

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

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CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY

CITY OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2017

Mayor

Virgil Boruske

Council Members

Ben Baker

Denny Lynn

Bill Burns

Joe Neary

Jeff Haas

Jeff Volter

City Administrator

Michael Giffen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of the City of Dayton, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

-Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

-Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

-Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Dayton, Kentucky as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

-Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis* on pages 4–8, the budgetary comparison schedules on pages 32-34, and the pension disclosure on pages 35-36 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.

-Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The budgetary schedules for the minor funds on pages 37-39 are supplementary information and are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 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 April 3, 2018 on our consideration of the City of Dayton, 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 Dayton, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Van Gorder, Walker, & Co., Inc.
Erlanger, Kentucky
April 3, 2018

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Dayton, Kentucky's financial performance provides a narrative overview and analysis of the City's financial activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Please read this analysis in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's net position is \$4,870,892.
- During the year, the City had expenses that were \$269,669 less than the \$3,591,120 generated in tax and other revenues.
- GASB No. 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - requires the City to record its proportionate share of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS) net pension liability. The City has recorded a net pension liability of \$2,052,887 as well as related deferred outflows and inflows of resources as a result of this standard.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a longer-term view of the City's finances. Fund financial statements follow these statements. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds.

REPORTING THE CITY AS A WHOLE

One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net positions and changes in them. You can think of the City's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one way to measure the City's *financial health*, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net positions are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, to assess the *overall health* of the City, you will need to consider other non-financial factors, such as improvements in services and capabilities.

REPORTING THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City are categorized as governmental 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 current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

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 Dayton, Kentucky, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4,870,892 as of June 30, 2017. A large portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, vehicles and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding as well as the net pension liability. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to 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 resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The following is a comparison of net position at June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Net Position	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
Current assets	\$ 4,215,862	\$ 4,057,305
Capital assets	3,258,809	3,231,341
Total assets	7,474,671	7,288,646
Deferred outflows of resources	492,349	330,896
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	7,967,020	7,619,542
Long-term liabilities	2,788,317	2,897,106
Other liabilities	151,352	15,770
Total liabilities	2,939,669	2,912,876
Deferred inflows of resources	156,459	-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	3,096,128	2,912,876
Net investment in capital assets	3,258,809	3,231,341
Restricted-Municipal Road Aid	185,158	235,564
Unrestricted	1,426,925	1,239,761
Total Net Position	\$ 4,870,892	\$ 4,706,666

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

The following is a comparison of the change in net position for 2017 and 2016:

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 302,914	\$ 401,420
Operating grants	107,256	285,601
Capital grants	-	-
General revenues:		
Property taxes	1,630,470	1,497,491
Payroll license fees	509,309	540,436
Insurance premium tax	628,671	569,383
Other licenses, fines	293,686	190,708
Interest	26,075	11,704
Gain (loss) on sale of property	-	12,840
Investment in Fire Department	264,067	-
Other	238,842	147,983
Total revenues	<u>4,001,290</u>	<u>3,657,566</u>
Expenses:		
General government	480,284	460,017
Police	1,119,486	1,066,240
Fire	889,526	929,192
Public works	348,812	303,049
Building service	90,482	48,693
Waste collection	212,052	271,768
Recreation	39,271	37,818
Professional services	432,809	215,725
Main Street	66,539	57,831
Urban redevelopment	52,360	45,881
Total expenses	<u>3,731,621</u>	<u>3,436,214</u>
Increase in net position	269,669	221,352
Net position-Beginning	4,706,666	4,569,909
Prior Period Adjustment	(105,443)	(84,595)
Net position-End of year	<u>\$ 4,870,892</u>	<u>\$ 4,706,666</u>

A portion of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$1,426,925 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position.

The City's net position increased by \$269,669 during the current fiscal year.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'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 the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported an *unassigned* balance of \$2,528,711. This is available for spending for our citizens.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETING HIGHLIGHTS

City Council passed an original budget for 2016-2017 and made one set of amendments to the budget. Actual revenues were \$221,013 less than budgeted amounts. Taxes were \$121,716 more than budget due to increased collections. Miscellaneous revenues were \$355,046 less than budget primarily because some grants were originally budgeted in this revenue line item.

Actual expenditures were \$424,680 less than budgeted amounts. The most significant variances were in professional services. Professional services were \$241,140 less than budget in part because the costs of the miscellaneous revenue grant expenses were budgeted here.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2017, amounts to \$5,184,200. The following table details the capital assets owned by the City in 2017 and 2016 and the corresponding change in capital assets in 2017:

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
Land	\$ 1,465,784	\$ 1,465,784
Buildings	1,049,624	1,029,924
Infrastructure	1,920,202	1,800,986
Improvements	69,137	41,470
Equipment	234,566	231,566
Vehicles	364,438	389,773
Furniture	80,449	80,449
Subtotals	<u>5,184,200</u>	<u>5,039,952</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(1,925,391)	(1,835,633)
Net Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 3,258,809</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,204,319</u></u>

This year's major additions and deletions included:

Improvements to buildings	\$ 19,700
Purchases of vehicles and equipment	34,807
Improvements	27,667
Infrastructure projects for streets	119,216
Net depreciation added	(89,758)
Disposal of vehicles, equipment, and infrastructure	(57,142)
Net change in Net Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 54,490</u></u>

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Debt: During the 2017 fiscal year, the City entered into a capital lease agreement, along with the City of Bellevue, Kentucky, to purchase a fire truck for the jointly owned Fire Department of Bellevue and Dayton. The following is a summary of the debt owed by the City in 2017 and 2016.

Long Term Debt

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
Capital Lease - Fire Truck	\$ 342,987	\$ -
Total Long Term Debt	\$ 342,987	\$ -

The City's long term debt, on the statement of net position, also includes a net unfunded pension liability of \$2,052,887 and a net liability investment in the Fire Department of Bellevue and Dayton joint venture of \$392,543.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The City has experienced slightly increasing revenues and rising operating costs. Personal property tax revenues, tangible taxes, payroll taxes and occupational license taxes have all increased slightly in the past year, and the City anticipates that trend to continue.

The expenditures for the General Fund include above average increases in insurance and retirement costs. These increases are driven by outside economic factors beyond the City's control. The City has responded to these increases in certain expenditures by reducing budgeted expenditures in other areas.

The budget for infrastructure projects includes street replacement projects and urban renewal projects as the City continues to annually invest in these areas. The City has adequate contingency funds to address any non-catastrophic unforeseen conditions and events. The fiscal year 2017-2018 budget provides adequate resources for the continuation of services and programs at the present levels. Budgeted expenditures for 2017-2018 approximate projected revenues, and the City continues to monitor budget variances on an ongoing basis to respond appropriately.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers 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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact Donna Leger, City Clerk/Treasurer, City of Dayton, Kentucky, 514 Sixth Avenue, Dayton, KY 41074, 859-491-1600

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2017

	Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	Total
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,323,366	\$ 3,323,366
Accounts receivable	622,972	622,972
Prepaid expenses	15,715	15,715
Notes receivable	253,809	253,809
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Land	1,465,784	1,465,784
Buildings	1,049,624	1,049,624
Infrastructure	1,920,202	1,920,202
Improvements	69,137	69,137
Vehicles	364,438	364,438
Equipment	234,566	234,566
Furniture and fixtures	80,449	80,449
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,925,391)	(1,925,391)
Total Assets	<u>7,474,671</u>	<u>7,474,671</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows related to net pension liability	492,349	492,349
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>7,967,020</u>	<u>7,967,020</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	139,125	139,125
Accrued liabilities	3,354	3,354
Deferred revenue	6,278	6,278
Deposits	2,495	2,495
Current portion of capital lease obligations	100	100
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Noncurrent portion of capital lease obligations	342,887	342,887
Investment in joint venture	392,543	392,543
Net pension liability	2,052,887	2,052,887
Total Liabilities	<u>2,939,669</u>	<u>2,939,669</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to net pension liability	156,459	156,459
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>3,096,128</u>	<u>3,096,128</u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,258,809	3,258,809
Restricted	185,158	185,158
Unrestricted	<u>1,426,925</u>	<u>1,426,925</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 4,870,892</u>	<u>\$ 4,870,892</u>

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS: PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government	
					Governmental Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
General government	\$ 480,284	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (480,284)	\$ (480,284)
Police	1,119,486	-	-	-	(1,119,486)	(1,119,486)
Fire	889,526	-	-	-	(889,526)	(889,526)
Public works	348,812	-	-	-	(348,812)	(348,812)
Building service	90,482	-	-	-	(90,482)	(90,482)
Waste collection	212,052	298,114	-	-	86,062	86,062
Recreation	39,271	-	-	-	(39,271)	(39,271)
Professional services	432,809	-	-	-	(432,809)	(432,809)
Main Street	66,539	-	-	-	(66,539)	(66,539)
Urban redevelopment	52,360	4,800	107,256	-	59,696	59,696
Total Governmental Activities	<u>3,731,621</u>	<u>302,914</u>	<u>107,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,321,451)</u>	<u>(3,321,451)</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 3,731,621</u>	<u>\$ 302,914</u>	<u>\$ 107,256</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,321,451)</u>	<u>\$ (3,321,451)</u>
General Revenues:						
Property taxes					1,630,470	1,630,470
Payroll tax					509,309	509,309
Insurance tax					628,671	628,671
Licenses and permits					170,228	170,228
Fines and forfeitures					123,458	123,458
Interest					26,075	26,075
Investment in Fire Department Bellevue Dayton LLC					264,067	264,067
Miscellaneous					238,842	238,842
Total General Revenues					<u>3,591,120</u>	<u>3,591,120</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					269,669	269,669
NET POSITION - BEGINNING					4,706,666	4,706,666
Prior Period Adjustment					(105,443)	(105,443)
NET POSITION - ENDING					<u>\$ 4,870,892</u>	<u>\$ 4,870,892</u>

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Municipal Aid</u>	<u>Urban Renewal</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,299,411	\$ 185,158	\$ 772,350	\$ 66,447	\$ 3,323,366
Accounts receivable	614,261	-	-	8,711	622,972
Prepaid expenses	15,715	-	-	-	15,715
Notes receivable	-	-	253,809	-	253,809
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,929,387</u>	<u>\$ 185,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,026,159</u>	<u>\$ 75,158</u>	<u>\$ 4,215,862</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 135,831	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,294	\$ 139,125
Accrued liabilities	1,854	-	-	1,500	3,354
Deposits	2,495	-	-	-	2,495
Deferred revenue	244,781	-	253,809	8,711	507,301
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Liabilities	<u>384,961</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>253,809</u>	<u>13,505</u>	<u>652,275</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Non-spendable	15,715	-	-	-	15,715
Restricted	-	185,158	-	-	185,158
Committed	-	-	772,350	61,653	834,003
Unassigned	2,528,711	-	-	-	2,528,711
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,544,426</u>	<u>185,158</u>	<u>772,350</u>	<u>61,653</u>	<u>3,563,587</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,929,387</u>	<u>\$ 185,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,026,159</u>	<u>\$ 75,158</u>	<u>\$ 4,215,862</u>

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

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2017</p>

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 3,563,587
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,925,391.	3,258,809
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Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the governmental funds.	501,023
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Deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions are applicable to future periods and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Deferred outflows	492,349
Deferred inflows	(156,459)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Capital lease obligations	(342,987)
Investment in joint venture	(392,543)
Net pension liability	<u>(2,052,887)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 4,870,892</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Municipal Aid	Urban Renewal	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 2,502,565	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,649	\$ 2,753,214
Licenses and permits	170,228	-	-	-	170,228
Intergovernmental	-	107,256	-	-	107,256
Charges for services	295,993	-	4,800	-	300,793
Fines and forfeitures	85,302	-	-	-	85,302
Recreation	-	-	-	450	450
Interest	15,183	1,262	9,094	536	26,075
Miscellaneous	229,218	-	10,000	-	239,218
Total Revenues	<u>3,298,489</u>	<u>108,518</u>	<u>23,894</u>	<u>251,635</u>	<u>3,682,536</u>
EXPENDITURES					
General government	420,945	-	-	-	420,945
Police	1,106,050	-	-	-	1,106,050
Fire	1,232,513	-	-	-	1,232,513
Public works	275,230	5,941	-	-	281,171
Building service	87,116	-	-	-	87,116
Waste collection	212,052	-	-	-	212,052
Recreation	-	-	-	30,516	30,516
Professional services	198,138	-	-	234,671	432,809
Main Street	63,846	-	-	-	63,846
Urban redevelopment	-	-	52,360	-	52,360
Capital outlay	-	122,983	-	47,367	170,350
Total Expenditures	<u>3,595,890</u>	<u>128,924</u>	<u>52,360</u>	<u>312,554</u>	<u>4,089,728</u>
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	<u>(297,401)</u>	<u>(20,406)</u>	<u>(28,466)</u>	<u>(60,919)</u>	<u>(407,192)</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from borrowings	342,987	-	-	-	342,987
Transfers in	95,000	-	-	122,232	217,232
Transfers out	(85,627)	(30,000)	-	(101,605)	(217,232)
Sale of property	-	-	197,711	-	197,711
Total Other Sources (Uses)	<u>352,360</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>197,711</u>	<u>20,627</u>	<u>540,698</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	54,959	(50,406)	169,245	(40,292)	133,506
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	2,225,026	235,564	603,105	101,945	3,165,640
Prior Period Adjustment	264,441	-	-	-	264,441
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 2,544,426</u>	<u>\$ 185,158</u>	<u>\$ 772,350</u>	<u>\$ 61,653</u>	<u>\$ 3,563,587</u>

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

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES June 30, 2017</p>

Net Change in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds **\$ 133,506**

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation or amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays (\$201,390) exceeded depreciation and amortization (\$146,074) in the current period.

Capital outlays	201,390
Depreciation	(146,074)
Sales proceeds	(1,853)
Gain on disposition of assets	1,027

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds, while some revenues reported in the funds have already been recognized in earlier periods for the statement activities. This is the net effect of those changes.

121,867

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

City pension contributions	175,259
Cost of benefits earned	<u>(215,453)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 269,669

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Dayton, 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.

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

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

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent, on fees and charges for services. The City has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segments 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. Internal activity is eliminated in the statement of activities.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial 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 another 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.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Special Revenue Funds include:

- *Municipal Road Aid Fund* – to account for revenues and related expenses provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Transportation Cabinet through the Department for Local Government.
- *Park Board Fund* – to account for City park expenditures and projects.
- *Park Tax Fund* – to account for taxes collected specifically for the City's parks.
- *TIF Fund* – to account for the revenues and related expenses for the City's Tax Increment Financing Districts at Manhattan Harbor and Grant Park.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Accrual – The governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual – The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Property taxes, license fees, interest, and other revenues associated with current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. No allowance for doubtful accounts is required for any receivables as of June 30, 2017.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

The City is authorized by state statute to invest in:

- Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities
- Certificates of deposits
- Bankers acceptances
- Commercial paper
- Bonds of other state or local governments
- Mutual funds

PROPERTY TAXES AND TAX CALENDAR - Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The taxes are billed in September and are due and payable in November. The due date is set each year by council, by ordinance. After the due date, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the City and a lien may be placed on the property. Property tax rates for the year ended June 30, 2017, were \$0.495 per \$100 valuation for real property (\$0.445 for general use and \$0.050 for park tax) and \$.713 per \$100 valuation for personal property. The assessed value of property on which the levy for 2016 was based was \$206,386,189 for real property and \$4,604,142 for personal property.

PREPAIDS - Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods reported as prepaid items under the purchases method.

INTERFUND ACTIVITY AND ADVANCE RECEIVABLE – Reciprocal interfund activity includes interfund loans – amounts provided with a requirement for repayment, reported as interfund receivables and payables in the respective funds and interfund services provided and used – sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value, recorded as revenues and expenses in the respective funds. Unpaid amounts would be reported as receivables and payables in the respective funds. Nonreciprocal interfund activity includes interfund transfers – flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return, and interfund reimbursements – repayments by the responsible fund.

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

CAPITAL ASSETS - General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities in the proprietary fund. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position.

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized in the government-wide financial statements. Generally, capitalizable items with a cost of \$5,000 or more and two years of useful life are capitalized. Infrastructure such as streets, traffic signals and signs are capitalized. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. Prior to July 1, 2001, governmental funds infrastructure assets had not previously been capitalized. The City has opted to not retroactively report its major general infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets (starting July 1, 2001) have been valued at 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 capital asset class is as follows:

Buildings	40	years
Public Doman Infrastructure	40	years
Improvements	15	years
Vehicles	5	years
Machinery and Equipment	7	years
Furniture and Fixtures	7	years

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

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

In the government-wide financial statements, and the 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.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principle and interest as expenditures. The accounting for long-term debt of the proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned fund balance – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the City's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council and City Administrator have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed. The City has no assigned fund balances.

Unassigned fund balance – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds. The City Council has no General Fund minimum fund balance target as of June 30, 2017. No other fund balance policies exist.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use externally restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources – committed, assigned and unassigned – in order as needed. The City has no outstanding encumbrances as of June 30, 2017.

ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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 June 1st, the Mayor submits to the City Council, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

- B. A public meeting is conducted to obtain citizen comment.
- C. Prior to June 30, 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 City Council explaining any variance from the approved budget.
- E. Appropriations continue in effect until a new budget is adopted.
- F. The Council authorizes supplemental appropriations during the year.

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

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

NOTE C – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The City's deposits at June 30, 2017, were partially secured by Federal Depository Insurance. Deposits in excess of the Federal Depository Insurance limit are to be collateralized with securities held by the bank, its trust department or by its agent, but not in the City's name. The carrying amount of the City's deposits with financial institutions at June 30, 2017 was \$3,323,365 and the bank balance was \$3,371,207. Of the total bank balance, \$250,000 was insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation. The remainder is collateralized with securities held by the financial institution and pledged to collateralize the City's deposits.

Kentucky Revised Statutes authorize cities to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its agencies, shares in savings and loan associations insured by federal agencies, deposits in national or state charter banks insured by federal agencies, repurchase agreements, and larger amounts in such institutions providing such banks pledge as security obligations of the United States government or its agencies.

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

NOTE D – INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The City, along with the City of Bellevue, Kentucky, own equal shares in a joint venture limited liability corporation, the Fire Department of Bellevue and Dayton (FDBD). Each City annually records, as an investment in joint venture, 50% of the net position of FDBD on its Statement of Net Position, and an adjustment for the amount of change is recognized in the Statement of Activities. The City of Dayton is recording this investment for the first time in the year ended June 30, 2017; therefore an initial adjustment of (\$110,190) was recognized in the Statement of Activities. The total investment in the joint venture at June 30, 2017 was \$392,543.

The City had no other investments at June 30, 2017

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017
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NOTE E – CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2017 is as follows:

	<u>Restated June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>June 30, 2017</u>
Governmental activities:				
Assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,465,784	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,465,784
	<u>1,465,784</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,465,784</u>
Other capital assets				
Buildings	1,029,924	19,700	-	1,049,624
Infrastructure	1,800,986	119,216	-	1,920,202
Improvements	41,470	27,667	-	69,137
Vehicles	389,773	31,807	(57,142)	364,438
Equipment	231,566	3,000	-	234,566
Furniture	80,449	-	-	80,449
Subtotal	<u>3,574,168</u>	<u>201,390</u>	<u>(57,142)</u>	<u>3,718,416</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(832,418)	(8,576)	-	(840,994)
Infrastructure	(427,629)	(69,992)	-	(497,621)
Improvements	(25,980)	(3,149)	-	(29,129)
Vehicles	(308,487)	(39,622)	56,316	(291,793)
Equipment	(165,560)	(22,685)	-	(188,245)
Furniture and fixtures	(75,559)	(2,050)	-	(77,609)
Subtotal	<u>(1,835,633)</u>	<u>(146,074)</u>	<u>56,316</u>	<u>(1,925,391)</u>
Other capital assets, less depreciation	<u>1,738,535</u>	<u>55,316</u>	<u>(826)</u>	<u>1,793,025</u>
Capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 3,204,319</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 55,316</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (826)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,258,809</u></u>

Depreciation was charged to the following governmental activities:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>
Administration	\$ 44,859
Police	35,684
Public works	56,776
Recreation	8,755
Current year governmental activity depreciation expense	<u><u>\$ 146,074</u></u>

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

NOTE F – CAPITAL LEASE PAYABLE

On March 31, 2017, the Cities of Bellevue and Dayton, Kentucky jointly entered into a tax-exempt lease/purchase agreement with US Bancorp to purchase a fire truck for \$685,973 for the Fire Department of Bellevue and Dayton (FDBD). This truck was financed by the Cities and donated, as a capital contribution to the Cities investment in a joint venture, to the FDBD, upon delivery. Each City recognized one half of this investment asset, \$342,987, in their "Investment in a Joint Venture" account, and also recognized an offsetting amount in their respective capital lease payable accounts on the Statements of Net Position. The following is a schedule by years of the future minimum lease payments under capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending June 30,:	Capital Lease Payable
2018	\$ 40,106
2019	40,106
2020	40,106
2021	40,106
2022	40,106
2023-2027	200,530
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 401,060
Less: amount representing interest	(58,073)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 342,987</u>

NOTE G – 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 general liability risk management activities are accounts for in the General Fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of loss can be reasonable estimated.

NOTE H – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund balances as of June 30, 2017. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ 95,000	\$ 85,627
Municipal Road Aid Fund	-	30,000
Park Fund	36,605	-
Park Tax Fund	-	101,605
TIF Fund	85,627	-
	<u>\$ 217,232</u>	<u>\$ 217,232</u>

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Transfers are used to move funds from the fund that statute or budget requires such funds to be received into the fund that statute or budget requires such funds to be disbursed from. Transfers are also used to move unrestricted funds collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

NOTE I – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

Governmental fund balances as of June 30, 2017, consist of the following:

	General Fund	Municipal Road Aid Fund	Urban Renewal Fund	Minor Funds	Total
Nonspendable -					
Prepaid expenses	\$ 15,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,715
Restricted	-	185,158	-	-	185,158
Committed	-	-	772,350	61,653	834,003
Unassigned	2,528,711	-	-	-	2,528,711
Total Fund Balance	\$ 2,544,426	\$ 185,158	\$ 772,350	\$ 61,653	\$ 3,563,587

NOTE J – COUNTY EMPLOYEES’ RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City’s eligible employees are covered by the County Employees Retirement System (Plan)

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

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

The Plan is divided into both **Non-Hazardous** duty and **Hazardous** duty employee classifications.

Membership in CERS consisted of the following at June 30, 2016:

	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Total
Inactive memberships	132,830	10,690	143,520
Active Plan Members	80,852	9,172	90,024
	213,682	19,862	233,544
	Number of participating employers		1,120

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

Non-Hazardous Plan Description

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

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

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of years of 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 or pay and any dependent child will receive 10% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay up to 40% for all dependent children. Five years' service is required for nonservice-related disability benefits.

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

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

Hazardous Plan Description

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

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

Tier 1	Participation date	Before September 1, 2008
	Unreduced Retirement	At least one month of hazardous duty service credit or 55 years old
	Reduced Retirement	15 years service and 50 years old or any age with 20 years service
Tier 2	Participation Date	September 1, 2008 - December 31, 2013
	Unreduced Retirement	At least 5 years of hazardous duty service credit and 60 years old
	Reduced Retirement	15 years service and 50 years old or any age with 25 years service
Tier 3	Participation Date	On or after January 1, 2014
	Unreduced Retirement	At least 5 years of hazardous duty service credit and 60 years old or 25 or more years of service, with no age requirement
	Reduced Retirement	Not available

Cost of living adjustments are provided at the discretion of the General Assembly. Retirement is based on a factor of the number of years of 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 or pay and any dependent child will receive 10% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay up to 40% for all dependent children. Five years' service is required for nonservice-related disability benefits.

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

	<u>Required Contribution</u>
Tier 1	8%
Tier 2	8% + 1% for insurance
Tier 3	8% + 1% for insurance

Contributions

For non-hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 18.68%, of which 13.95% was for the pension fund and 4.73% was for the health insurance fund, of the non-hazardous duty employee's compensation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. For hazardous duty employees, the City contributed 31.06%, of which 21.71% was for the pension fund and 9.35% was for the health insurance fund, of the hazardous duty employee's compensation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

The City made all required contributions for the non-hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$72,226, of which \$53,938 was for the pension fund and \$18,288 was for the health insurance fund. The City also made all required contributions for the hazardous Plan pension obligation for the fiscal year in the amount of \$173,571, of which \$121,321 was for the pension fund and \$52,520 was for the health insurance fund.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017
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Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the City reported a liability of \$2,052,887 (\$726,969 – non-hazardous and \$1,325,918 – hazardous) as its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability 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. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the City's non-hazardous employer allocation proportion was 0.01476% of the total CERS non-hazardous duty employees and 0.07727% of the total CERS hazardous duty employees. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$215,453 in addition to its \$175,259 pension contribution.

At June 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Non-Hazardous		Hazardous		Total	
	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,174	\$ -	\$ 19,123	\$ -	\$ 22,297	\$ -
Net difference between projected actual earnings on plan investments	68,342	-	111,853	-	180,195	-
Changes of assumptions	38,511	-	76,087	-	114,598	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	39,167	-	117,292	-	156,459
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	53,938	-	121,321	-	175,259	-
	<u>\$ 163,965</u>	<u>\$ 39,167</u>	<u>\$ 328,384</u>	<u>\$ 117,292</u>	<u>\$ 492,349</u>	<u>\$ 156,459</u>

The City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$175,259 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018.

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Net Deferral
2018	\$ 47,423
2019	33,896
2020	52,051
2021	27,261
	\$ 160,631

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2016
Experience Study	July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2013
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market
Inflation	3.25%
Salary Increase	4.0%, average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%, net of pension plan expense, including inflation

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

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

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

Changes of Assumptions

In 2015, the demographic and economic assumptions that affect the measurement of the total pension liability were updated as follows:

- The assumed investment rate was decreased from 7.75% to 7.5%.
- The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 3.25%.
- The assumed rate of wage inflation was reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%.
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%.
- The mortality table used for active members is RP-2000 Combined mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (multiplied by 50% for males and 30% for females).
- For healthy retired members and beneficiaries, the mortality table used is the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set-back 1 year for females). For disabled members, the RP-2000 Combined Disabled Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2013 (set back 4 years for males) is used for the period after disability retirement. There is some margin in the current mortality tables for possible future improvement in mortality rates and that margin will be reviewed again when the next experience investigation is conducted.
- The assumed rates of retirement, withdrawal and disability were updated to more accurately reflect experience.

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

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability

<p>CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017</p>

would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability		
		Non-Hazardous	Hazardous	Total
1% decrease	6.5%	\$ 905,921	\$ 1,665,740	\$ 2,571,661
Current discount rate	7.5%	726,969	1,325,918	2,052,887
1% increase	8.5%	573,571	1,045,624	1,619,195

Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE K – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal or state governments. 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.

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.

The City, due to its relationship with the Bellevue/Dayton Fire Department, has a probable liability in a future period that, at this time, cannot be estimated. This liability is a result of improper payment of incentive to the fire fighters. The fire department is directly affected by this action taken by the Department of Labor, while the City is affected indirectly based on its contractual relationship with the fire department. The City estimates its liability to range between \$85,000 and \$150,000 which is 50% of the fire department's estimated liability. The City includes in that range \$6,600 for the payment to fire fighters that worked directly for the City before the department was formed. The City has also recorded a liability for its share of the pension liability recorded by the Bellevue/Dayton Fire Department based on the requirements of GASB 68. This liability is recorded on the Statement of Net Position and represents 50% of the Net Position of the fire department. The amount for June 30, 2017 is \$392,543.

NOTE L – COMMITMENTS

The City is committed under a contract with the Fire Department of Bellevue-Dayton, LLC for fire and EMS services. The agreement expires June 1, 2021 unless the cities choose to extend the agreement. Each year the City is required to make a payment, determined on a yearly basis, to cover operating expenses. The required payment for fiscal year 2017-2018 will be approximately \$939,000.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year Ended June 30, 2017
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NOTE M – TAX ABATEMENTS

In accordance with GASB 77, the must disclose tax abatements and incentives provided within the City. The City has two Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts on which tax abatements are provided to the developer to fund the cost to develop infrastructure in the District.

Grant Park

The local participation TIF district for Grant Park was created in 2007 and requires the City to collect, hold, and payback to the developer 75% of the real property taxes collected in the district footprint for the city in a given year. This incentive allowed the developer to finance the large infrastructure expenses associated with the project. The incentive is in place for 20 years.

Manhattan Harbour

The local participation TIF district for Manhattan Harbour was initiated in 2014 and requires the city to collect, hold, and payback to the developer 50%-80% of the real property, payroll and occupational license taxes collected in the district footprint for City, County, Health, Library, and Cooperative Extension office in a given year. The incentive allows the developer to finance costs associated with:

- 1) Construction of Manhattan Boulevard,
- 2) Purchasing the Queen City Riverboat lease,
- 3) Aiding in the financing of a new city building (up to \$2,000,000), and
- 4) For public parking needed to support any multi-family rental or condominium projects.

In 2017, the Commonwealth of Kentucky initiated a TIF district for this project and has pledged an amount not-to-exceed \$8,000,000 of State Ad Valorem taxes towards approved public infrastructure costs within this district. The local participation TIF is in place for 30 years and the Commonwealth's participation TIF is in place for 20 years.

NOTE N – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

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

Statement No. 77 – Tax Abatement Disclosures

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

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

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

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

NOTE O – FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Statement No. 75 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* – Implementation in FY 2018

Statement No. 81 – *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements* – Implementation in FY 2018

Statement No. 83 – *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* – Implementation in FY 2019

Statement No. 84 – *Fiduciary Activities* – Implementation in FY 2020

Statement No. 85 – *Omnibus 2017* – Implementation in FY 2018

Statement No. 86 – *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues* – Implementation in FY 2018

Statement No. 87 – *Leases* – Implementation in FY 2021

NOTE P – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The City has recorded adjustments to the Beginning Net Position of (\$105,443) at June 30, 2017. This adjustment is a cumulative effect of overstatements and understatements of several receivable accounts as well as an adjustment for the City's equal share of the investment in the joint venture with the City of Bellevue, Kentucky in the Fire Department of Bellevue and Dayton (FDBD).

NOTE Q – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events through April 3, 2018, the date on which the financial statements were available for issue. The City did not have any events subsequent to June 30, 2017 through April 3, 2018 disclose.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 2,383,305	\$ 2,383,305	\$ 2,502,565	\$ 119,260
Licenses and permits	189,500	189,500	170,228	(19,272)
Charges for services	315,500	315,500	295,993	(19,507)
Fines and forfeitures	46,900	46,900	85,302	38,402
Interest	4,000	4,000	15,183	11,183
Miscellaneous	594,164	594,164	229,218	(364,946)
Total Revenues	<u>3,533,369</u>	<u>3,533,369</u>	<u>3,298,489</u>	<u>(234,880)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
General government	423,628	423,628	420,945	2,683
Police	1,240,638	1,240,638	1,106,050	134,588
Fire	941,301	941,301	1,232,513	(291,212)
Public works	340,777	340,777	275,230	65,547
Building service	100,693	100,693	87,116	13,577
Waste collection	260,058	260,058	212,052	48,006
Professional services	578,705	578,705	198,138	380,567
Main Street	76,350	76,350	63,846	12,504
Total Expenditures	<u>3,962,150</u>	<u>3,962,150</u>	<u>3,595,890</u>	<u>366,260</u>
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	<u>(428,781)</u>	<u>(428,781)</u>	<u>(297,401)</u>	<u>131,380</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	342,987	342,987
Transfers in	95,000	95,000	95,000	-
Transfers out	-	-	(85,627)	(85,627)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	<u>95,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>352,360</u>	<u>257,360</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(333,781)</u>	<u>(333,781)</u>	<u>54,959</u>	<u>388,740</u>
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	2,225,026	2,225,026	2,225,026	2,225,026
Prior Period Adjustment	264,441	264,441	264,441	264,441
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 2,155,686</u>	<u>\$ 2,155,686</u>	<u>\$ 2,544,426</u>	<u>\$ 2,878,207</u>

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

NOTE -1 BUDGETING POLICIES

The City follows the procedures established pursuant to Chapter 108 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. The budget for the governmental fund type is adopted on a basis consistent with the general accepted accounting principles. Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as adopted by the City Council.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 107,256	\$ 2,256
Miscellaneous	500,000	-	-	-
Interest	700	700	1,262	562
Total Revenues	<u>605,700</u>	<u>105,700</u>	<u>108,518</u>	<u>2,818</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Public works	-	-	5,941	(5,941)
Capital outlay	802,478	302,478	122,983	179,495
Total Expenditures	<u>802,478</u>	<u>302,478</u>	<u>128,924</u>	<u>173,554</u>
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	<u>(196,778)</u>	<u>(196,778)</u>	<u>(20,406)</u>	<u>176,372</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	-
Total Other Sources (Uses)	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	-
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(226,778)</u>	<u>(226,778)</u>	<u>(50,406)</u>	<u>176,372</u>
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	<u>235,564</u>	<u>235,564</u>	<u>235,564</u>	-
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 8,786</u>	<u>\$ 8,786</u>	<u>\$ 185,158</u>	<u>\$ 176,372</u>

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
URBAN RENEWAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Charges for services	6,700	6,700	4,800	(1,900)
Interest	900	900	9,094	8,194
Miscellaneous	-	-	10,000	10,000
Total Revenues	<u>7,600</u>	<u>7,600</u>	<u>23,894</u>	<u>16,294</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Urban redevelopment	328,000	328,000	52,360	275,640
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>328,000</u>	<u>328,000</u>	<u>52,360</u>	<u>275,640</u>
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	<u>(320,400)</u>	<u>(320,400)</u>	<u>(28,466)</u>	<u>291,934</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of property	200,000	200,000	197,711	(2,289)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>197,711</u>	<u>(2,289)</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(120,400)</u>	<u>(120,400)</u>	<u>169,245</u>	<u>289,645</u>
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	<u>603,105</u>	<u>603,105</u>	<u>603,105</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 482,705</u>	<u>\$ 482,705</u>	<u>\$ 772,350</u>	<u>\$ 289,645</u>

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY**MULTIPLE EMPLOYER, COST SHARING, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE - NON-HAZARDOUS****Last Ten Fiscal Years**

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Proportion of net pension liability	0.014760%	0.016433%	0.016077%							
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 726,969	\$ 706,528	\$ 521,584							
Covered employee payroll in year of measurement	365,427	387,624	364,825							
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	198.94%	182.27%	142.97%							
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	55.50%	59.97%	66.80%							

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Contractually required contribution	\$ 53,938	\$ 45,386	\$ 49,422	\$ 50,127						
Actual contribution	53,938	45,386	49,422	50,127						
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-						
Covered employee payroll	386,652	365,427	387,624	364,825						
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	13.95%	12.42%	12.75%	13.74%						

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information
for the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2017, is based on the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation.. The changes to the elements of the pension expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE J in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Proportion of net pension liability	0.07727%	0.08476%	0.09793%							
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,325,918	\$ 1,301,170	\$ 1,091,168							
Covered employee payroll in year of measurement	510,721	435,830	489,724							
Share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	259.62%	298.55%	222.81%							
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	53.95%	57.52%	63.46%							

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Contractually required contribution	\$ 121,321	\$ 103,472	\$ 100,023	\$ 106,613						
Actual contribution	121,321	103,472	100,023	106,613						
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-						
Covered employee payroll	560,545	510,721	435,830	489,724						
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	21.71%	20.26%	22.95%	21.77%						

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information
for the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

The net pension liability as of June 30, 2017, is based on the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation.. The changes to the elements of the pension expense, i.e. the difference between expected and actual experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, changes in assumptions, and the changes in proportion and differences between City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions are detailed in NOTE J in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
PARK BOARD FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Recreation	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,900	\$ 450	\$ (1,450)
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Interest	200	200	536	336
Miscellaneous	100	100	-	(100)
Total Revenues	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>(1,214)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Recreation	37,150	42,528	30,516	12,012
Capital outlay	-	47,367	47,367	-
Total Expenditures	<u>37,150</u>	<u>89,895</u>	<u>77,883</u>	<u>12,012</u>
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	<u>(34,950)</u>	<u>(87,695)</u>	<u>(76,897)</u>	<u>10,798</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	35,000	35,000	36,605	1,605
Total Other Sources (Uses)	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>36,605</u>	<u>1,605</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	50	(52,695)	(40,292)	12,403
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	<u>1,266,696</u>	<u>1,266,696</u>	<u>101,945</u>	<u>(1,164,751)</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 1,266,746</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,001</u>	<u>\$ 61,653</u>	<u>\$ (1,152,348)</u>

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
PARK TAX FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 101,605	\$ 1,605
Total Revenues	100,000	100,000	101,605	1,605
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	100,000	100,000	101,605	1,605
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(100,000)	(100,000)	(101,605)	(1,605)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(101,605)	(1,605)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

CITY OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,044	\$ 149,044
Total Revenues	-	-	149,044	149,044
EXPENDITURES				
Professional services	-	-	234,671	(234,671)
Total Expenditures	-	-	234,671	(234,671)
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	-	-	(85,627)	(85,627)
OTHER SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	85,627	85,627
Total Other Sources (Uses)	-	-	85,627	85,627
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

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

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Dayton, Kentucky as of June 30, 2017 and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Dayton, Kentucky's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Van Gorder, Walker & Co., Inc.

Van Gorder, Walker & Co., Inc.
Erlanger, Kentucky
April 3, 2018