City of Priest River

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

(WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT)

CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	3-5
Government – Wide Financial Statements Statements of Net Position	6
Statement of Activities	7
Governmental Fund Financial Statements Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	9
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures, Budget and Actual – Governmental Funds	10
Reconciliation of Fund Balance (Governmental Funds) to Net Position (Governmental Funds)	11
Proprietary Fund Financial Statements Combining Statements of Net Position – All Proprietary Funds	12
Combining Statement of Fund Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – All Proprietary Funds	13
Statements of Cash Flows – All Proprietary Funds	14
Notes to Financial Statements	15-32
Other Reports Independent Auditor's Report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards	34-36
Required Supplementary Information	37
Single Audit Section Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Notes to Expenditures of Federal Awards Independent Auditors' Report on compliance for each major program and	38 39
on internal control over compliance required by the uniform guidance Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	40-42 43-44



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, 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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not

for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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, 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, Idaho, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that supplementary information as presented on page 37, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Priest River, Idaho's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 18, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Priest River, Idaho'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, Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Williams& Schiller, PC

Certified Public Accountants

WIS, PC

Sandpoint, Idaho

February 18, 2021

Statements of net position

September 30, 2020

Restricted cash Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Refund receivable Prepaid items	ntal	245,444 \$ 463,683 - 394,312 - 16,917	Total 1,081,310 463,683 36,951 492,850
Current assets Cash \$83 Restricted cash Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Refund receivable Prepaid items \$2	- 6,951 8,538 588	463,683	463,683 36,951
Cash \$ 83 Restricted cash Taxes receivable 3 Accounts receivable 9 Refund receivable Prepaid items \$ 22	- 6,951 8,538 588	463,683	463,683 36,951
Restricted cash Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Refund receivable Prepaid items	- 6,951 8,538 588	463,683	463,683 36,951
Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Refund receivable Prepaid items	98,538 588	394,312	36,951
Accounts receivable Refund receivable Prepaid items	98,538 588	-	
Refund receivable Prepaid items	588	-	492,850
Prepaid items 2		- 16 017	
•	5,722	16 017	588
Property and equipment, net of depreciation 6,05		10,91/	42,639
	3,683	14,346,058	20,399,741
Total assets 7,05	1,348	15,466,414	22,517,762
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension obligations 5	8,645	30,956	89,601
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,645	30,956	89,601
\$ 7,10	9,993 \$	15,497,370 \$	22,607,364
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable 14	7,298	333,039	480,337
Accrued payroll and burden	2,441	15,137	47,578
Accrued interest payable	-	88,079	88,079
Bond deposit payable	500	-	500
Current portion of long term debt	-	211,772	211,772
Non-current liabilities			
Long term debt	-	6,401,357	6,401,357
Compensated absences	4,506	35,756	110,262
Net pension liability 31	3,424	165,439	478,863
Total liabilities 56	8,169	7,250,579	7,818,748
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
	0,234	5,402	15,636
Total deferred inflows of resources	0,234	5,402	15,636
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets 6,05	3,683	7,732,929	13,786,612
Restricted net position spendable	-	463,683	463,683
	5,722	-	25,722
	2,185	44,777	496,962
Total net position 6,53	1,590	8,241,389	14,772,979
\$ 7,10	9,993 \$	15,497,370	22,607,364

Statement of activities

Year ended September 30, 2020

			Program revenues		Net		
	Expenses	Charges for service	Operating grants	Capital grants	Governmental activities	Business activities	Total
Functions/programs Governmental activities: General government Streets Public safety Parks and recreation Total government activity	\$ 534,312 602,655 443,894 47,025 1,627,885	\$ 257,670 14,756 7,860 - 280,286	\$ - - - -	\$ - 310,307 40,911 - 351,218	\$ (276,642) (277,592) (395,123) (47,025) (996,381)		\$ (276,642) (277,592) (395,123) (47,025)
Business type activities: Wastewater Water	611,580 632,780 1,244,360	648,594 705,162 1,353,756		1,742,467	:	1,779,481 72,382 1,851,863	1,779,481 72,382 855,481
			General revenues				
			Property taxes Transfers from state go Donations Investment earnings Total general revenu Change in net position Net position beginning Net position end of per	nes of period	872,766 391,341 297 7,139 1,271,543 275,162 6,256,428 \$ 6,531,590	7,846 7,846 1,859,709 6,381,680 \$ 8,241,389	872,766 391,341 297 14,985 1,279,389 2,134,871 12,638,108 \$ 14,772,979

Balance sheet-governmental funds

September 30, 2020

	 General fund		Street fund		Total	
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 326,490	\$	509,376	\$	835,866	
Taxes receivable	27,713		9,238		36,951	
Accounts receivable	49,400		49,138		98,538	
Refund receivable	588		-		588	
Prepaid items	 18,736		6,986		25,722	
Total assets	\$ 422,927	\$	574,738	\$	997,665	
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 34,360	\$	112,938		147,298	
Accrued payroll and burden	24,869		7,572		32,441	
Bond	 500				500	
Total liabilities	59,729		120,510		180,239	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred revenue	 24,596		8,198		32,794	
FUND BALANCES						
Non-spendable	18,736		6,986		25,722	
Unreserved	319,866		439,044		758,910	
Total fund balances	338,602		446,030		784,632	
	\$ 422,927	\$	574,738	\$	997,665	

Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance-governmental funds

Year ended September 30, 2020

				,	
	Gen fu		Street fund		 Total
REVENUE					
Property taxes	\$	634,612	\$	238,154	\$ 872,766
Transfers from state government		224,147		167,194	391,341
User fees and charges		113,842		1,050	114,892
Capital grant		40,911		310,307	351,218
Donation		297		-	297
Fines		7,860		-	7,860
Franchise fees		5,436		27,496	32,932
Other		109,846		14,756	124,602
Investment earnings		3,331		3,808	7,139
Total revenue		1,140,282		762,765	1,903,047
EXPENDITURES					
General government		284,265		-	284,265
Police		442,046		-	442,046
Highways and streets		-		394,298	394,298
Recreation		43,250		-	43,250
Code enforcement		25,651		-	25,651
Building and zoning		87,886		-	87,886
Urban renewal		14,545		-	14,545
Capital outlay		130,543		181,706	312,249
Debt service:					
Principal		232,011		-	232,011
Interest		5,270		-	5,270
Total expenditures		1,265,467		576,004	1,841,471
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(125,185)		186,761	 61,576
Net change in fund balance		(125,185)		186,761	61,576
Fund balance, beginning		463,787		259,269	723,056
Fund balance, ending	\$	338,602	\$	446,030	\$ 784,632

Statement of revenues and expenditures, budget and actual-governmental funds

Year ended September 30, 2020

	Actual	Original and final budget	Variance
General fund expenditures:			
Total expenditures	1,265,467	1,185,241	(80,226)
Street fund			
EXPENDITURES:	576.004	1.562.016	097.012
Total expenditures	576,004	1,563,916	987,912
Total governmental fund expenditures	1,841,471	2,749,157	907,686

The original and final budget was adopted in August 2019.

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

Total fund balance-governmental funds

\$ 784,632

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net position 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

6,053,683

GASB 68 pension liabilities

Net pension liability(313,424)Deferred inflows of resources(10,234)Deferred outflows of resources58,645

Amount of tax and special assessment receivable that is not available to pay current period expenditures; these amounts are deferred in the funds

32,794

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

fund basis accounting

(74,506)

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

are not reported in the funds

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 6,531,590

Reconciliation of statement revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance to the statement of activities

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

Total changes in fund balances for the year ended	01,370
Capital outlay	312,249
Depreciation expense	(280,908)
Debt principal payments	232,011
Change in compensated absence	(2,646)
Difference between property tax and special assessment revenue on modified accrual	

(governmental) basis versus tax revenue on a full accrual basis 5,849
Pension expense relating to net pension liability (52,969)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 275,162

Combining statements of net positionall proprietary funds

September 30, 2020

	September 30, 2020						
	Wastewater fund			Water fund	Total		
ASSETS		Tuliu		Tunu		Total	
Current assets							
Cash	\$	220,274	\$	25,170	\$	245,444	
Restricted cash - deposits & loan reserves	Ψ	181,064	Ψ	282,619	Ψ	463,683	
Accounts receivable		337,399		56,913		394,312	
Prepaid expense		6,611		10,306		16,917	
Total current assets	-	745,348		375,008		1,120,356	
Noncurrent assets		,				, ,	
Property and equipment, net of depreciation		7,975,260		6,370,798		14,346,058	
Total non-current assets		7,975,260		6,370,798		14,346,058	
Total non-carrent assets		8,720,608		6,745,806		15,466,414	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		-,,,,		2,1 12,000		,,	
Pension obligations		14,307		16,649		30,956	
Total deferred outflows of resources		14,307		16,649		30,956	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	8,734,915	\$	6,762,455	\$	15,497,370	
LIABILITIES		3,72 1,5 22		0,100		, -, -, -, -	
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	295,502	\$	37,537	\$	333,039	
Accrued payroll and benefits	Ψ	6,950	Ψ	8,187	Φ	15,137	
Accrued interest payable		52,725		35,354		88,079	
Current portion of long term debt		106,570		105,202		211,772	
Total current liabilities		461,747		186,280		648,027	
Non-current liabilities		101,717		100,200		0.10,027	
Long term debt		3,520,989		2,880,368		6,401,357	
Compensated absences		16,851		18,905		35,756	
Net pension liability		76,461		88,978		165,439	
Total non-current liabilities		3,614,301		2,988,251		6,602,552	
Total liabilities		4,076,048		3,174,531		7,250,579	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				, ,	
Pension obligations		2,497		2,905		5,402	
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,497		2,905		5,402	
NET POSITION	-	<u> </u>		2,5 00		5,102	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		4,347,701		3,385,228		7,732,929	
Restricted		181,064		282,619		463,683	
Unrestricted		127,605		(82,828)		44,777	
Total net position		4,656,370		3,585,019		8,241,389	
1 can het position		8,734,915	\$	6,762,455	\$	0,211,007	

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

Year ended September 30, 2020

	Wastewater fund		Water fund	Capital Total	
OPERATING REVENUE					
Charges for services	\$	573,219	\$ 654,495	\$	1,227,714
Hook-up charges		75,375	50,667		126,042
Total revenue		648,594	 705,162		1,353,756
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Wages and burden		188,066	214,483		402,549
Depreciation		161,231	135,292		296,523
Utilities		49,600	74,350		123,950
Other		63,931	73,037		136,968
Maintenance		69,055	52,291		121,346
Total expense		531,883	549,453		1,081,336
Income from operations		116,711	 155,709		272,420
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)					
Interest income		3,103	4,743		7,846
Interest expense		(79,697)	(83,327)		(163,024)
Total non-operating revenue (expense)		(76,594)	(78,584)		(155,178)
CAPITAL GRANT REVENUE		1,742,467	-		1,742,467
Change in net assets		1,782,584	77,125		1,859,709
NET POSITION BEGINNING		2,873,786	3,507,894		6,381,680
NET POSITION ENDING	\$	4,656,370	\$ 3,585,019	\$	8,241,389

Statements of cash flowsall proprietary funds

Year ended September 30, 2020

	W	astewater fund		Water fund	Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY	ΓIES	Tunu		Tuliu		10001
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers	\$	372,278 94,889	\$	698,262 (197,902)	\$	1,070,540 (103,013)
Payments to employees and related costs		(164,000)		(194,145)		(358,145)
Net cash provided (used)		303,167		306,215		609,382
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELAT	ГЕD FI	NANCING A	CTIV	ITIES		
Increase (decrease) of loan principal		197,684		(81,826)		115,858
Cash paid for interest		(79,697)		(84,487)		(164,184)
Capital grant proceeds		1,742,467		-		1,742,467
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(2,032,615)		(62,873)		(2,095,488)
Net cash provided (used)		(172,161)		(229,186)		(401,347)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVIT	IES					
Interest income		3,103		4,743		7,846
Net cash provided (used)		3,103		4,743		7,846
Net increase (decrease) in cash		134,109		81,772		215,881
Cash at beginning of year		267,228		226,017		493,245
Cash at end of year	\$	401,337	\$	307,789	\$	709,126
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOMPROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVATION Net income (loss) from operations Adjustments to reconcile net income			CASH	155,709		272,420
to cash provided by operations:						
Depreciation		161,231		135,292		296,523
GASB 68 pension expense Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		17,974		15,808		33,782
Accounts receivable		(276,316)		(6,900)		(283,216)
Prepaid expense		(405)		(336)		(741)
Accounts payable		283,972		6,642		290,614
Net cash provided (used) by operations	\$	303,167	\$	306,215	\$	609,382
Other cash flow information						
Cash paid for interest	\$	79,697	\$	84,487	\$	164,184

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Reporting Entity

The City of Priest River, Idaho (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, Idaho. 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, Idaho.

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.

The 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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

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 two individuals who are on the City Council and two others who are appointed by 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 Wastewater 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 interfund 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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

Proprietary Funds

The Wastewater 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. The cash amounts invested with the State Investment Pool are fully collateralized by investments held in the Pool's name. The City has overnight availability to those funds.

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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

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 Position. Depreciation on capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings 25-35 years
Improvements 20-30 years
Water and Sewer Systems 20-100 years
Machinery & Equipment 3-15 years
Vehicles 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.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

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 Position.

Fund Equity

Government-Wide Statements

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

- Net investment in capital assets 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.
- Unassigned net position All other net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

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:

- Non-spendable: 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.
- Unassigned: amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the general fund.

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 non-appropriation 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.

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

Budgetary

The City's budget for the general fund was \$1,185,241 for the year ended September 30, 2020. Actual expenditures for the general fund were \$1,265,467, resulting in expenditures in excess of budget by \$80,226. The primary cause of the overage was the Urban Renewal Agency's decision to use left over funds from the downtown revitalization project to payoff a loan acquired for the same. The resulting over expenditure, coupled with the additional unanticipated income, did not result in expenditures in excess of budgetary appropriations for the general fund, a state of Idaho requirement.

Cash

The City's cash is on deposit with FDIC insured 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, 2020 was \$229,936 and the bank and state pool balances totaled \$1,544,295. The differences between the book carrying amounts and the bank balances are checks and deposits not yet clearing the banks as of September 30, 2020.

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,
	2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2020
Land-nondepreciable	\$167,048	\$ -	\$ 832	\$ -	\$166,216
Buildings	1,089,258	5,159	_	-	1,094,417
Machinery and equipment	999,087	54,724	10,077	-	1,043,734
Infrastructure	8,483,000	257,996	-	-	8,740,996
Total	10,738,393	317,879	10,909	-	11,045,363
Accumulated depreciation	(4,720,849)	(280,908)	10,077	-	(4,991,680)
Governmental activities-					
Capital assets, net	\$6,017,544				\$6,053,683

Infrastructure assets include \$186,864 of construction in progress which is not yet being depreciated. \$1,904,641 construction in process transferred to infrastructure during the year. Depreciation expense in government activities was \$280,908 for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Capital asset activity for business-type activities

	Balance at Sept 30,				Balance at Sept 30,
	2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2020
Land-nondepreciable	\$ 123,481	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,481
Buildings	6,874,484	-	-	-	6,874,484
Machinery and equipment	328,140	32,820	916	-	360,044
Infrastructure	8,769,155	2,060,057	-	-	10,829,212
Total	16,095,260	2,092,877	916	-	18,187,221
Accumulated depreciation	(3,545,557)	(296,522)	916	-	(3,841,163)
Business type activities- Capital assets, net	\$ 12,549,703				\$ 14,346,058

Infrastructure assets include \$2,328,074 of construction in progress which is not yet being depreciated. \$998,940 construction in process transferred to infrastructure during the year. Depreciation expense in business-type activities was \$296,522 for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Long-Term Debt

Changes in long-term debt	Balance at			Balance at
Governmental Activities:	<u>September</u> 30, 2019	Additions	<u>Payments</u>	September 30, 2020
Umpqua Loan	\$ 227,221	\$ -	\$ (227,221)	\$ -
Total governmental activities	\$ 227,221	\$ -	\$ (227,221)	\$ -
Business-type Activities:				
USDA 91-07	\$ 3,067,395	-	\$ (97,403)	\$ 2,969,992
Excavator capital lease	-	32,820	(1,665)	31,155
USDA 92-11	2,650,000	-	(41,552)	2,608,448
INB interim financing #2	278,873	271,127	(550,000)	-
USDA 92-05	501,000	-	(47,468)	453,532
USDA 92-13		550,000	_	550,000
Total business-type activities	\$ 6,497,268	\$ 853,947	\$ (738,088)	\$ 6,613,127

Governmental fund compensated absences were \$74,505 as of September 30, 2020.

Governmental Fund Debt

Debt obligations payable at September 30, 2020, are comprised of the following issues:

• During the year ended September 30, 2018 the City's general fund (via the Urban Renewal Agency) borrowed \$250,000 to help with a new downtown revitalization project. The loan with Umpqua Bank was to be paid over ten years with annual payments of \$22,789 and an interest rate of 4.43%. The project came in under budget allowing the City (via the Urban Renewal Agency), to pay back the loan early. Balance at September 30, 2020 is 0.

Enterprise Fund Debt

Bonds payable at September 30, 2020, are comprised of the following issues:

- Sewer Revenue Bond of 2001 (USDA 92-05) original debt of \$1,140,300 payable in 30 annual installments of \$70,015, including interest of 4.5%.
- Water revenue bond (USDA 91-07) for water system improvements original debt of \$3,680,000 payable in 30 annual installments of \$181,756, including interest of 2.75% started in April 2013.
- Wastewater project interim financing with INB Bank (now First Interstate Bank) was established during the year ended September 30, 2018 to cover the wastewater treatment plant expansion until a voter-approved bond is fulfilled. The maximum amount allowed is \$550,000 and is to be repaid upon completion at an interest rate of 3.65%. The maximum amount of the loan was drawn, then the loan was repaid with funds from the

USDA loan 92-13.

- Sewer Revenue Bond (USDA 92-11) original debt of \$2,650,000 payable in 40 annual installments of \$101,170, including interest of 2.25%.
- Sewer Revenue Bond (USDA 92-13) original debt of \$550,000 payable in 40 annual installments of \$19,668, including interest of 2.875%.
- Capital lease of an excavator—the original cost of the equipment was \$32,820 and is payable in 36 monthly payments of \$967, including interest of 4.10%. The equipment becomes the property of the City after all payments are made.

The City has entered into annually cancelable capital lease agreements (the balances are included in the above table of changes) 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.

Enterprise fund debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

September 30	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	Balance
2021	\$211,711	\$172,188	\$6,401,356
2022	218,321	165,638	6,183,035
2023	224,198	158,869	5,958,837
2024	220,487	152,129	5,738,350
2025	227,227	145,388	5,511,123
2026-30	1,086,793	621,971	4,424,330
2031-35	1,029,528	483,475	3,394,802
2036-40	1,168,627	344,376	2,226,175
2041-45	760,463	201,458	1,465,712
2046-50	464,836	139,387	1,000,876
2051-55	517,965	86,258	482,911
2056-60	482,911	27,040	0

Interfund Balances

There were no interfund balances during the year ended September 30, 2020.

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

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.

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 of 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 entered into two compliance agreements with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality in the spring of 2020. Both compliance agreements relate to the City's water system. The first compliance agreement relates to surface water discharge the City had uses to clean certain filters. The second agreement relates to the failure of the City's current water tank. The water tank has certain rust and structural issues, and the city's engineering contractor has determined that the best course of action is replacement of the existing tank.

The compliance agreements require the City to implement a system whereby water discharge will be run through the city sewer system, that upgrade is required to be completed by December 31, 2021. The City also agreed to replace the water tank by December 31, 2022.

Commitment - continued

The total cost of the two projects, plus the installation of a generator at the water treatment plant and the replacement of a water main within the intersection of Wisconsin Street and Highway 2, is expected to be \$2,000,700. To provide funding for these two projects, the voters of the City approved a bond issue in the winter of 2020 in the amount of \$2,000,000. The city has also sought grant funding from the Idaho Department of Commerce through an Idaho Community Development Block Grant in the amount of \$500,000 for the completion of the two projects. The city expects to have the discharge related project completed by November 2021, and to have the water tank project completed by October 2022.

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 non-profit 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. There were no expenditures paid during the year ended September 30, 2020. 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 \$478,863 for the year ended September 30, 2020. Net Pension Liability is allocated to both governmental and propriety funds as follows: General \$238,112; Street \$75,312; Water \$88,978; Wastewater \$76,461.

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

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.

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 statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2020, it was 7.16% for general employees and 8.81% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were \$90,092 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

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

At September 30, 2020 the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, 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 June 30, 2020, the City's proportion was 0.0206217 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2020 the City recognized pension expense (revenue) of \$90,092. At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual		
experience	-	15,636
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	8,098	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	37,414	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions		
and the employer's proportionate contributions	22,931	-
District contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date	<u>21,158</u>	-
Total	<u>\$89,601</u>	<u>\$15,636</u>

\$21,158 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2020.

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, 2019 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2019 is 4.8 years and 4.8 years for the measurement period June 30, 2020.

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:

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

Year ended September 30:

2021	5,430
2022	24,055
2023	31,261
2024	39,551
2025	3,107

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 June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.00% Salary increases 3.75% Salary inflation 3.75%

Investment rate of return 7.05%, 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 for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2020 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2020.

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. 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 PERSI's assets.

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 2020.

Capital Market Assumptions from Callan 2020

		Long-Term Expected	Long-Term Expected
		Nominal	Real Rate of
	Target	Rate of	Return
Asset Class	Allocation	Return (Arithmetic)	(Arithmetic)
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	2.80%	0.55%
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.55%	6.30%
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.70%	6.45%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25%	2.25%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85%	4.60%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33%	12.33%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	•		
Return		6.25%	3.89%
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40%	0.40%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	•		
Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.85%	3.49%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. 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

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

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 7.05 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 (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$982,017	\$478,863	\$62,837

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, 2020 the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$4,471 for legally required employer contributions and \$2,916 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

GASB 89

In June 2018, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued new accounting rules for interest costs incurred on construction loans before the end of a construction period (GASB Statement No. 89) that take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application was encouraged. The City has elected to implement the changes beginning in the year ended September 30, 2019. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City expensed \$14,443 of interest that would have been capitalized under the prior rules.

NOTE 2 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS-continued

Subsequent Events

Since September 30, 2020, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. The government and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions.

The City of Priest River, Idaho has not experienced significant financial impacts as a result of COVID-19. The City has experienced some state revenue sharing variances, but overall operations not affected materially. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the City for future periods.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 18, 2021 which is the date the financial statements were available.



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

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, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 18, 2021.

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 & Schiller, PC

UBS, PC

Certified Public Accountants

Sandpoint, Idaho

February 18, 2021

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 findings

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.

See also the INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE that follows.

CITY OF PRIEST RIVER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	0.0206217%	0.0218684%	0.0220506%	0.0227466%	0.0214788%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$478,863	\$249,622	\$325,250	\$357,537	\$435,408
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$750,561	\$749,388	\$716,265	\$689,299	\$641,885
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	63.80%	33.31%	45.41%	51.87%	67.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	88.22%	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%

^{*} 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 June 30, 2020.

Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI – Base Plan Last 10 – Fiscal Years *

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$90,456	\$85,705	\$81,032	\$78,071	\$73,467
Contributions in relation to the					
statutorily required contribution	(90,092)	(85,705)	(81,032)	(78,071)	(73,084)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	(364)	1	-	-	383
Employer's covered-employee payroll	750,561	749,388	716,265	689,299	641,855
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.00%	11.44%	11.31%	11.33%	11.39%

^{*} 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 September 30, 2020.

City of Priest River SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS For the year ended September 30, 2020

Program Title	CFDA Number	Pass Through Number		Federal Expenditures	
Federal Highway Administration					
Highway 57 sidewalk project, passing through from Idaho			•		
Transportation Department	20.205		\$	62,263	
Wisconsin Street project, passing through from State of Idaho Local					
Highway Technical Assistance Council	20.205			41,659	
Total: CFDA	20.205			103,922	
Department of Housing and Urban Development					
Wastewater Project grant passing from Idaho Community Block					
Grant Program	14.228			349,688	
Downtown Revitalization grant. Passthrough from Idaho					
Community development Block Grant Program.	14.228			36,478	
Total: CFDA	14.228			386,166	
United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development					
Wastewater project Funds Drawn on Interim Loan	10.760		•	271,127	
Wastewater project	10.760			527,978	
Total: CFDA	10.760			799,105	
United States Army Corps of Engineers					
City of Priest River Wastewater Collection System Improvement			•		
Project	12.000			864,801	
Environmental Protection Agency					
Drinking Water Planning Grant, Passing through from Idaho					
Department of Environmental Quality	66.468			1,683	
Total Federal Expenditures				2,155,677	
Total i caciai Experialtares				2,133,011	

CITY OF PRIEST RIVER NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Priest River, Idaho (the Government's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Government, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Government.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

The Government has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

NOTE 3: MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the Government to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The Government has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Priest River, Idaho's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Priest River's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020. City of Priest River, Idaho's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City of Priest River Idaho's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Priest River, Idaho's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Priest River, Idaho's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Priest River, Idaho, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2020.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the City of Priest River, Idaho is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City of Priest River, Idaho's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Priest River, Idaho's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Uniform Guidance*.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Williams & Schiller, PC

WBD, PC

Certified Public Accountants

Sandpoint, Idaho

February 18, 2021

CITY OF PRIEST RIVER SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements				
Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified				
Internal control over financial reporting:				
 Material weakness(es) identified 		yes	Х	none reported
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified				none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted		yes	Х	no -
Federal Awards				
Internal control over major programs:				
• Material weakness(es) identified		yes	Х	no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not				
considered to be material weakness(es).		yes	Х	none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major p	orograms	s: Unn	nodif	ied
Any audit findings disclosed that are				
required to be reported in accordance				
with section 2 CFR-200.516(a)		yes	Х	no
Identification of major programs:				
Name of Federal Program or Cluster				
United States Army Corps of Engineers				
City of Priest River Wastewater Collection System				
Improvement Project				
CFDA Number 12-000				
Dollar threshold used to distinguish				
between type A and type B programs: \$750,000				
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee		yes	x	no

CITY OF PRIEST RIVER SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Section II - Findings - Financial Statement Audit

We noted no findings relating to the Financial Statement Audit which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted *Government Auditing Standards*.

Section III - Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs Audit We noted no material weakness in the City's internal control over Federal Awards Programs, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

Section IV – Summary of Prior Year Audit Findings Relating to Federal Awards The Audit for the year ended September 30, 2019 disclosed no instances of material weakness in internal controls over material federal award programs.