### City of Priest River

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

(WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT)

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Priest River Priest River, Idaho

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Priest River, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 of the general fund of the City, as of September 30, 2015, 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.

#### Other Matters

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) 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 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. 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 January 7, 2016, on our consideration of the City of Priest River'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 City of Priest River's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Williams + Parsons, PC

Williams & Parsons, PC Certified Public Accountants January 7, 2016

### Statements of net position

September 30, 2015

		Governmental activities		Business type activities		Total
ASSETS						
Current assets			•	107.422	•	(02 (02
Cash	\$	405,250	\$	197,433	\$	602,683
Restricted cash		-		335,959		335,959
Taxes receivable		45,117				45,117
Accounts receivable		64,839		89,790		154,629
Prepaid items		14,269		11,093		25,362
Grant receivable		-		1,706		1,706
Property and equipment, net of depreciation		3,878,874		9,370,240		13,249,114
Total assets		4,408,349		10,006,221		14,414,570
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				2 120		0.020
Pension obligations		6,710		3,129		9,839
Total deferred outflows of resources		6,710		3,129		9,839
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities				20.007		44 201
Accounts payable		15,484		28,807		44,291
Accrued payroll and burden		16,612		7,824		24,436
Accrued interest payable		-		45,814		45,814
Bond deposit payable		103,044		-		103,044
Current portion of long term debt Non-current liabilities		5,342		132,533		137,875
Long term debt		-		3,975,735		3,975,735
Compensated absences		37,399		15,157		52,556
Net pension liability		173,378		80,842		254,220
Total liabilities		351,259		4,286,712		4,637,971
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension obligations		51,036		23,797		74,833
Advance billings		-		8,315		8,315
Total deferred inflows of resources		51,036		32,112		83,148
NET POSITION						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		3,873,532		5,261,972		9,135,504
Restricted spendable		-		335,959		335,959
Restricted nonexpendable		14,269		1,706		15,975
Unrestricted		124,963		90,889		215,852
Total net position	\$	4,012,764	\$	5,690,526	\$	9,703,290

Statement of activities

Year ended September 30, 2015

	Total	(144,123) (431,601) (398,084) (44,206)	71,355 83,947 (862,713)	742,022 267,434 1,440 1,010,896 1,010,896 148,183 9,905,950 (350,843) 9,703,290
		sa.		(s)
	Business activities		71,355 83,947 155,302	489 489 155.791 5.644.455 (109.720) \$ 5,690.526
Net	Governmental activities	\$ (144,123) (431,601) (398,084) (44,206) (1,018,015)		742,022 267,434 951 1,010,407 1,010,407 (7,608) 4,261,495 (241,123) \$ 4,012,764
	Capital Grants	\$,060	29,400 87,786 117,186	22
Program revenues	Operating Grants	s		ral revenues coperty taxes ransfers from state government westment earnings Total general revenues ransfers Total general revenues and transfers total general revenues and transfers brange in net position et position beginning of period Prior period adjustment - pension obligations tet position end of period
	Charges for service	\$ 117,679 262 16,609	441,029 563,520 1,004,549	General revenues Property taxes Transfers from state government Investment earnings Total general revenues Transfers Total general revenues Change in net position Net position beginning of period Prior period adjustment - pensi
	Expenses	\$ 261,802 431,863 419,753 44,206 1,157,625	399,074 567,339 966,433	5
		Functions/programs Governmental activities: General government Streets Public safety Parks and recreation Total government activity	Business type activities: Wastewater Water	

### Balance sheet-governmental funds

September 30, 2015

	General fund		Street fund		Total	
ASSETS				2.42.000		405.250
Cash	\$	162,151	\$	243,099	\$	405,250 45,117
Taxes receivable		34,289		10,828 31,710		64,839
Accounts receivable		33,129 10,653		3,616		14,269
Prepaid items Grant receivable		-		-		-
Assessment receivable						-
	\$	240,222	\$	289,253	\$	529,475
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	7,005	\$	8,479		15,484
Accrued payroll and burden		14,075		2,537		16,612
Bond		103,044		11.016		103,044
Total liabilities		124,124		11,016		135,140
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		20.640		10.040		40.407
Deferred revenue		30,648		10,049		40,697
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable		10,653		3,616		14,269
Unreserved		74,797		264,572		339,369
Total fund balances		85,450		268,188		353,638
	\$	240,222	\$	289,253	\$	529,475

# Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance Governmental Funds

Year ended September 30, 2015

		General fund		Street fund		Total
REVENUE						
Property taxes	\$	542,005	\$	200,017	\$	742,022
Transfers from state government		160,681		106,753		267,434
User fees and charges		77,702		-		77,702
Capital grant		5,060		-		5,060
Fines		16,609		-		16,609
Franchise fees		6,792		26,880		33,672
Other		6,305		262		6,567
Investment earnings		725		226		951
Total revenue		815,879		334,138		1,150,017
EXPENDITURES						
General government		122,606		-		122,606
Police		414,920		-		414,920
Highways and streets		-		285,500		285,500
Recreation		36,828		-		36,828
Code enforcement		39,801		-		39,801
Building and zoning		51,637		-		51,637
Capital outlay		60,011		205,573		265,584
Debt service:						
Principal		-		6,650		6,650
Interest		-		546_		546
Total expenditures		725,803		498,269		1,224,072
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		90,076		(164,131)		(74,055)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCE						
Operating transfer		(286,225)		286,225		-
Net other financing sources and uses		(286,225)		286,225		-
Net change in fund balance		(196,149)		122,094		(74,055)
Fund balance, beginning		281,599		146,094		427,693
Fund balance, ending	\$	85,450	\$	268,188	\$	353,638

# Statement of revenues and expenditures budget and actual Governmental Funds

Year ended September 30, 2015

General Fund	Actual	Original budget	Revised budget	Variance
EXPENDITURES: Total expenditures	725,803	728.324	728.324	2.521
Street fund EXPENDITURES: Total expenditures	498,269	327,723	499,623	1.354

The original budget that was adopted in August 2014 was opened in September 2015 to revise the Street fund expenditures.

Reconciliation of fund balance (governmental funds)
to net assets (governmental funds)

Total fund balancegovernmental funds	•
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353,638

\$

#### Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net assets are different because:

Capital assets are not financial resources (cash) and accordingly can not be used as

financial resources to meet current obligations and are therefore not reported

in the funds

GASB 68 pension liabilities

3.878.874

Net pension liability
Deferred inflows of resources

(173,378) (51,036)

Deferred outflows of resources

6,710

The amount of the tax and special assessment receivable that is not available to pay current period expenditures

these amounts are deferred in the funds

40,697

Compensated absences that are not due in the current period and not reported in the

fund basis accounting

(37,399)

Liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly

are not reported in the funds

(5,342)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 4,012,764

## Reconciliation of statement revenues expenditure and changes in fund balance to the statement of activities

#### Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net assets are different because:

Total	changes	in	fund	balances	for the	vear	ondod
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(74,055)

(7,608)

Capital outlay	265,584
Depreciation expense	(210,814)
Debt principal payments	6,650
Change in compensated absence	(7,254)
Difference between property tax and special assessment revenue on modified accrual (governmental )	
basis versus tax revenue on a full accrual basis	(5,585)
Pension expense relating to net pension liability	17,607
Other	259

Change in net position of governmental activities

See accountants' report and accompanying notes

# Combining statements of net position All proprietary funds September 30, 2015

		astewater fund		Water fund	Total	
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash	\$	(31,763)	\$	229,196	\$	197,433
Restricted cash		114,030		221,929		335,959
Accounts receivable		41,687		48,103		89,790
Capital grant receivable		1,706		-		1,706
Prepaid expense		3,983		7,110		11,093
Total current assets		129,643		506,338		635,981
Noncurrent assets						
Due from wastewater fund		-		122,625		122,625
Property and equipment, net of depreciation		2,879,992		6,490,248		9,370,240
Total noncurrent assets		2,879,992		6,612,873		9,492,865
		3,009,635		7,119,211		10,128,846
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension obligations		1,614		1,515		3,129
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,614		1,515	-	3,129
Total deferred outriows of resources	\$	3,011,249	\$	7,120,726	-\$	10,131,975
LIABILITIES		3,011,217	Ψ	7,120,120	Ť	20,202,50
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	13,108	\$	15,699	\$	28,807
Accrued payroll and benefits	•	4,021		3,803		7,824
Accrued interest payable		4,964		40,850		45,814
Current portion of long term debt		39,805		92,728		132,533
Total current liabilities		61,898		153,080		214,978
Non-current liabilities						
Long term debt		631,496		3,344,239		3,975,735
Due to wastewater fund		122,625		-		122,625
Compensated absences		7,956		7,201		15,157
Net pension liability		41,692		39,150		80,842
Total non-current liabilities		803,769		3,390,590		4,194,359
Total liabilities		865,667		3,543,670		4,409,337
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension obligations		12,273		11,524		23,797
Advance billings				8,315		8,315
Total deferred inflows of resources		12,273		19,839		32,112
NET POSITION						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		2,208,691		3,053,281		5,261,972
Restricted		114,030		221,929		335,959
Unrestricted		(189,412)		282,007		92,595
Total net position		2,133,309		3,557,217		5,690,526
	\$	3,011,249	\$	7,120,726	\$	10,131,975

# Combining statement of proprietary fund revenues, expenses and changes in net position, proprietary funds

Year ended September 30, 2015

		astewater fund	Water fund	Capital Total	
OPERATING REVENUE					
Charges for services		441,029	\$ 563,520	_\$	1,004,549
Total revenue		441,029	 563,520_		1,004,549
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Wages and burden		141,837	135,121		276,958
Depreciation		98,400	129,364		227,764
Utilities		37,056	49,991		87,047
Other		62,492	80,290		142,782
Maintenance		27,468	 75,037		102,505
Total expense		367,253	469,803		837,056
Income from operations		73,776	 93,717		167,493
NON OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)					
Interest income		-	489		489
Capital grant revenue		29,400	87,786		117,186
Interest expense		(31,821)	 (97,556)		(129,377)
Total non-operating revenue (expense)		(2,421)	(9,281)		(11,702)
Change in net assets		71,355	84,436		155,791
NET POSITION BEGINNING		2,118,539	3,525,916		5,644,455
Prior period adjustment - pension obligation		(56,585)	(53,135)		(109,720)
NET POSITION ENDING	\$	2,133,309	\$ 3,557,217	\$	5,690,526

# Statements of cash flows, All proprietary funds

Year ended September 30, 2015

	W	astewater fund		Water fund		Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$	438,770	\$	567,477	\$	1,006,247
Payments to suppliers		(176,640)		(232,498)		(409,138)
Payments to employees and related costs		(143,139)		(144,792)		(287,931)
Net cash provided (used)		118,991		190,187		309,178
CASH FLOW USED BY NONCAPITAL FINANCIN	IG AC	TIVITY			_	
Repayment to other fund		(106,402)		106,402		-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED	FINAN	CING ACTIV	ITIES			
Repayment of loan principal		(38,092)		(124,218)		(162,310)
Cash paid for interest		(32,105)		(98,613)		(130,718)
Capital grant proceeds		35,010		102,546		137,556
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(83,555)		(158,892)		(242,447)
Net cash provided (used)		(118,742)		(279,177)		(397,919)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest income				489		489
Net cash provided (used)		-		489		489
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(106,153)		17,901		(88,252)
Cash at beginning of year		188,420		433,224		621,644
Cash at end of year	\$	82,267	\$	451,125	\$	533,392
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME						
(LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY O	PERA	TING ACTIVI	TIES			
Net income (loss) from operations		73,776		93,717		167,493
Adjustments to reconcile net income						
to cash provided by operations:						
Depreciation		98,400		129,364		227,764
Unearned revenue		-		8,315		8,315
GASB 68 pension expense		(4,234)		(3,976)		(8,210)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
Accounts receivable		(2,259)		(4,358)		(6,617)
Prepaid expense		(804)		297		(507)
Accounts payable		(45,888)		(33,172)		(79,060)
Net cash provided (used) by operations	\$	118,991	_\$	190,187	\$	309,178
Other cash flow information						
Cash paid for interest	\$	32,105	\$	98,613	\$	130,718
See accountants' report and accompanying notes		13				

#### CITY OF PRIEST RIVER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Reporting Entity

The City of Priest River (the City) operates under a Mayor/Council form of government. The City's major operations include general government, street maintenance, a sewer system and a municipal water system, and general administrative services.

The City, for financial purposes, includes all of the funds relevant to the operations of the City of Priest River. The financial statements presented herein do not include agencies which have been formed under applicable state laws or separate and distinct units of government apart from the City of Priest River.

The financial statements of the City potentially include those of a separately administered organization that is controlled by or is dependent on the City. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, fund and appointment of the respective governing body.

#### Component Unit

The accompanying financial statements include financial statements for related organizations as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Organizations are included if they are financially accountable to the City, or the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Inclusion is determined on the basis of the City's ability to exercise significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on its operational or financial relationship with the City (as distinct from legal relationship).

The City is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is able to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the City.

Component units can be treated as:

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the City's operations. Blended component units provide services exclusively or almost exclusively for the City.

**Discretely presented component units** are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize their legal separateness from the City.

City passed an ordinance which created the Priest River Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency), a legally separate entity from the City. The Agency was established to promote

development and improvement in blighted areas in and around the City. The Agency is governed by a board of directors, which is comprised of the same individuals who are on the City Council. Agency revenues consist entirely of tax revenue collected by Bonner County, but passing through the City. The relationship between the City and the Urban Renewal Agency are such that the Agency is required to be presented as a blended component unit and is accounted for within the general fund in the accompanying financial statements of the City.

#### Accounting principles

The City complies with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The City's governmental funds apply all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements except as noted in the auditor's report. Proprietary funds apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before September 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB, in which case, GASB pronouncements are utilized.

#### Basic Financial Statements

Basic financial statements are presented at both the government-wide and fund financial level. Both levels of statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (the General and Street funds), are reported separately from business-type activities (the Water and Waste Water funds), which rely to a significant extent on user fees and charges for support.

Government-wide financial statements report information about the reporting government as a whole. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. These statements focus on the sustainability of the City as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the year. These aggregated statements consist of the Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or business-type activity is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or business-type activity. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or business-type activity and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or business-type activity. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund financial statements report information at the individual fund level. Each fund is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Funds are classified as governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Currently, the City has only governmental and proprietary type funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses 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.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

#### **General Fund**

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

#### Street Fund (a special revenue fund)

This accounts for the revenues and expenditures as they relate to the maintenance and operation of the streets of the City.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The Sewer and Water Funds account for the provision of sewer and water services to individuals and commercial users. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including (but not limited to) administration, operations, maintenance, financing, and related debt service.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering of goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for services; the primary expenses are payroll, repair and maintenance, depreciation and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

If both restricted and unrestricted resources are available to use for the same purpose, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### **Deposits and Investments**

The City has a formal policy regarding allowable depository institutions. The City has not adopted a formal policy regarding allowable investments or other investment risks.

The City's cash in bank checking and saving accounts is covered by FDIC insurance on deposits up to \$250,000 per account that is held with a bank. One bank account exceeded the FDIC insurance limits at various points during 2015. The cash amounts invested with the State investment Pool are fully collateralized by investments held in the Pool's name.

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the enterprise fund considers cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

#### **Property Tax Receivables**

Prior to September 1 each year, the City prepares a proposed operating budget and holds public hearings to obtain taxpayers' comments. Once the budget is adopted, it is filed with the Bonner County Treasurer's office. The City's ad valorem property tax is levied by Bonner County each November 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real property located in the City.

Taxes are due in two equal installments on or before December 20 and on or before June 20. Taxes are collected by Bonner County and remitted to the City monthly. Property taxes are distributed to the various funds on the ratio of the levies of the funds. These ratios are changed to the current year in December when the tax money for the new year is received.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, sidewalks, street lights, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value as of the date of the donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value or capacity of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The interest costs incurred during the construction phase of assets accounted for in business type activities is capitalized as a cost of the asset being constructed.

Depreciation on exhaustible assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation on capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

25-35 years
20-30 years
20-100 years
3-15 years
3-7 years

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### **Long Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities or business-type activities.

#### **Compensated Absences**

All employees are eligible for vacation and sick leave. Full time employees accrue up to 240 hours of vacation per year and part time employees can accrue up to 120 hours of vacation. Any in excess will be forfeited. Upon termination, an employee will be paid for unused vacation.

The City's sick leave policy allows employees to accrue 8 hours of sick pay per month with no maximum. Employees are not paid for unused sick pay on termination with the exception of employees hired before June 1, 2001. These employees would be paid for unused sick leave upon termination to a maximum of 600 hours.

The City has a "sick leave bank". Employees may "donate" accrued, unused sick leave hours to the bank. Employees who contribute hours to the bank are then eligible to request sick bank hours after using all their vacation and sick time. The City has recorded an estimate of the liability for compensated absences (unused vacation, sick leave and the sick leave pool) in the accompanying Statements of Net Assets.

#### **Fund Equity**

Government-wide statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net position Consists of the net assets with constraints placed on the
  use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, contributors, or laws or
  regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or
  enabling legislation. Restricted net assets are further subdivided between those
  that are "spendable"—cash and those that are "not spendable"—other than cash.
- Unrestricted net position All other net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

#### Fund Statements

Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that demonstrate the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The governmental fund type classifications are as follows:

- Nonspendable: The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either (a) not in spendable form, such as inventories and prepaid items, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted: The portion of fund balance that is restricted to specific purposes due to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitution provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed: The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of a majority vote by City Council.
- Assigned: The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make statements and assumptions that affect various reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results will differ from those estimates.

#### Legal Compliance - Budgets

Annual operating budgets (expenditures only) are adopted each fiscal year for all funds on the cash basis of accounting, through passage of an annual budget ordinance. Modification in the adopted budget can be made upon request of and approval by the City Council. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The City's budgets are adopted on a basis substantially in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, consistent with the modified accrual basis of accounting applicable to governmental funds.

Obligations under capital leases are budgeted in each of the respective funds on a fiscal year basis. Each capital lease agreement has a nonappropriation clause which generally states that each fiscal year's lease payments are subject to City Council approval. The lease payment appropriations are included in the operating budget.

#### CITY OF PRIEST RIVER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

#### Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### NOTE 2 - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### Cash

The City's cash is on deposit with banks and the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool. The carrying amount of the City's deposits and investments with financial institutions on September 30, 2015 was \$938,643 and the bank and state pool balances totaled \$955,731. The differences between the book carrying amounts and the bank balances are checks and deposits not yet clearing the banks as of September 30, 2015.

#### Receivables and Deferred Revenue

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes collected by Bonner County and taxes collected by the State of Idaho.

Business-type activities report water and sewer billings as their major receivables.

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to pay liabilities of the current period. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, only revenue which is measurable and available is recognized in financial statements of governmental funds. Because property taxes levied in a year may not be paid by the taxpayer for up to three years, the taxes are not available as a spendable resource until received. Property taxes levied but not recorded by the City within 60 days after September 30 are reflected on the accompanying financial statements as deferred revenue.

#### Capital Assets

#### Capital asset activity for governmental activities

	Balance at				Balance at
	Sept 30,				Sept 30,
	2014	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2015
Land-nondepreciable	\$134,048	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$134,048
Buildings	1,048,377	16,410	-		1,064,787
Machinery and Equipment	865,638	10,298	-		875,936
Infrastructure	5,462,739	238,876			5,701,615
Total	7,510,802	265,584	_		7,776,386
Accumulated depreciation	(3,686,697)	(210,814)	_		(3,897,511)
Governmental activities- Capital assets, net	\$ 3,824,105				\$3,878,874

### Capital asset activity for business-type activities

	Balance at				Balance at
	Sept 30,				Sept 30,
	2014	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2015
Land-nondepreciable	\$ 123,481	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,481
Buildings	6,894,728	76,789	20,201		6,951,316
Machinery and Equipment	266,103	15,176	-		281,279
Systems	4,439,346	170,684			4,610,030
Total	11,723,658	262,649	20,201		11,966,106
Accumulated depreciation	(2,368,102)	(227,764)			(2,595,866)
Business type activities- Capital assets, net	\$ 9,355,556				\$ 9,370,240

#### Long-term debt

Changes in long-term debt	Balance at			Balance at
Governmental Activities:	Sept 30, 2014	Additions	Payments	Sept 30, 2015
John Deere lease-50% street	\$ 11,992		(6,650)	5,342
Total governmental activities	\$ 11,992	-	(6,650)	\$ 5,342
Business-type activities: Sewer revenue bond of 2001 USDA-Water revenue bond Water revenue bond of 1996 John Deere Financial-50% water Total business-type activities	\$ 709,395 3,516,672 32,519 11,992 \$ 4,270,578		(38,092) (85,048) (32,519) (6,650) (168,959)	\$ 671,303 3,431,624 - 5,342 \$ 4,108,269

Governmental fund compensated absences were \$37,399 as September 30, 2015.

#### Governmental & Enterprise Fund Debt

There is only one obligation payable at September 30, 2015:

• John Deere Financial lease-the asset and lease obligation is split 50% street; 50% water, \$5,342; payable in annual installments, including interest at 4.55%.

#### Enterprise Fund Debt

Bonds payable at September 30, 2015, are comprised of the following issues:

- Sewer Revenue Bonds of 2001 \$671,303, payable in annual installments of \$70,015, including interest of 4.5%.
- USDA-water revenue bond for water system improvements \$3,431,624. The term of the agreement is 30 years; interest accrues on the obligation at 2.75%. The note is payable in annual installments of \$181,756, which started in April 2013.

The City has entered into annually cancelable capital lease agreements (the balances are included in the above table of changes in long-term debt) under which the related equipment will become the property of the City when all payments required under the lease agreements are met. The equipment acquired under lease is treated as owned by the City and the cost is included in the property and equipment balances in the accompanying statements of net assets, and depreciation is computed with other assets.

Governmental fund debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Years Ending			
September 30	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<u>Balance</u>
2016	5,342	243	-

Enterprise fund debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Years Ending			
September 30	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<b>Balance</b>
2016	132,533	124,822	3,975,735
2017	131,387	120,414	3,844,348
2018	135,729	116,043	3,708,619
2019	140,222	111,549	3,568,397
2020	144,873	106,898	3,423,524
2021-25	800,078	458,779	2,623,446
2026-30	787,649	319,400	1,835,797
2031-35	693,464	215,315	1,142,333
2036-40	794,205	114,606	348,128
2041-42	348,128	14,411	-

#### **Interfund Balances**

The City's Water Fund loaned \$229,027 to the Wastewater Fund. The loan was used to pay for repairs to the wastewater treatment plant. The City expects the Wastewater Fund to repay the Water Fund over three years. The City raised sewer rates to partially cover the cost of repayment. The balance as of September 30, 2015 was \$122,625.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, the City Council approved the transfer of funds totaling \$286,225 from the general fund to the street fund for the purpose of general maintenance. The City expects this to be a one-time transfer.

#### Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the City receives grant funds from various state and federal agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. In the opinion of the City, any liability for reimbursement, which may arise as a result of these audits, is not believed to be material.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The City's financial instruments are cash, cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable, debt and other obligations. The recorded values of these assets and liabilities approximate fair value.

#### CITY OF PRIEST RIVER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued Risk Management

The City 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. The City is a member in the Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP).

ICRMP was created to provide risk management and insurance services to public entities in Idaho. ICRMP itself is a public entity. The City pays an annual premium for all risks of physical loss or damage to real and personal property, general liability, City Council legal liability and employee dishonesty. The effective coverage period is October 1 to September 30. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded coverage in the past three years.

#### Commitment

The City had maintained a landfill in the past, that landfill was closed in the 1970s. In a prior year the City transferred the landfill site to a separate Non-Profit organization. The City and that nonprofit obtained an Idaho Department of Environmental Quality grant to fund remediation on the landfill site. That remediation has been completed.

During 2015 the City committed to pay any ongoing maintenance costs associated with the former landfill site. The amount paid during the year ended September 30, 2015 was \$754. The City cannot reasonably estimate the cost of future year maintenance.

#### **Pension Plan**

The City participates in the Public Employees Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI). The Idaho State Legislature created PERSI, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public retirement system that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. It is a defined benefit plan requiring that both the employee and the employer contribute. The plan provides benefits based on members' years of service, age and compensation. In addition, benefits are provided for disability, death, and survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

In June 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued new public pension accounting rules (GASB Statement No. 68) that take effect for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. GASB 68 significantly changes how Cities measure and report the long-term obligations and annual costs associated with pension benefits they provide. The new requirements do not change the actual pension liability or funding and contribution amounts; they only change where and how pension costs are accounted for in financial statements. Based on the new rules, the City will report a Net Pension Liability of \$254,220 for the year ended September 30, 2015. Net Pension Liability is allocated to both governmental and propriety funds as follows: General \$146,685; Street \$26,693; Water \$39,150; Wastewater \$41,692. A Net Pension Liability of \$142,145 on

September 30, 2014 was not reported in the prior period because the year-end date occurred prior to implementation of GASB 68.

#### Plan Description

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Employee membership data related to the PERSI Base Plan, as of September 30, 2014 was as follows:

#### Members:

Active plan	66,223
Terminated and vested	11,504
Retirees and beneficiaries	<u>40,776</u>
Total system members	118,503

#### Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by stature at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2015 it was 6.79% for general employees and 8.36% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% general employees and 11.66% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were \$65,050 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At September 30, 2015 the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of July 1, 2015, 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 the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At July 1, 2015, the City's proportion was 0.020516 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2015 the City recognized pension expense (revenue) of \$40,652. At September 30, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$32,387
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	\$9,839	\$0
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$0	\$42,446
Total	\$9,839	\$74,833

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2014 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2015 is 5.5 years.

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

Year ended Septemb	er 30	١:
--------------------	-------	----

2016	\$ (27,713)
2017	\$ (27,713)
2018	\$ (27,713)
2019	\$ 20,115
2020	\$ (1,968)

#### Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.25%

Salary increases 4.25 - 10.00%

Salary inflation 3.75%

Investment rate of return 7.10%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments 1%

Mortality rates were based on the RP - 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- · Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- · Forward one year for female fire and police
- · Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed in 2012 for the period July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2011 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. Mortality and all economic assumptions were studied in 2014 for the period from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2013. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2015 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Core Fixed Income	Barclays Aggregate	30.00%	0.80%
Broad US Equities	Russell 3000	55.00%	6.90%
Developed Foreign Equities	MSCI ACWI ex USA	15.00%	7.55%

#### \* Arithmetic return

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of January 1, 2014.

Actuarial Assumptions	
Assumed Inflation - Mean	3.25%
Assumed Inflation - Standard	
Deviation	2.00%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return	8.42%
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return	7.50%
Assumed Investment Expenses	0.40%
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment	
Expenses	7.10%

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.10 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.10 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.10 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Discount Rate (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$642,075	\$254,220	(\$68,230)

#### CITY OF PRIEST RIVER NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 2 - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2015 the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$2,370 for legally required employer contributions and \$0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

City contributions to pension plan

During the years ended September 30, 2015, September 30, 2014, and September 30, 2013 the City made contributions of \$67,015, \$65,504, and \$62,692 to the plan respectively.

Prior period adjustment

The adoption of GASB 68 for the change in accounting to place the pension liability on the Statement of Net Position required a reduction of equity at the beginning of the fiscal year of \$350,843. Per fund the prior period equity was allocated as follows: General \$204,895; Street \$36,228; Water \$53,135; Wastewater \$56,585.

Subsequent Events

In early 2016, the City has approved the lease of a cop car and a skid steer loader both to be financed with three year terms.

In 2015, city voters approved a \$3,200,000 bond for a wastewater upgrade. Physical work on the project is expected to begin in the summer of 2016. The City is also applying for a \$1,500,000 grant which will reduce the total amount needed for the bond.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through January 7, 2016.



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

The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Priest River Priest River, Idaho

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 City of Priest River, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 7, 2016.

#### **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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Williams + Paisons, PC

Williams & Parsons, PC Certified Public Accountants January 7, 2016 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS BASED ON REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

#### Section I - Summary of audit results

The Independent Auditor's Report expressed an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements of the City.

There are no significant deficiencies that are considered material weaknesses.

#### Section II - Compliance finding

This section identifies the compliance deficiencies that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

There are no compliance deficiency findings.

#### Section III - Internal control findings

This section identifies the internal control deficiencies that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

There are no internal control deficiency findings.

#### Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability PERSI – Base Plan Last 10 – Fiscal Years \*

	<u>2015</u>
Employer's portion of net the pension liability	0.0205160%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$254,220
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$589,637
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a	
percentage of its covered employee payroll	43.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.38%

<sup>\*</sup> GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

#### Data reported is measured as of July 1, 2015 Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI – Base Plan Last 10 – Fiscal Years \*

	<u>2015</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$66,648
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(\$66,648)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$589,637
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.27%

<sup>\*</sup> GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data is reported is measured as of September 30, 2015.