CITY OF CARSON CITY, MICHIGAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



Vredeveld Haefner LLC CPAs and Consultants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

October 2, 2019

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Carson City, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Carson City, Michigan as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Carson City, Michigan, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, 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 the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 8 and required information on pages 37 through 41 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 for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Carson City, Michigan's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 2, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Carson City, Michigan'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 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 Carson City, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Urodeveld Haefner LLC

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Carson City, we offer readers of the City of Carson City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that is furnished in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- Began construction of a new splash pad
- Completed several street resurfacing projects
- Completed rehabilitation of sewer mains
- Completed razing of grain elevator

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Carson City's financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash* flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused compensated absences, accrued interest, etc.).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Carson City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government administration, public safety, public works including major and local street construction and maintenance, culture and recreation, capital outlay, and debt service activities. The business-type activities of the City include sewer and water services.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Carson City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general and library funds, both of which are considered to be major funds of the City.

Data is combined into a single aggregated presentation for the other three governmental funds. Individual fund data for each of the non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements and schedules.*

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided herein to demonstrate compliance with those budgets.

Proprietary funds. The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer and water operations. *Internal service funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for its fleet of vehicles and equipment. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the sewer and water operations, both of which are considered to be major funds of the City.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resource of those funds are *not* available to the support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information*. This includes this management discussion and analysis as well as major fund budget and actual schedules and schedules related to the City's pension plan.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Carson City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$12,824,362 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the City's net position reflects unrestricted net position which are available for future operation while a significant portion of net position is invested in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, vehicles, equipment and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the City investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Summary	of	Net	Position
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	Business-type							
	Government		Activ			als		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>		
Current and other assets	\$3,426,239	\$2,691,427	\$3,942,127	\$3,760,768	\$ 7,368,366	\$ 6,452,195		
Capital assets	2,133,106	1,976,490	6,142,552	5,798,140	8,275,658	7,774,630		
Total assets	5,559,345	4,667,917	10,084,679	9,558,908	14,226,825			
Deferred outflows	19,716	22,123	14,402	14,402 18,102 34,118				
Long-term liabilities	76,400	92,398	2,268,427	2,390,965	2,390,965 2,344,827			
Other liabilities	165,356	35,475	307,582	14,306	472,938	49,781		
Total liabilities	241,756 127,873 2,576,009 2,405,271		241,756 127,873 2,576,009 2,405,271 2,817,765		241,756 127,873 2,576,009 2,405,271 2,817,		2,817,765	2,533,144
Deferred inflows	20,813	6,192	15,202	5,067	36,015	11,259		
Net position Net investment in								
Capital assets	2,133,106	1,976,490	3,966,552	3,513,140	6,099,658	5,489,630		
Restricted	939,312	910,013	60,536	60,536	999,848	970,549		
Unrestricted	2,244,074	1,669,472	3,480,782	3,592,996	5,724,856	5,262,468		
Total net position	\$5,316,492	\$4,555,975	\$7,507,870	\$7,166,672	\$12,824,362	\$11,722,647		

Net position of the City increased by \$1,101,715. The business-type activities increase in net position of \$341,198 was primarily the result of sewer and water rates adequate to cover expenses. The governmental activities increased net position by \$760,517 primarily due to renaissance tax abatement expiration.

	Business-type							
	Government		Activ			als		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>		
Revenue								
Program revenue								
Charges for Services	\$ 127,422	\$ 118,461	\$1,080,770	\$1,025,252	\$ 1,208,192	\$ 1,143,713		
Operating grants and								
contributions	272,091	248,516	-	-	272,091	248,516		
Capital grants and								
contributions	2,034	36,946	-	-	2,034	36,946		
	401,547	403,923	1,080,770	1,025,252	1,482,317	1,429,175		
General revenue								
Property taxes	1,635,873	1,234,546	-	-	1,635,873	1,234,546		
Other governmental sources	131,319	126,384	-	-	131,319	126,384		
Other	54,138	19,066	45,431	(9,154) 99,569		9,912		
Total revenues	2,222,877	1,783,919	1,126,201	1,016,098	3,349,078	2,800,017		
Expenses								
Legislative	491,758	63,548	-	-	491,758	63,548		
General government	175,940	150,987	-	-	175,940	150,987		
Public safety	220,788	255,541	-	-	220,788	255,541		
Public works	274,300	219,898	-	-	274,300	219,898		
Culture and recreation	299,574	289,558	-	-	299,574	289,558		
Sewer	-	-	344,947	332,202	344,947	332,202		
Water	-	-	440,056	399,815	440,056	399,815		
Total expenses	1,462,360	979,532	785,003	732,017	2,247,363	1,711,549		
Increase (decrease) in net								
position	760,517	804,387	341,198	284,081	1,101,715	1,088,468		
Net position, beginning of year	4,555,975	3,751,588	7,166,672	6,882,591	11,722,647	10,634,179		
Net position, end of year	\$5,316,492	\$4,555,975	\$7,507,870	\$7,166,672	\$12,824,362	\$11,722,647		

Summary of Activities

Governmental Activities. During the year the City invested \$491,758 or 34% of governmental activities expenses in legislative, which includes city council operations and special projects. Culture and recreation, which includes library operations, was \$299,574 or 20% of governmental activities expenses while public safety, general government, and public works, made up the remaining 45% of governmental activities expenses.

Business-type Activities. Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$341,198. By comparison, business-type activities reported an increase in net position the previous fiscal year of \$284,081.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's *governmental funds is* to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,920,557, an increase of \$575,974 in comparison with the prior year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,542,617. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 134% of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the City's general fund increased \$499,174 during the current fiscal year after considering transfers to the capital projects fund of \$178,000 for future projects.

The library fund has a total fund balance of \$259,180, which increased by \$1,287 during the year. The balance of this fund is restricted for library operations.

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the sewer and water funds at the end of the year amounted to \$1,807,568 and \$1,673,214 respectively. The sewer and water funds had an increase in net position for the year of \$58,941 and \$282,257 respectively. Other factors concerning the finances of these two funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

Budgetary Highlights

Conservative budgeting and timely monitoring resulted in only one budget overage for an unanticipated project. The expenditure budget was not amended during the year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of June 30, 2019, amounted to \$8,275,658 (net of accumulated depreciation).

Significant capital purchases during the year consisted primarily of street improvements, rehabilitation of various sewer mains and preliminary work on the splash pad in the park.

The City's Capital Assets (net of depreciation) are summarized as follows:

Capital Assets							
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>				
Land	\$ 188,856	\$ 64,814	\$ 253,670				
Construction in progress Buildings, equipment and	108,609	54,670	163,279				
Infrastructure	1,835,641	6,023,068	7,858,709				
Total	\$2,133,106	\$6,142,552	\$8,275,658				

Additional information on the City of Carson City capital assets can be found in Note 5 of these financial statements.

Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding as follows:

	Debt		
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type Activities	<u>Total</u>
Accrued employee benefits	\$31,060	\$ 59,311	\$ 90,371
Net pension liability	45,340	33,116	78,456
Bonds payable	-	2,176,000	2,176,000
Total	\$76,400	\$2,268,427	\$2,344,827

The City made payments of \$109,000 during the year on outstanding bonds.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of these financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The following factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year:

- Increase in property tax revenue resulting from added taxable values
- Inflationary expense increases
- Following asset management plan for sewer and water funds

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Comptroller, 123 East Main St., Carson City, Michigan, 48811.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government					
		Business-Type				
	Activities	Activities	Total			
Assets	<u></u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 3,355,797	\$ 3,776,533 \$	7,132,330			
Accounts receivable	6,138	105,058	111,196			
Due from other governments	48,382	-	48,382			
Prepaid items	8,532	-	8,532			
Land contract receivable	7,390	-	7,390			
Restricted cash	-	60,536	60,536			
Capital assets, net		00,000	00,000			
Land	188,856	64,814	253,670			
Construction in progress	108,609	54,670	163,279			
Buildings, equipment and infrastructure	1,835,641	6,023,068	7,858,709			
Balango, oqupnon and innaolaotaro	1,000,041	0,020,000	7,000,700			
Total assets	5,559,345	10,084,679	15,644,024			
Deferred outflow						
Pension related	19,716	14,402	34,118			
			01,110			
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	165,356	305,481	470,837			
Customer deposits	-	2,101	2,101			
Noncurrent liabilities						
Compensated absences	31,060	59,311	90,371			
Net pension liability	45,340	33,116	78,456			
Due within one year	-	114,000	114,000			
Due in more than one year		2,062,000	2,062,000			
Total liabilities	241,756	2,576,009	2,817,765			
Deferred inflow						
Pension related	20,813	15,202	36,015			
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	2,133,106	3,966,552	6,099,658			
Restricted for	_,,.	0,000,002	0,000,000			
Library	259,180	-	259,180			
Major streets	397,626	-	397,626			
Local streets	185,383	-	185,383			
Parks	97,123	-	97,123			
Debt service	-	60,536	60,536			
Unrestricted	2,244,074	3,480,782	5,724,856			
Total net position	\$ 5,316,492	<u>\$ 7,507,870 </u>	12,824,362			

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			Program Revenues						
						perating	Cap		Net
				Charges	-	ants and	Grant		Expense)
Functions/Programs	<u>I</u>	Expenses	fo	<u>r Services</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>tributions</u>	<u>Contrik</u>	<u>outions</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Primary government									
Legislative	\$	491,758	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (491,758)
General government		175,940		60,036		-		-	(115,904)
Public safety		220,788		61,517		6,921		-	(152,350)
Public works		274,300		4,309		171,230		-	(98,761)
Culture and recreation		299,574		1,560		93,940		2,034	 (202,040)
Total governmental activities		1,462,360		127,422		272,091		2,034	 (1,060,813)
Business-type activities									
Sewer		344,947		374,635		-		-	29,688
Water		440,056		706,135					 266,079
Total business-type activities		785,003		1,080,770					 295,767
Total primary government	\$	2,247,363	\$	1,208,192	\$	272,091	\$	2,034	\$ (765,046)

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Primary Government							
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	Total					
Changes in net assets								
Net (expense) revenue	<u>\$ (1,060,813)</u>	<u>\$ 295,767</u>	<u>\$ (765,046)</u>					
General revenues								
Property taxes								
General operating	1,511,993	-	1,511,993					
Library	123,880	-	123,880					
State shared revenues	131,319		131,319					
Interest earnings	54,138	45,431	99,569					
Total general revenues and transfers	1,821,330	45,431	1,866,761					
Change in net position	760,517	341,198	1,101,715					
Net position, beginning of year	4,555,975	7,166,672	11,722,647					
Net position, end of year	\$ 5,316,492	\$ 7,507,870	\$ 12,824,362					
			(Concluded)					

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2019

Assets		General		Library		Nonmajor overnmental <u>Funds</u>		Total
Cash and pooled investments	\$	1,700,252	\$	271,139	\$	1,047,556	\$	3,018,947
Accounts receivable	+	6,138	+		Ŧ	-	+	6,138
Due from other governments		21,712		-		26,670		48,382
Land contract receivable		7,390		-		-		7,390
Prepaid expenditures		8,532		-		-		8,532
		0,002						0,002
Total assets	\$	1,744,024	\$	271,139	\$	1,074,226	\$	3,089,389
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	149,483	\$	11,959	\$	-	\$	161,442
Deferred inflows of resources								
Unavailable revenue - long-term receivables		7,390				-		7,390
Fund balances								
Nonspendable								
Prepaid		8,532		-		-		8,532
Restricted for								,
Streets		-		-		583,009		583,009
Parks		4,942		-		92,181		97,123
Library		-		259,180		-		259,180
Committed								
Compensated absences		31,060		-		-		31,060
Parks		-		-		123,582		123,582
Fire equipment		-		-		180,270		180,270
Building improvements		-		-		21,500		21,500
Police equipment		-		-		9,443		9,443
Master plan		-		-		19,393		19,393
Future matching		-		-		30,000		30,000
Downtown development		-		-		14,848		14,848
Unassigned		1,542,617		-		-		1,542,617
Total fund balances		1,587,151		259,180		1,074,226		2,920,557
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of								
resources and fund balance	\$	1,744,024	\$	271,139	\$	1,074,226	\$	3,089,389

RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCE ON THE BALANCE SHEET FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ON THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 2,920,557
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Add - capital assets (net)	2,037,710
Certain assets, such as special assessments receivable, are not due and receivable in the current period and therefore are offset with deferred inflows in the funds.	
Add - land contract deferred inflows	7,390
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of centralized services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund is included in the governmental activities.	
Add - net position of governmental activities accounted for in the internal service fund	426,041
Certain balances are not due and payable in the in the current period or will be amortized to expense infuture periods and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Deduct - compensated absences payable Add - deferred outflows related to pensions Deduct - deferred inflows related to pensions Deduct - net pension liability	 (31,060) 18,744 (19,787) (43,103)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 5,316,492

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

P		<u>General</u>	<u>Library</u>		lonmajor vernmental <u>Funds</u>		<u>Total</u>
Revenues	•			•		•	
Taxes	\$	1,511,993	\$ 123,880	\$	-	\$	1,635,873
Intergovernmental revenues		131,319	75,473		171,230		378,022
Fees and service charges		112,545	9,011		-		121,556
Interest		50,071	1,560		4,309		55,940
Contributions		2,034	9,456		-		11,490
Miscellaneous		16,398	 -		-		16,398
Total revenues		1,824,360	 219,380		175,539		2,219,279
Expenditures Current							
Legislative		491,758	_		_		491,758
General government		174,808					174,808
Public safety		246,480	-		14,761		261,241
Public works		183,109	-		147,527		330,636
Recreation and culture		51,031	218,093		115,738		384,862
		01,001	 210,000		110,100		001,002
Total expenditures		1,147,186	 218,093		278,026		1,643,305
Revenues over (under) expenditures		677,174	 1,287		(102,487)		575,974
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		-	-		199,686		199,686
Transfers out		(178,000)	 -		(21,686)		(199,686)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(178,000)	 		178,000		
Net changes in fund balances		499,174	1,287		75,513		575,974
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,087,977	 257,893		998,713		2,344,583
Fund balances, end of year	\$	1,587,151	\$ 259,180	\$	1,074,226	\$	2,920,557

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 575,974
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Add - capital outlay Deduct - depreciation expense	283,379 (136,911)
The land contract receivable is long-term in nature and is collectable over several years. However the current receipts are reflected as revenues on the fund statements.	
Deduct - land contract receipts	(469)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	
Add - decrease in compensated absences Deduct - decrease in deferred outflows related to pensions Deduct - increase in deferred inflows related to pensions Add - decrease in net pension liability	3,870 (966) (14,270) 8,095
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of certain services to individual governmental funds. The net position of this fund is reported with governmental activities.	
Add - income from governmental activities in the internal service fund	 41,815
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 760,517

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

						Futamuiaa	Go	overnmental Activities
		Business-Ty	vpe	e Activities	Enterprise Fund		Internal Service	
		Sewer		Water		Total		Fund
Assets								
Current assets	^	0 400 000	•	4 050 044	~	0 770 500	•	000.050
Cash and pooled investments Accounts receivable	\$	2,120,289 37,621	\$	1,656,244 67,437	\$	3,776,533 105,058	\$	336,850
Restricted cash and pooled investments		57,021		60,536		60,536		-
				00,000		00,000		
Total current assets		2,157,910		1,784,217		3,942,127		336,850
Capital assets								
Land		64,814		-		64,814		3,996
Buildings		-		80,576		80,576		67,975
Plant, mains and equipment		2,973,980		6,258,595		9,232,575		563,839
Construction in progress		42,590		12,080		54,670		-
Accumulated depreciation		(1,394,583)	_	(1,895,500)		(3,290,083)		(540,414)
Net capital assets		1,686,801		4,455,751		6,142,552		95,396
Total assets		3,844,711	_	6,239,968		10,084,679		432,246
Deferred outflow								
Pension related		9,147		5,255		14,402		972
Liabilities								
Current liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		288,054		17,427		305,481		3,914
Current portion of long-term debt			_	114,000		114,000		-
Total current liabilities		288,054		131,427		419,481		3,914
Long-term liabilities								
Compensated absences		36,409		22,902		59,311		-
Net pension liability		26,149		6,967		33,116		2,237
Long-term debt		-		2,062,000		2,062,000		-
Customer deposits		951	_	1,150		2,101		-
Total long-term liabilities		63,509		2,093,019		2,156,528		2,237
Total liabilities		351,563		2,224,446		2,576,009		6,151
Deferred inflow								
Pension related		7,926		7,276		15,202		1,026
Net position								
Net investments in capital assets		1,686,801		2,279,751		3,966,552		95,396
Restricted for debt service		-		60,536		60,536		-
Unrestricted		1,807,568		1,673,214		3,480,782		330,645
Total net position	\$	3,494,369	\$	4,013,501	\$	7,507,870	\$	426,041

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities Sewer Water			Fund Total		Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenue Charges for services Other	\$ 374,63	5\$ 	5 704,345 1,790	\$ 1,078,980 1,790	\$	118,532 -	
Total operating revenue	374,63	5	706,135	 1,080,770		118,532	
Operating expense Salaries and wages Supplies Professional services Insurance and bonds Utilities Equipment rentals Repair and maintenance Depreciation Miscellaneous	161,53 17,16 12,94 15,31 20,36 40,53 16,89 52,93 7,27	5 5 7 1 6 1 1 1 	144,736 11,179 17,562 15,310 30,040 10,056 20,109 123,395 7,448	 306,267 28,344 30,507 30,620 50,407 50,587 37,005 176,326 14,719		8,883 20,044 299 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
Total operating expense	344,94		379,835	 724,782		86,484	
Operating income (loss)	29,68	<u> </u>	326,300	 355,988		32,048	
Non-operating revenue (expense) Interest income Gain on sale of capital asset Interest expense	29,25	3 - <u>-</u> _	16,178 - (60,221)	 45,431 - (60,221)		4,067 5,700 -	
Total non-operating revenue (expense)	29,25	3	(44,043)	 (14,790)		9,767	
Changes in net position	58,94	1	282,257	341,198		41,815	
Net position, beginning of year	3,435,42	<u> </u>	3,731,244	 7,166,672		384,226	
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 3,494,36</u>	<u>9</u>	4,013,501	\$ 7,507,870	\$	426,041	

PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

					E	Enterprise		vernmental Activities Internal
		Business-Ty	ре		-	Fund		Service
Cash flows from operating activities		<u>Sewer</u>		<u>Water</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Fund</u>
Receipts from internal services provided	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	118,532
Receipts from customers and users	Ψ	376,473	Ψ	709,325	Ψ	1,085,798	Ψ	-
Payments to employees		(161,953)		(144,017)		(305,970)		(11,124)
Payments to suppliers		157,629		(91,385)		66,244		(44,318)
,		· · ·				· · · ·		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		372,149		473,923		846,072		63,090
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities								
Payments on loans		-		(109,000)		(109,000)		-
Interest expense		-		(60,221)		(60,221)		-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets Acquisitions of capital assets		- (482,976)		- (37,762)		- (520,738)		5,700 (40,800)
Acquisitions of capital assets		(402,970)		(37,702)		(520,756)		(40,800)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities		(482,976)		(206,983)		(689,959)		(35,100)
								· · · · · ·
Cash flows from investing activities								
Interest income		29,253		16,178		45,431		4,067
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(81,574)		283,118		201,544		32,057
		(' ')		,				,
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		2,201,863		1,433,662		3,635,525		304,793
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	2,120,289	\$	1,716,780	\$	3,837,069	\$	336,850
Cash flows from operating activities								
Operating income (loss)	\$	29,688	\$	326,300	\$	355,988	\$	32,048
Adjustments to reconcile operating income				,		,		,
to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities								
Depreciation		52,931		123,395		176,326		30,652
Net pension liability		(8,738)		(5,164)		(13,902)		(4,033)
Deferred inflows for pensions		5,899		4,236		10,135		351
Deferred outflows for pensions		2,393		1,307		3,700		1,441
Changes in operating assets and liabilities								
which provided (used) cash		4 700		0.440		4.075		
Accounts receivable		1,762		3,113		4,875		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		280,459		12,664		293,123		2,631
Prepaid items Compensated absences		7,655 24		7,655 340		15,310 364		-
Customer deposits		24 76		340 77		364 153		-
	—	70				100		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	372,149	\$	473,923	\$	846,072	\$	63,090

FIDUCIARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Employees Retirement <u>System</u>			Agency <u>Fund</u>
Assets	ሱ	770	¢	
Cash and pooled investments Accounts receivable	\$	776 2,925	Φ	-
Investments		_,		
Equity mututal funds		394,037		-
US government securities mutual funds		27,252		-
Total assets		424,990	\$	<u> </u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	3,570	\$	-
Total liabilities		3,570	\$	<u> </u>
Net position				
Held in trust for pension benefits	\$	421,420		

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Employees Retirement <u>System</u>
Additions Employer	\$ 31,669
Employee	¢ 51,009 6,566
Investment income (loss)	23,436
Total additions	61,671
Deductions Administrative	
Net increase (decrease)	61,671
Net position, beginning of year	359,749
Net position, end of year	\$ 421,420

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Carson City, Michigan (the "City") conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the significant policies.

Reporting Entity

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City of Carson City. There are no component units to be included. The criteria for including a component unit include significant operational or financial relationships with the City.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *governmental activities,* which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities,* which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *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 segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. 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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements, except for agency funds which do not have a measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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 within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, except for reimbursement-based grants and interest which use one year. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Property taxes, state revenue, 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 government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges for services. The principal operating revenues of the City's internal service funds are charges to City departments for equipment utilization. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include depreciation on capital assets, labor, supplies and contracted services. Operating expenses for the internal funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Library Fund* accounts for the operations of the City library. This fund is primarily funded through a county-wide tax levy and penal fines.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Sewer Enterprise Fund is used to account for the operations of the City's sewer department that provides sewer services to most residents of the City on a user charge basis.

The *Water Enterprise Fund* is used to account for the operations of the City's water department that provides water services to most residents of the City on a user charge basis.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

The *Special Revenue Funds* are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

The *Capital Project Fund* accounts for the accumulation and disbursement of resources for various capital projects within the City.

The *Internal Service Fund* is used to account for the financing of goods or services by the City which are provided to other departments and funds or to other governmental units on a cost reimbursement basis. The City maintains one Internal Service Fund for motor pool operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The *Trust and Agency Funds* are used to account for assets held in a trustee or agency capacity on behalf of outside parties, including other governments. These include a pension trust and an agency fund.

Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Comparisons to budget are presented for General and Special Revenue Funds. The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to June 1, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget is adopted by activity.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds except Trust and Agency Funds.
- 5. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- 6. Adoption and amendments of all budgets used by the City are governed by Public Act 621. The appropriations ordinances are based on the projected expenditures budget of the department heads of the City. Any amendment to the original budget must meet the requirements of Public Act 621. The City did not amend its budget for the current year. Any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any activity must be approved by the City Council.

Budgets for expenditures are adopted on an activity basis. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended, by the City Council.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the City considers cash and cash equivalents to include all cash as well as pooled investments because the pooling of these balances allows for withdrawal at any time similar to a demand deposit account.

Statutory Authority

State statutes authorize the City to invest in:

- a. Bond, securities, other obligations and repurchase agreements of the United States, or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.
- b. Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts or depository receipts of a qualified financial institution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

- c. Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the two highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and that matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase.
- d. Bankers acceptances of United States banks.
- e. Obligations of the State of Michigan and its political subdivisions that, at the time of purchase are rated as investment grade by at least one standard rating service.
- f. Mutual funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 with the authority to purchase only investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by a public corporation.
- g. External investment pools as authorized by Public Act 20 as amended.
- h. The City pension assets are also allowed to be invested in corporate equity and debt securities

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental and business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their fair value (the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential in an orderly market transaction) on the date received. The amount reported for infrastructure includes only assets added since 2004.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable.

No interest expense has been capitalized on capital assets reported in proprietary funds.

Depreciation on capital assets (including infrastructure), is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

V - - ---

	rears
Buildings and systems	5-65
Machinery and equipment	3-15
Vehicles	5
Infrastructure	50

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Property Taxes

City property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on property as of July 1. Taxes are levied July 1 and are due without penalty on or before August 31. These summer tax bills include the City's own property taxes. Real property taxes not collected as of March 1 are turned over to Montcalm County for collection, which advances the City 100% for the delinquent real taxes. Collection of delinquent personal property taxes remains the responsibility of the City Comptroller.

Property taxes levied in July of each year are recognized as revenue in that year.

Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenues

Grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenue when entitlement occurs. Reimbursement-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditure/expenses are incurred.

Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them.

Compensated Absences

Under contracts and employee policy, employee groups and individual employees have a vested right to receive payments for unused vacation benefits under formulas and conditions specified in the contracts. Accumulated vacation time of governmental funds is recorded on the statement of net position and not on the governmental fund balance sheets because it is not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Amounts accumulated for proprietary funds are reported on the statements of net position of the individual enterprise funds.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, the long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. For new bond issuances after the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, bond premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures regardless of fund-type or activity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the City carried commercial insurance to cover risks of losses. The City has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded their commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City has items that qualify for reporting in this category related to the net pension liability these items are discussed in Note 6.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City reports a deferred inflow of resources in the governmental fund balance sheet for unavailable revenue related to long-term land contracts receivable. The City also has items that qualify for reporting in this category related to the net pension liability these items are discussed in Note 6.

Net Position and Fund Balance Reporting

Governmental funds report fund balance in the following five categories:

- 1. Non-spendable the related asset's form does not allow expenditure of the balance. The assets are either (a) not in a spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance would be equal to inventory, prepaid items, non-current financial assets, and the nonspendable portion of endowments.
- 2. Restricted the related assets can only be spent for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or as identified in enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed the related assets can only be spent for a specific purpose identified by formal resolution of the governing board.
- 4. Assigned the related assets can only be spent for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed.
- 5. Unassigned is the residual classification and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The City Council has not delegated the authority to assign fund balance. Only the City Council can assign or commit fund balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net Position and Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position/fund balance and unrestricted – net position/fund balance, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resource as they are needed. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

2. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS IN BUDGETARY FUNDS

PA. 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated.

In the body of the financial statements, the City's actual expenditures and budgeted expenditures for the general and library funds have been shown at the functional level. The approved budgets of the City for these budgetary funds were adopted at the activity level. During the current year, the City incurred expenditures in certain budgetary funds which were in excess of the amounts appropriated as follows:

General Fund	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)
Legislative City council	\$190,460	\$491,758	\$(301,298)

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The captions on the financial statements relating to cash and investments are as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business- type <u>Activities</u>	Fiduciary <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and pooled investments Restricted Cash and pooled	\$3,355,797	\$3,776,533	\$ 776	\$7,133,106
investments Investments	-	60,536	- 421,289	60,536 421,289
Total	\$3,355,797	\$3,837,069	\$422,065	\$7,614,931

These deposits are in financial institutions located in Michigan. State policy limits the Treasurer's investing options to financial institutions located almost exclusively in Michigan. All accounts are in the name of the City and a specific fund or common account. They are recorded in City records at fair value.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. The City had deposits of \$5,559,720 at year end. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. As of year-end, \$5,276,129 of the City's bank balance of \$5,607,666 is exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City chooses to disclose its investments by specifically identifying each. As of year-end, the City had the following investments:

Investments	Maturity	Fair Value	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Source</u>
Pension fund investments American Funds (mutual funds)				
US Government Securities Fund	N/A	\$ 27,252	3	Morning Star
Capital World Growth and Income	N/A	89,604	N/A	
AMCAP Fund	N/A	107,606	N/A	
Income Fund of America	N/A	110,210	N/A	
Washington Mutual Investors Fund	N/A	86,617	N/A	
Pooled investments				
Money market funds	N/A	36,708	N/A	
US Treasury Note 1%	9/2019	274,227	N/A	
US Treasury Note 1.25%	1/2020	223,910	N/A	
US Treasury Note 1.375%	4/2020	198,938	N/A	
US Treasury Note 2%	5/2021	200,813	N/A	
US Treasury Note 2%	11/2021	251,563	N/A	
Negotiable CDs	2020	447,763	Unrated	
Total investments		\$2,055,211		

The above investments do not include certificates of deposit which are classified as deposits for risk identification purposes.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements of investments within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of year-end.

- US Treasury Notes are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).
- Pension fund investments, money market accounts and negotiable CDs are valued using a
 pricing model utilizing observable fair value measures of fund/pool investments and other
 observable inputs to determining the fair value of the securities making up the of investments
 fund/pool (Level 2 inputs).
- The City does not has any investments that report fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Investment and deposit risk

Interest Rate Risk. State law limits the allowable investments and the maturities of some of the allowable investments as identified in Note 1 of the summary of significant accounting policies. The City's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The maturity date for each investment is identified above for investments with a specific maturity.

Credit Risk. State law limits investments to specific government securities, certificates of deposits and bank accounts with qualified financial institutions, commercial paper with specific maximum maturities and ratings when purchased, bankers acceptances of specific financial institutions, qualified mutual funds qualified external investment pools as identified in Note 1 of the summary of significant accounting policies. The investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment credit risk. The rating for each investment, where applicable, is identified above for investments held at year end.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State law does not require and the City does not have a policy for investment custodial credit risk. Of the above investments, \$360,386 is invested in mutual funds. Of the above mutual fund investments the City's custodial credit risk exposure cannot be determined because the mutual funds do not consist of specifically identifiable securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk. State law limits allowable investments but does not limit concentration of credit risk as identified in Note 1 of the summary of significant accounting policies. The City's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on concentration of credit risk.

4. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Transfers in and out for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Nonmajor
Transfers out	Governmental
	Funds
General Fund	\$178,000
Nonmajor Governmental funds	21,686
Total	\$199,686

Transfers are used to (1) move unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance capital and other various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and (2) move allocated cost of general operations to applicable funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

Capital asset activity for the year was as follow	Balance July 1, <u>2018</u>	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, <u>2019</u>
Governmental Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 153,996	\$ 34,860	\$-	\$ 188,856
Construction in progress	φ 155,990	108,609	φ -	108,609
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	153,996	143,469	-	297,465
Capital assets, being depreciated	100,000	110,100		201,100
Building and improvements	1,518,748	-	-	1,518,748
Furniture and equipment	664,494	28,870	-	693,364
Motor pool equipment	545,849	40,800	22,810	563,839
Motor vehicles	586,448	, -	· -	586,448
Infrastructure	1,329,552	111,040	-	1,440,592
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,645,091	180,710	22,810	4,802,991
Less accumulated depreciation for:			· · · · ·	<u> </u>
Building and improvements	826,825	28,906	-	855,731
Furniture and equipment	609,970	22,027	-	631,997
Motor pool equipment	465,507	29,742	22,810	472,439
Motor vehicles	498,415	17,546	-	515,961
Infrastructure	421,880	69,342	-	491,222
Total accumulated depreciation	2,822,597	167,563	22,810	2,967,350
Net capital assets, being depreciated	1,822,494	13,147	-	1,835,641
Governmental Activities capital assets, net	\$1,976,490	\$156,616	\$-	\$2,133,106
Business-type Activities Capital assets, not being depreciated Land	\$ 64,814	\$	\$-	\$ 64,814
Construction in progress	-	54,670	-	54,670
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	64,814	54,670	-	119,484
Capital assets being depreciated	~~			~~
Buildings and improvements	80,576	-	-	80,576
Mains and equipment	8,766,507	466,068	-	9,232,575
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,847,083	466,068	-	9,313,151
Less accumulated depreciation for:	40			
Buildings and improvements	40,798	1,946	-	42,744
Mains and equipment	3,072,959	174,380	-	3,247,339
Total accumulated depreciation	3,113,757	176,326	-	3,290,083
Net capital assets, being depreciated	5,733,326	289,742	-	6,023,068
Business-type Activities capital assets, net	\$5,798,140	\$344,412	\$-	\$6,142,552

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 6,441
Public safety	27,464
Public works	62,806
Culture and recreation	40,200
Capital assets held by the governments internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on	
their usage of the assets	30,652
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$167 563
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$167,563
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities Business-type Activities	\$167,563
	\$167,563 \$ 52,931
Business-type Activities	

6. PENSION PLANS

The City provides the following pension plans to employees meeting specific requirements based on positions, status, and hire date:

City of Carson City defined benefit pension plan (single employer defined benefit plan) City of Carson City defined contribution pension plan (single employer defined contribution plan)

City of Carson City Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City and employees contribute to the City of Carson City Pension Plan (the plan), a single employer defined benefit pension plan. All full-time employees over the age of 21 with one year of service before July 1, 2011 are eligible to participate in the Plan. The Plan does not issue separately audited financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions to the Plan are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Method Used to Value Investments

Investments are reported at fair value.

Benefits Provided

Employees who retire at age 65 (normal retirement) with 3 or more years of service are entitled to retirement benefits payable monthly. Normal retirement benefits are equal to 1.2% per year of service times the highest 5 year average salary over the 10 years prior to retirement. Benefits vest 20% per year after two years (100% after six years). The accrued retirement benefit is actuarially reduced for each year by which early retirement precedes normal retirement. The Plan also provides for death benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Membership of the defined benefit plan consisted of the following at the date of the latest actuarial valuation (June 30, 2019):

Total	5
Inactive employees entitled but not yet receiving benefits	1
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	0
Active plan members	4

This plan is closed to additional participants

Contributions

The City has responsibility for making actuarially determined contributions to the Plan. Employees are required to contribute 3% of covered wages to the Plan effective April 1, 2012. The funding objective of the Plan is to establish and receive contributions, expressed as a percentage of active member payroll, which will remain approximately level from year to year and will not have to be increased for future generations of citizens. The contribution rate for normal cost is determined using the "unit credit" funding method and, further, follows the "level contribution method". The actuarial assumptions are the same as used to compute the standardized measure of the Net Pension Obligation. The plan provisions and contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by City Council. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the current rate is 14.81% of annual covered payroll.

Net Pension Liability

The employer's net pension liability was calculated based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019 annual actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation: 0%

Salary Increases: 3.5% in the long-term

Investment rate of return: 6.38%, net of investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates used were based on the Public 2010 General Employee MP-2018 no pre-retirement mortality.

The actuarial assumptions used in valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a model method in which the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment and administrative expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	60.0%	7.15%
International equity	20.0%	7.25%
Fixed Income	15.0%	3.75%
Other	2.0%	0.00%
Cash	3.0%	2.50%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability is 6.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and employee contributions will be made at the rates agreed upon for employees and the actuarially determined rates for employers. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to pay all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. 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.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

-	- In	crease (Decreas	e)
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$464,235	\$359,479	\$104,486
Changes for the year:	. ,	. ,	. ,
Service cost	16,409	-	16,409
Interest	28,646	-	28,646
Change in benefits	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(839)	-	(839)
Change in assumptions	(8,574)	-	(8,574)
Contributions: employer	-	31,669	(31,669)
Contributions: employee	-	6,566	(6,566)
Net investment income	-	23,437	(23,437)
Benefit payments, including refunds	-	-	-
Administrative expense	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-
Net changes	35,642	61,672	(26,030)
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$499,877	\$421,421	\$ 78,456

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Net Pension Liability of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the employer's Net Pension Liability would be using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (5.00%) or 1% higher (7.00%) than the current rate.

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount rate	1% increase
Total Pension Liability	\$520,526	\$499,877	\$480,091
Fiduciary Net Position	421,421	421,421	421,421
Net Pension Liability	\$ 99,105	\$ 78,456	\$ 58,670

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2019 the employer recognized pension expense of \$12,038. The employer reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of <u>Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of <u>Resources</u>			
Contribution after measurement date	\$ -	\$ -			
Differences in experience	34,118	722			
Differences in assumptions	-	15,819			
Excess (Deficit) Investment Returns	-	19,474			
Total	\$34,118	\$36,015			

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2020	\$(4,693)
2021	(4,693)
2022	115
2023	3,173
2024	3,344
Thereafter	857
Total	\$ 1,897

City of Carson City Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The City provides a defined contribution pension plan (externally managed IRS Section 457 plan), which provides pension benefits to qualified employees. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The City's contribution for employees eligible to participate in the plans vests immediately. The City contributes 6% of participant coverage wages plus an additional match of employee contributions up to 3%. Participants contribute from 0% to 3% of covered wages which is matched by the City. Employees can contribute additional amounts that are not matched. City contributions were \$17,799 and participant contributions were \$28,444 to the plan during the year. The plan provisions and contribution amounts were established and may be amended by the City Council.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of the debt transactions of the City for the year ended June 30, 2019.

	Balance July 1, <u>2018</u>	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, <u>2019</u>	Due Within One <u>Year</u>
Governmental Activities Accrued employee benefits	\$ 34,930	\$-	\$ 3,870	\$ 31,060	\$ -
Business-type Activities Drinking Water Revolving Fund Loan. Payments due in annual installments of \$65,000 to \$95,000 through 2027; interest at 2.125%	805,000	-	80,000	725,000	85,000
2010 USDA Water Supply Revenue Bonds. Payments due in annual installments of \$24,000 to \$66,000 through 2051; interest at 3.00%	1,480,000	-	29,000	1,451,000	29,000
Accrued employee benefits	58,947	364	-	59,311	-
Total Business-type Activities	2,343,947	364	109,000	2,235,311	114,000
Total	\$2,378,877	\$364	\$112,870	\$2,266,371	\$114,000

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding (excluding accrued employee benefits) as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ended	Business-type Activities							
<u>June 30</u>	Principal	Interest						
2020	\$ 114,000	\$ 57,598						
2021	115,000	54,907						
2022	120,000	52,148						
2023	122,000	49,305						
2024	123,000	46,417						
2025-2029	461,000	190,764						
2030-2034	202,000	153,390						
2035-2039	227,000	121,215						
2040-2044	262,000	84,600						
2045-2049	299,000	42,525						
2050-2054	131,000	3,945						
_								
Total	\$2,176,000	\$856,814						

All outstanding debt of the City is direct placement debt. The debt documents contain various provisions that in the event of default, the City shall be required to use money from its general fund or levy an ad valorem tax sufficient to pay the obligation, subject to applicable constitutional, statutory, and charter limitations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

8. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

State of Michigan correctional facilities are a major customer of the City's sewer and water funds. During the year ended June 30, 2018, revenue attributable to charges for these services was approximately 82% of total charges for service revenue in these funds.

9. CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of its operations, the City has become a party in various legal actions, including property tax appeals. Management of the City is of the opinion that the outcome of such actions will not have a material effect on the financial position of the City. Amounts reserved for losses related to legal actions have not been included as a liability in the financial statements.

10. COMMITTMENTS

As of June 20, 2019, the City is committed to construction contracts of approximately \$467,000.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	 Budget /	Amo			F	/ariance Positive
	<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>(N</u>	legative)
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 1,535,032	\$	1,535,032	\$ 1,511,993	\$	(23,039)
Intergovernmental	272,500		272,500	131,319		(141,181)
Fees and service charges	104,040		104,040	112,545		8,505
Interest	5,700		5,700	50,071		44,371
Miscellaneous	 3,700		3,700	 16,398		12,698
Total revenues	 1,930,972		1,930,972	 1,824,360		(106,612)
Expenditures						
Current						
Legislative	190,460		190,460	491,758		(301,298)
General government	202,835		202,835	174,808		28,027
Public safety	287,705		287,705	246,480		41,225
Public works	192,560		192,560	183,109		9,451
Recreation and culture	 81,874		81,874	 51,031		30,843
Total expenditures	 955,434		955,434	 1,147,186		(191,752)
Revenues over (under) expenditures	975,538		975,538	677,174		(298,364)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers out	 (233,000)		(233,000)	 (178,000)		55,000
Net changes in fund balance	742,538		742,538	499,174		(243,364)
Fund balance, beginning of year	 1,087,977		1,087,977	 1,087,977		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,830,515	\$	1,830,515	\$ 1,587,151	\$	(243,364)

LIBRARY FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budget /	Amo	unts		Variance Positive							
	Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)						
Revenues					_							
Taxes	\$ 110,000	\$	110,000	\$ 123,880	\$	13,880						
Intergovernmental												
State shared	7,000		7,000	8,319		1,319						
Penal fines	58,000		58,000	67,154		9,154						
Fees and service charges	16,000		16,000	9,011		(6,989)						
Interest	1,000		1,000	1,560		560						
Contributions	 5,000		5,000	9,456		4,456						
Total Revenues	197,000		197,000	219,380		22,380						
Expenditures Current												
Recreation and culture	 249,000		249,000	 218,093		30,907						
Net changes in fund balance	(52,000)		(52,000)	1,287		53,287						
Fund balance, beginning of year	 257,893		257,893	 257,893								
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 205,893	\$	205,893	\$ 259,180	\$	53,287						

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYERS NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total pension liability	 		-		
Service cost	16,944	16,944	16,409	16,409	16,409
Interest	16,412	16,412	20,889	25,651	28,646
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	33,853	-	25,096	-	(839)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	(12,801)	-	(8,574)
Benefit payments including employee refunds Other	(43,517)	-	-	-	-
	 23,692	 33.356	 49,593	 42.060	 35,642
Net change in total pension liability Total pension liability, beginning of year	23,692	339,226	49,593 372,582	42,060	35,642 464,235
Total pension liability, end of year	\$ 339,226	\$ 372,582	\$ 422,175	\$ 464,235	\$ 499,877
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 11,721	\$ 67,858	27,743	31,600	31,669
Contributions-employee	3,909	5,682	5,938	6,369	6,566
Net investment income	2,016	2,449	31,473	33,739	23,437
Benefit payments including employee refunds	(43,517)	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense	 (4,338)	 -	 -	 (5,153)	 -
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(30,209)	75,989	65,154	66,555	61,672
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year	 182,260	 152,051	 228,040	 293,194	 359,749
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year	\$ 152,051	\$ 228,040	\$ 293,194	\$ 359,749	\$ 421,421
Employer net pension liability	\$ 187,175	\$ 144,542	\$ 128,981	\$ 104,486	\$ 78,456
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	45%	61%	69%	77%	84%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 130,051	\$ 189,400	\$ 197,920	\$ 212,204	\$ 210,765
Employer's net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	144%	76%	65%	49%	37%

Notes to schedule:

Above dates are based on a June 30 measurement date.

Pension schedules are being accumulated prospectively until ten years of data is presented.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019
Actuarial determined contributions Contributions in relation to the actuarially	\$	30,769 27,412	•	37,880 67,858		27,743 27,743		31,600 31,600		30,663 31,669
Contribution excess (deficiency)	\$	(3,357)	\$	29,978	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,006
Covered employee payroll	\$	130,051	\$	189,400	\$	197,920	\$	197,920	\$	210,765
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		21%		36%		14%		16%		15%
Notes to schedule										
Actuarial cost method	Entr	ry Age								
Amortization method	Lev	el percenta	ge o	f payroll, op	ben					
Remaining amortization period	25 y	/ears								
Asset valuation method		market valu	e							
Inflation	0.00									
Salary increases		(2015-2018		· · ·						
Investment rate of return		7% (2015-2	J18)	; 6.38% (20)19)					
Retirement age	65						(00			
Mortality		3 Individual ublic 2010 (•	e-retirement	moi	rtality

Note to schedule:

Pension schedules are being accumulated prospectively until ten years of data is presented.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual money-weighted rate of return net of investment expense	-1%	1%	8%	10%	6%

Note to schedule:

Pension schedules are being accumulated prospectively until ten years of data is presented.

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COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budget Amounts Original Final					<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive <u>(Negative)</u>		
Taxes Property taxes	\$	1,535,032	\$	1,535,032	\$	1,511,993	\$	(23,039)	
Topeny taxes	$\overline{\mathbf{\Phi}}$	1,000,002	Ψ	1,000,002	Ψ	1,011,000	Ψ	(23,033)	
Intergovernmental revenues									
State shared revenues		272,500		272,500		131,319		(141,181)	
Total intergovernmental revenues		272,500		272,500		131,319		(141,181)	
Fees and service charges									
Fire contracts		30,000		30,000		31,423		1,423	
Rent		36,840		36,840		45,592		8,752	
Licenses and permits		100		100		100		-	
Hospital services		36,000		36,000		32,647		(3,353)	
Court costs		1,100		1,100		2,783		1,683	
Total fees and service charges		104,040		104,040		112,545		8,505	
Interest		5,700		5,700		50,071		44,371	
Contributions		10,000		10,000		2,034		(7,966)	
Miscellaneous		3,700		3,700		16,398		12,698	
Total revenues	\$	1,930,972	\$	1,930,972	\$	1,824,360	\$	(106,612)	

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budget /	unts		Variance Positive		
	 Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Current					_	
Legislative						
City Council	\$ 190,460	\$	190,460	\$ 491,758	\$	(301,298)
General government						
City Administrator	59,212		59,212	53,175		6,037
Election Commission	7,750		7,750	4,182		3,568
Assessor	17,300		17,300	15,198		2,102
Comptroller	 118,573		118,573	 102,253		16,320
Total general government	 202,835		202,835	 174,808		28,027
Public Safety						
Police Department	184,790		184,790	159,630		25,160
Fire Department	 102,915		102,915	 86,850		16,065
Total public safety	 287,705		287,705	 246,480		41,225
Public Works						
Department of Public Works	 192,560		192,560	 183,109		9,451
Recreation and culture						
Parks	 81,874		81,874	 51,031		30,843
otal expenditures	\$ 955,434	\$	955,434	\$ 1,147,186	\$	(191,752)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2019

	Special Revenue						
		Major		Local	•	Capital	
		<u>Street</u>		<u>Street</u>		Projects	<u>Total</u>
Assets							
Cash and pooled investments	\$	378,489	\$	177,850	\$	491,217	\$ 1,047,556
Due from other governments		19,137		7,533			 26,670
Total assets	\$	397,626	<u>\$</u>	185,383	<u>\$</u>	491,217	\$ 1,074,226
Liabilities and fund balance Liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Fund balances							
Restricted for streets		397,626		185,383		-	583,009
Restricted for parks		-		-		92,181	92,181
Committed							
Parks		-		-		123,582	123,582
Fire equipment		-		-		180,270	180,270
Building improvements		-		-		21,500	21,500
Police equipment		-		-		9,443	9,443
Master Plan		-		-		19,393	19,393
Future matching		-		-		30,000	30,000
Downtown development		-		-		14,848	 14,848
Total fund balances		397,626		185,383		491,217	 1,074,226
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$</u>	397,626	\$	185,383	\$	491,217	\$ 1,074,226

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	Special Revenue						
	Major		Local		Capital		
		<u>Street</u>		<u>Street</u>		Projects	<u>Total</u>
State revenues	\$	109,939	\$	61,291	\$	-	\$ 171,230
Interest		2,884		1,425		-	4,309
Contributions		-		-		-	 -
Total revenues		112,823		62,716			 175,539
Expenditures							
Current							
Public safety		-		-		14,761	14,761
Public works		23,915		123,612		-	147,527
Recreation and cultural		-		-		115,738	 115,738
Total expenditures		23,915		123,612		130,499	 278,026
Revenues over (under) expenditures		88,908		(60,896)		(130,499)	 (102,487)
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		-		21,686		178,000	199,686
Transfers out		(21,686)					 (21,686)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(21,686)		21,686		178,000	 178,000
Net changes in fund balances		67,222		(39,210)		47,501	75,513
Fund balances, beginning of year		330,404		224,593		443,716	 998,713
Fund balances, end of year	\$	397,626	\$	185,383	\$	491,217	\$ 1,074,226

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE



Vredeveld Haefner LLC

CPAs and Consultants 10302 20th Avenue Grand Rapids, MI 49534 Fax (616) 828-0307 Douglas J. Vredeveld, CPA (616) 446-7474 Peter S. Haefner, CPA (616) 460-9388

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

October 2, 2019

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Carson City, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Carson City, Michigan, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Carson City, Michigan's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 2, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Carson City, Michigan'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 of Carson City, Michigan's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Carson City, Michigan'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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a deficiency in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as deficiency 2019-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Carson City, Michigan'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*.

We also noted certain matters that we reported to management of City of Carson City, Michigan, in a separate letter dated October 2, 2019.

Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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.

Uredevold Haefner LLC

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Finding 2019-001

CONDITION: The City does not have procedures in place to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles including procedures to record certain revenue and expense accruals and to present required financial statement disclosures.

CRITERIA: The City is required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and to record revenue and expense accruals as appropriate.

CAUSE OF CONDITION: The audit process identified several significant journal entries which were necessary to present financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

POTENTIAL EFFECT OF CONDITION: Auditing standards require that this control deficiency be reported as a material weakness.

RECOMMENDATION: The City's system of controls should be modified so that the City prepares the necessary adjustments to present financial statements and disclosures in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE: The City maintains financial records throughout the year on a modified accrual basis of accounting and has determined that any benefits derived from preparing financial statements and required disclosures is not cost effective.