CITY OF WELLINGTON

STATE OF KENTUCKY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CITY OF WELLINGTON

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McIntyre & Wooldridge, PSC Certified Public Accountants

3103 Breckenridge Lane, Suite 3 Louisville, Kentucky 40220 502/493-9373 or 493-9374 (fax)

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Wellington, Kentucky

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Wellington, Kentucky as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 risk 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 and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Wellington, Kentucky at June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the vear then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's budgetary comparison information on page 17 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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.

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 17, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Wellington, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our test 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 result of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Mc Intere & Wooldridge, PSC
McIntyre & Wooldridge, PSC

Louisville, Kentucky October 17, 2019

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WELLINGTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 309,556
Insurance premium taxes receivable	14,891
Short term investments	41,956
Total Current Assets	366,403
Other Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	35,089
Municipal aid receivable	936
Investments	154,621
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation of \$214,453	196,675
Total Other Assets	387,321
TOTAL ASSETS	753,724
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	2,152
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,152
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	196,675
Restricted for roads	36,025
Unrestricted	518,872
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 751,572

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

CITY OF WELLINGTON, KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			PROGRAM REVENUES		NET (EXPENSES) REVENUES AND			
	_	VATUREA		RGES FOR		RATING	CHANGES IN	NET POSITION
		XPENSES	SE	RVICES	GF	RANTS	GOVERNMEN	TAL ACTIVITIES
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General and administrative	\$	(33,953)	\$	1,900	\$	_	\$	(32,053)
Public safety:							•	(02,000)
Fire protection		(37,049)						(37,049)
Police protection		(15,320)				4,444		(10,876)
Public service:								(,,,,,,,
Sanitation		(40,091)						(40,091)
Roads/Public works		(40,086)		-		11,547		(40,091)
	*****			The Art of the Assessment of t			aboutery programmer	(20,559)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	(166,499)	\$	1,900	\$	15,991		(148,608)
General Revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes								00.000
Insurance premium taxes-	curre	nt vear						99,826
Franchise fees	5 41.15	you.						53,001
Investment income								3,400
Miscellaneous revenues								5,841 919
								919
Total General Revenues and Sp	ecial	Item					<u></u>	162,987
OLIANOS IN MET DOGITION)						
CHANGE IN NET POSITION								14,379
NET POSITION, Beginning of ye	ear						////	737,193
NET POSITION, End of year							¢	751,572
•							эконы	101,012

CITY OF WELLINGTON, KENTUCKY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AND RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND		UNICIPAL ID ROAD FUND	GO\	TOTAL /ERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents Insurance premium taxes receivable Municipal aid receivable	\$ 309,556 14,891	\$	35,089 936	\$	344,645 14,891 936
Short-term investments	41,956		000		
Investments	<u>154,621</u>	•			41,956 154,621
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 521,024	<u>\$</u>	36,025	\$	557,049
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 2,152	\$		\$	2,152
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,152		-		2,152
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted			20.005		
Unassigned	£40.070		36,025		36,025
	518,872				518,872
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	518,872		36,025		554,897
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 521,024	\$	36,025	\$	557,049
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES				\$	554,897
Capital asssets used in governmental activities are not financia therefore are not reported in the funds. This is the amount by voutlays exceeded depreciation.	il resources and which capital				196,675
NET POSITION				\$	751,572

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

CITY OF WELLINGTON , KENTUCKY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	_	GENERAL FUND		UNICIPAL ID ROAD FUND	GC	TOTAL OVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	99,826	\$	_	\$	99,826
Insurance premium taxes	•	53,001	Ψ		Ψ	53,001
Franchise fees		3,400				3,400
Police protection grant		4,444				4,444
Municipal road aid		•		11,547		11,547
Rental permit fees		1,900		, =		1,900
Investment income		5,303		538		5,841
Miscellaneous revenues		919				919
Total Revenues		168,793		12,085		180,878
EXPENDITURES						
General and administrative		33,953				33,953
Public safety:		00,000				33,933
Fire protection		37,049				37,049
Police protection		15,320				15,320
Public service:						10,020
Sanitation		40,091				40,091
Roads/Public works		12,627				12,627
Capital outlays		-		_		12,021
Total Expenditures		139,040		_		139,040
·	-					100,040
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		29,753		12,085		41,838
		,. 00		. =,000		71,000
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of year		489,119		23,940		513,059
FUND BALANCES, End of year	\$	518,872	<u>\$</u>	36,025	\$	554,897

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

CITY OF WELLINGTON, KENTUCKY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ 41,838

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense:

This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period

(27,459)

Change in net position as reflected on the Statement of Activities

\$ 14,379

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Financial Reporting Entity

The City operates under a Commission-Mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: general government, public service, public safety and sanitation.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements.

These financial statements follow the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34 (as amended) - Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments. However, the City has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of the basic financial statements.

Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Currently the city does not engage in any business-type activities.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure.

<u>Invested in capital assets, net of related debt</u> – This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent proceeds at year-end, the portion of debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt. That portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Restricted</u> – This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Unrestricted net position</u> – This component of net position consists of net positions that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

The City's policy is to use restricted assets first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities reflect financial information of the City as a whole. These statements include the primary government and its component units if applicable. Government-wide statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Currently, the City does not engage in any business-type, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues type activities.

The statement of activities presents direct expenses, which are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) grants from the State of Kentucky for public safety/police protection 2) Kentucky Municipal Aid grants for public safety/road improvements, repairs and maintenance. Taxes and other revenue items are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, receipts and expenditures for expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds of the City are all governmental fund types described as follows:

- General Fund The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Municipal Aid Road Fund The Municipal Aid Road Fund is restricted to road construction, repairs and maintenance.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City considers all of its funds to be major funds.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Revenues are recognized in the year for which they are due. This method differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements of governmental funds. Expenses are classified by function.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for each governmental program. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program.

Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental fund types.

The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues when they are "measurable and available". Measurable means the amount can be determined. Available means collectable within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, insurance premium taxes, grants and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the city.

Budgetary Accounting

The budget information reflected in the financial statements is the annual budget adopted by the City in accordance with the provisions of Kentucky law. It is presented to the

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Commission in the form of an ordinance and may be amended by subsequent ordinance or by municipal order. The City's policy is to use restricted assets according to budgeted amounts.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

As required by generally accepted government accounting principles, the budget comparison schedules have been prepared in the same form as the legally adopted budget; therefore its form and content varies somewhat from the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances on page 6. The City prepares its annual budget on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is consistent with the funds financial statements.

Component Units

There are no governmental component units incorporated in the basic government-wide financial statements. A *component unit* is a legally separate entity that is included in the primary government's financial reporting entity using the criteria of the Government Standards Accounting Board.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-term and Other Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts deposited in checking and sweep accounts and a money market savings account. For purposes of these financial statements, the City considers as cash equivalents all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months are less when purchased and are readily convertible to cash.

Short term investments consist of certificates of deposit with maturities within one year of June, 30, 2019. Investments consist of certificates of deposit with maturities beyond one year of June 30, 2019.

Generally, the City's investing activities are managed under the custody of the City Treasurer. Investing is performed in accordance with investment policies complying with state statutes and the City Charter. City funds may be invested in: (1) obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, (2) obligations of any corporation of the United States government, (3) certificates of deposits in institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and (4) bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The City maintains its deposits with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). However, at June 30, 2019, the City had bank accounts at one of its banks with deposit balances of \$504,702 which were only insured by FDIC for \$250,000, leaving \$254,702 of uninsured and uncollateralized funds.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments are further described in Notes 2, 3, and 4.

Property Taxes and Property Tax Receivable

Property taxes are levied as of August 15, 2018 on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018 for all real and personal property located in the City. The tax assessed for the year ended June 30, 2019 to finance general fund operations was based on \$.1824 per \$100 of assessed valuation for real and personal property. The total assessed value of the tax roll on January 1, 2018, upon which the levy for 2019 fiscal year was based, was \$54,834,530 resulting in gross taxes of \$100,018. The gross tax (or face value) is due if paid by December 31, 2018 and a 10% penalty is assessed if paid after December 31, 2018. On tax bills paid after January 31, 2019, a 12% penalty is due. If paid after February 28, 2019, a penalty of 12% and interest of 1.50% per month is charged thereafter plus a lien filing fee of \$100.

Insurance Premium Taxes

An insurance premium tax is imposed on insurance premiums collected by insurance companies on policies within the City limits. Insurance premium taxes are assessed at a tax rate of 5%.

Capital Assets

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the City as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements and capitalized (recorded and accounted for) in the government-wide statements of net position at cost.

Effective for the year ended June 30, 2004, the City implemented GASB Statement Number 34. One of the requirements of GASB 34 is to capitalize and depreciate infrastructure expenditures and other capital assets. The City elected to implement this standard prospectively, as it related to the capitalization of infrastructure and land expenditures. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical costs, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost.

Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures; renewals and betterments are capitalized.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective balance sheet. The minimum capitalization threshold is any individual item with a total cost greater than \$500.

The estimated useful lives of various classes of capital assets are as follow:

Street lighting 15 years
Road and sidewalk improvements 15 years
Equipment 5 years

Impairment of Capital Assets

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 42 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries" the City's management evaluates prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. A capital asset is generally considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. No impairment losses were identified or recognized for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Net Position/Fund Equity

Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities. Net positions are restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors or contributors or regulations of governments, or imposed by law.

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes for governmental fund financial statements.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories list below.

- 1. *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).
- 2. Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation,

NOTE 1-SUMMARY OF SIGNIGICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- 3. Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for
- 4. the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City Commission,
- 5. Assigned fund balance classification is intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and classifications.

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are classified by character and function. In the fund financial statements governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources.

Fair Value of Financial Investments

The carrying amount of cash, receivables, investments and payables approximates their fair market values as of June 30, 2019.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires City's 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 receipts and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following accounts with Republic Bank:

General Fund

Operating checking/sweep account yielding .02% per annum Money market account yielding .35% per annum Total	\$ 80,265 <u>229,291</u> 309,556
Municipal Aid Fund Checking/sweep account yielding 1.71% per annum	35,089

Total Cash and Cash Equivalents \$344,645

NOTE 3-SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments consist of the following:

General Fund

One year certificate of deposit which matures on February 28, 2020 yielding 2.00% per annum

\$ 41,956

NOTE 4-INVESTMENTS

Three year certificate of deposit which matures on September 28, 2020, yielding 1.98% per annum

\$ 154,621

NOTE 5- CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 consists of the following:

	Balance <u>6-30-18</u>	Additions	Balance <u>6-30-19</u>
Street lighting Sidewalk improvements Road improvements	\$ 48,910 191,366		\$ 48,910 191,366
Street signs and posts Equipment	144,337 25,030 	-	144,337 25,030 1,485
Accumulated depreciation	411,128 	27,459	411,128 214,453
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$224,134</u>	<u>\$ 27,459</u>	<u>\$196,675</u>

The cost and related accumulated depreciation for each capital asset category at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	<u>Net</u>
Street lighting Sidewalk improvements Road improvements Street signs and posts Equipment	\$ 48,910 191,366 144,337 25,030 1,485	\$ 18,769 76,417 110,653 7,129 	\$ 30,141 114,949 33,684 17,901
Totals	<u>\$411,128</u>	\$ 214,453	<u>\$196.675</u>

NOTE 5- CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION (CONTINUED)

Depreciation was charged to function on the Statement of Activities as follows:

Roads/Public works \$27,459

NOTE 6 – MANAGEMENT RISK

The City is subject to normal insurance risks as other cities of its size. The City carries general liability, worker's compensation, errors and omissions and bond coverage. The City has not had any significant reduction in coverage in the past year.

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS

The City entered into a sanitation contract to provide waste removal and recycling services to its residents at a monthly cost of \$13 per household, with an average monthly total cost of \$3,341 through June 30, 2021.

The City has an annual contract with its lawn care provider from March to December of 2019 for a total contract amount of \$7,856.

The City has an agreement for police protection service requiring the city to pay \$40 per patrol hours. The City's average patrol hours are thirty hours per month; consequently, the estimated annual cost is \$14, 400 for calendar year 2019.

NOTE 8- CONTINGENCIES

Presently, there is no known pending litigation nor any asserted legal claims against the City.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

City management has evaluated subsequent events through October 17, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements.

CITY OF WELLINGTON, KENTUCKY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND					
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)		
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2018	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 489,119	\$ 89,119		
REVENUE						
Assessments	99,000	99,000	99,826	826		
Insurance premium tax	48,000	50,000	53,001	3,001		
Miscellaneous revenue	11,300	11,300	15,966	4,666		
Total Revenues	158,300	160,300	168,793	8,493		
EXPENDITURES						
Garbage and recycling	40,100	40,150	40,091	59		
Fire protection	37,000	37,100	37,049	51		
Police protection	14,000	16,200	15,320	880		
General and administrative	67,200	66,850	46,580	20,270		
Total Expenditures	158,300	160,300	139,040	21,260		
SURPLUS	-	-	29,753	29,753		
ENDING FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2019	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 518,872	\$ 118,872		

	MUNICIPAL ROAD AID FUND					
	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)			
BEGINNING BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2018	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,940	\$ 940			
REVENUES Road fund revenue Investment income Total Revenues	11,100 100 11,200	11,547 538 12,085	447 438 885			
EXPENDITURES Municipal road aid fund expenditures						
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	11,200	12,085	885			
ENDING FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2019	\$ 34,200	\$ 36,025	\$ 1,825			

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

McIntyre & Wooldridge, PSC Certified Public Accountants

3103 Breckenridge Lane, Suite 3 Louisville, Kentucky 40220 502/493-9373 or 493-9374 (fax)

The Honorable Mayor and Commissioners of the City Of Wellington, Kentucky

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

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and major funds as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City of Wellington's (the City) basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 17, 2019. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item finding 2019-1 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our 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, as finding 2019-2.

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Mc Atyre > Wooldridge, PSC
McIntyre & Wooldridge, PSC

Louisville, Kentucky October 17, 2019

FINDING 2019-1-INTERNAL CONTROL

Finding type-Significant deficiency in internal control

Criteria/Condition/Cause: The City currently does not have a proper segregation of accounting duties as the City's Treasurer performs the accounting functions and the treasurer functions. However, as a mitigating factor, City policy requires dual signatures on all checks.

Recommendation: Under the circumstances, an oversight function is a crucial mitigating control in reducing the City's risk for potential misappropriation of assets and/or misstatement of financial statements. We recommend the City designate a City official, preferably with an accounting or financial background, to perform and specifically document the following oversight procedures on a checklist on a monthly basis:

- Agree the cash balances per bank statements to the bank balance reflected on the bank reconciliation and to general ledger for all bank accounts
- Agree the City book balance on the financial statements, treasurer's report and general ledger to the book balance reflected on the bank reconciliation
- Review the bank reconciling items (outstanding checks and deposits in transit) for propriety
- Investigate significant fluctuations in cash accounts during the month and document findings and explanations/resolutions
- Review bank transfers (by tracing bank accounts to/from reciprocal accounts) and unusual cash disbursements for propriety
- Judgmentally review check copies to verify bona fide expenditures

Each of the checklist procedures should be initialed/dated by oversight reviewer and be retained and attached to the treasurer's report and related bank statement and bank reconciliation. The oversight should be performed within 30 days of the City's receipt of the bank statement.

City Management's Response: Management agrees with the finding and will designate a Council member to perform and more specifically document the oversight procedures described and recommended by the auditor.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FINDING 2019-2

At June 30, 2019 the City had four bank accounts with one of its banks which had deposit balances aggregating \$504,702, of which only \$250,000 was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and there was no collateralization agreement with bank to cover the excess funds, as is required by Kentucky law.

Recommendation-Finding 2019-2

We recommend the City obtain a collateralization agreement whereby the bank would pledge securities in the City's name to cover the uninsured excess.

City Management's Response: -Finding 2019-2

City management agrees with the auditor's finding and has already discussed the matter of obtaining the collateralization agreement with its bank.