Report on Audited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

MILLER, MAYER, SULLIVAN & STEVENS LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

September 9, 2009

To the Board of Commissioners
Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities of the Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. for the year ended June 30, 2009. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and government auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our engagement letter. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2009. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period..

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. financial statements was:

Management's estimate of the amounts due from taxpayers is based on subsequent collections and a review of the large taxpayers accounts. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimate of the amounts due from taxpayers in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements were:

The disclosure of amounts due from and to taxing authorities in Note 4 to the financial statements was based on subsequent collections and a review of the large taxpayers accounts.

The disclosure of a significant taxpayer in Note 8 to the financial statements was based on a review of the taxpayer's account and its related entities accounts.

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Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We did not identify any such misstatements.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated September 9, 2009.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

This information is intended solely for the use of City of Georgetown, Kentucky; Scott County Fiscal Court; Scott County Board of Education, the Board of Commissioners, management, and others within the organization of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Miller, Mayer, Sullivan, & Stevens, LLP

Miller, Mayer, Sullivan, & Stevens, LLP

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CONTENTS

	Pag
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Required Supplementary Information: Management Discussion and Analysis	2
Basic Financial Statements: Governmental Fund Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Assets	4
Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6
Required Supplemental Schedules: Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	11
Notes to Required Supplementary Information on Budgetary Accounting and Control	12
Supplemental Schedules: Schedule of Tax Receipts and Remittances to Tax Authorities	14
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	16

MILLER, MAYER, SULLIVAN & STEVENS LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Commissioners Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which comprise Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. as of June 30, 2009, and changes in net assets and governmental fund balance for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 9, 2009, on our consideration of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on 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.

The management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison information on pages 2 through 3 and 11 through 12 are not a required part of the basic financial statements, but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that comprise the Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s basic financial statements. The other supplemental schedules as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These supplemental schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Miller, Mayer, Sullivan, & Stevens, LLP

Lexington, Kentucky September 9, 2009

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following comments are provided as an overview of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2009 and to assist the reader in assessment of the financial condition of the Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. (Commission) as of June 30, 2009. Please assess these comments in conjunction with the following financial statements and the Independent Auditors' Report.

Introduction

The Governmental Fund Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Assets report the financial information of the Commission in two different ways. The column titled Governmental Fund represents the activities of the Commission accounted for on a modified accrual basis and does not consider the capital assets or prepaid expenses of the Commission. The column titled Statement of Net Assets represents the Net Assets of the Commission, including its capital assets. The Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities reports the revenues and expenditures of the Commission, including the purchase of capital assets and excluding depreciation of capital assets and the column titled Statement of Activities reports the receipts and disbursements of the Commission, including depreciation and amortization and excluding capital assets. The adjustments column on both statements provides for reconciliation between the two methods of reporting the activities of the Commission.

Assets

Total assets of the Commission at June 30, 2009 is \$2,091,297, which is a decrease of \$714,402 from the prior year. The majority of this decrease is due to a decrease in taxpayer receivables for occupational tax payments made in July 2009 and a \$209,524 decrease in cash. The decrease in cash was the result of the Commission paying current year expenses using the prior year unrestricted fund balance instead of using the 2009 budgeted revenue distributions. During 2009, only three months of the budgeted revenues were distributed from the taxing authorities to the Commission. Capital assets total \$67,465 and \$79,548 for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Liabilities

Total liabilities of the Commission at June 30, 2009 is \$1,981,869, all of which are payable from current assets. This is a decrease of \$468,037 from the prior year due mainly to a decrease in taxpayer collections for occupational taxes received in July 2009 for the period ended June 30, 2009.

Net Assets

Net assets of the Commission are \$109,428 and \$355,793 as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Of this amount, \$67,465 and \$79,548 is invested in capital assets. The remaining balance of \$41,963 and \$276,245 is unrestricted.

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC Management's Discussion and Analysis

Revenues

The activities of the Commission are financed by contributions of the City of Georgetown (40%), the Scott County Fiscal Court (40%), and the Scott County Board of Education (20%), collectively referred to as taxing authorities. These contributions were based upon each entity's share of the budgeted expenses of the Commission, however, the contributions for the year ended June 30, 2009 were reduced by \$332,455 because the Commission had a larger than needed fund balance at June 30, 2008. These percentages were based upon the tax rate imposed by the jurisdictions and are set forth in an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement signed November 11, 2003. Total revenues realized by the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$110,805 and \$472,500, respectively. Total contributions from the City of Georgetown were \$44,325, from the Scott County Fiscal Court were \$44,325, and the Scott County Board of Education were \$22,155.

Expenses

Expenses for the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$357,248 and \$376,971, respectively. Of this amount, 100% was spent on General Governmental activities.

Year End Financial Position

The increase in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2008 was \$95,767 and the decrease in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2009 was \$(246,365). The 2008 increase was the result of the Commission expending less than budgeted amounts. The June 30, 2009 decrease was the result of the Commission paying current year expenses using the prior year unrestricted fund balance instead of using the 2009 budgeted revenue distributions. Only three months of the budgeted revenues were distributed from the taxing authorities to the Commission.

Budget

A budget for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009 was adopted by the Commission during its regular meeting on July 30, 2008. The total budgeted revenues were \$443,260 and the total budgeted expenditures were \$443,260. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 the actual revenues were \$110,883 and the actual expenditures were \$342,040. This resulted in an unfavorable budget variance of \$(231,157). This unfavorable budget variance was the result of the Commission paying current year expenses using the prior year unrestricted fund balance instead of using the 2009 budgeted revenue distributions. Only three months of the budgeted revenues were distributed from the taxing authorities to the Commission.

Jeffrey A. Morris, Director

Jeffrey A Morris

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC.GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET/STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2009

Assets	Go	overnmental Funds	Adj	ustments		tatement of Net Assets
Cash	\$	96,372	\$		\$	96,372
Due from taxpayers:	•		•		•	70,372
Occupational license fees		1,798,972				1,798,972
Net profits license fees		104,136				104,136
Penalties and interest		18,659				18,659
Regulated fees		300				300
Prepaid assets				5,393		5,393
Capital assets, net				67,465		67,465
Total assets	\$	2,018,439	<u>\$</u>	72,858	\$	2,091,297
Liabilities						
Accounts payable, other	\$	1,178	\$		\$	1,178
Accounts payable, intergovernmental		26,946				26,946
Amounts due to:						
City of Georgetown		735,409				735,409
Scott County Fiscal Court		881,522				881,522
Scott County Board of Education		336,814				336,814
Total liabilities	\$	1,981,869	\$		\$	1,981,869
Fund Balance/Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net						
of related debt				67,465		67,465
Unrestricted		36,570		5,393		41,963
Total fund balance/net assets	<u>\$</u>	36,570	<u>\$</u>	72,858	<u>\$</u>	109,428
Amounts reported in the Governmental Fur Statement of Net Assets as follows:	nd balanc	e sheet differ	with the	reported am	ounts	s in the
Capital assets, net of depreciation totaling activities are not financial resources and the Governmental Fund balance sheet	\$53,009, erefore a	used in govern e not reported	nmental I in the		\$	67,465
Prepaid expenses used in governmental acti	ivities ara	not financial	recourse.	.c	•	.,
and therefore are not reported in the Govern				<i>,</i>		5,393
					\$	72,858

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

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE/STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

•						
	 ernmental Funds	Adjustm	ents	Statement o		
Expenses:						
Contract labor	\$ 273,618	\$	9	\$	273,618	
Contractual services	43,537		43		43,580	
Materials and supplies	20,793		3,082		23,875	
Other	4,092				4,092	
Depreciation	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,083		12,083	
Total expenses	 342,040	1	5,208		357,248	
Revenues:						
Contributions:						
City of Georgetown	44,325				44,325	
Scott County Fiscal Court	44,325				44,325	
Scott County Board of Education	22,155				22,155	
Miscellaneous	 78				78	
Total revenues	 110,883			.= -	110,883	
Net revenues in excess (deficit) of expenses	(231,157)	(1	5,208)		(246,365)	
Fund balance/net assets, June 30, 2008	 267,727	8	8,066		355,793	
Fund balance/net assets, June 30, 2009	\$ 36,570	\$7	2,858 \$	S	109,428	

Amounts reported in the Governmental Fund financial statement differ with the Statement of Activities as follows:

The Governmental Fund financial statement reports capital outlays as expenditures while the Statement of Activities reports depreciation of these assets over the life of the assets:

Depreciation expense	\$ (12,083)
The Governmental Fund financial statement reports prepaid expenditures as current year expenses while the Statement of Activities does not include	
prepaid assets as expenses	 (3,125)
	\$ (15.208)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

1. Accounting Policies

The Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. (Commission) was created in 2004 by a joint agreement between the City of Georgetown, Kentucky (City), Scott County Fiscal Court (County), and Scott County Board of Education (School Board) for the purpose of interpreting the license tax provisions of the City, County, and School Board as necessary, and to provide for the collection of license tax revenues.

The financial statements of the Commission have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units. The more significant of these accounting policies are described below, and where appropriate, subsequent pronouncements will be referenced.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the Commission as a whole and include the operating fund of the Commission. All operating activities of the Commission are reported as a governmental activity. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues.

Budgetary Control and Encumbrances

Budget Policy. The Commission prepares and approves a budget annually for operating purposes. Budget amendments are made as needed.

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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.

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus. In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of net income, and financial position. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) associated with their activities are reported. Fund equity is classified as net assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheet. Their operating statement presents sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting. In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

3. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash accounts on deposit with the bank.

Accounts Receivable. In the government-wide statements, receivables earned consist of revenues earned at year end and not yet received. In the fund financial statements, receivables consist of revenues earned, which were collected within 60 days of year end. In addition, receivables include taxes due from taxpayers as of June 30, 2009, which were not collected until after June 30, 2009.

The direct write-off method is used for uncollectible accounts. This method is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, but the departure does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Capital Assets. The accounting treatment of property, plant and equipment (capital assets) is as follows:

Statement of Net Assets. In the statement of net assets, capital assets are valued at historical cost, except for donated assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Assets with an estimated life of greater than one year are capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets.

Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation as follows:

Asset Class	Years
Leasehold improvements	20
Equipment	5
Vehicles	3

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

Fund Financial Statements. In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Equity Classifications

Statement of Net Assets. Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- a. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of 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. As of June 30, 2009, there is no related debt.
- b. Restricted net assets consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by:
 - i. External groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or
 - ii. Law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Financial Statements. Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved, with unreserved further split between designated and undesignated.

Revenues

The Commission's revenues consist primarily of operating grants from the City, County, and School Board. The three entities have agreed to reimburse the Commission monthly based on the approved budget of the Commission. The reimbursement rate is 40% by the City and County and 20% by the School Board.

Expenses/Expenditures. In the government-wide statements and fund financial statements, expenses are classified by function.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

4. Due from/Due to Tax Authorities

License fee receivables at June 30, 2009 include amounts due from taxpayers, which are payable to the tax authorities as follows:

		Ta						
		City		County		School Board		Total
Due from taxpayers:								
Net profits license fees	\$	30,100	\$	47,468	\$	26,568	\$	104,136
Occupational license fees		739,265		859,951		199,756		1,798,972
Penalties and interest		7,237		6,918		4,504		18,659
Regulated fees		300						300
Total due from taxpayers		776,902		914,337		230,828		1,922,067
License fee collections prior to June 30, 2009 (overpaid), not remitted (reimbursed)		(41,493)		(32,815)	_	105,986	_	31,678
Total amounts due to tax authorities, June 30, 2009	<u>\$</u>	735,409	<u>\$</u>	881,522	<u>\$</u>	336,814	<u>\$_</u>	1,953,745

5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Deletions	Balance <u>June 30, 2009</u>		
Leasehold improvements	\$ 65,189	\$	\$	\$	65,189	
Furniture and equipment	53,285				53,285	
Vehicles	2,000				2,000	
	120,474				120,474	
Accumulated depreciation	(40,926)	(12,083)		_	(53,009)	
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 79,548</u>	\$ (12,083)	\$	\$	67,465	

6. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Commission to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash held in one financial institution. The Commission places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions that are FDIC insured. At June 30, 2009, the Commission's funds on deposit with the bank were covered by FDIC insurance.

7. Related Party Activities

The Commission leases space from the Georgetown-Scott County Zoning Board under an informal operating lease agreement for \$12,000, annually. The Georgetown-Scott County Zoning Board is affiliated with the City and County. This lease may be terminated at any time by either party.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

8. Significant Taxpayer

A comparison of collections from one company to the total receipts for each taxing authority follows:

	Amounts Provided	Total Receipts	% of Total Receipts
Occupational License Fees:			
City	\$ 5,417,880	\$ 9,333,319	58 %
County	5,634,437	10,569,928	53 %
School Board	921,889	2,359,726	39 %
Net Profits License Fees:			
City	\$ 2,500	\$ 772,326	0 %
County	120,500	1,018,853	12 %
School Board	10,000	536,762	2 %

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC. STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

		Original Budget	Amended Budget			Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>\$</u>	267,727	<u>\$</u>	267,727	\$	267,727	<u>\$</u>	
Expenses:								
Contract labor	\$	337,100	\$	337,100	\$	273,618	\$	63,482
Contractual services		68,590		68,590		43,537		25,053
Materials and supplies		28,820		28,820		20,793		8,027
Other	***************************************	8,750		8,750		4,092		4,658
Total expenses		443,260		443,260	_	342,040		101,220
Revenues:								
City of Georgetown		177,304		177,304		44,325		(132,979)
Scott County Fiscal Court		177,304		177,304		44,325		(132,979)
Scott County Board of Education		88,652		88,652		22,155		(66,497)
Miscellaneous						78		78
Total revenues		443,260		443,260	_	110,883		(332,377)
Net increase in fund balance						(231,157)		(231,157)
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$</u>	267,727	<u>\$</u>	267,727	<u>\$</u>	36,570	<u>\$</u>	(231,157)

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL For the Year Ending June 30, 2009

Budgetary Accounting

The annual operating budget is prepared and presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting by the Board of Commissioners.

The Commission does not use an encumbrance accounting system; thus, the budgetary and GAAP presentation of the Statement of Governmental Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual are the same.

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC. SCHEDULE OF TAX RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES TO TAX AUTHORITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	City of Georgetown	Scott County Fiscal Court	Scott County Board of Education	Total
Prior year unpaid amounts	\$ (37,258.11)	\$ (32,353.90)	\$ 78,836.80	\$ 9,224.79
Receipts:				
Occupational license fees	9,333,319.21	10,569,928.09	2,359,725.78	22,262,973.08
Net profits license fees	772,325.75	1,018,853.05	536,761.97	2,327,940.77
Receive from Taxing				
Authority	683,061.90		337,724.25	1,020,786.15
Penalty and interest	341,504.57	417,386.57	342,740.57	1,101,631.71
Regulated business fees	2,150.00			2,150.00
Interest income	1,591.31	1,826.23	504.83	3,922.37
	11,133,952.74	12,007,993.94	3,577,457.40	26,719,404.08
Disbursements:				
Collection fees	44,325.00	44,325.00	22,155.00	110,805.00
Refunds:	•	•	•	•
Occupational license fees	91,455.04	419,349.32	23,867.38	534,671.74
Net profits license fees	698,164.58	714,701.68	361,850.18	1,774,716.44
Paid to taxing authorities:				
July	860,652.08	757,954.24	214,879.31	1,833,485.63
August	785,238.33	923,573.07	187,115.47	1,895,926.87
September	987,855.71	1,168,934.18	257,671.25	2,414,461.14
October	744,279.30	859,644.37	213,353.96	1,817,277.63
November	823,537.01	942,344.15	205,888.24	1,971,769.40
December	1,218,777.16	1,306,863.20	595,746.48	3,121,386.84
January	847,544.01	959,135.68	218,373.50	2,025,053.19
February	933,889.19	1,076,914.94	246,274.19	2,257,078.32
March	679,767.91	140,879.69	200,906.46	1,021,554.06
April	824,750.37	907,241.40	336,644.29	2,068,636.06
May	709,853.14	816,307.42	202,659.03	1,728,819.59
June	888,098.95	970,287.08	262,922.89	2,121,308.92
	11,138,187.78	12,008,455.42	3,550,307.63	26,696,950.83
Balance due to tax authorities	<u>\$ (41,493.15)</u>	\$ (32,815.38)	\$ 105,986.57	\$ 31,678.04

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC. SCHEDULE OF TAX REVENUES PAYABLE TO TAX AUTHORITIES June 30, 2009

	City of Georgetown		· ·			cott County Board of Education		Total
Balance due tax authorities on collections prior to June 30, 2009	\$	(41,493.15)	\$	(32,815.38)	\$	105,986.57	\$	31,678.04
Taxes owed at June 30, 2009, but collected subsequent to June 30, 2009:	ļ							
Occupational license fees		739,264.93		859,950.84		199,756.21	1	,798,971.98
Net profits license fees		30,100.27		47,467.94		26,567.51		104,135.72
Penalty and interest		7,236.75		6,918.38		4,502.89		18,658.02
Regulated business fees		300.00	_			·		300.00
Total tax revenues payable, June 30, 2009	<u>\$</u>	735,408.80	<u>\$</u>	881,521.78	<u>\$</u>	336,813.18	<u>\$1</u>	<u>,953,743.76</u>

GEORGETOWN-SCOTT COUNTY REVENUE COMMISSION, INC. SCHEDULE OF UNEARNED REVENUE REMITTED TO TAX AUTHORITIES June 30, 2009

	 ty of getown		ott County scal Court	1	ott County Board of ducation		Total
Net profits license fee overpayments which have been paid to taxing authorities	733,038	œ.	751,306	¢	342,087	2	1,826,431

MILLER, MAYER, SULLIVAN & STEVENS LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

The Board of Commissioners
Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which comprise Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2009. 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, we considered Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'s ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc. internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Georgetown-Scott County Revenue Commission, Inc.'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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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(859) 223-3095 FAX: (859) 223-2143 This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City of Georgetown, Kentucky; Scott County Fiscal Court; Scott County Board of Education; the Board of Commissioners; management; and others within the organization, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Miller, Mayer, Sullivan, & Stevens, LLP

Miller, Mayer, Sullivan, & Stevens, LLP September 9, 2009