
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$1,028,322	\$ (18,112)	\$ 1,010,210	\$1,709,993	\$ 699,783

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Amendments</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Budgetary fund balance, July 1.	\$ 9,443	\$ 9,676	\$ 19,119	\$ 19,119	\$ -
Resources (inflows)					
Intergovernmental	42,150	-	42,150	43,617	1,467
Interest	-	-	-	151	151
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>51,593</u>	<u>9,676</u>	<u>61,269</u>	<u>62,887</u>	<u>1,618</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):					
Public works	<u>51,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,583</u>	<u>22,290</u>	<u>29,293</u>
Total charges to appropriation	<u>51,583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,583</u>	<u>22,290</u>	<u>29,293</u>
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 9,676</u>	<u>\$ 9,686</u>	<u>\$ 40,597</u>	<u>\$ 30,911</u>

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CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KY
MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE-NON-HAZARDOUS
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Proportion of net pension liability	#####	0.013110%									
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	#####	\$ 425,329									
Covered employee payroll in year of measurement	#####	\$ 342,041									
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	155.67%	124.35%									
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	59.97%	66.80%									

Schedule of the City's Contributions
County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
(New disclosure in 2015, will display additional years as time progresses)											
Contractually required contribution	\$ 55,601	\$ 52,328	\$ 56,913								
Actual contribution	55,601	52,328	56,913								
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-								
Covered employee payroll	#####	\$ 342,041	\$ 321,188								
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	15.02%	15.30%	17.72%								
	17.06	17.67	18.89								

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016
Changes of Assumptions

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2016, is based on the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation. The changes to the elements of the pension expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between Program's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE G in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF DRY RIDGE, KENTUCKY
MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE-HAZARDOUS
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Proportion of net pension liability	0.096850%	0.093178%								
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,514,912	\$ 1,119,835								
Covered employee payroll in year of measurement	\$ 4,597,608	\$ 3,263,874								
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	32.95%	34.31%								
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	57.72%	63.46%								

Schedule of the City's Contributions
County Employees' Retirement System (CERS)

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Contractually required contribution	\$ 184,651	\$ 175,760	\$ 166,766							
Actual contribution	184,651	175,760	166,766							
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -							
Covered employee payroll	\$ 604,665	\$ 604,063	\$ 573,631							
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	30.54%	29.10%	29.07%							
	32.95	34.31	35.7							

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016
Changes of Assumptions

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2016, is based on the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation. The changes to the elements of the pension expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between Program's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE G in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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

**To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of Council of
City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky as of June 30, 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Dry Ridge, Kentucky's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 24, 2017.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Van Gorder, Walker, & Co., Inc.

Erlanger, Kentucky

January 24, 2017

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