# CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2013

### CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY

#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2013

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Council City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5-10 and 34-36 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 the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The combining and individual budget and actual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposed of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual budget and actual nonmajor fund financial statements 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 subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain addit9iinal procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statement or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combing and individual budget and actual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respect 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 February 7, 2014, on our consideration of the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

**RANKIN, RANKIN, & COMPANY** 

Parkir, Raukir + Company Ft. Wright, Kentucky February 7, 2014 This page left blank intentionally.



"Founded in 1867"

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent year by \$21,148,917 (net position).

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$11,493,131. This total represents an increase of \$667,630 in comparison to the prior fiscal year. The increase was primarily attributable to revenues exceeding the budget.

At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance for the general fund was \$9,780,408, a \$368,409 increase over the prior fiscal year.

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

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

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

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, the increases and decreases in net assets are one indicator of whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's infrastructure will also assist in assessing the overall financial health of the City.

The statement of activities presents how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. As a result, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows for future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected revenue and earned by unused vacation leave.)

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes, license fees and intergovernmental activities which are considered governmental activities from those functions that are intended to cover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges which are considered business-type activities. The governmental activities include most of the City's basic services. These include but are not limited to police, fire, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and general administration.

**Fund financial statements.** A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities and objectives. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, the City Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for grant funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs.

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

The City of Ft. Thomas maintains individual governmental funds. (Information is presented separately in the governmental balance sheet and in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund, public works/KDOT, central business district and Tower Park funds, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial

statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City of Ft. Thomas' own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

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

**Other information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information.

#### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Ft. Thomas, assets exceeded liabilities by \$21,148,917 at the close of the most recent year.

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

For the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, net assets changed as follows:

	Governmental Activities						
	2013		2012				
Current and other assets	\$ 11,970,451	\$	11,592,500				
Capital assets, net	16,822,803		17,278,029				
Total assets	28,793,254		28,870,529				
Deferred outflows of resources	252,276		271,402				
Other liabilities	982,196		796,360				
Long-term liabilities	6,914,417		7,945,430				
Total liabilities	7,896,613		8,741,790				
Net assets:							
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	9,741,512		9,659,821				
Restricted	1,482,950		1,254,135				
Unrestricted	9,924,455		9,486,185				
Total net assets	\$ 21,148,917	\$	20,400,141				

Net assets of the City increased by \$748,776 during the current fiscal year.

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve

as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of a fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's government funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$11,493,131, an increase of \$667,630 in comparison with fiscal year FY 2011-12.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the balance of the general fund was \$9,780,408, which represents an increase of \$368,409 over fiscal year 2011-2012. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Significant activity in funds other than the City's General Fund includes Special Revenue (Public Works/KDOT Fund and Central Business District Fund). Capital Projects (Tower Park Fund) and Other Governmental Funds (Waste Fee and Debt Service). These funds account for the majority of non-operating activity including, but not limited to, capital infrastructure projects, special projects, debt repayment and activity that must be segregated from the General Fund. The Public Works/KDOT Special Revenue Fund included total expenditures of \$389.813. primarily representing infrastructure reinvestment such as street resurfacing, curb repair and sidewalk rehabilitation. The Capital Projects/Tower Park Fund represents activity from revenues restricted by City ordinance, earmarked for recreation and similar community projects as authorized by Council. In FY 2013, this fund incurred total expenditures of \$37,554, utilizing corresponding revenue and carry over funds from prior fiscal years. Significant activity under the Central Business District Fund included operating and capital expenditures associated with efforts to enhance business districts within the city and renovation of various City parks. The primary source of revenue in this fund includes a portion of the city's occupational license fee (.25%), which totaled approximately \$472,000. Significant expenditures in this fund include capital construction activity involving park improvements, as well as Renaissance Board events.

Activity within the Debt Service Fund included total expenditures of \$952,217 representing repayment of borrowed funds associated with the CBD revitalization, purchase of a soccer facility, a gateway park, Towne Center revitalization, general obligation bonds and park improvements.

The following schedules present a summary of general, special revenue, debt service and capital projects revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, and the amount and percentage of increases and decreases in relation to the prior year.

Revenues	FYE 2013 Amount	Percent of Total	Fr	Increase (Decrease) om FYE 2012
Taxes	\$ 4,807,831	39.12%	\$	173,257
Licenses and permits	4,847,488	39.44%		1,923
Intergovernmental	710,863	5.79%		(525,224)
Charges for services	1,440,236	11.72%		(12,306)
Fines and forfeitures	83,237	0.68%		199
Interest	25,256	0.21%		(13,876)
Special assessments	99,102	0.81%		(15,855)
Miscellaneous	273,810	2.23%	*******	44,193
Total revenues	\$ 12,287,823	100.00%	\$	(347,689)

The increase in taxes is primarily due to the increase in property taxes. The decrease in Intergovernmental revenue is mostly due to a decrease in Federal grant funding received during fiscal year 2012-2013. A Federal grant for the purchase of a fire truck was received in fiscal year 2011-2012.

The increase in licenses and permits is the result of an increase in revenue from occupational net profits fees and payroll taxes. Revenue from this source is difficult to predict, and as such, can fluctuate widely from year to year.

			Percent		Increase
		FYE 2013	of		(Decrease)
Expenditures	_	Amount	Total	F	rom FYE 2012
General government	\$	1,115,114	9.62%	\$	(34,933)
Police		2,910,360	25.12%		67,656
Fire		2,707,463	23.38%		(232,710)
General services		2,773,754	23.95%		88,532
Recreation		631,095	5.45%		(207,027)
Capital outlay		582,404	5.03%		(2,066,769)
Debt service		862,493	7.45%		44,410
Total revenues	\$	11,582,683	100.00%	\$_	(2,340,841)

Fire Department expenditures decreased due to the absence of the large grant expenditure mentioned earlier. Capital expenditures dropped off sharply due to the completion of many large projects.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the budget one time. The budget amendment was to change revenues and expenditures to more closely reflect the anticipated actual revenues and expenditures for the year.

The Fiscal year 2012-2013 budget relied on the anticipation of moderate increases in property and payroll taxes and licenses and fees. Actual revenue categories were more than budgeted amounts by \$339,934. In addition, actual expenditures were under budgeted appropriations, by \$12.867 for a combined increase in fund balance over the budget.

#### DEBT AND CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

#### Debt

At year-end, the City had \$7,081,291 in outstanding bonds and capital leases compared to \$7,618,208 last year.

	Governmental Activities									
	2013	2012								
General Obligation Bonds Capital lease and general obligations	\$ - \$	125,000								
(backed by city)	7,081,291	7,493,208								
Totals	\$ 7,081,291 \$	7,618,208								

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of June 30, 2013, the City had \$30,181,495 invested in capital assets including police and fire equipment, buildings, park facilities, roads and sidewalks. This represents a net increase of \$507,238. The major increases were street improvements.

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>							
	2013		2012					
Land	\$ 1,035,535	\$	1,035,535					
Construction Progress	42,294		18,029					
Buildings	2,945,534		2,945,534					
Improvements/Infrastructure	20,985,943		20,562,436					
Equipment	2,445,370		2,407,315					
Vehicles	2,726,819		2,705,408					
TOTALS	\$ 30,181,495	\$ _	29,674,257					

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

In summary, the fiscal year 2013 budget proved adequate to continue the delivery of high quality public services in a manner consistent with previous levels. This audit report affirms strong overall financial performance for the City during this fiscal period with minimal growth in major revenue sources and aggressive control and management of operating expenditures. The current fiscal year 2014 operating budget is tight in terms of revenue forecasts and expenditure projections, providing limited flexibility to address unanticipated needs and activities that may occur. However, the city's conservative fiscal practice of maintaining adequate reserves (both restricted and unrestricted) that would be available to address emergencies has been continued, and in fact improved during the last year. Discretionary funds, while limited, are appropriated to reflect clear policy initiatives approved by council including central business district (CBD) revitalization, infrastructure reinvestment and retention of a quality municipal workforce.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City Administrator's Office at 130 N. Ft. Thomas, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.

### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY

### Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2013

		Primary Government
		Governmental Activities
ASSETS	\$	40.620.004
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	Ф	10,620,994
Taxes		90.440
		89,449 70,833
Intergovernmental Assessments		
Accounts		30,830 1,118,665
Accounts Accrued interest		1,116,005
Prepaids		38,595
		1,077,829
Capital assets not being depreciated  Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		
Capital assets, het of accumulated depreciation		15,744,974
Total assets		28,793,254
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred charges on debt issuance		252,276
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		238,787
Accrued liabilities		137,919
Accrued interest payable		123,897
Unearned revenue		14,449
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Compensated absences		250,270
Due within one year		467,144
Due in more than one year		6,664,147
Total liabilities		7,896,613
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		9,741,512
Restricted for:		
Capital		1,482,950
Unrestricted	-	9,924,455
Total net position	\$	21,148,917
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.		

# CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

					P	rogram Revenue	s		Net	(Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			•			Operating		Capital	-	
				Charges for		Grants and		Grants and		Governmental
-unctions/Programs		Expenses		Services		Contributions		Contributions		Activities
Primary government:							-		•	
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$	1,190,359	\$	244,333	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(946,026)
Police		2,969,426		-		98,650		**		(2,870,776)
Fire		2,811,448		304,341		149,590				(2,357,517)
General services and property mgt.		3,514,030		930,824		-		462,623		(2,120,583)
Recreation		660,059		143,077		-		-		(516,982)
Interest and other costs										
on long-term debt		342,110		-		-		-		(342,110)
Total governmental activities	_	11,487,432	•	1,622,575	•	248,240		462,623		(9,153,994)
Total primary government	\$	11,487,432	\$	1,622,575	\$	248,240	\$	462,623	\$	(9,153,994)
Taxes, le Motor ve Licenses an Interest Miscellaneo	taxes, levied for the hicle tand perminus	ts venues and sp	8							4,325,013 56,358 415,497 4,847,488 25,256 273,810 9,943,422 (37,510) (3,142)
Transfer to Fidu Transfer to Fidu Loss on disposi	ition of c	apital assets e in net positic	n							748,776
Transfer to Fidu	tion of c	e in net position	n							

## CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY

### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2013

			·					Capital Project				
ACCETO		General		Public Works/ KDOT		Central Business District		Tower Park	- G	Other Sovernment Funds	al 	Total Governmenta Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,214,797	\$	1,290,505	\$	119,962	\$	526,690	\$	469,040	\$	10,620,994
Receivables: Taxes Governmental units		89,449 21,486		- 49,347		-		-		-		89,449 70,833
Assessments Accounts		1,101,343		22,536 4,267		8,294		-		13,055		30,830 1,118,666
Accrued interest Prepaids		1,085 37,300		-		1,295		-		-		1,085 38,595
Due from other funds Total assets	\$	900,000	- \$	154,558 1,521,213	 \$	86,640 216,191	 \$	526,690	 \$	482,095	 \$	1,141,198 13,111,649
LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$		\$	19,557	\$	3,508 684	\$		\$	65,915	\$	238,787 137,919
Deferred revenue Due to other funds		14,449 236,640		-		904,558		<u>.</u>	_	-		14,449 1,141,198
Total liabilities	_	538,131		19,557		908,750	_	_	_	65,915	_	1,532,353
Deferred inflows of resources Unavailable inflows of resources Fund balances:	cons	46,921		18,706		8,294		_	_	12,244		86,165
Nonspendable - prepaids Restricted-capital projects Committed to - capital projects		37,300 - -		1,482,950 -		1,295 99,932		 -		-		38,595 1,582,882
Assigned to - capital projects - waste - debt service		-		-		- - -		526,690 - -		(1,004) 404,940		526,690 (1,004 404,940
Unassigned Total fund balances		9,743,108 9,780,408		1,482,950		(802,080) (700,853)		- E26 600		-		8,941,028
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	10,365,460	\$	1,521,213	_ \$	216,191	 \$	526,690 526,690	\$	403,936 482,095	\$	11,493,131 13,111,649
Total governmental fund balances Amounts reported for governmenta assets are different because:	= al act		= aten	nent of net	WARPEN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		*******		=		\$	11,493,131
Capital assets used in gove resources and, there net of accumulated d	fore,	are not reporte	d in	the funds,								16,822,803
Other long-term assets are expenditures and the	not a	available to pay	/ for	current-perio	d							86,165
Costs of issuance of debt, for government funds	inclu	ding discounts	and	premiums, ai								252,276
Accrual interest payable or Long-term liabilities, includi in current period and	long ing n	g-term debt otes payable, a	ire r	not due and pa	ayat			1101 400010				(123,897
Accrued absences pa Bonds and leases pa												(300,270 (7,081,291
Net position of government	al ac	tivities									\$_	21,148,917
he notes to the financial statements a	are ar	n integral part o	of thi	s statement								

### CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

				Speci	al R	evenue		Capital Project			
DEVENUE		General		Public Works/ KDOT		Central Business District	-	Tower Park	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			_				_	_		_	
Taxes	\$	4,756,631	\$	51,200	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	4,807,831
Licenses and permits		4,847,488				~		-	-		4,847,488
Intergovernmental		248,240		462,623		-		, <del>-</del>	<del>-</del>		710,863
Charges for services		552,757		-		-		*	781,079		1,333,836
Uses of property		106,400		-		-		-	**		106,400
Fines and forfeitures		83,237		-		-		-	•		83,237
Interest		21,835		2,705		716		~	-		25,256
Special assessments		-		95,875		3,227		-	-		99,102
Miscellaneous	-	169,195		6,225		96,393	_	1,997		_	273,810
Total revenues	_	10,785,783	-	618,628		100,336	_	1,997	781,079		12,287,823
EXPENDITURES Current:											
General government		1,115,114		_		_		-	_		1,115,114
Police		2,910,360		_		_		-			2,910,360
Fire		2,707,463		**		-		-	_		2,707,463
General services and property mgt		1,960,103				16,066		7,963	789,622		2,773,754
Recreation		470,324		_		154,032		6,739			631,095
Capital outlay		169.739		389.813		*		22,852	_		582,404
Debt service:						~		<u>.</u>	-		, , , , , ,
Principal		-		-		-		-	536,916		536,916
Interest	_	85		-		-		-	325,492	_	325,577
Total expenditures		9,333,188		389,813	_	170,098	•••	37,554	1,652,030	_	11,582,683
Excess(deficiency) of revenues											
over(under) expenditures		1,452,595		228,815		(69,762)	_	(35,557)	(870,951)	-	705,140
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES	5)										
Transfers in		•		-		864,500		-	877,546		1,742,046
Transfers out		(1,084,186)		-		(695,370)			-		(1,779,556
Total other financing sources and uses		(1,084,186)		_		169,130			877,546		(37,510
Net change in fund balances		368,409		228,815		99,368	••••	(35,557)	6,595	-	667,630
Fund balances - beginning		9,411,999		1,254,135		(800,221)		562,247	397,341		10,825,501
• •	ф —		φ.		<u>-</u>		<u> </u>				
und balances - ending	\$_	9,780,408	\$.	1,482,950	Ф_	(700,853)	Φ_	526,690 \$	403,936	Þ _	11,493,131

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

### CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013		
Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds	\$	667,630
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense:  Capital asset purchases capitalized  Depreciation expense		581,065 (1,033,149)
The effect of disposition of capital assets is a decrease to net assets		(3,142)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(10,964)
Government funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when the debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		(19,126)
Accrued interest on long-term debt is reported in the government wide financial statements and not in governmental funds.		2,593
Repayment of note and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. This is the amount of debt principal payments.		536,917
Lease proceeds are a revenue in the governmental funds, but increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		-
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	نند.	26,952
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ =	748,776
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.		

### CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND

June 30, 2013

		Police and Firemen's Pension Plan
ASSETS	_	
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$	15,905 199,259
	-	
Total assets	Acceptable Common Commo	215,164
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		_
Total liabilities		***
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for pension benefits		215,164
Total net position	\$	215,164

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

### CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

ADDITIONS	 Police and Firemen's Pension Plan
Investment earnings: Interest and dividends Net increase(decrease) in the fair value	\$ 3,960
of investments	20,956
Total investment earnings Miscellaneous income Transfer from General Fund	 24,916 5,153 37,510
Total additions (reductions)	 67,579
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits paid	33,377
Administrative expense	1,178
Total deductions	 34,555
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	33,024
NET POSITION-BEGINNING OF YEAR	 182,140
NET POSITION END OF YEAR	\$ 215,164
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.	

June 30, 2013

#### NOTE A-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Ft. Thomas is a municipality governed by a mayor and six-member council. As required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and its component unit entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.

#### Blended Component Units

Blended components units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Each blended component unit of the City has a June 30 year end. The component units discussed below are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and/or financial relationship with the City.

Included within the reporting entity:

#### City of Fort Thomas Police and Firemen's Pension Fund

All public safety employees who retired prior to February 1, 1988 participate in the Police and Firemen's Pension Fund. The fund functions for the benefit of the retirees and is governed by a five member board of trustees, the mayor, a member of the legislative body, the finance director and two public safety retirees. The City is obligated to fund all costs based upon actuarial valuations.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

June 30, 2013

cial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial statement presentation

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

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

The government reports the following funds of the financial reporting entity:

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

The special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

The capital project funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities.

The debt service fund accounts for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of interest and principal on the general long-term debt of the City.

The fiduciary fund is used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds in the City. These funds are not presented in the government-wide financial statements.

Assets, liabilities and net assets or equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents including amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with an initial maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

June 30, 2013

The City is authorized by state statute to invest in:

- 1. Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities;
- 2. Certificates of deposit
- 3. Bankers' acceptances
- 4. Commercial paper.
- 5. Bonds of this state or local governments.
- 6. Mutual funds.

#### Property Tax Receivable

Property taxes are levied as of July 1 on property values assessed on January 1. The taxes are billed on approximately October 1 and are due and payable on October 31. On November 1, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the City. A lien may be placed on the property on November 1. Property tax rates for the year ended June 30, 2013 were \$.360 per \$100 valuation for real and personal property. The assessed value of property on which 2012 was based was \$1,138,325,935.

#### Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

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

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. Capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the government-wide financial statements. Infrastructure such as streets, traffic signals and signs are capitalized. The valuation basis for capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. Prior to July 1, 2000, governmental funds infrastructure assets were not capitalized. These assets (back to July 1, 1980) have been valued at estimated historical cost.

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

June 30, 2013

Buildings40 yearsBuilding Improvements10-20 yearsPublic Domain Infrastruture20-30 yearsVehicles5 yearsOffice Equipment3-5 years

#### Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused sick pay benefits. There is a liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does have a policy to pay amounts when employees separate from service with the government. There is also a liability for vacation pay that has been approved for carryover by the City's Administrative Officer. The total liability for these types of compensated absences is reported in the government-wide financial statements.

#### Long-Term Obligations

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

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds.

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

#### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report as a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/Expenditure) until then. The government only has one item that qualifies for reporting in the government-wide statement of net position, a deferred charge on debt. This amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government only has one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

June 30, 2013

#### Fund Balance Policies

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

In the fund financial statements, government funds report components of fund balance for amounts that are nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned:

Nonspendable fund balances arise when resources cannot be spent because of their form and because resources must be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balances arise when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balances are those that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, which, for the City is the Council, The Council must approve the establishment (and modification or rescinding) of a fund balance commitment.

Assigned fund balances are those that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. The classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

Restricted, committed and assigned amounts can only be used when expenditures for the amounts set aside for that specific purpose are incurred. Otherwise, the unassigned fund balance amount will be used.

#### Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are classified as follows:

Governmental funds – by character C

Current-further classified by function

Debt service Capital outlay

In the fund financial statements governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources.

#### Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that

June 30, 2013

are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/ expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

#### Restricted Revenues

When there are restricted and unrestricted revenues in a program, the City's policy is that the restricted revenues are expended first.

#### Use of Estimates

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

#### Date of Management's Review

Subsequent events were evaluated through February 7, 2014, which is the date the financial statements were available for review.

#### NOTE B-STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

- A. In accordance with City ordinance, by May 31, the Mayor submits to the Council, a proposed operating budget on the modified accrual basis of accounting for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year.
- B. A public meeting is conducted to obtain citizen comment.
- C. By July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The Mayor is required by Kentucky Revised Statutes to present a quarterly report to the Council explaining any variance from the approved budget.
- E. Appropriations continue in effect until a new budget is adopted.
- F. The Council may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year.

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

#### NOTE C-DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial credit risk – deposits. For deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City maintains deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As allowed by law, the depository bank should pledge securities along with FDIC insurance at least equal to the amount on deposit at all times. As of June 30, 2013, the City's deposits are entirely insured and/or collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions on the District's behalf and the FDIC insurance, as required by state legal requirements.

As of June 30, 2013, the City had the following investments:

		Fair
Investment Type		Value
Fixed income mutual funds	\$	28,326
Equity mutual funds		148,056
Alternative assets		22,876
	\$ _	199,258

Custodial credit risk – investments – For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City had custodial credit risk at June 30, 2013 of \$199,258. The related securities totaling this amount are uninsured, unregistered and held by a bank trust department.

The City has an investment policy for public funds. The above funds are funds the City holds in trust, which are subject to policy mandated by Kentucky statute which allows trust funds to be invested in securities which would be regarded by a prudent businessman as a safe investment.

#### NOTE D-CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

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

	_	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions		Retirements/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2013
Governmental activities:						
Not being depreciated:	•			•		
Land	\$	1,035,535	\$ -	\$		\$ 1,035,535
Construction in progress	_	18,029	42,294		(18,029)	42,294
Subtotal		1,053,564	42,294		(18,029)	1,077,829
Other capital assets:						
Buildings		2,945,534			-	2,945,534
Improvements/infrastructure		20,562,436	423,507		-	20,985,943
Equipment		2,407,315	53,234		(15, 179)	2,445,370
Vehicles		2,705,408	80,059		(58,648)	2,726,819
Subtotal		28,620,693	556,800		(73,827)	29,103,666
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings		1,391,608	86,786		-	1,478,394
Improvements/infrastructure		7,622,467	673,891		-	8,296,358
Equipment		1,777,565	118,536		(12,064)	1,884,037
Vehicles		1,604,588	153,936		(58,621)	1,699,903
Subtotal		12,396,228	1,033,149		(70,685)	13,358,692
Net other assets	****	16,224,465	(476,349)		(3,142)	15,744,974
Net capital assets	\$_	17,278,029	\$ (434,055)	\$	(21,171)	\$ 16,822,803

<sup>\*</sup>Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

#### Governmental activities:

General government	\$	84,253
Police		49,974
Fire		111,728
General services		758,230
Recreation		28,964
Total governmental activities depredation expense	\$_	1,033,149

#### NOTE E-LONG-TERM DEBT

#### Bonds Payable

The City issued general obligation public project bonds in June 2003 in the amount of \$1,810,000. The interest rate is 2.15%. The bonds mature over the period May 2004 through May 2013. These Bonds are payable from general revenue of the City. The bond repayment was completed in 2013.

#### Capital Lease Payable-Real Estate

The City entered into a capital lease agreement on June 29, 2001 with Bank of Kentucky to finance the purchase of certain real estate. The lease payable is for a period of twenty years at a rate of 4.80%. Annual debt service payment requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2014	\$	15,820
2015		15,820
2016		15,820
2017		15,820
2018		15,820
Thereafter	V 1.	47,475
Subtotal		126,575
Less: interest		(26,096)
TOTAL	\$	100,479

Capital Lease Payable-Acquisition and Installation of Street Improvements

The City entered into a \$765,000 capital lease agreement on August 5, 2004 with the Kentucky League of Cities Funding Trust to finance portions of the central business district redevelopment. The lease payable is for a period of ten years and was refinanced March, 2006 to a fixed interest rate of 3.97%. Annual debt service payment requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending		
Jun e 30,		Amount
2014	\$	78,573
2015		64,596
Subtotal	•••••	143,169
Less: interest		(3,845)
TOTAL	\$	139,324

#### Capital Lease Payable - Towne Center

The City entered into a \$750,000 capital lease agreement on January 8, 2007 with the Kentucky League of Cities Funding Trust to finance the capital construction of the Towne Center development. The lease payable is for a period of ten years with a total interest and fee cost of from 0.91% to 2.45%.

Annual debt service payment requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30		Amount
2014	\$	93,762
2015		93,763
2016		93,763
2017		62,508
Subtotal	*****	343,796
Less: interest		(31,430)
Total	\$	312,366

Capital Lease Payable - City Building Renovations

The City entered into a \$820,000 capital lease agreement on June 8, 2009 with the Kentucky League of Cities Funding Trust to finance the capital construction of renovations to the City's government building. The lease payable is for a period of ten years with a total interest and fee cost of 0.91% to 2.45%.

Annual debt service payment requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30		Amount
2014	\$	96,680
2015		96,680
2016		96,680
2017		96,680
2018		96,680
Thereafter		88,625
Subtotal	_	572,025
Less: interest		(52,903)
Total	\$ _	519,122
	-	

Capital Lease Payable - Midway Streetscape

The City entered into a \$2,290,000 capital lease agreement on August 25, 2010 with the Kentucky Bond Corporation to finance the Midway Streetscape project. The lease payable is for a period of twenty years with interest rates from 1.00% to 4.00%.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending	
June 30,	Amount
2014	\$ 226,025
2015	227,200
2016	158,263
2017	155,513
2018	162,488
2019-2023	785,175
2024-2028	418,025
2029-2030	70,150
Subtotal	2,202,839
Less: interest	(452,839)
Total	\$ 1,750,000

#### Capital Lease Payable - Parks

The City entered into a \$4,260,000 capital lease agreement on April 14, 2011 with the Kentucky Bond Corporation to finance the Parks rehabilitation project. The lease payable is for a period of twenty-five years with interest rates from 3.00% to 5.75%.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending	
June 30	Amount
2014	\$ 233,825
2015	233,825
2016	298,825
2017	301,713
2018	294,437
2019-2023	1,504,644
2024-2028	1,866,931
2029-2033	2,213,588
2034-2036	1,370,450
Subtotal	8,318,238
Less: interest	(4,058,238)
Total	\$ 4,260,000

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2013, was as follows:

	June 30, 2012			Additions		Retirements	June 30, 2013		Within One Year
Governmental activities:		-	_		•		 	-	
General obligation bonds	\$ 125,000	\$	ì	-	\$	125,000	\$ -	\$	-
Lease payable-real estate	112,064			-		11,585	100,479		10,844
Lease payable-CBD improvements	214,324			-		75,000	139,324		75,000
Lease payable - Towne Center	389,027			-		76,661	312,366		80,156
Lease payable - renovations	597,793			-		78,671	519,122		81,144
Lease payable - Midway	1,920,000			-		170,000	1,750,000		170,000
Lease payable - Parks	4,260,000			-		-	4,260,000		-
Compensated absences	327,222	_		-	_	26,952	 300,270		50,000
Totals	\$ 7,945,430	\$	_	-	\$	563,869	\$ 7,381,561	\$_	467,144

D...

#### NOTE F-CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

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

#### NOTE G-EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

County Employees Retirement System (CERS)

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

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

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

Non-hazardous Contributions - For the year ended June 30, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 5% of their annual creditable compensation. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 61.565(3), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last preceding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are

June 30, 2013

necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial bases adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2013, participating employers contributed 19.55% of each employee's creditable compensation. The actuarially determined rate set by the Board for the year ended June 30, 2013 was 19.55% of creditable compensation. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings. New employees, after August 31, 2008 pay an additional 1% contribution.

Hazardous Contributions - For the year ended June 30, 2013, plan members were required to contribute 8% of their annual creditable compensation. The state was required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 61.565(3), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last preceding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial bases adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2013, participating employers contributed 37.60% of each employee's creditable compensation. The actuarially determined rate set by the Board for the year ended June 30, 2013 was 37.60% of creditable compensation. Administrative costs of KRS are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings. New employees after August 31, 2008 pay an additional 1% contribution for health insurance.

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

		Required	Percentage	
Year		Contribution	Contributed	
2013	_ \$ _	1,532,340	100%	
2012	\$	1,427,979	100%	
2011	\$	1,336,556	100%	

#### Medical Insurance Plan

The CERS provides post retirement healthcare benefits to eligible members and dependents, under cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit plans. Medical benefits are offered to members who have retired for service or disability. The post-retirement healthcare is financed through member and employer contributions.

#### Deferred Compensation Plans

There is a deferred compensation plan available to full-time, non-hazardous, non-union employees of the City. Under the plan, employees may elect to defer a portion of their salaries and avoid paying taxes on the deferred portion until the withdrawal date. The deferred compensation amount is not available for withdrawal by employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable financial emergency. The City matches the employee contribution up to a maximum of 3% of gross wages, which was \$33,440 for the year ended June 30, 2013. The deferred compensation plan is administered by the Kentucky Deferred Compensation Authority.

June 30, 2013

#### NOTE H-EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Police and Firemen's Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City maintains one single employer defined benefit pension plan, the Police and Firemen's Pension Plan.

The plan is reported as a Pension Trust Fund in the City's combined financial statements. The Police and Firemen's Pension Plan covers all retired police and firemen who were receiving benefits prior to February 1, 1988.

No current or future employees are eligible to participate in the plan. Members were vested upon completion of 20 years of service. An employee was eligible for retirement at age 50 with 20 or more years of service subject to approval by the pension board. The Plan provides retirement and death benefits.

#### Funding Status and Progress

Presented below are the total pension benefit obligations of the plan. The standardized measurement is the actuarial present value of credit projected benefits. This pension valuation method reflects the present value of estimated pension benefits that will be paid in future years as a result of employee services performed to date.

Because the standardized measure is used only for disclosure purposes by the plan, the measurement is independent of the actuarial computation made to determine contributions to the Plan. The actuarial funding method used to determine contributions to the Plan is explained below.

The pension information summarized below is from the latest available Actuarial Valuation Reports. The pension benefit obligation is calculated assuming a 5% investment rate of return, normal assumed retirement age. The Entry Age Normal cost method was used. The balance of the present value of future benefits is then funded as a level percentage of future normal cost. The asset valuation method is fair market value.

	Police and Firemen's		
PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION:	6/30/2010	06/30/2007	06/30/2004
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits TOTAL PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS, AT CURRENT VALUE	\$ 318,421 \$ 318,421 209,259	591,711 \$ 591,711 394.139	655,051 655,051 570,290
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF ASSETS OVER PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION FUNDED RATIO	\$ (109,162) \$	(197,572) \$	(84,761)

No changes in actuarial assumptions or benefit provisions that would significantly affect the valuation of the pension benefit obligation occurred during 2013. There were no past service contributions made for the past three years. Four pensioners have passed away recently which will

June 30, 2013

significantly reduce the benefit obligations in future years. The Plan is expected to have an actuarial study performed as of June 30, 2013, in February, 2014.

Trend Information

Three year historical trend information is disclosed in separately issued reports of the pension plans.

#### **NOTE I-CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

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

#### **NOTE J-RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

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

#### NOTE K - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The General Fund records a \$900,000 receivable from the Central Business District Fund for funds advanced for construction projects and records \$236,640 due to the Public Works/KDOT and Central Business District funds for past costs incurred by those funds for the General Fund.

The General Fund (\$182,176) and Central Business District Fund (\$695,370) transferred \$877,546 to the Debt Service Fund for payment of the City's debt. The General Fund transferred \$472,000 to the Central Business District Fund representing a .25 percent tax collected by the General Fund on behalf of the CBD. The General Fund transferred \$37,510 to the Police and Fire Pension Fund and \$392,500 to the CBD Fund.

#### NOTE L - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October, 2013 the City received an approximate \$300,000 billing from Duke Energy regarding relocation of utility services relative to the Midway Business District renovation project which was done in 2008. The City is contesting the billing as there was no written contract or agreement for project costs.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-BUDGET AND ACTUAL-GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Budgete Original	ed <i>i</i>	Amounts Final		Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget sitive/(Negative)
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$	2,824,590	\$	2,824,590	\$	9,411,999	\$	6,587,409
Resources (inflows):								
Taxes		4,638,900		4,638,900		4,756,631		117,731
Licenses and permits		4,527,500		4,527,500		4,847,488		319,988
Intergovernmental		244,368		294,658		248,240		(46,418)
Uses of property		-				106,400		106,400
Fines and forfeitures		81,655		81,655		83,237		1,582
Charges for services		561,628		561,628		552,757		(8,871)
Interest		233,327		233,327		21,835		(211,492)
Lease proceeds		-		=		_		-
Miscellaneous		82,181		108,181		169,195		61,014
Transfer in		-		-				-
Amounts available for appropriation	_	13,194,149		13,270,439	-	20,197,782		6,927,343
Charges to appropriations (outflows):	_						-	
General government		1,109,526		1,135,526		1,115,114		20,412
Police		3,186,396		3,186,396		2,972,782		213,614
Fire		2,712,414		2,762,704		2,707,463		55,241
General services and property mgt.		2,136,234		2,136,234		2,067,420		68,814
Recreation		555,205		555,205		470,324		84,881
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-
Debt services		-		~		85		(85)
Transfers out	_	654,176		654,176	_	1,084,186		(430,010)
Total charges to appropriations	_	10,353,951		10,430,241	_	10,417,374		12,867
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	\$_	2,840,198	\$	2,840,198	\$_	9,780,408	\$_	6,940,210

NOTE: The City budgets its beginning fund balance at July 1, 2012 at its undesignated funds level; whereas the actual fund balance at July 1, 2012 represents all General Fund amounts.

Capital outlay expenditures are budgeted in the respective departments.

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL-PUBLIC WORKS/KDOT FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

75,200 75, 30,000 280, 500 77,664 77,	,599 \$ ,200 ,000 500 ,664	51,200 462,623 2,706 95,875		(Negative) 654,536 (24,000) 182,623 2,206 18,211
75,200 75, 30,000 280, 500 77,664 77,	,200 ,000 500 ,664	51,200 462,623 2,706 95,875		(24,000) 182,623 2,206
30,000 280, 500 77,664 77,	,000 500 ,664	462,623 2,706 95,875		182,623 2,206
30,000 280, 500 77,664 77,	,000 500 ,664	462,623 2,706 95,875		182,623 2,206
500 77,664 77,	500 ,664	2,706 95,875		2,206
77,664 77,6	,664	95,875		
				18.211
5,000 5,	000			. ~ , ' '
	,000	6,225		1,225
	-	-		-
37,963 1,037,	,963	1,872,764		834,801
				-
-	-	3,092		(3,092)
				-
54,920 474,9	,920	386,722		88,198
<u> </u>			_	-
54,920	920	389,814		85,106
3.043 \$ 563.0	.043 \$	1,482,950	\$ _	919,907
·	- 4,920 474,	4,920 474,920	4,920 474,920 386,722 	4,920 474,920 386,722 

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL-CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Budgeted A	amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
		Original	Final		Amounts	(Negative)
  Budgetary fund balances, July 1	\$	1,174,410 \$	1,174,410	\$	(800,221) \$	(1,974,631)
Resources (inflows):					,	, , ,
Intergovernmental		-	-		-	_
Special assessments		-	-		3,227	3,227
Interest		500	500		716	216
Miscellaneous		12,500	12,500		96,393	83,893
Lease Proceeds		25,000	25,000		-	(25,000)
Transfers from other funds		472,000	472,000		864,500	392,500
Amounts available for appropriation		1,684,410	1,684,410		164,615	(1,519,795)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):	_			_		
Current:						
General government		-	-		-	-
General services and recreation		151,487	151,487		170,098	(18,611)
Capital outlay		250,000	250,000		-	250,000
Transfers to other funds	_	695,370	695,370		695,370	-
Total	_	1,096,857	1,096,857		865,468	231,389
Budgetary fund balances, June 30	\$ _	587,553 \$	587,553	\$	(700,853) \$	(1,288,406)
		-			-	

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL-TOWER PARK FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

ı						
	 Budgete Original	d Ar	mounts Final	 Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary fund balances, July 1	\$ 567,107	\$	567,107	\$ 562,247	\$	(4,860)
Resources (inflows):						
Intergovernmental	_		, mar	-		-
Interest	500		500	-		(500)
Miscellaneous	5,000		5,000	1,997		(3,003)
Transfers in from other funds	 -		<u></u>	-		
Amounts available for appropriation	572,607		572,607	 564,244	_	(8,363)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):					_	
General services	15,800		15,800	14,922		878
Capital outlay	-		14,000	22,632		(8,632)
Transfers to other funds	 12,301		12,301	 -	_	12,301
Total	 28,101		42,101	 37,554		4,547
Budgetary fund balances, June 30	\$ 544,506	\$	530,506	\$ 526,690	\$	(3,816)

## CITY OF FT. THOMAS, KENTUCKY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2013

		0				
		Special				
	_	Revenue				Total
						Nonmajor
		Waste		Debt		Governmental
	<b></b>	Fee		Service		Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	64,100	\$	404,940	\$	469,040
Accounts receivable	_	13,055		_	_	13,055
Total assets	\$ =	77,155	\$ =	404,940	\$	482,095
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Accounts payable	\$	65,915	\$	-	\$	65,915
Deferred revenues		12,244		-		12,244
Total liabilities		78,159		-		78,159
Fund balances:						
Assigned to:						
Debt service		-		404,940		404,940
Waste		(1,004)		· <del>-</del>		(1,004)
Total fund balances	<del></del>	(1,004)		404,940	•	403,936
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ _	77,155	\$ _	404,940	\$	482,095
	==			,		

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Special Revenue Waste Fee		Debt Service		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES	<u></u>			JOI VIOC		
Charges for services Interest	\$	781,079 	\$ 	_	\$	781,079 -
Total revenues	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	781,079		_		781,079
EXPENDITURES Current:						
General government General services		789,622		•••		- 789,622
Debt service:		, 00,022				-
Principal		-		536,916		536,916
Interest	-	-		325,492	-	325,492
Total expenditures		789,622		862,408		1,652,030
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over(under) expenditures OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES)		(8,543)		(862,408)	-	(870,951)
Transfers in		_		877,546		877,546
Transfers out		-		-		-
Total other financing sources and uses	•	**		877,546	-	877,546
Net change in fund balances		(8,543)	*****	15,138		6,595
Fund balances - beginning	**********	7,539		389,802		397,341
Fund balances - ending	\$	(1,004)	\$ _	404,940	\$_	403,936



# 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 Mayor and Council City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 7, 2014.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses, or significant deficiencies. 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.

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### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Under Kentucky Revised Statues, certain parts of the annual audit are required to be published in the local newspaper. Through oversight the June 30, 2013 information was not timely published. The City should correct its oversight and the required financial information be published.

### City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's Response to Findings

The City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's response: The City will publish the FY 2012 financial information as required by Kentucky Revised Statues.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky in a separate letter dated February 7, 2014.

The City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

RANKIN, RANKIN & COMPANY

Rankin, Rankin & Company

Caupany

Ft. Wright, Kentucky February 7, 2014

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Ft. Wright, Kentucky 41011



To the Mayor and Council City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky for the year ended December 31, 2013, we considered the City's internal control structure to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

However, during our audit, we became aware of matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency. This letter summarizes our comments and suggestions regarding those matters. This letter does not affect our report dated February 7, 2014 on the financial statements of the City of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.

### Comprehensive General Ledger

In past years, the City has used elements of a general ledger system, primarily for recording cash activity during the year. At year end, that system was supplemented with spread sheet journal entries to complete the trial balance for the year. While adequate for arriving at the year end trial balance, (used for preparing the financial statements), we believe that utilizing the full capability of the general ledger system would add to greater efficiency and control over the recording of various entries during and at the year end.

**RANKIN, RANKIN & COMPANY** 

Rankin, Rankin + Caypung

Ft. Wright, Kentucky February 7, 2014

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