

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
Carlisle, Kentucky

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mayor and the City Council
City of Carlisle
Carlisle, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Summary of Opinions

| <u>Opinion Unit</u> | <u>Type of Opinion</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Governmental Activities | Qualified |
| Business-Type Activities | Qualified |
| General Fund | Qualified |
| Utility Fund | Qualified |
| Aggregate Remaining Fund Information | Unmodified |

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities and General Fund

Our audit was limited because we were unable to verify the classification of certain revenues and expenses/expenditures due to limited controls over the recording of transactions. For the year ended June 30, 2018, proper records of revenues received and expenses/expenditures paid by the General Fund were not kept to ensure appropriate classifications. Consequently, some revenues and expenses/expenditures may not be classified correctly.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Business-Type Activities and Utility Fund

Our audit was limited because we were unable to verify the balance of utility deposits as of June 30, 2018, which did not allow us to obtain sufficient evidence to determine whether deposits payable and utility revenues are fairly stated. Our audit was also limited because we were unable to verify the classification of certain expenses related to the City's Utility Fund due to limited controls over the processing of payments to vendors. Consequently, some expenses in the Utility Fund may not be classified correctly.

Qualified Opinions

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities and General Fund" paragraph, and the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Business-Type Activities and Utility Fund" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2018, and the changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter – Implementation of New GASB Accounting Standard

As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, effective July 1, 2017, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension schedules and OPEB schedules on pages 4-10 and 38-46 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Carlisle, Kentucky's financial statements as a whole. The statement of operating revenues and expenses – proprietary fund is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. This 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. This 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, except for the effects on the supplementary information of the qualified opinion on the basic financial statements as explained in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities and General Fund" and "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Business-Type Activities and Utility Fund" paragraphs, this information is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Carlisle, 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 Carlisle, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RFH

RFH, PLLC
Lexington, Kentucky
October 30, 2020

City of Carlisle

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the City of Carlisle financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please read the following in conjunction with the auditors' report on page 1 and the City's financial statements, which begin to appear on page 11.

OVERVIEW OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of the management's discussion and analysis report, the independent auditors' report, the basic financial statements of the City, and the independent auditors' report on compliance. The financial statements also include notes that explain in more detail some of the information in the financial statements.

The City's financial statements present two kinds of statements, each with a different snapshot of the City's finances. The focus is both the City as a whole (government-wide) and the fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status. The fund financial statements, focus on the individual funds of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Both perspectives (government-wide and fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis of comparison (year to year or government to government) and enhance the City's accountability.

GOVERNMENT – WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole, using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is "Is the City as a whole better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City's activities in a way that will help 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 expenditures are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the net position of the City and the changes in it. One can think of the City's net position-the difference between assets and liabilities-as one way to measure financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health or position is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, changes in property tax rates or valuation, infrastructure asset condition, and new or changed government legislation.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including general government administration, police, fire, planning and zoning and streets. Property taxes, licenses and permits (including occupational licenses fees and franchise fees), and grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities - The City collects fees from customers to cover the costs of the services, provided by the water, gas, sewer and sanitation utility.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Traditional users of government financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation more familiar. The focus is now on the City's funds. The fund financial statements provide more information about the City's funds and not the City as a whole.

The City has two kinds of funds:

Governmental Fund – Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on how cash and other financial assets, that can readily be converted to cash, flow in and out and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided at the bottom of the governmental funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Proprietary Fund - Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

NET POSITION

Our analysis begins with a summary of the City's Statement of Net Position, which is presented on Table A-1 followed by an explanation of the results. Changes in net position are presented in Table A-2 which is also followed by an explanation of the results.

Table A-1

| | <u>Governmental Activities</u> | <u>Business-type Activities</u> | <u>Total Primary Government</u> | <u>2017 Totals</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Current and Other Assets | \$ 291,713 | \$ 188,380 | \$ 480,093 | \$ 273,827 |
| Non Current and Capital Assets | 1,102,703 | 3,743,924 | 4,846,627 | 4,924,835 |
| Deferred Outflows of Resource | <u>1,018,520</u> | <u>370,538</u> | <u>1,389,058</u> | <u>883,379</u> |
| Total Assets and deferred outflows | <u>2,412,936</u> | <u>4,302,842</u> | <u>6,715,778</u> | <u>6,082,041</u> |
| Long-Term Debt Outstanding | 105,174 | 330,821 | 435,995 | 409,989 |
| Net Pension Liability | 1,616,745 | 982,655 | 2,599,400 | 2,178,235 |
| Net OPEB Liability | 583,008 | 337,498 | 920,506 | 648,512 |
| Current Liabilities | <u>181,304</u> | <u>390,577</u> | <u>571,881</u> | <u>560,668</u> |
| Total Liabilities | <u>2,486,231</u> | <u>2,041,551</u> | <u>4,527,782</u> | <u>3,797,404</u> |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources | <u>149,002</u> | <u>219,528</u> | <u>368,530</u> | <u>98,572</u> |
| Net Position: | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 915,586 | 3,275,785 | 4,191,371 | 4,341,297 |
| Restricted | 33,907 | 81,475 | 115,382 | 76,529 |
| Unrestricted | <u>(1,171,790)</u> | <u>(1,315,497)</u> | <u>(2,487,287)</u> | <u>(2,231,761)</u> |
| Total Net Position | <u>\$ (222,297)</u> | <u>\$ 2,041,763</u> | <u>\$ 1,819,466</u> | <u>\$ 2,186,065</u> |

Net position from one activity generally cannot be used to make up for any deficits in the other activities.

Table A-2

Condensed Statement of Activities

| | <u>Governmental Activities</u> | <u>Business-type Activities</u> | <u>Total Primary Government</u> | <u>2017 Totals</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Program Revenues | | | | |
| Charges for Services | \$ - | \$ 1,969,907 | \$ 1,969,907 | \$ 1,676,482 |
| Operating Grants & Contributions | 56,814 | - | 56,814 | 54,588 |
| Capital Grants & Contributions | <u>-</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>1,020</u> |
| Total Revenue | <u>56,814</u> | <u>1,970,407</u> | <u>2,027,221</u> | <u>1,732,090</u> |
| Program Expenses | | | | |
| General Government | \$ 250,616 | \$ - | \$ 250,616 | \$ 308,732 |
| Public Safety – Police | 779,062 | - | 779,062 | 916,739 |
| Public Safety-Fire | 74,868 | - | 74,868 | 126,770 |
| Street Department | 256,289 | - | 256,289 | 279,754 |
| Planning & Zoning | 1,590 | - | 1,590 | 1,508 |
| Interest on long-term debt | 5,353 | - | 5,353 | 8,646 |
| Utilities | <u>-</u> | <u>2,006,841</u> | <u>2,006,841</u> | <u>1,549,704</u> |
| Total Program expenses | <u>1,367,778</u> | <u>2,006,841</u> | <u>3,374,619</u> | <u>3,191,853</u> |
| Net Program costs | <u>\$ (1,310,964)</u> | <u>\$ (36,434)</u> | <u>\$ (1,347,398)</u> | <u>\$ (1,459,763)</u> |
| General Revenues | | | | |
| Taxes | \$ 179,293 | \$ - | \$ 179,293 | \$ 175,792 |
| License fees | 601,434 | - | 601,434 | 570,145 |
| Permits | 1,474 | - | 1,474 | 1,121 |
| Fines & Forfeitures | 13,669 | - | 13,669 | 9,794 |
| Investment earnings | 495 | 943 | 1,438 | 962 |
| Miscellaneous | 183,491 | - | 183,491 | 187,783 |
| Gain on sale of assets | - | - | - | 37,895 |
| Transfers | <u>380,317</u> | <u>(380,317)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total General Revenue and transfers | <u>1,360,173</u> | <u>(379,374)</u> | <u>980,799</u> | <u>983,492</u> |
| Net Change in Net Position | <u>\$ 49,209</u> | <u>\$ (415,808)</u> | <u>\$ (366,599)</u> | <u>\$ (476,271)</u> |

The City's change in Net Position above appears to be analogous to the long-standing concept of net revenues, but under the full accrual basis utilized by the Government Activities, their numbers include dollars of "paper" depreciation expenses that are not cash expenditures of the City. Therefore, these "paper" bookkeeping entries are never considered as part of the City's budget process. Additionally, the principal portions of debt obligations are excluded from the above but are reflected as debt service expenditures along with capital outlay expenditures in the City's budget for governmental activities. The business-type activities have always been on the full accrual basis.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Table A-3 details a condensed statement of the fiscal year's governmental activities.

Table A-3

Condensed Governmental Activities – Revenues & Expenditures

| | <u>General</u> | <u>Other</u> <u>Gov't Funds</u> | <u>Total</u> | 2017 <u>Totals</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Taxes | \$ 179,290 | \$ - | \$ 179,290 | \$ 175,792 |
| Licenses and permits | 602,908 | - | 602,908 | 571,266 |
| Intergovernmental | 201,595 | - | 201,595 | 162,172 |
| Fines & Forfeits | 13,669 | - | 13,669 | 9,794 |
| Other Revenues | <u>39,205</u> | <u>23</u> | <u>39,228</u> | <u>80,729</u> |
| Total Revenues | <u>\$ 1,036,667</u> | <u>\$ 23</u> | <u>\$ 1,036,690</u> | <u>\$ 999,753</u> |
| General Government | \$ 232,702 | \$ - | \$ 232,702 | \$ 287,524 |
| Public Safety-Police | 672,699 | - | 672,699 | 665,031 |
| Public Safety – Fire | 64,073 | - | 64,073 | 98,178 |
| Planning and Zoning | 1,590 | - | 1,590 | 1,508 |
| Public Works-Streets | 193,573 | - | 193,573 | 204,373 |
| Debt Service | 37,053 | - | 37,053 | 44,382 |
| Capital Outlay | <u>86,724</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>86,724</u> | <u>81,208</u> |
| Total Expenditures | <u>\$ 1,288,414</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ 1,288,414</u> | <u>\$ 1,382,204</u> |
| Excess Expenditures over | | | | |
| Revenues before other | | | | |
| Financing sources | <u>\$ (251,747)</u> | <u>\$ 23</u> | <u>\$ (251,724)</u> | <u>\$ (382,451)</u> |

The bottom number of Table A-3 above, should not be confused with the end-of-year "Fund Balance" figure shown in the City's General Fund Budget, because the above does not reflect the General Fund's beginning-of-year balance and any debt proceeds or other financing sources received during the fiscal year.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the fiscal year, the City amended its budget. The budget contains proposed expenditures and expected revenues. A comparison of the original budget to actual amounts for the General Fund is presented in the table below (Tables A-4 & A-5).

Table A-4

General Fund-Revenues

| | <u>Budget</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Taxes | \$ 165,500 | \$ 179,290 | \$ 13,790 |
| Licenses and permits | 664,379 | 602,908 | (61,471) |
| Intergovernmental | 910,925 | 201,595 | (709,330) |
| Fines and forfeitures | - | 13,669 | 13,669 |
| Other Revenues | <u>-</u> | <u>39,205</u> | <u>39,205</u> |
| Total Revenues | <u>\$ 1,740,804</u> | <u>\$ 1,036,667</u> | <u>\$ (704,137)</u> |

Table A-5**General Fund-Expenditures**

| | <u>Budget</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| General Government | \$ 925,047 | \$ 232,702 | \$ (692,345) |
| Public Safety-Police | 641,347 | 672,699 | 31,352 |
| Public Safety-Fire | 41,347 | 64,073 | 22,726 |
| Planning and Zoning | 2,090 | 1,590 | (500) |
| Streets | 126,704 | 193,573 | 66,869 |
| Capital Outlay | - | 86,724 | 86,724 |
| Debt Service | - | 37,053 | 37,053 |
| | <u>\$ 1,736,535</u> | <u>\$ 1,288,414</u> | <u>\$ (448,121)</u> |

The City budgeted for a total of \$1,740,804 in revenues for 2017-2018, but ended up having revenues of \$1,036,667. The City was under budget on revenues by 41 percent. A total of \$1,736,535 was budgeted for expenditures, but expenditures only totaled \$1,288,414 at the end of 2018. The City was under budget on the expenditures by 26 percent.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Table A-6 shows summary totals for a broad range of capital assets, including police equipment, buildings, land, street equipment and fire equipment and all of the equipment and materials involved in the operation of water, gas and sewer utilities. Table A-6 shows the breakdown of non-depreciated capital assets for both governmental and business-type activities.

Table A-6**Capital Assets at Year End Without Depreciation**

| | <u>Governmental Activities</u> | <u>Business-type Activities</u> | <u>Total Primary Government</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Land | \$ 271,572 | \$ 38,154 | \$ 309,726 |
| Infrastructure | 609,214 | - | 609,214 |
| Building & Improvements | 238,715 | - | 238,715 |
| Vehicles & Equipment | 610,241 | 305,581 | 915,822 |
| Equipment | 487,754 | - | 487,754 |
| Water, Gas & Sewer System | - | 11,547,220 | 11,547,220 |
| Total Capital Assets | <u>\$ 2,217,496</u> | <u>\$ 11,890,955</u> | <u>\$ 14,108,451</u> |

DEBT

Table A-7 provides a summary of all of the City's outstanding indebtedness.

Table A-7

| <u>Debt Outstanding at Year End</u> | <u>Governmental Activities</u> | <u>Business-type Activities</u> | <u>Total Primary Government</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Leases | \$ 111,553 | \$ 73,235 | \$ 184,788 |
| Bonds Payable | 40,500 | 299,000 | 339,500 |
| Total Debt Outstanding | <u>\$ 152,053</u> | <u>\$ 372,235</u> | <u>\$ 524,288</u> |

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS BUDGETS

The Mayor and City Council consider many factors when setting the fiscal year budget. Some of the factors are the local economy, expected grant money and anticipated tax revenue and utility services (water, gas, sewer and trash).

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens of the City, taxpayers, customers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Angie Lyons, City Clerk, 107 E. Chestnut St., Carlisle, KY 40311.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2018

| | Primary Government | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | Total |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 122,789 | \$ 78,135 | \$ 200,924 |
| Receivables, net | 162,006 | 117,163 | 279,169 |
| Internal balances | 6,918 | (6,918) | - |
| Total current assets | <u>291,713</u> | <u>188,380</u> | <u>480,093</u> |
| Noncurrent assets | | | |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | 33,907 | 81,475 | 115,382 |
| Capital assets | | | |
| Land and improvements, net | 271,572 | 38,154 | 309,726 |
| Depreciable infrastructure, net | 406,606 | - | 406,606 |
| Utility systems, net | - | 3,609,866 | 3,609,866 |
| Depreciable buildings, property, vehicles, and equipment, net | 390,618 | - | 390,618 |
| Other assets | - | 14,429 | 14,429 |
| Total noncurrent assets | <u>1,102,703</u> | <u>3,743,924</u> | <u>4,846,627</u> |
| Total assets | <u>1,394,416</u> | <u>3,932,304</u> | <u>5,326,720</u> |
| DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES | | | |
| Deferred outflows - pension | 798,474 | 272,278 | 1,070,752 |
| Deferred outflows - OPEB | 220,046 | 98,260 | 318,306 |
| Total deferred outflows of resources | <u>1,018,520</u> | <u>370,538</u> | <u>1,389,058</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES | <u>\$ 2,412,936</u> | <u>\$ 4,302,842</u> | <u>\$ 6,715,778</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable | 41,887 | 65,995 | 107,882 |
| Customer deposits payable | - | 134,382 | 134,382 |
| Accrued liabilities | 91,381 | 147,558 | 238,939 |
| Accrued interest payable | 1,157 | 1,228 | 2,385 |
| Current portion of long-term obligations | 46,879 | 41,414 | 88,293 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>181,304</u> | <u>390,577</u> | <u>571,881</u> |
| Noncurrent liabilities | | | |
| Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations | 105,174 | 330,821 | 435,995 |
| Net pension liability | 1,616,745 | 982,655 | 2,599,400 |
| Net OPEB liability | 583,008 | 337,498 | 920,506 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | <u>2,304,927</u> | <u>1,650,974</u> | <u>3,955,901</u> |
| Total liabilities | <u>2,486,231</u> | <u>2,041,551</u> | <u>4,527,782</u> |
| DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES | | | |
| Deferred inflows - pension | 113,397 | 201,857 | 315,254 |
| Deferred inflows - OPEB | 35,605 | 17,671 | 53,276 |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | <u>149,002</u> | <u>219,528</u> | <u>368,530</u> |
| NET POSITION | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 915,586 | 3,275,785 | 4,191,371 |
| Restricted for: | | | |
| Debt service | 33,907 | 81,475 | 115,382 |
| Other | - | - | - |
| Unrestricted | (1,171,790) | (1,315,497) | (2,487,287) |
| Total net position | <u>(222,297)</u> | <u>2,041,763</u> | <u>1,819,466</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION | <u>\$ 2,412,936</u> | <u>\$ 4,302,842</u> | <u>\$ 6,715,778</u> |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS | Expenses | Program Revenues | | | Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Charges for Services | Operating Grants and Contributions | Capital Grants and Contributions | Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | Total |
| Primary government: | | | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | | | | | | | |
| General government | \$ 250,616 | \$ - | \$ 2,648 | \$ - | \$ (247,968) | \$ - | \$ (247,968) |
| Public safety-Police | 779,062 | - | 43,166 | - | (735,896) | - | (735,896) |
| Public safety-Fire | 74,868 | - | 11,000 | - | (63,868) | - | (63,868) |
| Planning and zoning | 1,590 | - | - | - | (1,590) | - | (1,590) |
| Street department | 256,289 | - | - | - | (256,289) | - | (256,289) |
| Interest on long-term debt | 5,353 | - | - | - | (5,353) | - | (5,353) |
| Total governmental activities | 1,367,778 | - | 56,814 | - | (1,310,964) | - | (1,310,964) |
| Business-type activities | | | | | | | |
| Utilities | 2,006,841 | 1,969,907 | - | 500 | - | (36,434) | (36,434) |
| Total business-type activities | 2,006,841 | 1,969,907 | - | 500 | - | (36,434) | (36,434) |
| Total primary government | \$ 3,374,619 | \$ 1,969,907 | \$ 56,814 | \$ 500 | (1,310,964) | (36,434) | (1,347,398) |
| General revenues: | | | | | | | |
| Taxes: | | | | | | | |
| Property taxes, levied for general purposes | | | | | 179,290 | - | 179,290 |
| License fees: | | | | | | | |
| Franchise | | | | | 121,586 | - | 121,586 |
| Insurance premiums | | | | | 228,537 | - | 228,537 |
| Occupational | | | | | 216,673 | - | 216,673 |
| Other | | | | | 34,638 | - | 34,638 |
| Permits: | | | | | | | |
| Building | | | | | 1,474 | - | 1,474 |
| Fines & forfeitures | | | | | 13,669 | - | 13,669 |
| Investment earnings | | | | | 498 | 943 | 1,441 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | 183,491 | - | 183,491 |
| Total general revenues | | | | | 979,856 | 943 | 980,799 |
| Transfers in (out) | | | | | 380,317 | (380,317) | - |
| Total general revenues and transfers | | | | | 1,360,173 | (379,374) | 980,799 |
| Change in net position | | | | | 49,209 | (415,808) | (366,599) |
| Net position-beginning, as restated | | | | | (271,506) | 2,457,571 | 2,186,065 |
| NET POSITION-ENDING | | | | | \$ (222,297) | \$ 2,041,763 | \$ 1,819,466 |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2018

| | <u>General</u> | <u>Nonmajor Fund</u> | <u>Total Governmental Funds</u> |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 116,593 | \$ 40,103 | \$ 156,696 |
| Receivables, net | 162,006 | - | 162,006 |
| Due from other funds | <u>6,918</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>6,918</u> |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 285,517</u> | <u>\$ 40,103</u> | <u>\$ 325,620</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES | | | |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable | 41,887 | - | 41,887 |
| Accrued liabilities | <u>91,381</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>91,381</u> |
| Total liabilities | <u>133,268</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>133,268</u> |
| Fund balances | | | |
| Restricted | 33,907 | - | 33,907 |
| Assigned | - | 40,103 | 40,103 |
| Unassigned | <u>118,342</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>118,342</u> |
| Total fund balances | <u>152,249</u> | <u>40,103</u> | <u>192,352</u> |
| Total liabilities and fund balances | <u>\$ 285,517</u> | <u>\$ 40,103</u> | <u>\$ 325,620</u> |

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

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Fund balances reported above | \$ 192,352 |
| Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. | 1,068,796 |
| Net deferred inflows/outflows related to the long-term net pension/OPEB liabilities are not reported in the funds. | 869,518 |
| Interest accrued on general long-term debt is not a current expenditure and is not reported in the funds. | (1,157) |
| Long-term liabilities, including bonds/leases payable and net pension/OPEB liability, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. | <u>(2,351,806)</u> |
| Net position of governmental activities | <u>\$ (222,297)</u> |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| | <u>General</u> | <u>Nonmajor Fund</u> | <u>Total Governmental Funds</u> |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| REVENUES | | | |
| Taxes | \$ 179,290 | \$ - | \$ 179,290 |
| Licenses and permits | 602,908 | - | 602,908 |
| Intergovernmental | 201,595 | - | 201,595 |
| Fines and forfeitures | 13,669 | - | 13,669 |
| Other revenues | <u>39,205</u> | <u>23</u> | <u>39,228</u> |
| Total revenues | <u>1,036,667</u> | <u>23</u> | <u>1,036,690</u> |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| Current: | | | |
| General administration | 232,702 | - | 232,702 |
| Public safety-Police | 672,699 | - | 672,699 |
| Public safety-Fire | 64,073 | - | 64,073 |
| Planning and zoning | 1,590 | - | 1,590 |
| Streets | 193,573 | - | 193,573 |
| Capital outlay | 86,724 | - | 86,724 |
| Debt service | <u>37,053</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>37,053</u> |
| Total expenditures | <u>1,288,414</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>1,288,414</u> |
| Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures | <u>(251,747)</u> | <u>23</u> | <u>(251,724)</u> |
| Other Financing Sources (Uses) | | | |
| Capital lease proceeds | 76,545 | - | 76,545 |
| Transfers | <u>340,317</u> | <u>40,000</u> | <u>380,317</u> |
| Total other financing sources (uses) | <u>416,862</u> | <u>40,000</u> | <u>456,862</u> |
| Net Change in Fund Balance | 165,115 | 40,023 | 205,138 |
| Fund balances - beginning | <u>(12,866)</u> | <u>80</u> | <u>(12,786)</u> |
| FUND BALANCES - ENDING | <u>\$ 152,249</u> | <u>\$ 40,103</u> | <u>\$ 192,352</u> |
| Reconciliation to government-wide change in net position: | | | |
| Net change in fund balances | | | \$ 205,138 |
| add: capital outlay expenditures capitalized | | | 86,724 |
| add: debt service expenditures | | | 37,053 |
| less: capital lease proceeds | | | (76,545) |
| less: change in net pension liability | | | (42,938) |
| less: change in OPEB liability | | | (47,814) |
| less: depreciation on governmental activities assets | | | (107,056) |
| less: interest on long - term debt | | | <u>(5,353)</u> |
| Change in net position, governmental activities | | | <u>\$ 49,209</u> |

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

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
BALANCE SHEET
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2018**

| | Business-type Activities Utility Fund |
|--|--|
| ASSETS | |
| Current assets | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 78,135 |
| Receivables, net | <u>117,163</u> |
| Total current assets | <u>195,298</u> |
| Noncurrent assets | |
| Restricted cash and cash equivalents | 81,475 |
| Other assets | 14,429 |
| Capital assets: | |
| Land | 38,154 |
| Utility systems | 11,852,801 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | <u>(8,242,935)</u> |
| Total noncurrent assets | <u>3,743,924</u> |
| Total assets | <u>3,939,222</u> |
| DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES | |
| Deferred outflows - pension | 272,278 |
| Deferred outflows - OPEB | <u>98,260</u> |
| Total deferred outflows | <u>370,538</u> |
| Total assets and deferred outflows of resources | <u>\$ 4,309,760</u> |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Current liabilities | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 65,995 |
| Customer deposits payable | 134,382 |
| Accrued liabilities | 147,558 |
| Accrued interest payable | 1,228 |
| Due to other funds | 6,918 |
| Current portion of long-term obligations | <u>41,414</u> |
| Total current liabilities | <u>397,495</u> |
| Noncurrent liabilities | |
| Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations | 330,821 |
| Net pension liability | 982,655 |
| Net OPEB liability | <u>337,498</u> |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | <u>1,650,974</u> |
| Total liabilities | <u>2,048,469</u> |
| DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES | |
| Deferred inflows - pension | 201,857 |
| Deferred inflows - OPEB | <u>17,671</u> |
| Total deferred inflows | <u>219,528</u> |
| NET POSITION | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 3,275,785 |
| Restricted for other purposes | 81,475 |
| Unrestricted | <u>(1,315,497)</u> |
| Total net position | <u>2,041,763</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION | <u>\$ 4,309,760</u> |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| | Business-type Activities |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Utility Fund |
| Operating revenues | |
| Charges for services | \$ 1,763,562 |
| Penalties | 30,898 |
| Other revenue | <u>175,447</u> |
| Total operating revenues | <u>1,969,907</u> |
| Operating expenses | |
| Gas department | 434,469 |
| Water department | 661,106 |
| Sewer department | 373,445 |
| Sanitation department | 233,025 |
| Depreciation | <u>287,845</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>1,989,890</u> |
| Operating income (loss) | <u>(19,983)</u> |
| Nonoperating revenues (expenses) | |
| Interest and investment revenue | 943 |
| Interest expense | <u>(16,951)</u> |
| Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) | <u>(16,008)</u> |
| Income before capital contributions and transfers | <u>(35,991)</u> |
| Capital contributions | |
| Water and sewer tap fees | 500 |
| Transfers (out) | <u>(380,317)</u> |
| Increase (decrease) in net position | (415,808) |
| Total net position-beginning, as restated | <u>2,457,571</u> |
| TOTAL NET POSITION-ENDING | <u>\$ 2,041,763</u> |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| | Business-type Activities Utility Fund |
|--|--|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | |
| Receipts from customers | \$ 1,969,829 |
| Payments to suppliers | (13,547) |
| Payments for employee services and benefits | <u>(1,240,479)</u> |
| Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities | <u>715,803</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Transfers (to) from other funds | <u>(380,317)</u> |
| Net cash and cash equivalents (used by) noncapital financing activities | <u>(380,317)</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Capital contributions - tap fees | 500 |
| Purchases of capital assets | (160,539) |
| Principal paid on capital debt | (42,552) |
| Interest paid on capital debt | <u>(19,320)</u> |
| Net cash and cash equivalents (used by) capital and related financing activities | <u>(221,911)</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | |
| Interest and dividends | <u>943</u> |
| Net cash and cash equivalents provided by investing activities | <u>943</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 114,518 |
| Balances-beginning of the year | <u>45,092</u> |
| BALANCES-END OF THE YEAR | <u><u>\$ 159,610</u></u> |
| Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash and cash equivalents provided (used) by operating activities: | |
| Operating income (loss) | \$ (19,983) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash and cash equivalents provided (used) by operating activities: | |
| Depreciation expense | 287,845 |
| Net pension liability activity | 353,045 |
| Net OPEB liability activity | 13,637 |
| Change in assets and liabilities: | |
| Receivables, net | (78) |
| Other assets | 5,459 |
| Accounts and other payables | 19,381 |
| Accrued expenses | <u>56,497</u> |
| Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities | <u><u>\$ 715,803</u></u> |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information | |
| Noncash capital and related financing activities: | |
| Capital assets acquired by capital lease | <u>\$ 36,035</u> |

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

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Carlisle, Kentucky (the City), operates under the City Council form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety and public works. The accounting policies of the City of Carlisle conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

A. Reporting Entity

Generally accepted accounting principles require governmental entities to determine the agencies or entities which comprise the government for financial reporting purposes, the criteria of oversight responsibility over such agencies or entities, special financing relationships and scope of public service provided by the agencies or entities are used. Oversight responsibility is determined by the extent of financial interdependency, control over the selection of the governing authority and management, ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. The Carlisle-Nicholas County Industrial Authority, Nicholas County Senior Citizens, Nicholas County Adult Education, Nicholas County Tourism Commission, and Nicholas County Public Library are not included in the accompanying financial statements. These are independent units that select management staff, set user charges, establish budgets, and control all aspects of daily activities. There are no other identified units not included.

B. Basis of Presentation

The City's financial statements consist of the following:

- Management's discussion and analysis (required supplementary information)
- Basic Financial Statements
 - Government-wide financial statements
 - Fund financial statements
 - Notes to financial statements
- Budgetary Comparison and Pension Schedules (required supplementary information)

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements display information about the City as a whole. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities of the City. These financial statements include the financial activities of the City except for fiduciary activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for support. The government-wide statement of activities reflects costs of government by function for governmental activities and business-type activities. Program revenues include charges paid by recipient for the goods or services offered by the program and grants or contributions that are restricted to the program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds each of which is considered to be a separate fiscal and accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that is comprised of its assets, liabilities, net position/fund balance, revenues and expenditures or expenses.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basis of Presentation, continued

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The governmental fund measurement focus is based upon determination of financial position and budgetary control over revenues and expenditures. Proprietary fund types are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business enterprises - where intent of the governing body is that costs of providing services are to be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The following governmental funds are used by the City of Carlisle:

General Fund – The general operating fund of the City is a major fund used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Fund

Municipal Road Aid – This nonmajor fund accounts for receipts and expenditures from the State Municipal Aid program.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for the ongoing organizations and activities of the City, which are similar to those found in private business enterprises. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in cash flows.

Enterprise funds (proprietary) are established to account for the acquisition, operations and maintenance of the City's facilities and services which are entirely or predominantly self-supported by user charges or where the City has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The accounts are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. The City's enterprise operations include the following:

Utility Fund – A major proprietary fund used to account for the gas, water, sewer, and sanitation utility services provided to the residents of the City of Carlisle, the operations of which are financed by user charges.

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for individual funds.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basis of Accounting, continued

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds. Their focus is on individual funds rather than reporting funds by type. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet.

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Permits, fines and forfeits, and miscellaneous revenues (except for investment earnings) are recorded as revenues when received because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Taxes, intergovernmental revenues, investment earnings, and charges for services are accrued since they are measurable and available in all funds.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

D. Fund Balance

In fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into nonspendable and spendable components, if applicable. The City breaks down both non-spendable and spendable fund balance components into the following components:

Nonspendable – amounts that must be maintained intact legally or contractually.

Restricted – amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – amounts constrained for a specific purpose by the City using its highest level of decision making authority. For resources considered to be committed, the City issues an ordinance that can be changed with another corresponding ordinance.

Assigned – for all governmental funds, other than the General Fund, any remaining positive amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted or committed. For the General Fund, amounts constrained, by intent, to be used for a specific purpose by the City or the elected City official given authority to assign amounts. For resources considered to be assigned, the City has designated the Mayor to carry the intent of the City Council.

Unassigned – for the General Fund, amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. For all other government funds, amounts expended in excess of resources that are nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Fund Balance, continued

It is the policy of the City to spend restricted funds first when both restricted and unrestricted funds are available. Once restricted funds are spent, the City will use committed funds first, assigned funds second and unassigned funds last.

E. Budgeting

The City follows the procedures established pursuant to Section 91A.030 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The City adopts budget ordinances in a summarized format that provide totals on a functional or department basis. Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are presented in a summarized format.

F. Capital Assets

The City of Carlisle has elected to not report major infrastructure retroactively. Capital assets acquired are recorded at cost or estimated cost. Depreciation of capital assets is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Infrastructure | 20-40 years |
| Buildings and improvements | 25-40 years |
| Land improvements | 10-20 years |
| Vehicles, furniture, and equipment | 5-10 years |
| Utility systems | 25-40 years |

G. Management's Review of Subsequent Events

The City has evaluated and considered the need to recognize or disclose subsequent events through October 30, 2020, which represents the date that these financial statements were available to be issued. Subsequent events past this date, as they pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, have not been evaluated by the City.

H. Other Accounting Policies

Inventory consists of utility supplies. Inventory amounts are stated at cost.

All cash and investments restricted and unrestricted are considered cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

The City records investments with maturities of one year or less at acquisition at cost in conformity with the GASB Codification.

Accounts receivable from customers are stated less an allowance for doubtful accounts on June 30, 2018 of \$14,614 for the Utility Fund and \$1,348 for the property tax receivable in the General Fund.

Interest costs are capitalized when incurred by proprietary funds on debt where proceeds were used to finance the construction of assets. During fiscal year 2018, the City did not capitalize any interest costs.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Other Accounting Policies (continued)

Unearned revenues represent grant revenues received but unearned. Revenues are recognized when eligible expenditures are incurred.

The City does not use encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation.

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.

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "internal balances". Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities and proprietary activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Proprietary funds report all revenues and expenses as operating, except interest income, interest expense, amortization, grant revenues and capital contributions.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

KRS 66.480 authorizes the City to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which have a physical presence in Kentucky and are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4). The Statute also authorizes investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, individual equity securities and high-quality corporate bonds that are managed by a professional investment manager and subject to additional requirements outlined in KRS 66.480.

The City of Carlisle's deposits and investments at June 30, 2018, were covered by federal depository insurance. The book balances of the City's deposits were \$316,306, and the bank balances were \$355,897.

Statement of Cash Flow

The Utility Fund Statement of Cash Flows includes as cash and cash equivalents all cash restricted or unrestricted as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash | \$ 78,135 |
| Cash-Restricted | <u>81,475</u> |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | <u>\$ 156,610</u> |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset activity during the fiscal year follows:

| | Balance July 1, 2017 | Additions | Deductions | Balance June 30, 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Governmental Activities: | | | | |
| Capital assets not depreciated: | | | | |
| Land and improvements | \$ 271,572 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 271,572 |
| Capital assets that are depreciated: | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | 238,715 | - | - | 238,715 |
| Vehicles | 533,696 | 76,545 | - | 610,241 |
| Equipment | 477,575 | 10,179 | - | 487,754 |
| Infrastructure assets | 609,214 | - | - | 609,214 |
| Total depreciable capital assets | 1,859,200 | 86,724 | - | 1,945,924 |
| Total capital assets | 2,130,772 | 86,724 | - | 2,217,496 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation: | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | 77,689 | 7,550 | - | 85,239 |
| Vehicles | 464,282 | 34,561 | - | 498,843 |
| Equipment | 337,840 | 24,170 | - | 362,010 |
| Infrastructure assets | 161,833 | 40,775 | - | 202,608 |
| Totals | 1,041,644 | 107,056 | - | 1,148,700 |
| Capital assets, net | \$ 1,089,128 | \$ (20,332) | \$ - | \$ 1,068,796 |
| Business-Type Activities | | | | |
| Capital assets: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 38,154 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 38,154 |
| Water, gas, and sewer system | 11,350,644 | 196,576 | - | 11,547,220 |
| Vehicle and equipment | 305,581 | - | - | 305,581 |
| Totals | 11,694,379 | 196,576 | - | 11,890,955 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 7,955,090 | 287,845 | - | 8,242,935 |
| Capital assets, net | \$ 3,739,289 | \$ (91,269) | \$ - | \$ 3,648,020 |

Depreciation expense was charged to the Governmental functions as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| General government | \$ 10,213 |
| Police | 33,595 |
| Fire | 10,476 |
| Streets | 52,772 |
| Total depreciation expense | \$ 107,056 |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

4. BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES LONG-TERM DEBT

Capital Lease – Garbage Truck

The City entered into a capital lease to purchase a new garbage truck and refinance an existing garbage truck during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The total value of the lease was \$143,799. This included \$112,000 for a new Cobra garbage truck and \$38,505 for the refinancing of a 2007 capital lease for an existing garbage truck. The capital lease calls for quarterly payments of \$5,232 beginning on March 30, 2011 and ending on December 30, 2018. The lease bears interest at 3.8%. The net book value of the garbage trucks at June 30, 2018, totaled \$23,699.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2019 | \$ 10,318 | \$ 147 | \$ 10,465 |

Capital Lease - Water, Sewer and Gas Trucks

On June 4, 2015, the City entered into two identical lease agreements for the purchase of two 2015 Chevrolet Silverado 1500 trucks to be used for the Water, Sewer and Gas departments. The total value of the leases was \$52,874. The leases called for annual payments of \$6,495 each beginning June 2016 and ending June 2020. The leases had an interest rate of 5.38%. In May 2017, the leases were refinanced to an interest rate of 5% with payments to be made quarterly over a period of four years. The net book value of the trucks at June 30, 2018 totaled \$20,268.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 14,050 | \$ 3,556 | \$ 17,606 |
| 2020 | 10,219 | 3,248 | 13,467 |
| 2021 | <u>3,892</u> | <u>2,842</u> | <u>6,734</u> |
| | <u>\$ 28,161</u> | <u>\$ 9,646</u> | <u>\$ 37,807</u> |

BONDS AND LOANS PAYABLE

The City issued \$402,000 of "City of Carlisle Utility System Revenue Bonds" dated January 1, 1999, bearing interest at the rate of 4.5% to provide funds for construction of sewer improvements. The bonds mature in 2039.

The future bond payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 9,000 | \$ 13,860 | \$ 22,860 |
| 2020 | 9,000 | 13,455 | 22,455 |
| 2021 | 9,500 | 13,050 | 22,550 |
| 2022 | 10,000 | 12,623 | 22,623 |
| 2023 | 10,500 | 12,173 | 22,673 |
| 2024-2028 | 60,000 | 53,326 | 113,326 |
| 2029-2033 | 75,000 | 38,566 | 113,566 |
| 2034-2038 | 93,500 | 20,093 | 113,593 |
| 2039 | <u>22,500</u> | <u>1,411</u> | <u>23,911</u> |
| | <u>\$ 299,000</u> | <u>\$ 178,557</u> | <u>\$ 477,557</u> |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

4. BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Capital Lease – Sewer Camera

The City entered into a capital lease to purchase a sewer camera system on April 20, 2018. The total value of the lease was \$36,035. The capital lease calls for monthly payments of \$882.92 beginning on May 20, 2018 and ending on April 20, 2022. The net book value of the sewer camera system at June 30, 2018, totaled \$35,434.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 8,046 | \$ 2,549 | \$ 10,595 |
| 2020 | 8,730 | 1,865 | 10,595 |
| 2021 | 9,473 | 1,122 | 9,852 |
| 2022 | <u>8,507</u> | <u>323</u> | <u>8,830</u> |
| | <u>\$ 34,756</u> | <u>\$ 5,859</u> | <u>\$ 39,872</u> |

A summary of changes in business-type activities long-term debt follows:

| | July 1, 2017 | Additions | Retirements | June 30, 2018 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Utility Revenue Bonds – 1999 | \$ 307,500 | \$ - | \$ (8,500) | \$ 299,000 |
| Trash Truck – Lease | 30,377 | - | (20,059) | 10,318 |
| Sewer Camera - Lease | - | 36,035 | (1,279) | 34,756 |
| Water, Sewer & Gas Truck – Leases | <u>40,876</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(12,715)</u> | <u>28,161</u> |
| Total Debt | <u>\$ 378,753</u> | <u>\$ 36,035</u> | <u>\$ (42,553)</u> | <u>\$ 372,235</u> |

The debt service requirements for business-type long-term debt are summarized as follows:

| Fiscal Year | Principal | Interest & Fees | Total |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 41,414 | \$ 20,112 | \$ 61,526 |
| 2020 | 27,949 | 18,568 | 46,517 |
| 2021 | 22,865 | 17,014 | 39,879 |
| 2022 | 18,507 | 12,945 | 31,452 |
| 2023 | 10,500 | 12,173 | 22,673 |
| 2024-2028 | 60,000 | 53,326 | 113,326 |
| 2029-2033 | 75,000 | 38,566 | 113,566 |
| 2034-2038 | 93,500 | 20,093 | 113,593 |
| 2039 | <u>22,500</u> | <u>1,411</u> | <u>23,911</u> |
| Total | <u>\$ 372,235</u> | <u>\$ 194,208</u> | <u>\$ 566,443</u> |

BOND ORDINANCE RESTRICTIONS

The "City of Carlisle Utility System Revenue Bonds" bond ordinances require that certain reserves be created and maintained as follows:

Utility Fund

Bond and interest reserve - This reserve is required to receive a monthly transfer equal to one twelfth of the next principle payment and one sixth of the next interest payment. The balance at June 30, 2018, was \$41,415.

Depreciation reserve - This reserve is required to receive a monthly transfer of \$190 per month after provision for bonds and interest until a balance of \$22,800 is established. The balance of this reserve as of June 30, 2018, was \$40,060.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

5. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES LONG-TERM DEBT

BOND PAYABLE

The City issued \$100,000 of "City of Carlisle General Obligation Bonds, Series 2008" dated January 30, 2008, bearing interest at the rate of 4.25% to provide funds for the acquisition of a fire truck. The bonds mature in 2023.

The future bond payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 7,400 | \$ 1,722 | \$ 9,122 |
| 2020 | 7,700 | 1,407 | 9,107 |
| 2021 | 8,100 | 1,080 | 9,180 |
| 2022 | 8,400 | 736 | 9,136 |
| 2023 | <u>8,900</u> | <u>379</u> | <u>9,279</u> |
| | <u>\$ 40,500</u> | <u>\$ 5,324</u> | <u>\$ 45,824</u> |

CAPITAL LEASES

On December 5, 2014, the City entered into two identical lease agreements for the purchase of two 2015 Ford Interceptor Utility vehicles for the police department with a total value of \$77,994. The leases called for annual payments of \$9,235 each beginning December 2015 and ending December 2020. In May 2017, the leases were refinanced to an interest rate of 5% with payments to be made quarterly for a period of three years. The net book value of the vehicles at June 30, 2018 is \$23,400.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 20,364 | \$ 2,318 | \$ 22,682 |
| 2020 | 13,100 | 1,876 | 14,976 |
| 2021 | <u>4,369</u> | <u>332</u> | <u>4,701</u> |
| | <u>\$ 37,833</u> | <u>\$ 4,526</u> | <u>\$ 42,359</u> |

The City entered into a capital lease to purchase a new recorder during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The capital lease calls for monthly payments of \$481 beginning on June 20, 2014, and ending on May 20, 2019. The fair value of the recorder when purchased was \$17,000, which resulted in a 24% implied interest rate on the lease. The net book value of the recorder at June 30, 2018 was \$10,200.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2019 | <u>\$ 4,703</u> | <u>\$ 587</u> | <u>\$ 5,290</u> |

On January 1, 2018, the City entered into a lease agreement for the purchase of a 2017 Ford F550 Salt Truck. The total value of the lease was \$76,545. The lease calls for quarterly payments of \$4,298 beginning February 2018 and ending February 2023. The lease bears interest at 5%. The book value of the Salt Truck as of June 30, 2018 was \$70,166.

The future capital lease payments are summarized as follows:

| | Principal | Interest | Total |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2019 | \$ 14,412 | \$ 2,779 | \$ 17,191 |
| 2020 | 15,052 | 2,140 | 17,192 |
| 2021 | 15,720 | 1,472 | 17,192 |
| 2022 | 16,418 | 774 | 17,192 |
| 2023 | <u>7,415</u> | <u>116</u> | <u>7,531</u> |
| | <u>\$ 69,017</u> | <u>\$ 7,281</u> | <u>\$ 76,298</u> |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

5. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

A summary of changes in governmental long-term debt follows:

| | July 1, 2017 | Additions | Retirements | June 30, 2018 |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| USDA Fire Truck Bonds | \$ 47,600 | \$ - | \$ (7,100) | \$ 40,500 |
| Recorder Lease | 8,784 | - | (4,081) | 4,703 |
| Police Vehicles Leases | 51,172 | - | (13,339) | 37,833 |
| Salt Truck Leave | <u>-</u> | <u>76,545</u> | <u>(7,528)</u> | <u>69,017</u> |
| Total | <u>\$ 107,556</u> | <u>\$ 76,545</u> | <u>\$ (32,048)</u> | <u>\$ 152,053</u> |

The BOND ORDINANCE RESTRICTIONS

The "City of Carlisle General Obligation Bonds, Series 2008" bond ordinances require that certain reserves be created and maintained as follows:

Bond and Interest Reserve – This reserve is required to receive a monthly transfer, in an amount equal to one twelfth of the next principle payment and one sixth of the next interest payment. The balance at June 30, 2018, was \$29,140.

Depreciation Reserve – This reserve is required to receive a yearly transfer of \$960 until a balance of \$9,600 is established. The balance of this reserve as of June 30, 2018, was \$4,767. During fiscal year 2018 the City failed to make the required minimum transfer.

6. RETIREMENT PLAN

CERS

The City of Carlisle is a participating employer of the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS). Under the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statute 61.645, the Board of Trustees of Kentucky Retirement Systems administers the CERS. The plan issues publicly available financial statements which may be downloaded from the Kentucky Retirement Systems website.

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

Contributions – For the year ended June 30, 2018, plan members were required to contribute 5% of wages for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages for hazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545(33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contributions rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. For the year ended June 30, 2018, participating employers contributed 19.18% of each employee's wages for non-hazardous job classifications and 31.55% of each employee's wages for hazardous job classifications. The contribution rates are equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

6. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Plan members who began participating on, or after, January 1, 2014, were required to contribute to the Cash Balance Plan. The Cash Balance Plan is known as a hybrid plan because it has characteristics of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Members in the plan contribute a set percentage of their salary each month to their own account. Plan members contribute 5% of wages to their own account for non-hazardous job classifications and 8% of wages to their own account for hazardous classifications. Plan members also contribute 1% to the health insurance fund. The employer contribution rate is set annually by the Board based on an actuarial valuation. The employer contributes a set percentage of each member's salary. Each month, when employer contributions are received, an employer pay credit is deposited to the member's account. Each member's account is credited with a 4% employer pay credit for non-hazardous members, and a 7.5% pay credit for hazardous members. The employer pay credit represents a portion of the employer contribution.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City contributed \$131,911 or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications, which was allocated \$99,587 to the CERS pension fund and \$32,324 to the CERS insurance fund. The City contributed \$71,144, or 100% of the required contribution for hazardous job classifications, which was allocated \$50,060 to the CERS pension fund and \$21,084 to the CERS insurance fund.

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

| | | |
|--------|----------------------|--|
| Tier 1 | Participation date | Before September 1, 2008 |
| | Unreduced retirement | 27 years service or 65 years old |
| | Reduced retirement | At least 5 years service and 55 years old 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 to 87+ |
| | Reduced retirement | At least 10 years service and 60 years old |
| Tier 3 | Participation date | After December 31, 2013 |
| | Unreduced retirement | At least 5 years service and 65 years old or age 57+ and sum of service years plus age equal to 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' service and hire date multiplied by the average of the highest five years' earnings. Reduced benefits are based on factors of both of these components. Participating employees become eligible to receive the health insurance benefit after at least 180 months of service. Death benefits are provided for both death after retirement and death prior to retirement. Death benefits after retirement are \$5,000 in lump sum. Five years' service is required for death benefits prior to retirement and the employee must have suffered a duty-related death. The decedent's beneficiary will receive the higher of the normal death benefit and \$10,000 plus 25% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay and any dependent child will receive 10% of the decedent's monthly final rate of pay up to 40% for all dependent children. Five years' service is required for nonservice-related disability benefits.

Pension Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2018, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

| Total Net | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Pension Liability | Non-hazardous | Hazardous |
| <u>\$ 2,599,400</u> | <u>\$ 1,534,679</u> | <u>\$ 1,064,721</u> |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

6. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, 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. The City's proportionate share at June 30, 2017, was as follows:

| Non-hazardous | Hazardous |
|----------------------|------------------|
| .026% | .048% |

The proportionate share at June 30, 2017, relative to June 30, 2016, decreased for non-hazardous by .008% and increased for hazardous by .017%.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City recognized pension expense of \$545,618. At June 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | Deferred Inflows of Resources |
|---|---|--|
| Differences between expected and actual results | \$ 40,957 | \$ 38,957 |
| Changes of assumptions | 495,577 | - |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan investments | 28,286 | - |
| Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions | 356,285 | 276,297 |
| City contributions subsequent to the measurement date | 149,647 | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 1,070,752</u> | <u>\$ 315,254</u> |

The \$149,647 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,

| | |
|------|------------|
| 2019 | \$ 318,810 |
| 2020 | 232,615 |
| 2021 | 85,750 |
| 2022 | (31,324) |

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:

Non-hazardous

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Inflation | 2.30% |
| Salary increases | 3.05%, average, including inflation |
| Investment rate of return | 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation |

Hazardous

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Inflation | 2.30% |
| Salary increases | 3.05%, average, including inflation |
| Investment rate of return | 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

6. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Mortality rates were based on the 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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2013.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumptions 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 time frame. 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.

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

| Asset Class | Target Allocation | Long-term Nominal Real Rate of Return |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| U.S. Equity | 26.5% | 11.27% |
| Non-U.S. Equity | 26.5% | 2.83% |
| Fixed Income | 12.0% | 7.69% |
| Real Return | 8.0% | 4.00% |
| Real Estate | 5.0% | 5.95% |
| Absolute Return | 10.0% | 3.96% |
| Private Equity | 10.0% | 10.95% |
| Cash Equivalent | <u>2.0%</u> | 3.65% |
| Total | 100% | |

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26 year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarial determined contribution rate is adjusted to reflect the phase in of anticipated gains on actuarial value of assets over the first four years of the projection period. The discount rate does not use a municipal bond rate.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

6. RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 6.25 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate:

| | Non-hazardous | | Hazardous | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| | Discount rate | City's proportionate share of net pension liability | Discount rate | City's proportionate share of net pension liability |
| 1% decrease | 5.25% | \$ 1,935,562 | 5.25% | \$ 1,338,694 |
| Current discount rate | 6.25% | \$ 1,534,679 | 6.25% | \$ 1,064,721 |
| 1% increase | 7.25% | \$ 1,199,343 | 7.25% | \$ 838,459 |

Payable to the Pension Plan – At June 30, 2018, the City reported a payable of \$23,871 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2018. The payable includes both the pension and insurance contribution allocation.

7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

Plan Description – As more fully described in Note 6, the City of Carlisle participates in the County Employees' Retirement System (CERS). CERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all regular full-time members employed in positions of each participating county, city, and school board, and any additional eligible local agencies electing to participate in the System. In addition to retirement benefits, the plan provides for health insurance benefits to plan members (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). OPEB benefits may be extended to beneficiaries of plan members under certain circumstances.

Contributions – As more fully described in Note 6, plan members contribute to CERS for non-hazardous and hazardous job classifications. For the year ending June 30, 2018, the employer's contribution was 4.70% to the insurance trust for non-hazardous job classifications and 9.35% to the insurance trust for hazardous job classifications. Employees hired after September 1, 2008, were required to contribute an additional 1% to cover the cost of medical insurance that is provided through CERS. Participating employers were required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Per Kentucky Revised Statute Section 78.545(33), normal contribution and past service contribution rates shall be determined by the Board on the basis of an annual valuation last proceeding the July 1 of a new biennium. The Board may amend contribution rates as of the first day of July of the second year of a biennium, if it is determined on the basis of a subsequent actuarial valuation that amended contribution rates are necessary to satisfy requirements determined in accordance with actuarial basis adopted by the Board. The contribution rates are equal to the actuarially determined rate set by the Board. Administrative costs of Kentucky Retirement System are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
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7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City contributed \$32,324, or 100% of the required contribution for non-hazardous job classifications, and \$21,084, or 100% of the required contribution for hazardous job classifications.

Benefits – CERS provides health insurance benefits to Plan employees and beneficiaries.

For retirement purposes, employees are grouped into three tiers based on hire date:

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| Tier 1 | Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit | Before July 1, 2003 10 years of service credit required Set percentage of single coverage health insurance based on service credit accrued at retirement |
| Tier 1 | Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit | Before September 1, 2008 but after July 1, 2003 10 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually |
| Tier 2 | Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit | After September 1, 2008 and before December 31, 2013 15 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually |
| Tier 3 | Participation date Insurance eligibility Benefit | After December 31, 2013 15 years of service credit required Set dollar amount based on service credit accrued, increased annually |

OPEB Liabilities, Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources – At June 30, 2018, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as follows:

| Total Net OPEB Liability | Non-hazardous | Hazardous |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| \$ 920,506 | \$ 527,093 | \$ 393,413 |

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$119,957. At June 30, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | Deferred Inflows of Resources |
|---|---|--|
| Differences between expected and actual results | \$ - | \$ 2,381 |
| Changes of assumptions | 259,806 | - |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Plan investments | - | 49,593 |
| Changes in proportion and differences between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions | - | 1,302 |
| City contributions subsequent to the measurement date | 58,500 | - |
| Total | <u>\$ 318,306</u> | <u>\$ 53,276</u> |

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
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June 30, 2018

7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

The \$58,500 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2019. This includes adjustments of \$6,442 for the nonhazardous implicit subsidy and (\$1,350) for the hazardous implicit subsidy, which are required to be recognized as deferred outflows of resources. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,

| | | |
|------|----|--------|
| 2019 | \$ | 49,526 |
| 2020 | \$ | 49,526 |
| 2021 | \$ | 49,526 |
| 2022 | \$ | 30,798 |
| 2023 | \$ | 21,213 |
| 2024 | \$ | 5,941 |

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

**Non-hazardous and
Hazardous**

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Inflation | 2.30% |
| Salary increases | 3.05%, average, including inflation |
| Investment rate of return | 6.25%, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation |
| Healthcare trend | |

Pre – 65: Initial trend starting at 7.25% at January 1, 2019, and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 13 years.

Post – 65: Initial trend starting at 5.10% at January 1, 2019, and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.05% over a period of 11 years.

Mortality rates were based on the 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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2013. The total OPEB liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date (June 30, 2016) to the plan's fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. Subsequent to the actuarial valuation date (June 30, 2016) but prior to the measurement date, and before the required 2019 experience study, the KRS Board of Trustees reviewed investment trends, inflation, and payroll growth historical trends. Based on this review the Board adopted updated actuarial assumptions, which were used in performing the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumptions 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 time frame. 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.

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

| Asset Class | Target Allocation | Long-term Nominal Real Rate of Return |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| U.S Equity | 26.5% | 9.56% |
| Non-U.S. Equity | 26.5% | 2.84% |
| Fixed Income | 12.0% | 6.53% |
| Real Return | 8.0% | 3.68% |
| Real Estate | 5.0% | 8.99% |
| Absolute Return | 10.0% | 3.89% |
| Private Equity | 10.0% | 9.74% |
| Cash Equivalent | <u>2.0%</u> | 2.69% |
| Total | 100% | |

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total net OPEB liability was 5.84% and 5.96% for non-hazardous and hazardous classifications, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that local employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 26 year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The discount rate determination used an expected rate of return of 6.25%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.56%, as reported in Fidelity Index's "20 –Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2017. However, the cost associated with the implicit employer subsidy was not included in the calculation of the System's actuarial determined contributions, and any cost associated with the implicit subsidy will not be paid out of the System's trusts. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to future expected benefit payments associated with the implicit subsidy.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

7. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

| | Non-hazardous | | Hazardous | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | Discount rate | City's proportionate share of net OPEB liability | Discount rate | City's proportionate share of net OPEB liability |
| 1% decrease | 4.84% | \$ 670,695 | 4.96% | \$ 527,227 |
| Current discount rate | 5.84% | \$ 527,093 | 5.96% | \$ 393,413 |
| 1% increase | 6.84% | \$ 407,591 | 6.96% | \$ 283,931 |

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

| | Non-hazardous | | Hazardous | |
|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------|--|
| | | City's proportionate share of net OPEB liability | | City's proportionate share of net OPEB liability |
| 1% decrease | | \$ 404,306 | | \$ 278,491 |
| Current trend rate | | \$ 527,093 | | \$ 393,413 |
| 1% increase | | \$ 686,705 | | \$ 535,646 |

OPEB plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report.

8. PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

Property taxes for fiscal year 2018 were levied in October 2017 on the assessed property located in the City of Carlisle as of the preceding January 1. The assessments are determined by the County Property Valuation Administrator in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statutes. The due date collection periods for all taxes exclusive of vehicle taxes are as follows:

| Description | Date Per K.R.S. 134.020 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Due date for payment of taxes | November 1, 2017 |
| 2. Discount of 2% | Before November 1, 2017 |
| 3. Face value amount payment dates | November 2 – December 31, 2017 |
| 4. 6% penalty delinquent dates | January 1, 2018 |

These taxes are collected by the City Clerk. Vehicle taxes are collected by the County Clerk of Nicholas County and are due in the birth month of the vehicle's licensee.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of Carlisle is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. In addition to its general liability insurance, the City also carries commercial insurance for all other risks of loss such as worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. The City's workers' compensation insurance coverage lapsed during fiscal year 2018. This resulted in the City being liable for all medical and disability costs associated with employee injuries that occurred during the period that the City had no worker's compensation insurance coverage. During 2018, the City paid \$25,839 in medical bills related to an injury that would have otherwise been covered had the City maintained its workers' compensation coverage. As of the audit report date, the City's workers' compensation coverage has been reinstated.

10. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Implementation of new accounting standard GASB Statement No. 75

During 2018, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which addresses financial reporting for state and local government employers whose employees are provided with other postemployment benefits (OPEB) through defined benefit plans that are covered under Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans.

The guidance contained in Statement 75 changed how governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with OPEB. Under the new standards, GASB requires that cost-sharing governments report a net OPEB liability, OPEB expense, and OPEB related deferred inflows and outflows of resources based on their proportionate share of the collective amounts for all the governments in the plan. In addition, GASB requires Statement 75 to be applied retroactively, which has resulted in a restatement of beginning net position as follows:

Governmental activities

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Net position, at beginning of year | \$ 79,240 |
| Beginning net OPEB liability | <u>(350,746)</u> |
| Net position, at beginning of year, as restated | <u><u>\$ (271,506)</u></u> |

Business-type activities

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Net position, at beginning of year | \$ 2,700,841 |
| Beginning net OPEB liability | <u>(243,270)</u> |
| Net position, at beginning of year, as restated | <u><u>\$ 2,457,571</u></u> |

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Capital Lease Agreements

On October 26, 2018, the City entered into a capital lease agreement to purchase a computer-aided dispatch system. The capital lease calls for fourteen quarterly payments of \$9,557 beginning on December 1, 2018. The lease bears interest at 5.274%.

On November 6, 2018, the City entered into a lease agreement for the purchase of a 2018 Ford Police Interceptor. The total value of the lease was \$40,108. The lease calls for quarterly payments of \$2,250 beginning December 2018 and ending December 2023. The lease bears interest at 5%.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2018

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

COVID-19 Pandemic

In early 2020, various restrictions were placed on travel and business across the United States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The duration and pervasiveness of these restrictions are uncertain as of the date of these financial statements. The City is evaluating the impact of COVID-19 and related responses on the operations and finances of the City. Restrictions placed on the City could negatively impact the City's revenue and expenses for an unknown period of time. At this time, a specific estimate of the impact could not reasonably be determined due to a number of unknown factors regarding the severity and duration of the event.

Supplementary Information

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETARY COMPARISON
GENERAL FUND
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| | Original Budget | Amended Budget | Actual | Variance |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| REVENUES | | | | |
| Property taxes | \$ 165,500 | \$ 165,500 | \$ 179,290 | \$ 13,790 |
| Licenses and permits | 664,379 | 664,379 | 602,908 | (61,471) |
| Intergovernmental | 910,925 | 910,925 | 201,595 | (709,330) |
| Fines and forfeitures | - | - | 13,669 | 13,669 |
| Other revenues | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>39,205</u> | <u>39,205</u> |
| Total Revenues | <u>1,740,804</u> | <u>1,740,804</u> | <u>1,036,667</u> | <u>(704,137)</u> |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| General Government | 925,047 | 925,047 | 232,702 | (692,345) |
| Public safety-Police | 641,347 | 641,347 | 672,699 | 31,352 |
| Public safety-Fire | 41,347 | 41,347 | 64,073 | 22,726 |
| Planning and Zoning | 2,090 | 2,090 | 1,590 | (500) |
| Streets | 126,704 | 126,704 | 193,573 | 66,869 |
| Capital outlay | - | - | 86,724 | 86,724 |
| Debt service | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>37,053</u> | <u>37,053</u> |
| Total Expenditures | <u>1,736,535</u> | <u>1,736,535</u> | <u>1,288,414</u> | <u>(448,121)</u> |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures | <u>\$ 4,269</u> | <u>\$ 4,269</u> | <u>\$ (251,747)</u> | <u>\$ (256,016)</u> |

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - NONHAZARDOUS
Last Five Fiscal Years**

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.033% | 0.033% | 0.037% | 0.034% | 0.026% |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) | \$ 1,213,441 | \$ 1,075,321 | \$ 1,602,036 | \$ 1,653,465 | \$ 1,534,679 |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ 781,779 | \$ 802,779 | \$ 933,174 | \$ 846,465 | \$ 690,370 |
| City's share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll | 155.22% | 133.95% | 171.68% | 195.34% | 222.30% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 61.22% | 66.80% | 59.97% | 55.50% | 53.32% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the insurance fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS pension fund.

The measurement date of the net pension liability is one year preceding the fiscal year of the City.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding measurement date of the net pension liability and differs from the City's fiscal year payroll, reported on the schedule of contributions.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - HAZARDOUS
Last Five Fiscal Years

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------------|
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.031% | 0.048% |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 524,770 | \$ 1,064,721 |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 158,034 | \$ 255,177 |
| City's share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 332.06% | 417.25% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 57.74% | 63.46% | 57.52% | 53.95% | 49.78% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the insurance fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS pension fund.

The measurement date of the net pension liability is one year preceding the fiscal year of the City.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding measurement date of the net pension liability and differs from the City's fiscal year payroll, reported on the schedule of contributions.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

The City did not have any employees with hazardous job classifications until fiscal year 2016. Therefore, the City was not required to pick up the hazardous portion of the net pension liability until fiscal year 2017.

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - NONHAZARDOUS
Last Six Fiscal Years**

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Contractually required employer contribution | \$ 110,282 | \$ 104,476 | \$ 118,980 | \$ 95,410 | \$ 89,055 | \$ 99,587 |
| Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution | <u>110,282</u> | <u>104,476</u> | <u>118,980</u> | <u>95,410</u> | <u>89,055</u> | <u>99,587</u> |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ 781,779 | \$ 802,779 | \$ 933,174 | \$ 846,465 | \$ 690,370 | \$ 687,755 |
| Employer contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 14.11% | 13.01% | 12.75% | 11.27% | 12.90% | 14.48% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the insurance fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS pension fund.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding fiscal year and differs from the covered payroll reported on the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - HAZARDOUS
Last Six Fiscal Years**

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Contractually required employer contribution | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 32,329 | \$ 56,715 | \$ 50,060 |
| Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution | - | - | - | 32,329 | 56,715 | 50,060 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 158,034 | \$ 255,177 | \$ 225,497 |
| Employer contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 20.46% | 22.23% | 22.20% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the insurance fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS pension fund.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding fiscal year and differs from the covered payroll reported on the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

The City did not have any employees with hazardous job classifications until fiscal year 2016.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY - NONHAZARDOUS
Last Two Fiscal Years

| | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability | 0.034% | 0.026% |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) | \$ 413,435 | \$ 527,093 |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ 846,465 | \$ 690,370 |
| City's share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll | 48.84% | 76.35% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | unavailable | 52.39% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the pension fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS insurance fund.

The measurement date of the net OPEB liability is one year preceding the fiscal year of the City.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the corresponding measurement date of the net OPEB liability and differs from the City's fiscal year payroll, reported on the schedule of contributions.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY - HAZARDOUS
Last Two Fiscal Years

| | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| City's proportion of the net OPEB liability | 0.031% | 0.048% |
| City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) | \$ 235,079 | \$ 393,413 |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ 158,034 | \$ 255,177 |
| City's share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll | 148.75% | 154.17% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability | unavailable | 58.99% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the pension fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS insurance fund.

The measurement date of the net OPEB liability is one year preceding the fiscal year of the City.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the corresponding measurement date of the net OPEB liability and differs from the City's fiscal year payroll, reported on the schedule of contributions.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS - NONHAZARDOUS
Last Six Fiscal Years**

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Contractually required employer contribution | \$ 54,177 | \$ 39,160 | \$ 45,912 | \$ 35,644 | \$ 30,196 | \$ 32,324 |
| Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution | <u>54,177</u> | <u>39,160</u> | <u>45,912</u> | <u>35,644</u> | <u>30,196</u> | <u>32,324</u> |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ 781,779 | \$ 802,779 | \$ 933,174 | \$ 846,465 | \$ 690,370 | \$ 687,755 |
| Employer contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 6.93% | 4.88% | 4.92% | 4.21% | 4.37% | 4.70% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the pension fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS insurance fund.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding fiscal year and differs from the covered payroll reported on the schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

**CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS - HAZARDOUS
Last Six Fiscal Years**

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Contractually required employer contribution | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 20,250 | \$ 24,426 | \$ 21,084 |
| Contributions relative to contractually required employer contribution | - | - | - | 20,250 | 24,426 | 21,084 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| City's covered employee payroll | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 158,034 | \$ 255,177 | \$ 225,497 |
| Employer contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 12.81% | 9.57% | 9.35% |

Notes:

There were no changes in benefit terms. However, the following changes in assumptions were modified as of the June 30, 2017 valuation:

The assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 7.5% to 6.25%.

The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.5% to 2.3%.

Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4% to 2%.

Contractually required employer contributions exclude the portion of contributions paid to CERS but allocated to the pension fund of the CERS. The above contributions only include those contributions allocated directly to the CERS insurance fund.

The City's covered payroll reported above is payroll for the City's corresponding fiscal year and differs from the covered payroll reported on the schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability.

The above schedule will present 10 years of historical data, once available.

The City did not have any employees with hazardous job classifications until fiscal year 2016.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES
PROPRIETARY FUND
for the year ended June 30, 2018

| | Gas | Water | Sewer | Sanitation | Utility Fund |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| OPERATING REVENUES | | | | | |
| Charges for services | \$ 721,466 | \$ 500,484 | \$ 271,786 | \$ 269,826 | \$ 1,763,562 |
| Penalties | 12,463 | 11,028 | 7,407 | - | 30,898 |
| Other revenue | 2,235 | 172,158 | 1,054 | - | 175,447 |
| Total operating revenues | <u>736,164</u> | <u>683,670</u> | <u>280,247</u> | <u>269,826</u> | <u>1,969,907</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | |
| Salaries and wages | 74,127 | 191,948 | 112,349 | 66,587 | 445,011 |
| Payroll taxes | 5,471 | 14,164 | 8,424 | 4,856 | 32,915 |
| Employee insurance | 7,727 | 14,999 | 5,818 | 7,477 | 36,021 |
| Retirement | 74,988 | 190,723 | 113,926 | 69,528 | 449,165 |
| Sick leave benefit | (1,386) | (1,386) | (1,386) | (1,386) | (5,544) |
| Advertising | - | 63 | - | 72 | 135 |
| Professional services | 5,024 | 25,213 | 33,678 | 6,720 | 70,635 |
| Uniforms | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maintenance and repairs | 245 | 25,405 | 35,019 | 9,181 | 69,850 |
| Travel and lodging | - | 1,856 | 1,063 | - | 2,919 |
| Utilities | 1,763 | 66,493 | 29,409 | - | 97,665 |
| Telephone | 822 | 1,433 | 1,659 | 663 | 4,577 |
| Permit fees | - | - | - | 35,254 | 35,254 |
| Insurance | 7,749 | 9,608 | 8,313 | 6,079 | 31,749 |
| Fuel and lube | 5,144 | 16,685 | 5,576 | 12,870 | 40,275 |
| Gas purchased | 224,693 | - | - | - | 224,693 |
| Chemicals | - | 65,161 | 3,361 | - | 68,522 |
| Materials and supplies | 10,580 | 32,997 | 14,322 | 14,263 | 72,162 |
| Dues and subscriptions | 796 | 2,942 | 796 | 861 | 5,395 |
| Other | 16,726 | 2,802 | 1,118 | - | 20,646 |
| Depreciation | 24,830 | 150,881 | 98,960 | 13,174 | 287,845 |
| Total operating expenses | <u>459,299</u> | <u>811,987</u> | <u>472,405</u> | <u>246,199</u> | <u>1,989,890</u> |
| Operating income (loss) | <u>\$ 276,865</u> | <u>\$ (128,317)</u> | <u>\$ (192,158)</u> | <u>\$ 23,627</u> | <u>\$ (19,983)</u> |



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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**

Mayor and the City Council
City of Carlisle, 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, which collectively comprise the City of Carlisle, Kentucky's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2020. Our report qualifies an opinion on the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky because of limited controls over the recording of General Fund and Utility Fund revenue and expenditures.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, we considered the City of Carlisle, 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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Carlisle, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses, or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the schedule of findings and responses, we identified deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses (2018-001, 2018-002, 2018-003, 2018-004, 2018-005, 2018-006, 2018-007 and 2018-008).

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies (2018-009 and 2018-010).

Compliance and Other Matters

In connection with our engagement to audit the financial statements of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items (2018-003, 2018-004, 2018-005, 2018-006, 2018-009 and 2018-010).

We noted certain other matters that we reported to management of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky in a separate letter dated October 30, 2020.

The City of Carlisle, Kentucky's Responses to Findings

The City of Carlisle, Kentucky's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City of Carlisle, Kentucky's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

This report is intended 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of the letters 'RFH' in a stylized, bold, and slightly slanted font.

RFH, PLLC
Lexington, Kentucky
October 30, 2020

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

2018-001 - The City should have an internal control environment that promotes effective internal control over financial reporting. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City is required to have internal controls in place that enable it to prepare complete financial statements, including note disclosures, in compliance with generally accepting accounting principles.

Condition: The City did not have adequate personnel to perform accounting functions necessary in order to draft financial statements and related notes as well as provide organizational oversight to ensure adequate documentation was maintained to support the City's revenue and expenditure/expense items.

Cause: The City had turnover in the finance department and failed to adequately train and monitor the new City Clerk.

Effect: The City was not able to ensure the financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the City was not able to produce adequate documentation to support multiple financial transactions.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review the deficiencies described below and implement changes to address all weaknesses in internal control.

Management's Response: The City has reviewed all deficiencies and has begun to implement changes as noted below.

2018-002 - The City should have personnel employed that have adequate financial experience and training to properly perform their tasks. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City should have adequate personnel to accurately report the financial activity of the City and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

Condition: Personnel employed to perform accounting functions for the City did not have sufficient financial experience and training to properly perform their tasks.

Cause: The City had turnover in the finance department and failed to adequately train and monitor the new City Clerk.

Effect: There were numerous errors in recording, classifying and reporting financial activity of the City. The City utilized incomplete and inaccurate data in making financial decisions.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City evaluate and review the capabilities of current personnel and determine the need to either hire additional personnel, with the required expertise, and/or provide additional training in accounting and reporting for existing personnel. The City needs personnel with adequate accounting expertise on hand throughout the year and not just at year end. This will allow the City to make informed financial decisions that are in the best interest of the City on a contemporaneous basis.

Management's Response: The City hired a consultant with the necessary accounting expertise to assist and train the current City Clerk. Training is ongoing.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

2018-003 - Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 91A.030(11) requires the City Council to review budgetary comparison reports no less than once every three months. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City should provide sufficient financial accounting and reporting oversight in accordance with (KRS) 91A.030(11).

Condition: During 2018, the City failed to provide the Council with budgetary comparison reports.

Cause: The City had a new and inexperienced City Clerk and the City Council failed to request the necessary budgetary comparison reports.

Effect: The Council was unable to provide adequate oversight due to lack of appropriate financial information.

Recommendation: We recommend the City Council receive monthly budgetary comparison reports to assist in making appropriate financial decisions and to assist in evaluating the overall financial position of the City. Additional reviews of monthly financial reports will also assist in mitigating the risk of inadequate segregation of duties due to a small staff size.

Management's Response: The City Council, effective January 1, 2019, began to review quarterly budgetary comparison reports prepared by the City Clerk. In addition, the City Clerk has been working with a consultant to ensure the accuracy of these reports.

2018-004 - In accordance with KRS 65.140, local governments are required to pay for purchases within 30 days or else incur an interest penalty of 1%. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City should have internal controls in place to ensure compliance with KRS 65.140.

Condition: The City's internal controls failed to assure compliance with KRS 65.140.

Cause: The City had a new and inexperienced City Clerk who failed to pay numerous invoices timely. Other employees as well as the City Council did not recognize the City's failure to pay invoices timely.

Effect: During the year, the City failed to pay numerous invoices within 30 days of receipt of the invoice. In addition, the City failed to remit certain employment and sales and use tax payments in accordance with state and federal laws. The City also failed to file certain tax returns timely and/or failed to maintain documentation on their filing. These failures resulted in significant penalties.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City pay all bills and file all tax returns when due. Documentation on payments and tax filings should be retained and organized in an appropriate manner to create an appropriate audit trail.

Management's Response: The City believes it is currently in compliance with KRS 65.140. Changes in personnel during 2012 are believed to have been the reason for failure to pay bills in a timely manner. The City Clerk has been receiving additional training and assistance to ensure that all bills are paid and returns are filed when due effective January 1, 2019.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

2018-005 - The City should timely file all required financial reports with the state. (Repeat)

Criteria: The state requires the City file annually required financial reports including the Uniform Financial Information Report.

Condition: Deficiencies in the City's internal controls prevented the timely completion and submission of the Uniform Financial Information report.

Effect: The City did not file timely the 2018 Uniform Financial Information Report and the City did not timely complete its annual financial statement audit.

Recommendation: We recommend the City implement the changes from the above itemized findings to allow for timely completion of accurate financial reports. This will allow them to be in compliance with laws and regulations that govern them.

Management's Response: The City believes that with the additional training provided to the City Clerk the City should be able to catch up on all required audit reporting and feels it is currently in compliance.

2018-006 - The City should expend monies in accordance with a budget ordinance as required by KRS 91A.030. (Repeat)

Criteria: KRS 91A.030 prohibits the expenditure of monies except in accordance with a budget ordinance.

Condition: The City adopted a budget ordinance; however the ordinance contained numerous mathematical errors and inconsistencies.

Cause: City personnel did not have sufficient training and expertise to ensure the annual budget was prepared and adhered to in accordance with KRS 91A.030.

Effect: Expenditures of the City were not in accordance with KRS 91A.030. In addition, the approved budget contained errors, which indicates failure to properly oversee the budget process.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City implement a more thorough process for budget preparation that includes appropriate oversight. In addition, we recommend that detail budget worksheets, used to assist in the creation of the budget, should be checked for mathematical accuracy and tied to the summarized budget ordinance.

Management's Response: The Mayor and the City Clerk will work with a consultant to ensure the budget and expenditures are in accordance with KRS 91A.030.

2018-007 - Purchases on the City's credit card should be approved and receipts should be maintained for every purchase. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City should have internal controls in place to ensure purchases made on the City's credit card are properly approved and documented.

Condition: The City did not have receipts or proper documentation to support purchases made on the credit card during the year under audit.

Cause: Accounting personnel did not match purchases made on the credit card with receipts.

Effect: During the audit, we could not verify whether purchases made on the City's credit card were properly approved. Additionally, we could not determine if purchases made were valid purchases for the City.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

2018-007 - Purchases on the City's credit card should be approved and receipts should be maintained for every purchase. (Repeat) (Continued)

Recommendation: We recommend that all purchases made on the City's credit card be approved prior to being made and that the City maintain sufficient supporting documentation for all purchases including but not limited to receipts.

Management's Response: All credit card purchases are to be approved by the Mayor and it is only used in situations that we cannot charge or be deemed an emergency situation.

2018-008 - The City should have compensating controls to account for a lack of segregation of duties related to cash disbursements, receipts, utility adjustments, and bank reconciliations. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City should have proper segregation of duties and compensating controls to ensure all cash disbursements are for a valid business purpose and to ensure all adjustments in the utility system are made in accordance with City policy. The City should be reconciling deposits and performing adequate oversight of receipts to ensure deposits are made timely.

Condition: During the year, the City had numerous checks written to an employee for which documentation could not be provided. The City also had multiple utility adjustments that were made to an employee and/or a family member that were not reviewed and approved by management. Additionally, the City had instances of receipts that were not timely deposited into one of the City's bank accounts. Also, monthly bank reconciliations were not reviewed by an individual other than the preparer.

Cause: Due to the size of the City, the City does not have sufficient segregation of duties related to cash disbursements, receipts, utility billing, and bank reconciliations. The City did not provide adequate oversight to compensate for the lack of segregation of duties.

Effect: We were not able to verify whether checks written to a City employee were for a valid business purpose. There were multiple utility adjustments for an employee and/or a family member that contained no support. The City did not provide adequate oversight related to the monthly bank reconciliation process.

Recommendation: We recommend the City implement compensating controls to address the lack of segregation of duties related to cash disbursements, receipts, utility billing adjustments and monthly bank reconciliations. The Mayor and/or a member of City Council should review all cash disbursements monthly to determine if they are appropriate and if adequate supporting documentation is maintained. The Mayor and/or a member of City Council should review monthly bank reconciliations. The City should have trained personnel to ensure all receipts are timely deposited and reconciled. An individual outside of the utility billing function should review and approve monthly utility billing adjustments.

Management's Response: The Mayor reviews all cash disbursements monthly to verify all documentation is attached. The Mayor also reviews all bank reconciliations monthly. All receipts are deposited and reconciled daily. The Collections Clerk writes all adjustments and only enters them after the Mayor has signed off on them.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

2018-009 – In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Kentucky Constitution, the City should not pay bonuses to employees. (Repeat)

Criteria: The City is required to compensate employees in accordance with the Kentucky Constitution.

Condition: The Mayor and the City Clerk during fiscal year 2018 were relatively new to their positions. They did not have adequate knowledge related to KRS and the Kentucky Constitution.

Cause: The City was unaware that payment of bonuses to employees is a violation of the Kentucky Constitution.

Effect: In December 2017, the City issued bonuses to employees. The bonuses were a violation of Section 3 of the Kentucky Constitution.

Recommendation: Bonuses to City employees should not be issued in the future. We recommend the City review the knowledge and experience of the acting Mayor and City Clerk. The acting Mayor and the City Clerk should possess sufficient knowledge related to KRS and the Kentucky Constitution in order to ensure future violations do not occur.

Management's Response: We no longer issue bonuses; we do currently offer longevity employee benefits.

2018-010 – The City should expend funds in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statute 424.260. (Repeat)

Criteria: As described in Kentucky Revised Statute 424.260, the City is required to advertise for bid involving an expenditure of more than \$20,000 before entering into a contract.

Condition: Personnel employed to perform the purchasing functions for the City did not have sufficient financial experience and training to ensure compliance with KRS 424.260.

Cause: The City had turnover in the finance department and failed to adequately train and monitor the new City Clerk.

Effect: The City failed to properly advertise for bid a purchase that exceeded \$20,000. Consequently, the City did not comply with KRS 424.260.

Recommendation: We recommend that all projects with a cost greater than \$20,000 be advertised for bid as required by KRS 424.260.

Management's Response: We currently are and will be bidding all projects at the bid limit going forward.

CITY OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
June 30, 2018

PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

2017-001 - The City should have an internal control environment that promotes effective internal control over financial reporting. (Repeat)

2017-002 - The City should have personnel employed that have adequate financial experience and training to properly perform their tasks. (Repeat)

2017-003 - Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 91A.030(11) requires the City Council to review budgetary comparison reports no less than once every three months. (Repeat)

2017-004 - In accordance with KRS 65.140 local governments are required to pay for purchases within 30 days or else incur an interest penalty of 1%. (Repeat)

2017-005 - The City should timely file all required financial reports with the state and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). (Repeat)

2017-006 - The City should expend monies in accordance with KRS 91A.030. (Repeat)

2017-007 - Purchases on the City's credit card should be approved and receipts should be maintained for every purchase. (Repeat)

2017-008 - All receipts of the City should be timely deposited in the appropriate bank account. (Resolved)

2017-009 - The City should have compensating controls to account for a lack of segregation of duties related to cash disbursements, receipts, utility adjustments, and bank reconciliations. (Repeat)

2017-010 – In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Kentucky Constitution, the City should not pay bonuses to employees. (Repeat)

2017-011 – The City should expend funds in accordance with Kentucky Revised Statute 424.260. (Repeat)