### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 and 2016

# WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY JUNE 30, 2017 and 2016

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### SUMMERS, MCCRARY & SPARKS, P.S.C.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners Winchester Municipal Utilities Winchester, KY

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Utilities' 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. 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 business-type activities of Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, 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, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of Contributions on pages 4–26 and 53-55 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Winchester Municipal Utilities', component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, basic financial statements. Schedule I – Department Expenses and Schedule II – Revenue Bond Debt Services are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Schedule I – Department Expenses and Schedule II – Revenue Bond Debt are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, Schedule I – Department Expenses and Schedule II – Revenue Bond Debt are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 10, 2017, on our consideration of Winchester Municipal Utilities', component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, internal control over financial reporting and 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 Winchester Municipal Utilities', component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Summers, McCrary & Sparks, PSC

Winchester, Kentucky November 10, 2017

### **UTILITY PROFILE**

Winchester Municipal Utilities (WMU), an enterprise fund of the City of Winchester, Kentucky (City), was established in 1958 by ordinance of the City to provide water, sanitary sewer (wastewater) and solid waste services for the City and portions of Clark County. WMU is governed by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Board of Commissioners of the City. The Winchester Municipal Utilities Commission (WMUC) provides direction and oversight of the Utility and its operations, adopts the budget, sets the operating policies, hires the General Manager and Counsel of the Utility, and recommends to the City utility rates necessary to support the operations of the Utility, repair and replacement of the Utility's assets, and payment of the Utility's debt service.

WMU has 11,871 water customers, 11,604 wastewater customers, and 8,701 solid waste customers.

Fiscal Year 2017/2018 budget reflects annual revenue of \$17,803,400 and annual debt service of \$5,225,886.

### Water System

WMU currently has two sources of raw water – Pool No. 10 of the Kentucky River and the Carroll Ecton Reservoir (Reservoir). WMU's primary source of water is Pool No. 10, a 25-mile pool of the river. WMU is the only water utility withdrawing water from this source. WMU is permitted to withdraw up to 15 million gallons per day (MGD) from Pool No. 10 under normal river flow conditions, with restrictions being imposed during times of below normal river flow. The Reservoir impounds approximately 500,000,000 gallons of water on an unnamed tributary of Lower Howards Creek. WMU is permitted to withdraw up to 5.3 MGD from the Reservoir.

The water treatment plant under special provision is rated to produce 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Clearwell storage is 1,000,000 gallons; elevated storage totals 3,500,000 gallons. WMU maintains approximately 180.27 miles of water line in the distribution system.

Average day water production for FY 2016/2017 was 4.68 MGD. Peak day water production for FY 2016/2017 was 5.46 MGD in September of 2016. In addition to the provision of service to its retail customers, WMU provides water for resale to the East Clark County Water District (ECCWD) and the Kentucky American Water Company (KAWC).

### Wastewater System

WMU maintains approximately 156.08 miles of gravity and force main sanitary sewers, ten (10) sewage-pumping stations (excluding the landfill pump stations), and two (2) wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). The Strodes Creek WWTP is rated at 7.2 MGD and the Lower Howards Creek WWTP is rated at 2.0 MGD. The Strodes Creek WWTP is designed to handle a biological load approximately four times greater than typical domestic sewage. The Lower Howards Creek WWTP is designed to handle typical domestic sewage. In addition, WMU operates solids processing facilities at both locations with the Strodes Creek WWTP having the ability to produce and distribute for beneficial reuse Class A biosolids in compliance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §503.

Average day wastewater treatment for FY 2016/2017 at Strodes Creek was 3.74 MGD with a peak day wastewater treatment for FY 2016/2017 at 14.32 MGD. Average day wastewater treatment for FY 2016/2017 at Lower Howards Creek was 0.90 MGD with a peak day wastewater treatment for FY 2016/2017 at 5.24 MGD. For FY 2016/2017 1,799.9 tons of Class A biosolids were produced at the Strodes Creek WWTP. Due to equipment maintenance and other factors Class B biosolids were produced at Strodes Creek for a portion of FY 2016/2017, totaling 1,470.0 tons. Total Class B biosolids produced at Lower Howards Creek was 85.0 dry tons.

### Solid Waste System

WMU is responsible for the daily collection of solid waste and recycling material (residential) generated within the City and transportation for ultimate disposal in a privately owned and permitted solid waste landfill and/or material recovery facility. In addition, WMU collects and grinds yard waste for beneficial reuse, operates and maintains a voluntary recycling operation for newspaper, white and mixed paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, tin, and aluminum, and maintains a 20-acre, non-operating landfill that is classified as *in post-closure care*.

Average day solid waste collection and disposal for FY 2016/2017 was 54.00 tons and average monthly yard waste collection for FY 2016/2017 was 117.00 tons. Average monthly recycling collection for FY 2016/2017 was 97.51 tons.

### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

### • Water Supply, Treatment and Distribution

Addressing the water supply, treatment, and distribution needs of the community continues to be at the forefront of priorities for the Utility. Historical growth pattern projections and water usage data have indicated the need for additional potable water capacity. The timeframe of those needs are directly impacted based upon the needs of the industrial community. While plans to increase water demands at several local industries remain very much a reality, overall industrial water usages seem to be trending downward. As general industry continues to look at cost saving measures for their operations normally water saving measures are at the forefront of evaluation. Determination of the water requirements for the remaining lots in the Industrial Park, Phase VI will factor into defining the ultimate water needs of the Utility.

As previously stated WMU's current permitted capacity is 6.0 million gallons per day (MGD) with current average day demand of 4.68 MGD and peak day demand of 5.46 MGD. WMU's average day production is up nearly 170,000 GPD from the previous fiscal year. Projections of WMU's 20-year demand as outlined in previous studies are 12.0 MGD based upon normal growth patterns which can be skewed with the addition or loss of any significant industry or other large user. Normal and peak day average water production continues on an upward trend. The most likely contributing factors for recent fiscal years would be the extreme cold weather experienced during the winter months, industrial usage and a slight uptick in development activities within the community. Careful consideration has been given to all these factors when sizing a new water treatment plant (WTP) and associated infrastructure.

Discussions in 2008 between the WMU and City Commissions led to a decision to construct a new WTP. Construction was proposed to be phased with the initial capacity being 6.0 MGD to operate in concert with the existing WTP yielding an effective capacity of 8.0 – 9.0 MGD. It was determined during preliminary design that operation of a single WTP at 9.0 MGD would be the most cost effective and logical choice. The final effective capacity of the new WTP will be determined by the Division of Water (DOW). Several significant questions were answered during preliminary design which included decommissioning of the existing WTP upon completion of the new WTP facilities and continued use of the Carroll Ecton Reservoir for a back-up raw water supply. With completion of the final design of a new WTP and advertisement for bids scheduled for the Fourth Quarter of 2017, construction could begin as early as the First Quarter of 2018.

The total estimated cost (preliminary engineering costs) of the initial phase of improvements ranges from \$24 - \$28 million dollars based on current information. The timetable for construction of the improvements ranges from 2018 through 2020. Preliminary grade work and siting of the new WTP facilities was constructed as part of the Lower Howards Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant project at a cost of \$2,189,500. In addition, raw water pump upgrades and raw and finished water transmission improvements were completed during calendar year 2016 which will ensure the delivery of the additional capacity.

The finished water main improvements began at WMU's Kentucky River Pump Station (1001 Ford Road) extended to the future site of the proposed WTP located at 7055 Boonesboro Road, interconnected with the existing WTP facilities at 365 Water Works Road, and ended with connection to the existing 12-inch water main near 550 Bypass Road.

The Kentucky River Pump Station improvements included the addition of one (1) raw water vertical turbine pump, pump control valves, HVAC upgrades, electrical upgrades and other associated piping and valve improvements. Construction of the improvements was completed and accepted by the Commission in January 2017.

Construction of the aforementioned water improvements and proposed improvements necessitated rate adjustments to facilitate construction. In March of 2010 it was necessary for WMU and the City of Winchester to enact phased rate increases to provide the revenue and funds to construct the capital improvements to meet the water needs of the community currently and in the future. These adjustments have equated to a total adjustment of \$15.97/month (77.1%) for city customers and \$12.89/month (47.5%) for county customers for the average 6,000 gallon/month user on the monthly utility bill for water.

#### Consent Decree

Compliance with requirements of the Consent Decree remains a top priority for the Utility. Much progress has been made since April of 2007 to comply with the requirements of this enforcement action. The Consent Decree is the settlement agreement between the United States Environmental Agency (EPA), the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (EEC, formerly known as the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet), the City and WMU detailing actions to be taken by the City and WMU for violations of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319. The basic tenants of the Consent Decree call for the City and WMU to:

- Eliminate existing and recurring sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs)
- Reduce the potential for future SSOs

Such has been achieved through a defined capital program and structured operation and maintenance (O&M) programs.

Deadlines outlined in the Consent Decree for completion of capital projects to eliminate SSO's are shown in the chart below:

Project	Project Area	Proposed Completion Date
Lower Howards Creek	Snowfall	
Sanitary Sewer	Stoneybrook	January 31, 2013
Improvements		
Bel-Air Sanitary Sewer	Bel-Air	July 31, 2013
Improvements	Westside	
Hampton Manor	(Bonnie Brook and	July 31, 2019
Sanitary Sewer	Mockingbird Valley)	
Improvements		
Madison, Flanagan, &	Madison, Flanagan, &	January 20, 2021
East Washington Street	East Washington Street	
Other locations	WMU Collection	
identified in Exhibit A of	System	January 20, 2024
the Consent Decree		

The Lower Howards Creek Project involved a facilities plan update, construction of sanitary sewer interceptors, force main and construction of a new wastewater treatment plant. The Lower Howards Creek Project is complete and received final acceptance January 2, 2014. The Bel-Air Sanitary Sewer Improvements project involved construction of an interstate road bore and new interceptor sewer that eliminated two (2) sewage pumping stations. Construction of Bel-Air is complete and was formally accepted on June 20, 2013. The Hampton Manor Sanitary Sewer Improvements project was proposed to eliminate two (2) recurring SSOs in the Bonnie Brook and Mockingbird Valley area (MH's 14-76A and 14-51). Construction of the Hampton Manor project is nearing completion with project closeout expected in February 2018. A Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) loan was utilized to fund the project in the amount of \$1,404,000. Construction of the Madison, Flanagan, and East Washington Street project includes the rehabilitation of the East Interceptor Sewer coupled with construction of larger diameter sewers in the downtown area of Winchester to replace aging infrastructure. This project along with all other locations identified in Exhibit A of the Consent Decree will be designed upon completion of the necessary flow monitoring and updates to the Sewer Hydraulic Model as required. In addition to the flow monitoring, WMU has authorized work for

preparation of a Technical Memorandum (TM) outlining WMU's overall plan moving forward for elimination of SSOs No. 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, and 26 as outlined in WMU's Consent Decree. The purpose of the TM will be to establish pipe sizes and provide project mapping for future design of projects that will eliminate SSOs at these specific locations. WMU's approved Sanitary Sewer Overflow Plan (SSOP) calls for elimination of the above-mentioned SSO locations in the 2021 – 2025 timeframe. As of this date only preliminary work has been completed and definitive projects have not been developed. The TM is expected to be completed no later than January 2018 at a cost of \$39,000. Upon completion of the TM it will be necessary to acquire design engineering services for these projects in the near term due to the construction timeframe required for these larger projects.

Structured O&M programs have been developed, submitted, and reviewed/approved by the EPA. These programs are known as the Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance (CMOM) programs. WMU developed fourteen (14) required CMOM programs seven (7) of which were submitted, reviewed, and approved by EPA. A list of the CMOM Programs developed and submitted to EPA are as follows:

- Sewer Overflow Response Plan (SORP)
- Inter Jurisdictional Agreement Program
- Public Education Program
- Spill Impact Water Quality Monitoring Program
- Corrosion Control Program
- Routine Hydraulic Cleaning Program
- Root Control Program
- Capacity Assurance Program (CAP)
- Acquisition Consideration Program
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program (IRP)
- Sewer System Assessment Program (CSSAP)
- Sewer System Inventory Program
- Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program (FOG)
- Financial and Cost Analysis Program

Additional requirements of the Consent Decree included a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). As a result, it was determined to be environmentally beneficial to the public to implement a SEP which would commission a study of the streams in the Lower Howards Creek Watershed (LHCW) and develop a Lower Howards Creek Watershed Management Plan (LHCWMP). The SEP Completion Report was submitted to the EPA and KDOW on November 20, 2012. On January 8, 2013 WMU received written confirmation that the SEP Completion Report in accordance with General Provision 4 of Exhibit D of the Consent Decree was approved by the EPA.

As would be expected the requirements of the Consent Decree have had a substantial fiscal effect on WMU ratepayers. In March of 2010 it was necessary for WMU and the City of Winchester to enact phased rate increases to provide the revenue and funds necessary to comply with the requirements of the Consent Decree that included capital construction projects and CMOM activities. The phased rate increases adjusted utility bills approximately 20% per year from 2010–2013. In 2014 and 2015 rates were adjusted approximately 5% annually and adjusted thereafter based upon the CPI index. With the rate increases as enacted the monthly sewer bill for the average user (6,000 gallons) has increased from \$28.88/month in 2010 to \$67.12/month in 2015. This will equate to a total adjustment of \$38.24/month for the average customer or an overall increase of 132% for the average customer on the monthly utility bill for sewer service.

Since entry of the Consent Decree in April 2007 WMU has spent \$71,149,434.03 on Consent Decree capital projects. These expenditures amount to approximately \$6,131.45 for each of WMU's 11,604 customers. Similarly during this same timeframe, WMU has spent \$2,956,965.70 on CMOM, flow monitoring and I/I reduction programs. These expenditures amount to approximately \$254.82 for each of WMU's 11,604 customers. While the economy has shown signs of recovery, growth still remains at minimal levels. This limits the opportunity to bring down the individual costs to each customer.

### • Kentucky River Lock and Dam No. 10

Construction of the Kentucky River Lock and Dam No. 10 were completed in 1905. The lock and dam were owned and operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE) until 1996 at which time ownership and the responsibility for maintenance and replacement of the lock and dam were transferred to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The General Assembly created by statute the Kentucky River Authority (KRA) to oversee the operation, maintenance and replacement of the 14 locks and dams on the Kentucky River. Implicit in that charge of authority is the maintenance of the 14 pools of water for water supply. The Kentucky River supplies water to approximately 22% of

Kentucky's population. WMU, like all other water utilities that withdraw water from the Kentucky River, pays a withdrawal fee for each gallon of water withdrawn from the Kentucky River and the Carroll Ecton Reservoir and passes that cost to its customers. The withdrawal fees are used by KRA for repair and replacement of the 14 locks and dams. The withdrawal fees were recently increased (July 2013) to help facilitate the repair and replacement of the aging infrastructure along the River. It is proposed that those fees will be increased again in 2018 to continue this effort.

Dam No. 10 was built as a timber crib dam with a plain concrete face, i.e., the dam is a series of timber boxes, stacked and filled with large rock and covered with a concrete skin that has no reinforcement. The dam is well over 100 years old and has had no substantial rehabilitation during its service life. The dam impounds Pool No. 10 which creates the water supply for Winchester and most of Clark County.

Pool No. 10 is the longest pool on the Kentucky River stretching nearly 25 miles along the 260 miles of the Kentucky River. The East Kentucky Power (EKP) Dale Generating Plant did withdraw cooling water for the power generating plant from this pool. EKP has since decommissioned the facility located at this location and is in the process of finalizing removal of coal ash from the sedimentation ponds. With this decommissioning the WMU withdrawal is the only permitted withdrawal from Pool No. 10. One of the City of Richmond Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) discharges to Otter Creek in Madison County upstream from WMU's water intake in Pool No. 10. The permitted WWTP discharge meets the Kentucky, five-mile separation rule between a WWTP discharge and a WTP intake.

The Kentucky River is subject to wide variations in flow from 0 flows to 1 billion gallons per day. The wide variations in flow and resulting stress on the dam and scour below the dam make Dam No. 10 vulnerable to overturning. KRA has ranked replacement of Dam No. 10 as a top priority and has allocated funding in its budget to design and construct replacement facilities. The Board of the Kentucky River Authority approved a six-year capital plan that included approximately \$2.5 million in the 2012-14 bienniums for design and \$46 million in the 2014-16 bienniums for construction of a new dam. KRA's capital plan which included this funding was approved by the Kentucky Legislature during the most recent sessions of the General Assembly. The KRA Board authorized KRA staff to move forward with design of improvements for Dam No. 10 in August of 2014. Design of the improvements is complete awaiting authorization of the KRA Board in November 2017 to advertise the project for bid. Construction is expected to begin in calendar year 2018 and last for approximately 3 to 4 years.

In order to finance the proposed improvements the Kentucky Department of Finance will provide the KRA Board with a rate structure necessary to support construction of the improvements at Dam No. 10. Upon receipt of this information it will be incumbent upon the KRA Board to enact the necessary rate adjustments required to finance the improvements. A failed dam would leave Winchester without its primary water supply and KRA has indicated their emergency action plan to repair a failed dam would place the burden on the water withdrawer for a minimum of 7-14 days until equipment could be mobilized. WMU's Carroll Ecton Reservoir would yield, without mandatory conservation measures, approximately a 30-45 day supply of water under normal weather patterns.

The Kentucky River is a non-protected watershed. It is subject to contamination from straight pipes (unauthorized sewer discharges), agricultural runoff (chemical contamination), chemical spills, and drought. Yet approximately one quarter of the state's population relies upon the river for water supply.

### Carroll Ecton Reservoir

The Carroll Ecton Reservoir (CER) currently serves as a secondary source of water supply for the City of Winchester and Clark County. As previously mentioned the CER impounds approximately 500,000,000 gallons of water on an unnamed tributary in Lower Howards Creek. Excess raw water flow from the Kentucky River can be pumped to the CER during normal operation. Over the years significant leakage has developed out of the hillside (rock face) just below the dam and an unknown amount of silt has accumulated within the body of water both of which effect storage volumes. The WMU Commission has determined that the CER should remain a secondary raw water source and has authorized design and construction of improvements in conjunction with the new WTP facilities provided that funds are available to do so. This will ensure a reliable secondary raw water source for the community in the event problems are experienced along the Kentucky River.

#### Solid Waste Enhancements

The WMU Commission authorized a comprehensive solid waste study of the solid waste operations for WMU on May 31, 2012. The scope of services was comprised of four (4) phases of work that included 1) Compilation and review of existing information, 2) Cost and rate analysis, 3) Review of alternatives (optional), and 4) Reporting. The final report delivered in March of 2013 provided a comprehensive review of the operational and financial performance of WMU's solid waste services, including collection, recycling, and operation of the transfer station. The final report also included state and national benchmarking of municipal and solid waste management systems to gauge the "state of the

industry" and to identify best practices for consideration by WMU. Key findings from the study included elimination of the mandatory commercial customer charge, establishment of a multi-family customer class, validation and implementation of several operational alternatives including integration of elderly/disabled collection into regular refuse routes; conversion of the second weekly refuse collection service to curbside recycling collection; consideration of a Pay As You Throw (PAYT) structure; and establishment of commercial collection for corrugated cardboard recycling. The final report developed rate structures for "full cost" and "revenue sufficiency".

Since completion of the final report WMU has implemented several of the recommendations and findings or variations thereof that include Residential Single Stream Curbside Recycling, Phases I (March 7, 2014) and II (October 2, 2014) and established a multi-family customer class with container rates.

The WMU Commission authorized an additional solid waste study of the solid waste operations in December of 2015 to evaluate 1) Conversion to weight-based tipping fees, 2) Commercial sector recycling, and 3) Commercial haulers use of the WMU Transfer Station. A final report was delivered in May of 2016 which provided recommendations to convert to a weight-based tip fee versus volumetric tipping fees for refuse disposal. The report also acknowledged that WMU should seek feedback from the commercial sector customers prior to making any decisions related to commercial curbit customer recycling and WMU should investigate the opportunities to expand the throughput of the WMU Transfer Station to help offset the cost per ton for refuse disposal.

Installation of Transfer Station truck scales in September 2015 via Kentucky Pride Grant Funds provided the opportunity for conversion to weight-based tipping fees. Consequently, revisions to Sections 14-81-7 and 14-81-8 of the Winchester Code of Ordinances No. 8-2016 received final approval by the Winchester City Commission in August of 2016. The revisions included conversions to weight-based tipping fees and clarification on WMU Transfer Station disposal fees. WMU continues to review recommendations from the 2013 and 2016 reports that can be implemented and enhance the overall operation of the Solid Waste Department.

As mentioned in previous sections in March of 2010 it was necessary for WMU and the City of Winchester to enact phased rate increases to provide the revenue and funds to meet the solid waste needs of the community currently and in the future. These adjustments have equated to a total adjustment of \$16.72/month for customers on their monthly utility bill for solid waste.

### Affordability

Affordability of services is a major concern for the City Commission, the Utility Commission and to Management. The WMU service area population is approximately 27,000 – 30,000 of which 51% fall in the low to moderate income (LMI) level. While the economy continues to show signs of improvement and recovery a continued depressed world-wide economy and limited local development further impact the affordability of WMU's services.

The primary costs in WMU's budget are capital costs including renewals and replacements. The cost of compliance with the Consent Decree and elimination of I/I (approximately \$74.1 million to-date), cost for upgrading and expanding WMU's water system capacity, and additional capital needs are expected to exceed \$100 million. Renewals and replacements exceed \$2,000,000 each year. The driving factors in WMU's operations and maintenance budget are power, fuel, chemical, and personnel costs.

The City and WMU Commissions, in concert with Management, have continuously worked to reduce the financial burden of rate increases. Cost-effective decisions must be considered and made with respect to capital needs. Management is focused on cost-effective operations while taking into consideration the high level of service demanded by WMU's customers. One of the cost effective measures included in the budgeting process for the five-year capital plan includes setting aside monies in the Depreciation budget to fund new water system improvements. Total accumulated funds are expected to be nearly \$3.2 million within five (5) years.

The City and WMU Commissions passed rate increases that became effective in February 2010. Rates have been adjusted annually with the last increase implemented in January 2015. These rate increases were necessary despite a depressed economy, high unemployment, and a declining stock market. Implementation of the rate increases will allow WMU to upgrade and improve WMU's water system, comply with the Consent Decree, and contribute to replacement of WMU's aging water and wastewater infrastructure to ensure service to existing customers and to position the community to be able to attract and retain residential, commercial, and industrial development while balancing the affordability of providing a prescribed level of service.

Previously, the City and WMU Commissions passed an annual adjustment to the rate structure tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This adjustment allows WMU to maintain its operating and maintenance budget current with the cost of living through annual adjustments to the rate versus the historical flat line approach with infrequent but significant adjustments. This approach was favored in a community survey by 73.5 % of the respondents.

The City and WMU Commissions, in concert with the Fiscal Court, have adopted legislation (Privilege Fee) that will ensure that the costs of growth for WMU's sanitary sewer system are apportioned to all benefitted properties versus being solely supported by the existing customer base. The privilege fee approach is favored for its equity and for the benefit to the community by ensuring that sanitary sewers are sized on a watershed basis versus the historical "first in, one size fits all approach". The Privilege Fee Ordinance and Policies have been approved by the respective legislative bodies and WMU's first Privilege Fee Agreement (PFA), located in the Strodes Creek, Basin B received final approval on September 21, 2014. There is currently some effort by entities in the Hancock Creek watershed to move a second PFA project forward. A project in this watershed would involve multiple PFA's.

The City and WMU Commissions have secured grants and sought the best possible financing for WMU's capital needs. The City and WMU received a \$36,600,000 low interest (2.2%; 20 years) loan for the Lower Howards Creek Wastewater System Improvements. The City and WMU received a \$750,000 Community Development Block Grant and \$750,000 Economic Development Grant to construct the Forest Park Sanitary Sewer Improvements project. Management applied for but did not receive grant funds to construct the Bel-Air Sanitary Sewer Improvements project. Funding for the Bel-Air project was secured via a low interest loan from the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (2.2%; 20 years). Financing of the Hampton Manor Sewer Improvements is being financed via low interest funds from the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. Financing of the Water System Improvements is expected to be a combination of accumulated funds that include Depreciation funds as previously mentioned, System Development Charge funds, and the sale of revenue bonds in the range of 4-5% for 20 years.

### **BUSINESS FACTORS**

### Facilities Planning

WMU is required by federal and state regulation to maintain a Facilities Plan that outlines the long-term plan for growth of the sanitary sewer system and treatment works. A Facilities Plan Update was completed and approved by the Energy and Environmental Cabinet (EEC) for the upgrade of the Strodes Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The last Facilities Plan with respect to the collection system was completed in 1973. The plan should be updated on a minimum 20-year cycle. The WMU Commission authorized a Facilities Plan Update for the sanitary sewer collection system in August 2008. The Facilities Plan Update was necessary to determine the recommended end-of-pipe sewage management plan for the Lower Howards Creek Sanitary Sewer Improvements which was a requirement of the Consent Decree. The Facilities Plan Update was completed

requirement of the Consent Decree. The Facilities Plan Update was completed at a cost of \$189,000, approved by the Kentucky Division of Water on August 11, 2010 and identifies and addresses sanitary sewer collection recommendations for WMU's 14 sub-watersheds listed below:

- Strodes Creek Basins A, B, C, and D
- Lower Howards Creek Basins A, B, and C
- Hancock Creek Basins A, B, and C
- Hoods Creek
- Four Mile Creek Basins A, B, and C

Conversely, there is no such mandate for the drinking water system with respect to planning. However, in November 2009 Hazen & Sawyer prepared a Water System Planning Study outlining recommendations for significant improvements needed to meet current and future needs for the Utility. Recommendations included conceptual cost estimates for a new WTP, raw water pump station upgrades, raw water transmission main upgrades, finished water transmission upgrades, and reservoir improvements. The conceptual cost summary totaled \$58,700,000 of improvements excluding any reservoir improvements.

Since that time, WMU retained Bell Engineering (September 2013) to provide a third party review of existing studies and alternatives relative to the water supply, treatment, and transmission main infrastructure. Technical Memorandum No. 1 (TM 1) was completed and presented to the WMU Commission on March 6, 2014. TM 1 included evaluation and recommendations for raw water supply, raw water intake and pump station improvements, raw and finished water transmission main improvements, and an updated opinion of probable construction cost and schedule for the proposed new WTP. The conceptual cost summary from TM 1 which included improvements to maintain the Carroll Ecton Reservoir as a back-up water supply totaled \$42,370,000. The conceptual cost estimate has been further developed and as previously mentioned the initial phase of improvements ranges from \$24 - \$28 million dollars based on current information.

As mentioned in a previous section, construction contracts for raw water pump station upgrades and raw and finished water transmission improvements have been completed. Design of the new WTP has been completed and construction bids will be received during the Fourth Quarter of 2017.

In response to initiatives identified in the Clark County Community (CCC) Action Plan, the Winchester Recycling Task Force (RTF) was established in 2009. In the same year, the RTF developed and coordinated a county-wide Recycling Survey mailed to approximately 12,000 customers of WMU, Rumpke, and S&G Sanitation within the December 2009 and January 2010 billing cycle. A total of

2,167 survey responses were received representing a response rate of 22 percent. Of the 2,167 respondents, 1,447 (67%) were WMU customers. Based on the survey results and research efforts of the RTF, the Winchester City Commission and WMU Commission implemented a Pilot Program for the Holiday Hills subdivision the week of August 1, 2011. Based upon positive results of the Pilot Program and recommendations from the Solid Waste Study it was proposed to implement Residential Single Stream Curbside Recycling for WMU customers in two phases. Phase I was implemented March 7, 2014 and Phase II October 2, 2014. Preliminary analysis of the recycling rates indicates that participation and volume are less than 15% of the total volume of material collected. This is below industry thresholds which indicate that 20-25% is an acceptable range for volume and participation. As previously discussed WMU continues to review recommendations as outlined in studies conducted for the solid waste activities.

### Rate Studies

The WMU Commission previously authorized rate studies of WMU's three utility functions. The rate studies proposed revenue sufficient rates to support WMU's operations, including the expanded operations as required by CMOM, the operations of the Strodes Creek WWTP and the planned WTP, the capital needs as required by the Consent Decree and the planned water system improvements. Results of the rate study are reflective of the rates recommended, approved, and implemented February 2010. Staff maintains an in-house Financial Model and updates as necessary to ensure the financial stability of the Utility.

The WMU Commission authorized a wholesale cost of service study to support WMU's wholesale cost of service rate to its only wholesale customer, East Clark County Water District. The rate study has been completed and received Public Service Commission (PSC) approval on October 5, 2010 to increase the cost from \$1.62 to \$1.72 per hundred cubic feet of water sold. With completion of the large Water System Improvements projects the wholesale rate will be reviewed to determine the need for adjustment of this rate.

As part of the Solid Waste Study initiated in May 2012 a cost and rate analysis was conducted of WMU's current rates as well as expanded service rates. As previously mentioned a multi-family customer class was established with corresponding container rates as a result of the study. Implementation of any other recommendations will most likely result in impacts to future budgets.

Due to the significant amount of debt incurred for capital construction projects since the last rate study it would be beneficial for the Utility to review the rate structures for all three utility functions in the near future. Based upon the current capital construction schedule the optimal time would be upon completion of the new WTP and Hampton Manor Sanitary Sewer Improvements. This would allow

the rate study to precede construction costs associated with large sanitary sewer improvements required by the Consent Decree which are proposed for the 2021 and 2024 timeframe. In addition, the study would provide for an independent review of the rates in a 10 - 12 year timeframe.

### Work Force

Key issues that continue to face WMU with respect to workforce include retirements, loss of institutional and industry knowledge, finding and attracting qualified replacement employees, paying competitive wages based on industry standards, and training of employees to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of water, wastewater, and solid waste utility operations including customer service, finance, information systems, administrative services and engineering.

WMU has 84 budgeted staff positions of which 71 are filled and 4 part-time employees. The average age for WMU employees is 40 years. The number of eligible retirements at WMU over the next five years, due to age, years of service, or both, is five or 6% of the workforce. Since 2002, there have been 48 retirements which equates to a loss of 57% of the WMU workforce. Large scale retirement numbers often enable entities to renew and refresh operations, systems, and business philosophies. Transition planning has been successful for most key positions, however, such changeover carries the burden of losing institutional and industry knowledge, and challenges Management to find, attract, train, and retain replacements particularly for supervisory positions. As WMU moves forward with construction of additional facilities for both water and wastewater, staffing of those facilities will be of utmost importance. In an effort to screen and find quality employees WMU has acquired the help of a local temporary staffing service agency.

WMU's attractiveness as an employer continues to be its benefits package. That being the case, the Commission has recognized the need to make positive adjustments in WMU's pay scale which has helped with retention of quality employees as well. These efforts have helped WMU provide salaries that are at least average or comparable to other municipalities. Training for utility operations is typically on-the-job. Certification in operations and driver's licensing (commercial) is a job requirement for all three utility functions. Support functions, customer service and vehicle maintenance, as well as engineering and finance, will require on-the-job training specific to WMU's business operations. Workforce development is critical in maintaining the quality of service delivered by WMU and for compliance with enforcement and regulatory activities. Management continues to look for opportunities to improve salaries for competent and skilled employees.

#### Infrastructure Renewal

A structured approach for infrastructure renewal spreads costs over the long-term and can increase the service life of assets. WMU continues to be a leader in Kentucky in the area of asset management and infrastructure renewal. WMU's infrastructure renewal program includes a prioritization methodology to maximize capital investment, and annual allocations for defined asset categories. WMU annually allocates an average of \$2,000,000 of its capital investment for this effort. Program elements include:

- Main Replacement Program Water
- Fire hydrant Replacement
- Gate Valve Box Adjustment Pavement Overlay
- Elevated Storage Tank Rehabilitation
- Meter Change Out
- Main Replacement Program Sewer
- Private Sewer Replacement
- Inflow and Inflow (I/I) Rehabilitation
- Curbit Replacement
- Container Replacement
- Vehicles
- Plant & Equipment Improvements

While WMU's program of infrastructure renewal is a model for other utilities and public works agencies in Kentucky, the program is limited in its scope by funding, especially with large water system improvements and Consent Decree requirements planned for the immediate future. Infrastructure renewal funding should be based upon a mathematical model that addresses asset category inventory and asset category service life. WMU's program is based upon funds available. As an example and simply stated, for the waterline asset category, funding for waterline replacement should be based upon the cost for replacing the number of miles of waterline divided by the service life of the pipe. In this example, if WMU owns and maintains 180 miles of waterline with the waterlines having a service life of 60 years, the allocation for waterline replacement should be the average cost of replacing 3 miles of waterline per year. At \$60 per foot for replacement of a waterline this calculates to an annual allocation of \$950,400. WMU typically allocates \$200,000 or more but only allocated \$100,000 for FY 2017/2018. Likewise, if WMU owns and maintains 156 miles of sanitary sewer lines having a service life of 60 years, the allocation for sewer line replacement should be the average cost of replacing 2.6 miles of sewer line per year. At \$70 per foot for replacement of a sewer line, the annual allocation calculates to be WMU typically allocates \$200,000 or more but only allocated \$100,000 for FY 2017/2018. Without adequate funding for infrastructure renewal

WMU is susceptible to interruption of service to its customers and a reduced level of service provided to its customers.

### Regulations

WMU and its utility functions are highly regulated. Regulation is a necessary part of the utility business to ensure a service delivery level and to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare. Regulations serve to protect the environment for future generations. Regulations ensure conservation and protection of our natural resources.

Regulations are regularly considered and promulgated by state and federal governments. WMU staff is active in monitoring proposed regulations and the impacts such regulations have on a local basis. Comment and impact on the promulgation of regulations on a federal level is limited, however, WMU staff communicate with state and national industry organizations and through direct contact with federal officials elected from Kentucky. On a state level, WMU staff participates on numerous committees and task forces to provide a voice for cityowned water, wastewater, and solid waste utilities.

State regulations typically result as mandates on state regulatory agencies from federal legislation. Kentucky is a primacy state meaning that the State is responsible for implementing and enforcing federal regulation. Staff works to ensure that state regulations, when promulgated, are reasonable and practicable.

The most recent two (2) regulations that were enacted at the State level having a financial impact on WMU are the Kentucky wastewater laboratory certification program for wastewater treatment plants (401KAR 5:320) which required fees in the amount of \$1,900 and implementation of additional quality control standards and the other being HB 1 which requires a special purpose governmental entity (SPGE) to register, pay fees in the amount of \$500, and submit financial disclosure statements each fiscal year to the Kentucky State Auditor. WMU has complied with each of the above-mentioned regulations and continues to monitor other regulations as they are promulgated.

### Vulnerability

The impacts of 9/11 and the resulting passage of the Bioterrorism Act in 2002 required utilities to consider their vulnerabilities as a primary consideration versus a secondary consideration. For mid-size and smaller utilities such as WMU the probability of an act of international violence or terrorism is extremely low.

However, WMU's vulnerabilities are real and must be considered. Planning must be in place to address catastrophic events, violence, or contamination. Potential threats to WMU include severe weather (tornado, lighting, ice or snow), earthquake, prolonged power outage, contamination of the raw or potable water workplace or customer violence, hazardous chemical spills, contamination or contact, and regular job safety hazards including confined space, vehicular accidents, and personal injury accidents. Management continues to explore opportunities to reduce vulnerabilities of the Utility through upgrades to its systems, allocating budget dollars to make its facilities as safe and secure as possible, securing grant funds to install redundancy in critical equipment and provision of employee safety training on an annual basis. Security upgrades at the WMU Administration building and WTP were completed in FY 2013/2014. Upgrades included customer service area security enhancements for the Administration building as well as keyless entry access for both locations.

### Growth

It has been the policy of the WMU Commission to be neither pro nor con with respect to growth. Rather the Commission has placed as a part of its mission to accommodate growth as approved by the Planning Commission, the City Commission and the Fiscal Court with specified required levels of service. WMU and the City continue to examine and develop policies such as the Privilege Fee Ordinance that provide for growth and that protect the existing customer base from the costs of serving growth. Growth continues to be minimal in the current economy with the exception of some recent industrial growth.

The Consent Decree requirements impact future extensions to the sanitary sewer system, as a detailed, engineering-capacity analysis per the Capacity Assurance Program (CAP) is required for each extension. The capacity analysis thus has become a defacto growth management tool.

WMU avails itself of every opportunity during the development process to add to and to strengthen the water transmission system and backbone sanitary sewer system taking into consideration long range growth needs.

### **UTILITY HIGHLIGHTS**

### Renewals and Replacements

WMU began its program of infrastructure renewals in 1996 with emphasis on improving service delivery and ensuring that all customers are afforded a comparable level of service delivery. Historically, WMU never attempted these types of improvements without incurring new debt. The infrastructure renewal program has been implemented and managed without additional funding allocations or rate increases. Funding for the program was achieved through management of WMU's depreciation funds. To date, this program has resulted in the following replacement totals:

•	Waterline Replacements	110,395 (20.91 miles)
•	Sanitary Sewer Replacements	101,202 feet (19.17 miles)
•	Fire Hydrant Replacements	125
•	Gate Valve Replacements	330
•	Manhole Replacements	396
•	Elevated Storage Tank Rehabilitations	5

The following infrastructure improvements were completed during the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

- West Hickman Street Water System Improvements 1,350' waterline, 2 hydrants and 7 isolation valves
- Maple Street Private Sewer Replacement 1,512' sewer line, 7 manholes, 164' waterline and 4 isolation valves
- Clark Regional Medical Center Office Building 324' waterline, 1 fire hydrant, 3 isolation valves, 149' sewer line and 1 manhole
- Dollar General Store (Maple Street) 580' waterline, 2 fire hydrants and 4 isolation valves
- Fire Hydrant Replacement Program 4 hydrants at Boone/Hampton, Boone/Lisle, 336 Belmont and College Park Gym
- Valve Replacement Program 8 isolation valves at 1000 Early Drive, 7 North Main, West Washington/Rev. Baker Way, West Washington/North Main, 385/387 South Main, 342 Belmont, 2/4 Crestview and Boone/Hampton.

### **UTILITY HIGHLIGHTS: FINANCIAL**

Total Assets and deferred outflows of resources decreased from \$146,381,920 June 30, 2016, to \$144,260,163 June 30, 2017, a net decrease of \$2,121,757 or 1.45%. The first phase of the water system improvements were completed consisting of the water mains and raw water pump upgrades. Cash reserves were utilized for these two large projects and for the design of the new water treatment plant. In the past few years, Winchester Municipal Utilities has completed the Strodes Creek and Lower Howards Creek wastewater treatment plants which were a part of many Consent Decree projects that have been placed into PP&E. The two plants have depreciated over \$1,890,917 in this fiscal year. In addition, donated capital of ownership and perpetual maintenance of system water and sewer lines and related appurtenances by developers was placed into PP&E.

Operating Revenues increased from \$17,125,109 June 30, 2016, to \$17,428,491 June 30, 2017, a net increase of \$303,382 or 1.77%. Growth in the residential and industrial customer areas resulted in an increase in operating revenues.

Operating Expenses increased from \$14,315,461, June 30, 2016, to \$14,623,352, June 30, 2017, a net increase of \$307,891 or 2.15%. The increase is due to salaries and related benefit costs. Pension costs have increased due to GASB 68 that requires reporting of pension liability. Winchester Municipal Utilities is a member of the CERS retirement system which is a part of the retirement system of the State of KY.

Net Income before Contributions changed from \$1,471,092, June 30, 2016, to \$1,484,014, June 30, 2017, a net change of \$12,922 or 0.88%. The growth in revenue with residential and industrial customers was a contributing factor to the increase in net income which was offset by increased cost in salaries and related benefit costs.

### • Statement of Net Assets

Condensed Statement of Net Assets - Assets

	2017	2016	Difference	Percent
Current Assets	\$13,769,654	\$14,764,981	(\$995,327)	(6.74)
Non-Current Assets	\$13,823,996	\$13,233,899	\$590,097	4.46
Property, Plant & Equip	<u>\$115,069,579</u>	\$117,123,342	<u>(\$2,053,763)</u>	(1.75)
Total Assets	<u>\$142,663,229</u>	<u>\$145,122,222</u>	(\$2,458,993)	(1.69)
Deferred Outflows Pension	\$1,596,934	\$1,259,698	\$337,236	26.77

### Condensed Statement of Net Position – Liabilities and Net Position

_	2017	2016	Difference	Percent
Current Liabilities	\$4,649,368	\$4,643,038	\$6,330	0.14
Noncurrent Liabilities including LTD	\$68,801,302	\$71,568,109	\$-2,766,807	(3.87)
N . B . W				
Net Position:				
Net Investment of Capital Assets	\$49,154,657	\$47,663,476	\$1,491,181	3.13
Restricted Net Assets	\$14,002,690	\$13,383,357	\$619,333	4.63
Unrestricted Net Assets	<u>\$7,652,146</u>	<u>\$9,123,940</u>	<u>(\$1,471,794)</u>	(16.13)
Total Net Position	\$70,809,493	\$70,170,773	<u>\$638,720</u>	.91
Total Liabilities & Net Position	<u>\$144,260,163</u>	<u>\$146,381,920</u>	<u>\$-2,121,757</u>	(1.45)

### • Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

	2017	2016	Difference	Percent
Operating Revenues				
Water	\$5,266,431	\$5,221,917	\$44,514	0.85
Wastewater	\$8,578,082	\$8,373,844	\$204,238	2.44
Solid waste	\$3,583,978	\$3,529,348	\$54,630	1.55
Total Operating Revenues	<b>\$17,428,491</b>	\$17,125,109	\$303,382	1.77
Operating Expenses including Depreciation	\$14,623,352	<u>\$14,315,461</u>	<u>\$307,891</u>	2.15
Operating Income	\$2,805,139	\$2,809,648	(\$4,509)	(0.16)
Non-Operating Income	\$348,692	\$392,953	(\$44,261)	(11.26)
Interest Expense	(\$1,669,817)	(\$1,731,509)	\$61,692	(3.56)
Net Income before Contributions	\$1,484,014	\$1,471,092	\$12,922	0.88
Capital Grants and Contributions	<u>\$643,309</u>	<b>\$1,392,288</b>	<u>(\$748,979)</u>	(53.79)
Changes in Net Position	\$2,127,323	\$2,863,380	(\$736,057)	(25.71)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	\$68,682,170	\$66,800,993	\$1,881,177	2.82
Prior Period Adjustment	<u>\$</u> 0	\$982,203	\$982,203	(100.00)
Net Position, Beginning of Year, Restated	\$68,682,170	<u>\$65,818,790</u>	\$2,863,380	4.35
Net Assets, End of Year	\$70,809,493	\$68,682,170	<u>\$2,127,323</u>	3.10

### Five-Year Capital Plan

The WMU Commission maintains and annually updates a five-year capital plan that identifies and prioritizes the capital requirements of WMU necessary for customer service, regulatory compliance, and to accommodate growth. The five-year investment totals in excess of \$8,606,500 that will be invested in infrastructure renewal and administrative support. Additionally \$275,000 is reserved for emergency and / or unexpected expenditures.

#### Debt Administration

As of July 1, 2017, WMU maintained the following debt:

•	Series 2011 Bonds	\$ 6,943,750
•	Series 2012 Bonds	\$ 5,915,000
•	Series 2014 Bonds	\$ 9,510,000
•	KIA Strodes Creek	\$ 12,586,703
•	KIA Vaught	\$ 199,525
•	KIA Tank	\$ 244,191
•	KIA LHC	\$ 30,396,806
•	KIA BelAir	\$ 446,180

The Debt Service coverage factor for Bonds of 4.50 in FY 2016/2017 is favorable to the required 1.2 coverage limit. The Debt Service coverage factor for KIA debt of 1.52 in FY 2016/2017 is favorable to the required 1.0 coverage limit. Debt Service coverage is based upon the revenue of the combined utility functions – Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste.

### • FY 2017/2018 Budget Assumptions

Total combined revenues for FY 2017/2018 are projected to increase from FY 2016/2017 revenues by 1.43%. An annual adjustment to rates based upon the CPI index is expected January of this year due to the minimal CPI changes over the last twelve months. Customers are conserving water, however, growth is expected with the residential and industrial customers resulting in a budgeted increase. Operating expenses excluding depreciation for FY 2017/2018 are projected to increase over budgeted FY 2016/2017 operating expenses by approximately 3.34%. Operating expenses will be impacted by increased employee salaries and related benefits including insurance and pension costs, purchased labor, electricity, landfill costs and maintenance/repair of fixed assets.

The debt service coverage ratio is required to be 1.20 for bonds and 1.00 for KIA. Both formulas calculate by adding depreciation, a non-cash expense back to income available for debt service. The budgeted debt service coverage ratio is 4.17 for Bond debt and 1.40 for KIA debt.

### **CONTACTING THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This report is designed to provide the WMU Commission, the City Commission, the customers of WMU, and WMU's creditors a general overview of WMU's finances and to demonstrate WMU's financial accountability. Questions should be addressed to:

Michael H. Flynn General Manager

or

Jennifer Sparks
Director of Finance and Accounting

150 North Main Street P.O. Box 4177 Winchester, KY 40392-4177 859-744-5434

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017		2016
ASSETS				_
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	9,965,474	\$	10,897,687
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted		327,498		311,688
Accrued Interest, Restricted		371		344
Accounts Receivable, Customers (Net of Allowance for				
Doubtful Accounts, 2017 and 2016, \$51,597 and \$50,405)		1,963,957		1,987,909
SDC Assessments Receivable		489,767		482,000
Other Accounts Receivable		38,775		97,533
Inventory -Materials and Supplies		418,432		418,751
Prepaid Expenses	_	565,380	_	569,069
Total Current Assets	_	13,769,654	_	14,764,981
NONCURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted		13,823,996		13,233,899
Property, Plant & Equipment:		, ,		, ,
Utility Systems, Net of Depreciation		111,396,193		104,650,749
Land		1,519,050		1,519,050
Construction in Progress	_	2,154,336	_	10,953,543
Total Noncurrent Assets	_	128,893,575	_	130,357,241
TOTAL ASSETS	\$_	142,663,229	\$_	145,122,222
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension Plan	\$_	1,596,934	\$_	1,259,698

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED) **JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016**

	2017			2016		
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION						
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Accounts Payable	\$	557,787	\$	625,099		
Other Accrued Liabilities		228,390		212,630		
Customer Deposits		133,521		148,659		
Accrued Interest Payable		92,377		94,905		
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		3,637,293	_	3,561,745		
Total Current Liabilities	_	4,649,368	_	4,643,038		
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Compensated Absences		524,097		477,509		
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Debt		62,277,629		65,898,121		
Net Pension Liability	_	5,999,576	_	5,192,479		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		68,801,302		71,568,109		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$_	73,450,670	\$_	76,211,147		
NET POSITION:						
Net Investment of Capital Assets Restricted for:	\$	49,154,657	\$	47,663,476		
Restricted for Capital Projects		12,178,161		11,680,995		
Restricted for Debt Service		1,824,529		1,702,362		
Unrestricted		7,652,146		9,123,940		
		· · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	70,809,493	\$_	70,170,773		

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017		2016
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Water	\$	5,266,431	\$	5,221,917
Wastewater		8,578,082		8,373,844
Solid Waste		3,539,067		3,482,515
Transfer Station	-	44,911	_	46,833
Total Operating Revenues	_	17,428,491	_	17,125,109
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Administrative		2,342,836		2,353,745
Solid Waste		2,002,127		1,916,504
Water		3,295,468		3,343,209
Wastewater		6,864,731		6,572,659
Vehicle Maintenance	_	118,190	_	129,344
Total Operating Expenses	_	14,623,352	=	14,315,461
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		2,805,139		2,809,648
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Interest Income		132,405		126,521
Interest Expense		(1,653,017)		(1,714,711)
Other Income		187,800		221,537
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets		28,487		44,895
Amortization Expense	_	(16,800)	-	(16,798)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	_	(1,321,125)	_	(1,338,556)
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS		1,484,014		1,471,092
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	_	643,309	_	1,392,288
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		2,127,323		2,863,380
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		68,682,170		66,800,993
Prior Period Adjustment		, , , - -		(982,203)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR -Restated	_	68,682,170	-	65,818,790
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$_	70,809,493	\$	68,682,170

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017	_	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	\$	17 420 F20	<b>ው</b>	17 600 444
Receipts from Customers Payments to Suppliers	Ф	17,429,538 (4,594,943)	\$	17,629,414 (6,401,903)
Payments to Suppliers  Payments to Employees		(4,738,725)		(2,691,350)
Other Operating Receipts (Payments)		58,758		(48,458)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	_	8,154,628	_	8,487,703
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from Sale of Equipment		31,406		47,301
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt		-		-
Principal Payments		(3,544,944)		(3,492,060)
Interest Payments		(1,655,545)		(1,714,711)
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds from Federal and State Grants - Capital items		(6,077,109)		(5,711,901)
Contributed Capital Received		2,445,080		305,382
Cash from Other Income		184,165		221,537
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	_	(8,616,947)	_	(10,344,542)
_	_	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	_	
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investments		3,635		-
Cash from Interest in Investments	_	132,378	_	126,521
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	_	136,013	_	126,521
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH				
EQUIVALENTS	_	(326,306)	-	(1,730,228)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	24,443,274	_	26,173,502
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$_	24,116,968	\$_	24,443,274
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Statement of Net Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents - unrestricted	\$	9,965,474	\$	10,897,687
Cash and Cash Equivalents - restricted current		327,498		311,688
Cash and Cash Equivalents - restricted noncurrent	_	13,823,996	_	13,233,899
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$_	24,116,968	\$_	24,443,274

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017		2016
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	_			
TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	2,805,139	\$	3,316,048
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net				
Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/Amortization		4,820,779		4,871,193
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:				
Accounts Receivable, Customers		23,952		(2,785)
SDC Receivables		(7,767)		-
Other Accounts Receivable		58,758		(48,458)
Material and Supplies		319		(61,033)
Prepaid Expenses		3,689		(53,678)
Deferred Outflows		(337,236)		(758,300)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable		(67,312)		133,371
Accrued Liabilities		15,760		50,035
Net Pension Liability		807,097		1,463,900
Compensated Absences		46,588		(7,080)
Customer Deposits		(15,138)		690
Deferred Inflows	_	-	_	(416,200)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating				
Activities	\$_	8,154,628	\$_	8,487,703
				_
Supplemental Information, Noncash Transactions				
Donated Capital Assets	\$_	183,091	\$_	1,087,373
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$_	4,820,779	\$_	4,871,196

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Reporting Entity**

Winchester Municipal Utilities (WMU) is a component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky and is accounted for as a governmental enterprise fund. The purpose of WMU is to operate the City's water, sewer and solid waste utility services. It is financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise where the intent of the governing body is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed primarily through user charges. The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The accounts are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, WMU considers all short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. WMU invests resources that are restricted by the terms of the bond indentures in premium checking accounts which are interest bearing.

Current Restricted Cash Equivalents are set aside to provide resources for bond and interest payments within the next six months. Noncurrent Restricted Cash Equivalents are set aside to comply with the other provisions of the revenue bond indentures for debt service, depreciation, and capital maintenance as described in Note 3.

### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable - Customers, are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a provision for bad debt expense. An adjustment to an allowance for doubtful accounts is based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to accounts receivable. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, \$98,775 and \$127,245 were written off as uncollectible, respectively.

SDC assessments and other receivables are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances and management expects to fully collect all of these receivables.

### Materials and Supplies Inventory

Materials and supplies are stated at cost. Cost is determined using the "first-in, first-out" method.

#### **Prepaid Expenses**

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses.

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **Restricted Assets**

The use of certain assets of enterprise funds is restricted by specific provisions of bond resolutions and agreements with various parties. Assets so designated are identified as restricted assets on the statement of net position. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is WMU's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. Restricted assets are classified as noncurrent if they are for acquisition or construction of capital assets, for liquidation of long-term debt, or are for other current operations.

### **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential, at the date of donation. Contractor's cost is a level 1 input used to determine acquisition value at the date developers donated infrastructure improvements to WMU. WMU's capitalization policy is \$500.

Major outlays are capitalized when constructed assets are completed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized

Assets under capitalized lease obligations are recorded at the discounted present value of the future minimum lease payments at the inception of the respective leases. The amounts capitalized are being amortized by the straight-line method over the lessor of the term of the lease of the estimated life of the asset. Amortization of these assets is included in depreciation expense.

### **Accrued Compensated Absences**

Accumulated vacation, sick leave and compensatory time are recorded as an expense and liability as these benefits accrue to employees in accordance with the provisions of Statement No. 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

#### **Bond Premium and Discount Amortization**

Bond premiums and discounts, are amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Amortization expense for bond discount as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$16,800 and \$16,798, respectively.

#### Interest

Interest is charged to expense as incurred except, WMU follows the policy of capitalizing interest as a component of construction in progress. For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, total interest incurred and expensed was \$1,653,017 and \$1,714,711, respectively.

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County Employees Retirement System Non-Hazardous ("CERS") and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the CERS pension system. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and the related balances in deferred outflows or inflows of resources. If there are unspent related debt proceeds at yearend, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on net positions use through external constraints imposed by creditors (example: debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Net positions that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets, net of related debt", are considered unrestricted.

### **Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses**

Revenues and expenses are distinguished between operating and non-operating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services and producing, and delivering goods in connection with WMU's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of WMU are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

### **Nonmonetary Transaction**

WMU accepts utility installations built by contractors upon inspection. The utility installations are added to fixed assets and contributed capital at contractor's cost, which approximates the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential (acquisition value), as required by GASB Statement No. 72.

### **Capital and Operating Grants and Subsidies**

Operating grants and subsidies that may be used to pay operating expenses are recorded as other income. Grants that are restricted to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recorded as contributed capital.

#### Tap Fees

Tap Fees are restricted by ordinance for the use of capital improvements.

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **System Development Charges**

WMU assesses system development charges to developers as a means to help finance new construction of systems required to facilitate growth. The charges are restricted by policy for capital construction.

#### **Basis of Estimates**

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

#### **Joint Venture**

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. WMU participates in the following joint venture:

Clark County Geographic Information System Consortium (CCGIS), is a governmental agency created by an inter-local agreement between the Clark County PVA, City of Winchester and WMU. CCGIS was created to provide a geographic system to serve the needs of Winchester and Clark County. The operations are funded by the City, WMU and the Clark County Fiscal Court. WMU provides management services for CCGIS. WMU contributed \$84,847 and \$85,747 for the years ended 2017 and 2016, respectively. CCGIS had accounts payables to WMU of \$5,205 and \$87,578 for the years ended 2017 and 2016, for reimbursements of payroll and other expenses. CCGIS had accounts receivable from WMU of \$0 and \$0 for the years ended 2017 and 2016, respectively, for excess reimbursements of payroll and other expenses. Complete financial statements for CCGIS can be obtained from WMU's Director of Finance.

#### **New Accounting Pronouncements**

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, will revise employer accounting and reporting for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and implement requirements similar to the provisions of GASBS No. 68 and No. 73 for pension benefits. GASBS No. 75 will be effective for the Utility beginning July 1, 2018, and will require the Utility to report its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and OPEB expense related to the CERS cost-sharing defined benefit OPEB plan. In addition, the Utility's note disclosures for the CERS cost-sharing defined benefit OPEB plan will be expanded to include a description of the state's proportionate shares of these balances related to the Utility. The Utility has not determined the financial impact of the implementation of GASBS No. 75.

GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues* (GASB 82), addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in a Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan members) contribution requirements that arose during the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68. GASB 82 will be effective for the Utility beginning with the year in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. The Utility has not determined the financial impact of the implementation for GASB No. 82.

#### **NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

WMU's investment policy conforms to the restrictions outlined in KRS 66.480. WMU deposits its funds in banks insured by FDIC. Investments include short term cash securities and United States backed securities. Collateral is required for all deposits in excess of FDIC at 100% of the carrying amount at the bank. Collateral consists of obligations of the United States and Kentucky municipal bonds.

#### Interest rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. WMU does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. Information about the exposure of WMU's deposits and investments to this risk, using the segmented time distribution model is as follows:

06/30/17						Maturities (ir	ιYe	ears)		
Туре		Fair Value		< Than 1		1 - 5		6 - 10		> Than 10
Cash and Cash Equivalents	_ \$ _	24,116,968	\$	24,116,968	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Total	\$	24,116,968	\$	24,116,968	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
06/30/16			Maturities (in Years)							
_										
Type		Fair Value		< Than 1		1 - 5	_	6 - 10	_	> Than 10
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- \$	<b>Fair Value</b> 24,443,274	\$	< Than 1 24,443,274	\$	<b>1 - 5</b>	\$	<b>6 - 10</b> 0	\$	> Than 10

#### Credit Risk

This risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. Government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government are not considered to have credit risk exposure. WMU has no formal policy on managing credit risk; however, Kentucky Revised Statutes authorize municipalities to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies and shares in savings and loan associations insured by federal agencies. Larger amounts can be deposited in savings and loan associations and banks provided such institutions pledge obligations of the United States government or its agencies as security. Presented below is the minimum rating required for each type of deposit and investment:

06/30/17					Rati	ngs	3	
Туре		Fair Value	AAA		AA		Α	Unrated
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	24,116,968	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 24,116,968
Total	\$	24,116,968	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 24,116,968
06/30/16					Rati	ngs	3	
Туре	_	Fair Value	AAA		AA		Α	Unrated
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	24,443,274	\$ •	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 24,443,274
Total	\$	24,443,274	\$ •	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 24,443,274

#### NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, WMU will not be able to recover the value of its deposits and investments that are in possession of an outside party. WMU has no formal policy for custodial credit risk; however, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 all deposits and investments were either fully collateralized by federal depository insurance or by the pledging institution in WMU's name or were held in a bank's trust department in the City of Winchester's name, the primary government of the component unit, WMU.

#### NOTE 3 – CREATION OF ACCOUNTS AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

The Bond Ordinances require the creation of various separate deposit accounts designated for a specific purpose in accordance with the ordinance. A brief description of each required account is as follows:

#### Revenue Account

All income to WMU is deposited to the Revenue Account and then transferred to the other ordinance accounts as listed below.

#### **Bond Redemption Account**

The Bond Redemption Account was established to provide a source of funds for the payment of the bond principal and interest due within the current year. By the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month funds equal to the total of one-sixth of the semiannual interest payment plus one-twelfth of the next annual bond principal payment are to be transferred to the account. The account is reflected as currently restricted asset.

#### Reserve Account

The Reserve Account was established to provide funds for the payment of debt based on the least of three provisions: 1) maximum annual principal and interest, 2) 125% of the average annual principal and interest or 3) 10% of bond proceeds.

#### **Depreciation Account**

The Depreciation Account was established to provide funds for extraordinary repairs, improvements and expansion. WMU is required to fund 12% of the annual gross revenues or \$42,000 whichever is greater annually into the account.

#### Operation and Maintenance Account

The Operation and Maintenance Account was established to pay the reasonable necessary costs of operating, maintaining and repairing of the systems.

#### NOTE 3 – CREATION OF ACCOUNTS AND RESTRICTED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The restricted assets in the accompanying financial statements are restricted as to use by bond ordinance or by external parties at June 30, 2017 and 2016 follows:

		6/30/17	6/30/16
Restricted by Ordinance:	-		
Bond Redemption Account	\$	327,498	\$ 311,688
Reserve Accounts		1,090,407	1,083,885
Depreciation Account	_	1,742,676	1,394,345
Subtotal	_	3,160,581	2,789,918
Other Restricted Accounts:			
SDC Water Fund		2,741,440	2,672,189
SDC Wastewater Fund		185,944	157,489
Customer Deposits		148,804	162,230
KIA Reserve		406,624	306,789
Water Improvements		2,944,169	2,358,215
2014 Bond Funds		3,582,090	4,292,381
Capital Accum-Water		608,236	510,631
Capital Accum–Wastewater	_	373,606	295,745
Total	\$	14,151,494	\$ 13,545,587
Current Restricted	\$	327,498	\$ 311,688
Noncurrent Restricted	\$	13,823,996	\$ 13,233,899

#### NOTE 4 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

WMU's property, plant and equipment as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

6/30/2017	_	Beginning	_	Additions		Disposals	Ending
Non-depreciable Assets:	_		_				
Land	\$	1,519,050	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 1,519,050
Construction in Progress	_	10,953,543	_	1,360,108		(10,159,315)	2,154,336
Total Non-depreciable Assets	\$	12,472,593	\$	1,360,108	\$	(10,159,315)	\$ 3,673,386
Depreciable Assets:							
Administrative	\$	3,341,894	\$	252,906	\$	(137,353)	\$ 3,457,447
Water System		47,228,257		12,084,930		(1,905,632)	57,407,555
Wastewater System		111,720,432		1,659,546		(1,121,607)	112,258,371
Solid Waste		7,538,055		1,078,013		(725,692)	7,890,376
Vehicle Maintenance		449,920		0		0	449,920
Equipment Capital Lease	_	81,279	_	0		(48,110.00)	33,169
Subtotal	_	170,359,837	_	15,075,395		(3,938,394)	181,496,838
Accumulated Depreciation:			-		•		
Administrative		(1,969,058)		(129,377)		93,973	(2,004,462)
Water System		(14,461,926)		(1,097,380)		44,474	(15,514,832)
Wastewater System		(27,554,568)		(3,141,464)		108,702	(30,587,330)
Solid Waste		(2,157,867)		(428,267)		165,273	(2,420,861)
Vehicle Maintenance		(334,913)		(7,491)		0	(342,404)
Prior Years Accumulated	_	(19,230,756)	_	0	-	0	(19,230,756)
Subtotal	_	(65,709,088)	_	(4,803,979)		412,422	(70,100,645)
Total Net Property, Plant and Equipment	\$	104,650,749	\$	10,271,416	\$	(3,525,972)	\$ 111,396,193

#### NOTE 4 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

06/30/16	_	Beginning	_	<b>Additions</b>		Disposals	_	Ending
Non-depreciable Assets:	_							
Land	\$	1,519,050	\$	0	\$	0	\$	1,519,050
Construction in Progress		7,604,754	_	3,348,789		0	_	10,953,543
Total Non-depreciable Assets	\$	9,123,804	\$	3,348,789	\$	0	\$	12,472,593
Depreciable Assets:								
Administrative	\$	3,344,838	\$	96,294	\$	(99,238)	\$	3,341,894
Water System		45,398,702		3,038,564		(1,209,009)		47,228,257
Wastewater System		110,728,744		2,297,278		(1,305,590)		111,720,432
Solid Waste		7,124,154		1,142,540		(728,640)		7,538,054
Vehicle Maintenance		463,116		2,524		(15,722)		449,918
Equipment Capital Lease		81,279	_	0		0	_	81,279
Subtotal		167,140,833		6,577,200		(3,358,199)	-	170,359,834
Accumulated Depreciation:			_					
Administrative		(1,812,688)		(184,526)		28,155		(1,969,059)
Water System		(13,375,462)		(1,118,067)		31,604		(14,461,925)
Wastewater System		(24,426,456)		(3,133,181)		5,069		(27,554,568)
Solid Waste		(1,877,050)		(427,336)		146,519		(2,157,867)
Vehicle Maintenance		(340,027)		(8,083)		13,197		(334,913)
Prior Years Accumulated		(19,230,756)	_	0		0	_	(19,230,756)
Subtotal		(61,062,438)	-	(4,871,193)	•	224,544		(65,709,088)
Total Net Property, Plant and Equipment	\$	106,078,397	\$	1,706,007	\$	(3,133,655)	\$	104,650,749

Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings and Concrete	40-50	years
Main Replacement Program	40	years
Equipment	2-7	years
Vehicles	5-10	vears

Depreciation expense in total and by function follows:

Function	_	2017	2016
Administrative	\$	129,377	\$ 184,526
Water System		1,097,380	1,118,067
Wastewater System		3,141,464	3,133,181
Solid Waste		428,267	427,336
Vehicle Maintenance		7,491	8,083
Total Depreciation Expense	\$	4,803,979	\$ 4,871,193

The net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2017 and 2016 is composed of the following elements:

	2017	2016
Capital Assets	\$ 115,069,579	\$ 117,123,342
Total Debt, Net of Unamortized Bond Discount	(65,914,922)	(69,459,866)
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 49,154,657	\$ 47,663,476

#### **NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT**

WMU issues revenue bonds to finance improvements and extensions to the water and sewer systems. The Winchester Municipal Utilities bonded indebtedness and other long-term notes at June 30, 2017 and 2016, are summarized as follows:

Description	Rate	Maturity		Original Issue		2017 Total		2016 Total
2011 Issue	5.27%	01/01/31	\$	9,010,000	\$	6,943,750	\$	7,312,917
2012 Issue	2.00-3.75%	07/01/32	-	7,495,000	-	5,915,000	•	6,225,000
2014 Issue				9,915,000		9,510,000		9,715,000
Less: Unamortized Discount					•	(327,213)		(344,031)
Total Bonds						22,041,519		22,908,886
KIA-Strodes Creek	1.00%	12/01/28		21,000,000		12,586,703		13,614,487
		Estimate						
KIA-Lower Howards Creek	2.00%	01/01/31		36,600,000		30,396,804		31,994,224
		Estimate						
KIA-Bel-Air	2.00%	01/01/31		1,000,000		446,180		469,627
KIA-Industrial Storage Tanks	2.00%	12/01/30		340,326		244,191		259,802
KIA-Vaught Court	2.00%	06/01/31	\$	287,400		199,525		212,840
Total KIA Loans						43,873,403		46,550,980
Less: Current Maturities						(3,637,293)		(3,561,745)
Total Long Term					\$	62,277,629	\$	65,898,121

The annual bond and long-term debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2017, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	 Principal	Interest	Total
2017	\$ 3,637,293	\$ 1,588,594	\$ 5,225,887
2018	3,706,526	1,518,452	5,224,978
2019	3,776,544	1,441,237	5,217,781
2020	3,864,446	1,362,324	5,226,770
2021	3,946,075	1,280,934	5,227,009
2022-2026	21,089,846	5,071,875	26,161,721
2027-2031	18,467,829	2,563,778	21,031,607
2032-2036	4,048,594	939,987	4,988,581
2037-2041	2,180,000	551,694	2,731,694
2042-2046	1,525,000	123,600	1,648,600
	\$ 66,242,153	\$ 16,442,475	\$ 82,684,628

#### NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### Series 2011 Bonds

On April 14, 2011, the City issued \$9,010,000 of utilities revenue bonds for WMU secured by a first and prior security interest in any and all right, title and interest of WMU in the portions of the Project (extensions and improvements of the System) that constitute personal property and in all additions, attachments, accessions, and substitutions thereto, and any proceeds therefrom. The 2011 bond issues financed the extensions and improvements to the combined and consolidated municipal waterworks, sanitary sewer and sold waste disposal system. The bonds carry an interest rate of 5.2656174% and mature on January 1, 2031. The interest and principal payments are to be made monthly.

#### Refunding, Series 2012 Bonds

On April 19, 2012, the City issued \$7,495,000 of utilities refunding revenue bonds for WMU to pay off the Series 2002 Bonds. The bonds were secured by a first pledge of a fixed portion of the gross revenues to be derived from the operation of the system, which fixed portion shall be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds. The 2002 bond issue financed the acquisition, construction and installation of major new municipal sanitary sewer (wastewater) facilities and paying and discharging the outstanding Utilities Revenue Bond Anticipation Note, Series 1997. The bonds carry interest rates of 2.0% to 3.75% and mature on July 1, 2021. The interest payments are to be made on July 1 and January 1 and the principal payments are to be made on July 1.

#### Series 2014 Bonds

On December 23, 2014, the City issued \$9,915,000 of utilities revenue bonds for WMU secured by a first and prior security interest in any and all right, title and interest of WMU in the portions of the Project (extensions and improvements of the System) that constitute personal property and in all additions, attachments, accessions, and substitutions thereto, and any proceeds therefrom. The 2014 bond issues financed the extensions and improvements to the combined and consolidated municipal waterworks, sanitary sewer and sold waste disposal system. The bonds carry an interest rate of 2% to 4% and mature on July 1, 2045. The interest payments are to be made on July 1 and January 1 and the principal payments are to be made on July 1.

#### KIA - Strodes Creek Loan

On July 1, 2005, Winchester Municipal Utilities entered into an "Assistance Agreement" with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), to provide funds for the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant, \$21,000,000. This agreement calls for interest to be paid every six months starting December 1, 2005 at the rate of 1% of the outstanding balance. Principal payments are due to be paid every December 1 and June 1 starting after the wastewater treatment plant goes online. The online date for the plant was July, 2008. Principal payments were due to begin on June 1, 2009, and be due every December 1 and June 1 thereafter until maturity on December 1, 2028.

#### NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### KIA - Vaught Court Loan

On December 1, 2009, Winchester Municipal Utilities entered into an "Assistance Agreement" with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), to provide funds for construction of the Vaught Court Outfall Sewer Project, \$600,000 with a principal forgiveness of \$312,600 and a loan amount of \$287,400. This agreement calls for interest payments to commence within six months from the first draw of funds estimated to be June 1, 2010 with full principal and interest payments to commence within one year of initiation of operation estimated to be June 1, 2011. During the year ended June 30, 2010, \$312,600 of principal was forgiven and \$69,320 of the loan amount was drawn down. During the year ended June 30, 2011, \$218,080 was drawn down, and the project was completed. The loan carries a 2.00% interest rate, with principal and interest payments due on December 1 and June 1 every year until maturity on June 1, 2030. The loan is required to establish a replacement reserve account where \$1,500 is to be added to the account each December 1 until the balance reaches \$15,000 and is to be maintained for the life of the loan.

#### **KIA – Industrial Elevated Storage Tank**

On December 1, 2009, Winchester Municipal Utilities entered into an "Assistance Agreement" with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), to provide funds for construction of an Elevated Storage Tank Rehabilitation, \$741,450 with a principal forgiveness of \$401,124 and a loan amount of \$340,326. This agreement calls for interest payments to commence within six months from the first draw of funds estimated to be June 1, 2010 with full principal and interest payments to commence within one year of initiation of operation estimated to be June 1, 2011. During the year ended June 30, 2010, \$401,124 of principal was forgiven. During the year ended June 30, 2011, \$340,326 was drawn down, and the project was completed. The loan carries a 2.00% interest rate, with principal and interest payments due on December 1 and June 1 every year until maturity on December 1, 2030. The loan is required to establish a replacement reserve account where \$2,000 is to be added to the account each December 1 until the balance reaches \$20,000 and is to be maintained for the life of the loan.

#### **KIA – Lower Howards Creek**

On February 5, 2010, Winchester Municipal Utilities entered into an "Assistance Agreement" with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), to provide funds for the Lower Howards Creek Wastewater project, \$36,600,000. This agreement calls for interest payments to commence within six months from the first draw of funds with full principal and interest payments to commence within one year of initiation of operation, which was on February 12, 2013. During the year ended June 301, 2014, the final draw of \$999,996 of the loan was drawn down. The loan carries a 2.00% interest rate and matures in twenty years. The loan is required to establish a replacement reserve account where \$91,500 is to be added to the account each December 1 until the balance reaches \$915,000 and is to be maintained for the life of the loan.

The Kentucky Infrastructure Authority has made these loans inferior and subordinate to the security interest and source of payment for the Debt Obligations of Winchester Municipal Utilities payable from the revenues of the System outstanding at the time of the execution of the "Assistance Agreement". The Agreement also further states that the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority must be notified no less than thirty days (30), in writing, prior to the issuance of any further debt obligations on parity with the current debt obligations.

#### NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

#### KIA – Bel-Air Sanitary

On October 1, 2012, Winchester Municipal Utilities entered into an "Assistance Agreement" with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), to provide funds for the Bel-Air and Westside pump station projects, \$1,000,000. This agreement calls for interest payments to commence within six months from the first draw of funds with full principal and interest payments to commence within one year of initiation of operation estimated to be December 1, 2013. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the final draw of \$59,095 was drawn on the loan. The loan carries a 2.00% interest rate and matures in twenty years. The loan is required to establish a replacement reserve account where \$2,500 is to be added to the account each December 1 until the balance reaches \$25,000 and is to be maintained for the life of the loan.

Long-Term Debt consists of bonds and other indebtedness for which the changes in the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

06/30/17 Description	Beginning	Borrowings Additions	Repayments Reductions	2017 Ending	Current
Compensated Absences	\$ 477,509	\$ 46,588	\$ 0	\$ 524,097	\$ 0
Bonds	22,908,886	0	867,367	22,041,519	916,251
KIA-Strodes Creek	13,614,487	0	1,027,784	12,586,703	1,038,088
KIA-Lower Howards	31,994,224	0	1,597,420	30,396,804	1,630,202
KIA-Bel-Air	469,627	0	23,447	446,180	23,920
KIA-Storage Tank	259,802	0	15,611	244,191	15,249
KIA-Vaught Court	212,840	0	13,315	199,525	13,583
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 69,937,375	\$ 46,588	\$ 3,544,944	\$ 66,439,019	\$ 3,637,293

06/30/16 Description		Beginning		Borrowings Additions		Repayments Reductions		2016 Ending		Current
Compensated Absences	\$	484.589	\$	0	\$	7.080	Φ	477.509	Ф	Oditont
•	φ	- ,	φ	U	φ	,	φ	,	φ	U
Bonds		23,749,279		0		840,393		22,908,886		884,167
KIA-Strodes Creek		14,632,071		0		1,017,584		13,614,487		1,027,785
KIA-Lower Howards		33,560,076		0		1,565,852		31,994,224		1,597,419
KIA-Bel-Air		492,613		0		22,986		469,627		23,448
KIA-Storage Tank		275,106		0		15,304		259,802		15,611
KIA-Vaught Court		225,893		0		13,053	_	212,840		13,315
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	73,419,627	\$	0	\$	3,482,252	\$	69,937,375	\$	3,561,745

#### **NOTE 6 – COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS**

The bonds and KIA loan requires WMU to establish and maintain certain reserves and restricted assets as follows:

#### **Bond Debt Service - Bonds**

Monthly deposits equal to one-sixth of the next interest payment and one-twelfth of the next principal payment shall be set aside monthly so as to accumulate in the Bond Fund in order to pay interest and principal on the bonds. In addition, the Bond Ordinance requires that a specific amount be maintained in the Debt Service Reserve Account defined as the "Reserve Amount." The account is to be reviewed each year and funded based on the least of three factors: 1) maximum annual principal and interest requirement, 2) 125% of the average annual principal and interest requirement or 3) 10% of the outstanding loan proceeds. The first factor was applicable for June 30, 2017 and 2016, and required a balance of \$1,048,175.

#### NOTE 6 - COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS (CONTINUED)

#### <u>Depreciation Reserve – Bonds and KIA Loan</u>

The Winchester Municipal Utilities is required to transfer 12% of annual gross revenues or \$42,000, whichever is greater, in equal monthly installments to the Depreciation Fund. These funds are to be used for renewals, replacements and/or additions to property, plant and equipment.

#### Interest Coverage Ratio – Bonds and KIA Loan

On April 3, 2012, a new general bond ordinance was adopted that requires Winchester Municipal Utilities to maintain an interest coverage ratio of 1.2 times - annual debt service requirements for bonds and 1.0 times - annual debt service requirements for bonds and KIA loans. Other changes in coverage ratio are noted below in calculation of ratios as shown. The City of Winchester is required by bond ordinance to adjust rates as necessary to maintain such minimum coverage. Computed as follows:

Bonds:		2017		2016
Income Available for Debt Service	\$	3,125,344	\$	3,709,001
Add: Depreciation		4,803,979		4,871,193
Cash Available for Bond Debt Service	\$	7,292,323	\$	8,580,194
Annual Debt Service on Bonds		1,760,673		1,759,194
Coverage Ratio		4.50		4.88
		_		_
KIA:		2017		2016
Income Available for Debt Service	\$	3,125,344	\$	3,709,001
Income Available for Debt Service Add: Depreciation	\$ 	3,125,344 4,803,979	\$_	
	\$ _ \$_		\$ _ \$_	3,709,001
Add: Depreciation	· .—	4,803,979	· . –	3,709,001 4,871,193

Winchester Municipal Utilities is in compliance with all of the covenants of the bond ordinance and KIA loan agreement as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS)

### General information about the County Employees Retirement System Non-Hazardous ("CERS")

#### Plan Description

Employees whose positions do not require a degree beyond a high school diploma are covered by the 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 Statute ("KRS") Section 61.645, the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement System administers CERS and the General Assembly 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 <a href="http://kyret.ky.gov/">http://kyret.ky.gov/</a>.

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS) – (CONTINUED)

#### Benefits provided

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

Tier 1	Participation date Unreduced retirement Reduced retirement	Before September 1, 2008 27 years service or 65 years old At least 5 years service and 55 years old At least 25 years service and any age
Tier 2	Participation date Unreduced retirement	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013 At least 5 years service and 65 years old Or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal 87
	Reduced retirement	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

#### CERS Post-employment healthcare benefits

Plan Description—CERS health insurance benefits are also subject to various participation dates to determine eligibility and health insurance contribution rates. For employees who initiated participation in the CERS system prior to July 1, 2003, KRS pays a percentage of the monthly contribution rate for insurance covered based on the retired member's years of service and type of service. Non-hazardous members receive a contribution subsidy for only the member's health insurance premium. Hazardous members receive a contribution subsidy for both the member and dependent coverage.

Percentage of contribution ranges from 0% for less than 4 years of service to 100% for 20 years or more of service. For members who initiated participation in the CERS system after July 1, 2003 until August 31, 2008, members must have 120 months of service in a state-administered retirement system to qualify for participation in the KRS health plans. Members who began participating with KRS on or after September 1, 2008, must have 180 months of service upon retirement to participate in the KRS health plans. Non- hazardous retirees receive \$10 toward the monthly premium for each full year of service.

Hazardous retirees receive \$15 toward the monthly premium and the hazardous retiree's spouse may also receive this contribution upon the retiree's death. The monthly insurance benefit has been increased annually by a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) since July 2004.

Funding policy—CERS allocates a portion of the employer contributions to the health insurance benefit plans. For the 2016 measurement period, CERS allocated 4.70% of the 19.18% actuarially required contribution rate paid by employers for funding the healthcare benefit. In addition, 1% of the Tier 2 and Tier 3 employee contributions of 6% are allocated to the health insurance plan.

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS) – (CONTINUED)

Contributions—Employer contributions compared to the actuarially required contributions are outlined in the following table:

_	2017		2016		2015		
<b>CERS Nonhazardous Plan</b>							
Actuarially Required Contributions	\$	139,140	\$	143,239	\$	138,473	
Contributions Recognized by Plan	\$	139,140	\$	143,239	\$	138,473	
Difference	\$		\$		\$		
Covered Payroll	\$	2,960,432	\$	2,905,451	\$ :	2,837,568	
Contributions as Percentage of Payroll		4.70%		4.93%		4.88%	

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of years' 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 of 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 of 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:

	Required contribution
Tier 1	5%
Tier 2	5% + 1% for insurance
Tier 3	5% + 1% for insurance

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

At June 30, 2017, WMU reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for CERS. The amount recognized by WMU as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related Commonwealth support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with WMU were as follows:

WMU 's proportionate share of the net pension liability \$ 5,999,576

The net pension liability for each plan was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS) – (CONTINUED)

The WMU's proportion of the net pension liability for CERS was based on the actual liability of the employees and former employees relative to the total liability of the System as determined by the actuary. At June 30, 2016, the WMU's proportion was 0.12185% percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the WMU recognized pension expense of \$469,861 related to CERS. At June 30, 2017, WMU reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Inflo	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual					
experience	\$	26,193	\$	-	
Changes of assumptions		317,825		-	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments		564,021		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between WMU's contributions and proportionate					
share of contributions		119,734		-	
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		569,161		-	
Total	\$	1,596,934	\$		

\$569,161 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from WMU contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:					
2018	\$	381,765			
2019	\$	255,412			
2020	\$	248,769			
2021	\$	141,827			

#### 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:

	CERS
Inflation	3.25%
Projected salary increases	4.00%
Investment rate of return, net of	
investment expense & inflation	7.50%

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS) – (CONTINUED)

For CERS, the mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females). For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back one year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back four 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.

For CERS, the long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years. 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 target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as provided by CERS' investment consultant, are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Combined Equity	44.0%	5.4%
Combined Fixed income	19.0%	1.5%
Real Return		
(Diversified Inflation Strategies)	10.0%	3.5%
Real Estate	5.0%	4.5%
Absolute Return		
(Diversified Hedge Funds)	10.0%	4.25%
Private Equity	10.0%	8.5%
Cash Equivalents	2.0%	-0.25%
Total	100.0%	

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.

#### Discount rate

For CERS, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan employees and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment return of 7.50%. The long-term investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### NOTE 7 – COUNTY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CERS) – (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of CERS proportionate share of net pension liability to changes in the discount rate— The following table presents the net pension liability of WMU, calculated using the discount rates selected by each pension system, as well as what WMU net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	_	1% Decrease	· -	Current Discount Rate	_	1% Increase
CERS WMU s proportionate share		6.50%		7.50%		8.50%
of net pension liability:  Non-Hazardous	\$	7,476,260	\$	5,999,576	\$	4,733,491

#### Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial reports of CERS.

#### Other Pension Plans

WMU offers employees the option to participate in a defined contribution plan under Section 403(B) and 401(K) of the Internal Revenue Code. All regular full time and part time employees are eligible to participate and may contribute up to the maximum amount allowable by law.

Also, WMU offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. This deferred compensation is not available to employees until their termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

GASB Statement No. 32, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, allows entities with little or no administrative involvement and who do not perform the investing function for these plans to omit plan assets and related liabilities from their financial statements. WMU, therefore, does not report these assets and liabilities on its financial statements.

Employee contributions made to the 401k and 457 plans as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 were \$38,569 and \$39,323, respectively. WMU does not contribute to these plans.

#### **NOTE 8 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY**

WMU is economically dependent on the following four entities which account for 19% and 17%, respectively, of water and wastewater revenues for the following years:

Name	 2017	2016
Alltech	\$ 1,073,876	\$ 941,335
The Kroger Company	729,864	811,110
Sekisui	475,618	322,831
East Clark County WD	293,031	293,379
	\$ 2,572,389	\$ 2,368,655

#### NOTE 9 – RISK OF LOSS

WMU is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. WMU carries commercial insurance for the risks of loss, including worker's compensation, and property and casualty loss insurance.

#### **NOTE 10 – LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE COSTS**

In 1992, WMU discontinued its landfill operations and ceased accepting solid waste. Under 401 KAR 47:080, WMU presented a closure plan. The final cap, leachate collection systems, surface water drainage systems, gas vent systems and groundwater monitoring systems have been constructed. On June 4, 1998, the Clark County Fiscal Court entered into a lease agreement with WMU for the rental of county property upon which the County and WMU formerly operated landfills, the term of the lease was for 20 years at \$1 per year. The lease provides provision for the post-closure monitoring requirements of state and federal law to be provided by WMU. The post-closure costs are allocated 30% WMU and 70% Clark County Fiscal Court. The state and federal monitoring and maintenance regulations must be performed at the site for 30 years after closure. A liability was not recorded on WMU's general ledger in the year of closure; instead the actual post-closure expenses have been recorded in operations each year.

On October 16, 2008, WMU received notice from the Kentucky Division of Waste Management that the site had been released from groundwater monitoring. In applying GASB 18, WMU believes these costs were the most significant of the post-closure expenses. The effect of any remaining projected costs will be offset by the lease agreement with Clark County.

The Division of Waste Management has finished construction of a new wetlands treatment system for treating the landfill leachate at the WMU and Clark County Landfills. With construction of this treatment facility a new Kentucky Pollution Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) Permit was required. Laboratory testing/Monitoring required as part of the conditions of this permit were unexpectedly more stringent that the previous permit resulting in a higher monthly cost for operation.

#### **NOTE 11 – UTILITY REVENUES PLEDGED**

WMU has pledged future revenues from water, wastewater and solid waste to repay the 2011, 2012 and 2014 bonds and KIA outstanding debt referenced in Note 5. Proceeds from these debt obligations provided financing of the water and wastewater infrastructure, including a new wastewater treatment plant. The debt obligations will be repaid from the previously mentioned utility revenues through the year 2045.

#### NOTE 12 – FIVE YEAR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Winchester Municipal Utilities' five-year capital plan includes major capital construction of new wastewater treatment plant, pump station and force mains which are projected to be funded as follows:

Water Utility Improvements	\$ 20,935,480
Wastewater Utility Improvements	17,952,000
Total projected financing requirement	\$ 38,887,480

Winchester Municipal Utilities' five-year capital plan of depreciation funded projects consists of the following annual allocations in addition to other specifically identified projects:

Finance and Administration:		
Copiers	\$	5,000
Upgrade Local Area Network		7,000
Replace Microcomputers		6,000
Field Operation Vehicles		330,000
Solid Waste Collection:		,
Cubit Replacement		25,000
Container Replacement		50,000
Replace Compactor Ejector Box		10,000
Solid Waste Recycling		1,000
Water Treatment Plant Equipment Improvements		50,000
Water System Improvements		50,000
Water Distribution:		
Main Replacement		100,000
Fire Hydrant Replacement		12,000
Gate Value Replacement		10,000
Elevated Storage Tank Rehabilitation		100,000
Meter Change-Out/AMR Equipment		230,000
New Meter Services		30,000
Wastewater Collection:		
Main Replacement Program		100,000
I&I Rehabilitation		20,000
Rehabilitation of Private Sewers		20,000
Flow Meters		10,000
System Capacity Assurance Program		18,000
Routine Hydraulic Cleaning		60,000
Wastewater Treatment Plant (SC):		
Replacement of Laboratory Equipment		2,000
WWTP Equipment Improvements		407,000
Solids Processing Improvements		297,000
Wastewater Treatment Plant (LHC)		40,000
Wastewater Solids Processing (LHC)		15,000
Total Annual Allocations for Infrastructure Investment	\$ 2	2,005,000

All annual allocation programs are funded in each year of the five-year capital plan.

#### **NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS**

On March 1, 2017, WMU entered into an Assistance Agreement with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority in the amount of \$1,404,000. The loan will be paid over a 20 year period with an interest rate will be at 1.75%. The proceeds will be used to eliminate two sanitary sewer overflows and improvements to the sanitary sewer collection system in the upper reaches of Lower Howards Creek. The construction of this project was set to start in July of 2017.

#### **NOTE 14 - RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCES**

The beginning fund balance at June 30, 2015 has been restated to record a prior period adjustment to correct errors in the water and sewer meter readings of a commercial customer over an approximate period of 12 years. The effect of the prior period adjustment to the June 30, 2015 fund balance was a decrease of \$982,203. The adjustment had an impact on the June 30, 2016 financial statements by decreasing water and sewer revenues by \$506,400.

#### **NOTE 15 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

WMU has evaluated all subsequent events through November 10, 2017, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

## WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## WINCHESTER MUNICIAPL UTILITIES REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM:	ing Fiscal Year urement Date) 2017 (2016)	ting Fiscal Year surement Date) 2016 (2015)	Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) 2015 (2014)		
Non-Hazardous WMU's proportion of the net pension liability	0.121850%	0.120770%		0.114924%	
WMU's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 5,999,576	\$ 5,192,479	\$	3,728,580	
WMU's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,960,432	\$ 2,905,451	\$	2,837,568	
WMU's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	202.659%	178.715%		131.401%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	55.50%	59.97%		66.80%	

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM:	 2016	 2015	2014		
Non-Hazardous Contractually required contribution	\$ 346,191	\$ 360,574	\$	498,044	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 346,191	 360,574		498,044	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-		-	
WMU's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,960,432	\$ 2,905,451	\$	2,837,568	
WMU's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	11.69%	12.41%		17.55%	

**Note:** Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

#### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

#### COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM:

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

The actuarially determined contribition rates are determined on a biennial basis beginning with the fiscal years ended 2016 and 2017, determined as of June 30, 2015. The amortization period of the unfunded liability has been reset as of July 1, 2013 to a closed 30 year period. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine contribution rates reported for all Systems:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age

Amortization Method Level of Percentage of Payroll, closed

Remaining Amortization Period 27 Years

Asset Valuation Method 5 year Smoothed Market

Inflation 3.25%

Salary Increase 4%, average, including Inflation

Investment Rate of Return 7.5%, Net of Pension Plan Investment Expense, including Inflation

#### Changes of Benefit Terms -

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

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

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

#### Changes of Assumptions:

The assumed investment rate remained 7.5%.

The assumed rate of inflation remained 3.25%.

The assumed rate of wage inflation remained .75%.

Payroll growth assumption remained 4%.

The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females).

For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back one year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back four 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.

## WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SCHEDULE I - DEPARTMENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

	_	2017	_	2016	
ADMINISTRATIVE					
Salaries	\$	989,558	\$	938,018	
Employee Benefits		625,201		517,913	
Repairs and Maintenance		111,199		118,069	
Supplies		20,974		33,784	
Small Tools		4,985		14,973	
Utilities and Telephone		38,983		40,077	
Property Insurance		45,727		45,863	
Other		87,393		131,632	
Postage and Freight		69,320		86,292	
Bad Debts		92,185		115,905	
Professional Fees		127,934		126,693	
Depreciation/Amortization	-	129,377	_	184,526	
	-	2,342,836	_	2,353,745	
SOLID WASTE					
Salaries		561,173		543,066	
Employee Benefits		416,236		372,627	
Repairs and Maintenance		260,697		226,390	
Supplies		17,037		24,819	
Small Tools		3,127		4,504	
Utilities and Telephone		18,930		17,922	
Property Insurance		40,841		44,640	
Other		14,247		29,561	
Depreciation		428,267		427,336	
Landfill Charges	-	241,572	_	225,639	
	-	2,002,127	_	1,916,504	
WATER					
Salaries		665,856		689,626	
Employee Benefits		429,612		381,695	
Repairs and Maintenance		182,533		247,572	
Supplies		312,991		331,128	
Small Tools		8,473		6,056	
Utilities and Telephone		464,900		434,945	
Property Insurance		71,074		86,364	
Other		52,017		39,839	
Postage		11		-	
Depreciation/Amortization		1,097,380		1,118,067	
New Services	-	10,621	_	7,917	
	\$_	3,295,468	\$_	3,343,209	

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SCHEDULE I - DEPARTMENT EXPENSES (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017		2016
WASTEWATER	_			
Salaries	\$	922,581	\$	798,333
Employee Benefits		591,793		475,526
Repairs and Maintenance		487,076		344,799
Supplies		415,335		442,455
Small Tools		19,696		11,526
Utilities and Telephone		896,463		929,535
Property Insurance		128,455		131,726
Other		39,978		58,885
Postage		-		1,232
Professional Fees		221,707		244,973
Depreciation/Amortization		3,141,464		3,133,181
New Services	_	183		488
	_	6,864,731		6,572,659
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE				
Salaries		18,476		26,561
Employee Benefits		50,448		50,641
Repairs and Maintenance		5,293		6,643
Supplies		3,271		3,841
Small Tools		2,714		2,283
Utilities and Telephone		19,949		19,520
Property Insurance		9,931		9,504
Other		617		2,268
Depreciation/Amortization	_	7,491		8,083
	_	118,190	ī	129,344
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$_	14,623,352	\$	14,315,461

### WINCHESTER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SCHEDULE II - REVENUE BOND DEBT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Date         Principal         Interest         Principal         Interest         Principal         Interest           2017-2018         \$ 215,000         \$ 328,456         \$ 320,000         \$ 191,144         \$ 381,250         \$ 328,431         \$ 916,250         \$ 848,031           2018-2019         220,000         322,006         325,000         184,744         396,250         315,369         941,250         822,119           2019-2020         225,000         315,406         330,000         174,994         411,250         299,519         966,250         789,919           2020-2021         235,000         308,656         345,000         165,094         448,333         283,069         1,008,333         756,819           2021-2022         240,000         301,606         365,000         154,744         448,333         283,069         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         144,094         468,333         286,736         1,043,333         782,019           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2026-2027         280,000         263,206	Maturity		2014	l Iss	sue		2012 Issue				2011 Issue				Total				
2018-2019         220,000         322,006         325,000         184,744         396,250         315,369         941,250         822,119           2019-2020         225,000         315,406         330,000         174,994         411,250         299,519         966,250         789,919           2020-2021         235,000         308,656         345,000         165,094         428,333         283,069         1,008,333         756,819           2021-2022         240,000         301,606         355,000         154,744         448,333         265,706         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         134,44         480,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,884         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         647,044           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2038         290,000	Date		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		rest		
2018-2019         220,000         322,006         325,000         184,744         396,250         315,369         941,250         822,119           2019-2020         225,000         315,406         330,000         174,994         411,250         299,519         966,250         789,919           2020-2021         235,000         308,656         345,000         165,094         428,333         283,069         1,008,333         756,819           2021-2022         240,000         301,606         355,000         154,744         448,333         265,706         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         134,44         480,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,884         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         647,044           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2038         290,000										_									
2019-2020         225,000         315,406         330,000         174,994         411,250         299,519         966,250         789,919           2020-2021         235,000         308,656         345,000         165,094         428,333         283,069         1,008,333         756,819           2021-2022         240,000         301,606         355,000         154,744         448,333         265,706         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         134,409         468,333         246,733         1,083,333         685,233           2023-2024         255,000         286,906         375,000         133,144         490,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         299,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,83         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2032-2031         315,000	2017-2018	\$	215,000	\$	328,456	\$	320,000	\$	191,144	\$	381,250	\$	328,431	\$	916,250 \$	84	18,031		
2020-2021         235,000         306,656         345,000         165,094         428,333         283,069         1,008,333         756,819           2021-2022         240,000         301,606         355,000         154,744         448,333         265,706         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         144,094         468,333         246,733         1,083,333         685,233           2023-2024         255,000         286,906         375,000         133,144         490,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000	2018-2019		220,000		322,006		325,000		184,744		396,250		315,369		941,250	82	22,119		
2021-2022         240,000         301,606         355,000         154,744         448,333         265,706         1,043,333         722,056           2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         144,094         468,333         246,733         1,083,333         685,233           2023-2024         255,000         286,906         375,000         133,144         490,417         226,994         1,170,417         647,044           2023-2026         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2030-2031         315,000	2019-2020		225,000		315,406		330,000		174,994		411,250		299,519		966,250	78	39,919		
2022-2023         250,000         294,406         365,000         144,094         468,333         246,733         1,083,333         685,233           2023-2024         255,000         286,906         375,000         133,144         490,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2039-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000	2020-2021		235,000		308,656		345,000		165,094		428,333		283,069		1,008,333	75	6,819		
2023-2024         255,000         286,906         375,000         133,144         490,417         226,994         1,120,417         647,044           2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2033-2034         350,000	2021-2022		240,000		301,606		355,000		154,744		448,333		265,706		1,043,333	72	22,056		
2024-2025         265,000         279,256         390,000         121,894         515,417         203,399         1,170,417         604,549           2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         -         805,000         234,875           2033-2033         340,000	2022-2023		250,000		294,406		365,000		144,094		468,333		246,733		1,083,333	68	35,233		
2025-2026         270,000         271,306         400,000         109,705         540,417         178,365         1,210,417         559,376           2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,556         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -	2023-2024		255,000		286,906		375,000		133,144		490,417		226,994		1,120,417	64	17,044		
2026-2027         280,000         263,206         415,000         96,705         567,500         151,344         1,262,500         511,255           2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         -         350,000         181,756           2035-2036         375,000         181,756         - <td< td=""><td>2024-2025</td><td></td><td>265,000</td><td></td><td>279,256</td><td></td><td>390,000</td><td></td><td>121,894</td><td></td><td>515,417</td><td></td><td>203,399</td><td></td><td>1,170,417</td><td>60</td><td>04,549</td></td<>	2024-2025		265,000		279,256		390,000		121,894		515,417		203,399		1,170,417	60	04,549		
2027-2028         290,000         254,806         430,000         82,700         597,500         122,664         1,317,500         460,170           2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -         -         -         -         365,000         181,756           2037-2036         375,000         168,981         -         -         -         - <td>2025-2026</td> <td></td> <td>270,000</td> <td></td> <td>271,306</td> <td></td> <td>400,000</td> <td></td> <td>109,705</td> <td></td> <td>540,417</td> <td></td> <td>178,365</td> <td></td> <td>1,210,417</td> <td>55</td> <td>59,376</td>	2025-2026		270,000		271,306		400,000		109,705		540,417		178,365		1,210,417	55	59,376		
2028-2029         295,000         246,106         445,000         67,650         629,583         91,722         1,369,583         405,478           2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -         -         -         -         365,000         181,756           2035-2036         375,000         168,981         -         -         -         -         375,000         168,981           2037-2038         405,000         141,719         -         -         -         -         405,000 <td>2026-2027</td> <td></td> <td>280,000</td> <td></td> <td>263,206</td> <td></td> <td>415,000</td> <td></td> <td>96,705</td> <td></td> <td>567,500</td> <td></td> <td>151,344</td> <td></td> <td>1,262,500</td> <td>51</td> <td>11,255</td>	2026-2027		280,000		263,206		415,000		96,705		567,500		151,344		1,262,500	51	11,255		
2029-2030         305,000         236,961         460,000         52,074         666,667         58,330         1,431,667         347,365           2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -         -         -         -         365,000         181,756           2035-2036         375,000         168,981         -         -         -         -         375,000         168,981           2037-2038         405,000         141,719         -         -         -         -         405,000         141,719           2038-2039         420,000         127,038         -         -         -         -         420,000         127,038 <td>2027-2028</td> <td></td> <td>290,000</td> <td></td> <td>254,806</td> <td></td> <td>430,000</td> <td></td> <td>82,700</td> <td></td> <td>597,500</td> <td></td> <td>122,664</td> <td></td> <td>1,317,500</td> <td>46</td> <td>60,170</td>	2027-2028		290,000		254,806		430,000		82,700		597,500		122,664		1,317,500	46	60,170		
2030-2031         315,000         227,506         480,000         35,400         402,500         22,138         1,197,500         285,044           2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -         -         -         -         365,000         181,756           2035-2036         375,000         168,981         -         -         -         -         375,000         168,981           2037-2038         405,000         155,856         -         -         -         -         390,000         155,856           2037-2038         405,000         141,719         -         -         -         405,000         141,719           2038-2039         420,000         127,038         -         -         -         -         420,000         127,038           2040-2041	2028-2029		295,000		246,106		445,000		67,650		629,583		91,722		1,369,583	40	05,478		
2031-2032         325,000         216,875         480,000         18,000         -         -         805,000         234,875           2032-2033         340,000         205,906         -         -         -         -         340,000         205,906           2033-2034         350,000         194,006         -         -         -         -         350,000         194,006           2034-2035         365,000         181,756         -         -         -         -         365,000         181,756           2035-2036         375,000         168,981         -         -         -         -         375,000         168,981           2036-2037         390,000         155,856         -         -         -         -         390,000         155,856           2037-2038         405,000         141,719         -         -         -         405,000         141,719           2038-2039         420,000         127,038         -         -         -         -         420,000         127,038           2039-2040         435,000         111,817         -         -         -         -         435,000         111,817           2040-2041         450,00	2029-2030		305,000		236,961		460,000		52,074		666,667		58,330		1,431,667	34	17,365		
2032-2033       340,000       205,906       -       -       -       -       -       340,000       205,906         2033-2034       350,000       194,006       -       -       -       -       350,000       194,006         2034-2035       365,000       181,756       -       -       -       -       365,000       181,756         2035-2036       375,000       168,981       -       -       -       -       375,000       168,981         2036-2037       390,000       155,856       -       -       -       -       390,000       155,856         2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043 <td>2030-2031</td> <td></td> <td>315,000</td> <td></td> <td>227,506</td> <td></td> <td>480,000</td> <td></td> <td>35,400</td> <td></td> <td>402,500</td> <td></td> <td>22,138</td> <td></td> <td>1,197,500</td> <td>28</td> <td>35,044</td>	2030-2031		315,000		227,506		480,000		35,400		402,500		22,138		1,197,500	28	35,044		
2033-2034       350,000       194,006       -       -       -       -       -       350,000       194,006         2034-2035       365,000       181,756       -       -       -       -       365,000       181,756         2035-2036       375,000       168,981       -       -       -       -       375,000       168,981         2036-2037       390,000       155,856       -       -       -       -       390,000       155,856         2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       -       490,000       61,000	2031-2032		325,000		216,875		480,000		18,000		-		-		805,000	23	34,875		
2034-2035       365,000       181,756       -       -       -       -       -       365,000       181,756         2035-2036       375,000       168,981       -       -       -       -       375,000       168,981         2036-2037       390,000       155,856       -       -       -       -       390,000       155,856         2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2032-2033		340,000		205,906		-		-		-		-		340,000	20	05,906		
2035-2036       375,000       168,981       -       -       -       -       -       375,000       168,981         2036-2037       390,000       155,856       -       -       -       -       390,000       155,856         2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2033-2034		350,000		194,006		-		-		-		-		350,000	19	94,006		
2036-2037       390,000       155,856       -       -       -       -       -       390,000       155,856         2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2034-2035		365,000		181,756		-		-		-		-		365,000	18	31,756		
2037-2038       405,000       141,719       -       -       -       -       405,000       141,719         2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2035-2036		375,000		168,981		-		-		-		-		375,000	16	88,981		
2038-2039       420,000       127,038       -       -       -       -       -       420,000       127,038         2039-2040       435,000       111,817       -       -       -       -       -       435,000       111,817         2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2036-2037		390,000		155,856		-		-		-		-		390,000	15	55,856		
2039-2040     435,000     111,817     -     -     -     -     435,000     111,817       2040-2041     450,000     95,500     -     -     -     -     450,000     95,500       2041-2042     470,000     78,625     -     -     -     -     470,000     78,625       2042-2043     490,000     61,000     -     -     -     -     490,000     61,000       2043-2044     505,000     41,400     -     -     -     -     505,000     41,400	2037-2038		405,000		141,719		-		-		-		-		405,000	14	11,719		
2040-2041       450,000       95,500       -       -       -       -       -       450,000       95,500         2041-2042       470,000       78,625       -       -       -       -       470,000       78,625         2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2038-2039		420,000		127,038		-		-		-		-		420,000	12	27,038		
2041-2042     470,000     78,625     -     -     -     -     470,000     78,625       2042-2043     490,000     61,000     -     -     -     -     490,000     61,000       2043-2044     505,000     41,400     -     -     -     -     505,000     41,400	2039-2040		435,000		111,817		-		-		-		-		435,000	11	11,817		
2042-2043       490,000       61,000       -       -       -       -       490,000       61,000         2043-2044       505,000       41,400       -       -       -       -       505,000       41,400	2040-2041		450,000		95,500		-		-		-		-		450,000	9	95,500		
2043-2044 505,000 41,400 505,000 41,400	2041-2042		470,000		78,625		-		-		-		-		470,000	7	78,625		
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	2042-2043		490,000		61,000		-		-		-		-		490,000	6	31,000		
	2043-2044		505,000		41,400		-		-		-		-		505,000	4	11,400		
2044-2045 530,000 21,200 530,000 21,200	2044-2045	_	530,000	_	21,200				-		-			_	530,000	2	21,200		
\$ 9,510,000 \$ 5,738,268 \$ 5,915,000 \$ 1,732,086 \$ 6,943,750 \$ 2,793,783 \$ 22,368,750 \$ 10,264,137		Ф.	9 510 000	¢	5 738 269	<b>¢</b>	5 915 000	¢	1 732 086	¢	6 9/13 750	Φ.	2 703 783	\$	22 368 750 ¢	10.24	S/ 137		

#### SUMMERS, MCCRARY & SPARKS, P.S.C.

#### CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Laurence T. Summers 1961-1992

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

To the Board of Commissioners Winchester Municipal Utilities Winchester, 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 business-type activities of Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Utilities' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 10, 2017.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Winchester Municipal Utilities, component unit of the City of Winchester, Kentucky, internal control.

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Summers, McCrary & Sparks, PSC

Winchester, Kentucky November 10, 2017