CITY OF HORSESHOE BEND, IDAHO

Report on Audited Basic Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and City Council Horseshoe Bend, Idaho

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 the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho (the City) as of and for the year ended September 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 Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, as September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the City's proportionate share of net pension liability, and schedule of City contributions on pages 30 and 33 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's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 17, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zwyzart John & Associates, CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho March 17, 2020

Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2019

Coptombe	Primary Government					
		/ernmental	Bu	siness-type		
• •		Activities	/	Activities	Total	
Assets						
Current Assets:	¢	450 070	<u></u>	00E 404	Ф 1 01E 770	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables, Net:	\$	450,378	\$	865,401	\$ 1,315,779	
Property Taxes		20,151		-	20,151	
Accounts		2,601		40,722	43,323	
Prepaid Insurance		1,847		3,694	5,541	
Due from Other Governments		16,010		-	16,010	
Total Current Assets		490,987		909,817	1,400,804	
Restricted Cash		-		43,204	43,204	
Capital Assets:						
Land		46,122		35,922	82,044	
Construction in Progress		-		330,540	330,540	
Buildings and Improvements, Net		72,093		1,814,703	1,886,796	
Equipment and Vehicles, Net		129,762		23,532	153,294	
Total Capital Assets		247,977		2,204,697	2,452,674	
Total Assets		738,964		3,157,718	3,896,682	
Deferred Outflows						
Pension Related Items		3,826		7,684	11,510	
Total Deferred Outflows		3,826		7,684	11,510	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		57,426		17,489	74,915	
Accrued Interest		-		9,966	9,966	
Salaries Payable		2,334		5,467	7,801	
Compensated Absences		4,682		8,327	13,009	
Line of Credit		-		354,524	354,524	
Current Portion of Long-term Obligations		-		19,043	19,043	
Total Current Liabilities		64,442		414,816	479,258	
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Noncurrent Portion of Long-term Obligations		-		283,682	283,682	
Net Pension Liability Total Liabilities		<u>16,667</u> 81,109		32,809 731,307	49,476 812,416	
		01,103		751,507	012,410	
Deferred Inflows		7 000		45.005	00.007	
Pension Related Items		7,662		15,025	22,687	
Total Deferred Inflows		7,662		15,025	22,687	
Net Position						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		247,977		1,901,972	2,149,949	
Restricted - Debt Service		-		43,204	43,204	
Unrestricted	•	406,042	•	473,894	879,936	
Total Net Position	\$	654,019	\$	2,419,070	\$ 3,073,089	

The accompanying notes are an integral

part of the financial statements.

City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net											
			Program Revenues								Po	osition		
			Cł	narges for	Op	perating	С	Capital		Primary Gov	/ernn	nent		
			Sei	Services and Grants and Grants and		Governmental		Business-type						
	E	xpenses		Sales	Cor	ntributions	Con	tributions	Activities		Activities		Activities	
Primary Government:														
Governmental Activities:														
General and Administrative	\$	170,051	\$	17,416	\$	83,710	\$	-	\$	(68,925)	\$	-	\$	(68,925)
Public Safety		119,285		46,934		-		-		(72,351)		-		(72,351)
Highways and Streets		147,691		-		-		-		(147,691)		-		(147,691)
Parks and Recreation		22,767		210		-		-		(22,557)		-		(22,557)
Dog Control		8,138		180		-		-		(7,958)		-		(7,958)
Total Governmental Activities		467,932		64,740		83,710		-		(319,482)		-		(319,482)
Business-type Activities:														
Water		258,305		299,136		-		-		-		40,831		40,831
Sewer		202,710		187,649		-		-		-		(15,061)		(15,061)
Total Business-type Activities		461,015		486,785		-		-		-		25,770		25,770
Total Primary Government	\$	928,947	\$	551,525	\$	83,710	\$	-		(319,482)		25,770		(293,712)

General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	192,717	-	192,717
State Sources	113,537	-	113,537
Other	1,856	10,461	12,317
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	1,800	2,905	4,705
Total General Revenues and Special Items	 309,910	 13,366	 323,276
Change in Net Position	(9,572)	39,136	29,564
Net Position, Beginning	 663,591	 2,379,934	3,043,525
Net Position, Ending	\$ 654,019	\$ 2,419,070	\$ 3,073,089

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

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Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds September 30, 2019

	G	Seneral
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables, Net:	\$	450,378
Property Taxes Ambulance		20,151 2,601
Due from Other Governments Prepaid Insurance		16,010 1,847
Total Assets	\$	490,987
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable Salaries Payable	\$	57,426 2,334
Total Liabilities		59,760
Deferred Inflows		<i></i>
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes		17,949
Fund Balance: Nonspendable		1,847
Unassigned		411,431
Total Fund Balance		413,278
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	\$	490,987

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	413,278					
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:							
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. Those assets consist of:							
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure\$ 46,122Buildings and Improvements, Net of \$119,972 Accum. Depreciation72,093Equipment, Net of \$231,785 Accum. Depreciation129,762	_	247,977					
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period's expenditures, and therefore, are deferred in the funds.							
Compensated absences are not accrued in governmental funds but rather recognized as an expenditure when due. Compensated absences at year end totaled:							
The City participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost- sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position.							
Net Pension Liability\$ (16,667)Pension Related Deferred Inflows(7,662)Pension Related Deferred Outflows3,826		(20,503)					
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	654,019					

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	General		
Revenues			
Property Taxes	\$	187,821	
Charges for Services		64,740	
Intergovernmental		113,537	
Grants and Contributions		83,710	
Interest Earned		1,800	
Other		1,856	
Total Revenues		453,464	
Expenditures			
Current:			
General and Administrative		126,731	
Public Safety		92,138	
Highways and Streets		81,569	
Parks and Recreation		20,727	
Dog Control		8,093	
Capital Outlay		125,312	
Total Expenditures		454,570	
		(4, 4, 0, 0)	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues of Expenditures		(1,106)	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(1,106)	
Fund Balances - Beginning		414,384	
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	413,278	

City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended September 30, 2019 Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds \$ (1,106)Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following: Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. **Capital Outlays** \$ 18,575 **Depreciation Expense** (31,447) Net (12, 872)Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities. 4.896 Compensated absences are not accrued in governmental funds but rather recognized as an expenditure when due. They are, however, recorded as expenditures in the Statement of Activities. 22 The City participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of net Position. The changes in the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows does not affect the governmental funds, but are reported in the Statement of Activities. (512) Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (9,572)

Statement of Net Position -Proprietary Funds September 30, 2019

	Water		Sewer		 Total
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	612,008	\$	253,393	\$ 865,401
Receivables, Net		26,734		13,988	40,722
Prepaid Insurance		1,847		1,847	 3,694
Total Current Assets		640,589		269,228	 909,817
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Cash		-		43,204	43,204
Land		35,922		0	35,922
Construction in Progress		0		330,540	330,540
Buildings and Improvements, Net		71,906		1,742,797	1,814,703
Equipment and Vehicles, Net		15,363		8,169	23,532
Total Noncurrent Assets		123,191		2,124,710	2,247,901
Total Assets		763,780		2,393,938	3,157,718
Deferred Outflows					
Pension Related Items		6,768		916	7,684
Total Deferred Outflows		6,768		916	7,684
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable		6,654		10,835	17,489
Salaries Payable		4,696		771	5,467
Compensated Absences		8,327		-	8,327
Accrued Interest				9,966	9,966
Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable		-		19,043	19,043
Line of Credit		0		354,524	354,524
Total Current Liabilities		19,677		395,139	 414,816
Noncurrent Liabilities:		10,011		000,100	
Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable		-		283,682	283,682
Net Pension Liability		29,433		3,376	32,809
Total Liabilities		49,110		682,197	 731,307
Deferred Outflows					
Pension Related Items		13,531		1,494	15,025
Total Deferred Outflows		13,531		1,494	 15,025
Net Position					
Invested in Capital Assets,					
Net of Related Debt		123,191		1,778,781	1,901,972
Restricted - Debt Service				43,204	43,204
Unrestricted		584,716		(110,822)	473,894
Total Net Position	\$	707,907	\$	1,711,163	\$ 2,419,070
	<u> </u>	- ,		, ,	 , -,

The accompanying notes are an integral

part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Water		Sewer	Total		
Operating Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$	299,136	\$ 187,649	\$	486,785	
Total Operating Revenues		299,136	187,649		486,785	
Operating Expenses		00.000	0.550		00.440	
Wages		89,860	9,558		99,418	
Employee Benefits		40,396	4,263		44,659	
Dues		2,831	5,554		8,385	
Utilities		24,790	17,756		42,546	
Treatment, Chemicals, and Testing		32,666	7,996		40,662	
Repairs and Maintenance		30,029	22,998		53,027	
Supplies		10,374	5,169		15,543	
Contract Services		285	285		570	
Billing and Operation		18,804	24,908		43,712	
Insurance		4,154	4,490		8,644	
Training		238	393		631	
Depreciation		3,878	 71,603		75,481	
Total Operating Expenses		258,305	 174,973		433,278	
Income From Operations		40,831	 12,676		53,507	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest Income		1,691	1,214		2,905	
Other		10,461	, -		10,461	
Interest Expense		-, -	(27,737)		(27,737)	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		12,152	(26,523)		(14,371)	
Change in Net Position		52,983	(13,847)		39,136	
Net Position, Beginning		654,924	 1,725,010		2,379,934	
Net Position, Ending	\$	707,907	\$ 1,711,163	\$	2,419,070	

Statement of Cash Flows -Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Water	Sewer	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers	\$ 303,628	\$ 191,145	\$ 494,773
Payments to Suppliers	(142,299)	(83,933)	(226,232)
Payments to Employees	(127,959)	(13,368)	(141,327)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	33,370	93,844	127,214
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities			
Other Receipts	10,461	-	10,461
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital			
Financing Activities	10,461		10,461
Cash Flows from Capital and Related			
Financing Activities			
Purchases and Construction of Capital Assets	(9,080)	(339,617)	(348,697)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	-	(22,218)	(22,218)
Issuance of New Debt	-	354,524	354,524
Interest Paid on Capital Debt		(28,467)	(28,467)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related			
Financing Activities	(9,080)	(35,778)	(44,858)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest Received	1,691	1,214	2,905
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	1,691	1,214	2,905
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,442	59,280	95,722
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning	575,568	237,319	812,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending	\$ 612,010	\$ 296,599	\$ 908,609
Displayed As:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 612,008	\$ 253,393	\$ 865,401
Restricted Cash	-	43,204	43,204
	\$ 612,008	\$ 296,597	\$ 908,605

Statement of Cash Flows -Proprietary Funds (continued) For the Year EndedSeptember 30, 2019

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Lass) to Not	 Water	 Sewer	 Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 40,831	\$ 12,676	\$ 53,507
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Income Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	3,878	71,603	75,481
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	4,492	3,496	7,988
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows	1,913	191	2,104
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(18,128)	5,616	(12,512)
Increase (Decrease) in Salaries Payable	786	363	1,149
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences Payable	607	-	607
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(7,653)	(765)	(8,418)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	 6,644	 664	 7,308
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 33,370	\$ 93,844	\$ 127,214

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho (the City), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public safety and water and sewer services within the City. The City receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the City is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles. Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. In addition, the City's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the City. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.
- Indirect expenses are expenses of the general government related to the administration and support of the City's programs, such as personnel and accounting (but not interest on long-term debt), and are allocated to programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses. Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital assets financed with long-term debt.
- Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and state formula aid, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category - *governmental and proprietary* - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds, if applicable.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

• *General fund.* This is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Proprietary fund operating revenues and expenses are related to providing water and sewer services to the residents and businesses of the City and providing services to other parts of the City government. Revenues and expenses that arise from capital and non-capital financing activities and from investing activities are presented as non-operating revenues or expenses.

The City has the following major enterprise funds:

- *Water fund.* This fund accounts for the activities of the City's water supply system.
- Sewer fund. This fund accounts for the activities of the City's pumping stations, sewage treatment plant, and collection systems.

Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Balance Reporting in Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the governmental fund Balance Sheet.

The City uses the following fund balance categories in the governmental fund Balance Sheet:

- *Nonspendable.* Prepaid expenditures that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- Unassigned. Balances available for any purpose or fund deficits.

The remaining fund balance classifications (restricted, committed, and assigned) are either not applicable or no formal policy has yet been established to be able to utilize such classifications of fund balance. However, if there had been committed funds, these amounts would have been decided by the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority, through a formal action. The City Council would also have the authority to assign funds or authorize another official to do so.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the City funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position or fund balances available to finance the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

There is also no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the City's intent that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the City considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. All short-term cash surpluses are maintained in a cash and state investment pool, the earnings from which are allocated to each fund based on month-end deposit and investment balances.

Property Tax Calendar

The City levies its real property taxes through the county in September of each year based upon the assessed valuation as of the previous July 1. Property taxes are due in two installments on December 20 and June 20 and are considered delinquent on January 1 and July 1, at which time the property is subject to lien.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are shown below:

Governmental Funds:

	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated
	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings and Improvements	\$5,000	Straight-Line	10 – 40 Years
Equipment and Vehicles	\$5,000	Straight-Line	5 – 20 Years

Proprietary Funds: Same as above, except capitalization threshold is \$1,000.

General infrastructure assets acquired prior to October 2003, are not reported in the basic financial statements. General infrastructure assets include all roads, bridges, and other infrastructure assets acquired subsequent to October 1, 2003.

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

Pensions

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Deposits</u>

As of September 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$1,273,473 and the respective bank balances totaled \$1,271,483. All of the total bank balance was insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging institution in the name of the City.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2019, the accounts of the City's deposits were covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the City's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the City, and thus were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The City does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure to custodial credit risk. The City holds \$200 in the cash register.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City does not have a formal policy limiting its custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Investments

The City voluntarily participates in the State of Idaho Investment Pool, which was not rated. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. Oversight of the pool is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. The fair value of the City's investment in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The City follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

Idaho Code authorizes the City to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

The City's investments at September 30, 2019, are summarized below:

			Invest	ment Maturit	ies (ir	Years)	
Investment	Fair Value		Less than 1			1 - 5	
External Investment Pool	\$	85,310	\$	85,310	\$		-

At year-end, cash and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Business-type					
		Activities		Activities		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	450,378	\$	823,295	\$1	,273,673
Investments categorized as cash		-		42,106	\$	42,106
Restricted investments categorized as cash		-		43,204	\$	43,204
	\$	450,378	\$	908,605	\$1	,358,983

3. RESTRICTED CASH

The City has \$43,204 on deposit at September 30, 2019, which is restricted for debt reserve requirements in the Water and Sewer funds.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

AMBULANCE

Accounts receivable for ambulance services can be found in the governmental funds. The amount reported is net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts are considered doubtful if they are more than 30 days past due and consist of self-pay amounts. Net accounts receivable is made up of the following amounts:

Accounts Receivable	\$ 2	20,633
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(18,032)
Accounts Receivable, Net	\$	2,601

SEWER AND WATER

Accounts receivable for sewer and water services can be found in the business-type funds. The amount is reported in net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts are considered doubtful if they are more than 120 days past due. Net accounts receivable is made up of the following amounts:

	Water	Sewer
Accounts Receivable	\$42,390	\$25,720
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(15,656)	(11,732)
Accounts Receivable, Net	\$26,734	\$13,988

5. PROPERTY TAXES

The City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho receives tax revenue from the County. The County is responsible for property valuation and collection of tax levies. The taxes that have not been remitted to the City by the County as of September 30, 2019, are considered by the City as a receivable. Taxes not collected within 60 days after September 30, 2019, are not considered available for use by the City and are recorded as deferred revenue.

6. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Amounts due from other governmental units (State of Idaho) consist of state revenue sharing and sales tax of \$16,010.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance 9/30/18	Additions	Additions Disposals		
Governmental Activities:			<u> </u>		
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	<u>\$ 46,122</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,122</u>	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	192,065	-	-	192,065	
Equipment and Vehicles	342,972	18,575		361,547	
Total Historical Cost	535,037	18,575		553,612	
Lass Assumulated Depresistion					
Less: Accumulated Depreciation Buildings and Improvements	114,120	5,852	_	119,972	
Equipment and Vehicles	206,170	25,615	-	231,785	
Total Acc. Depr.	320,290	31,467		351,757	
Net Depreciable Assets	214,747	(12,892)		201,855	
Governmental Activities	<u>.</u>	,		<u>.</u>	
Capital Assets - Net	<u>\$ 260,869</u>	<u>\$ (12,892)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 247,977</u>	
<u>Business-type Activities:</u> Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 35,922	\$-	\$-	\$ 35,922	
Construction in Progress		330,540		330,540	
Total Historical Cost	35,922	330,540	-	366,462	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	4,722,292	_	_	4,722,292	
Equipment	66,003	18,157	-	84,160	
Total Historical Cost	4,788,295	18,157		4,806,452	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings and Improvements	2,834,650	72,940	-	2,907,590	
Equipment	58,087	2,541	-	60,628	
Total Acc. Depr.	2,892,737	75,481		2,968,218	
Net Depreciable Assets	1,895,558	(57,324)	-	1,838,234	
Governmental Activities		,			
Capital Assets - Net	<u>\$1.931.480</u>	<u>\$273,216</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,204,696</u>	
·	20				

7. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the City as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General and Administrative	\$ 1,249
Public Safety	27,107
Highways and Streets	1,174
Parks and Recreation	1,937
	<u>\$ 31,467</u>
Business-type Activities:	
Water	\$ 3,878
Sewer	71,603
	<u>\$ 75,481</u>

8. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vacation leave is granted to all regular City employees. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation leave. A summary of the current year activity and year-end liability is as follows:

									С	urrent
	9/3	80/2018	In	crease	D	ecrease	9/3	80/2019	F	ortion
Governmental Activities	\$	4,704	\$	3,250	\$	(3,272)	\$	4,682	\$	4,682
Business-type Activities		7,720		6,053		(5,446)		8,327		8,327
	\$	12,424	\$	9,303	\$	(8,718)	\$	13,009	\$	13,009

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, e) workers' compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts and professional liabilities.

10. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho contributes to the Base Plan which is a costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

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

Pension Benefits

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

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

Member and Employer Contributions

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

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees. As of June 30, 2019, it was 6.79% for general employees. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% for general employees. The City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's contributions were \$17,007 the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

At September 30, 2019, the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019, the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's proportion defined by an actuariate percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho recognized pension expense (revenue) of \$16,790. At September 30, 2019, the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of	In	eferred flows of
	Re	sources		sources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	4,598	\$	5,831
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		2,752		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		16,855
City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		4,159		-
Total	\$	11,509	\$	22,686

\$4,159 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2019.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2018, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, is 4.8 years and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2019.

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

\$ 2,377
(7,633)
(3,718)
(2,203)
\$

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Salary inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%, net of investment expense
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

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

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

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions.

Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of January 1, 2017.

Asset Class	_	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Core Fixed Income	Barclays Aggregate	30.00%	3.05%	0.80%
Broad US Equities	Wilshire 5000/Russell 3000	55.00%	8.30%	6.05%
Developed Foreign Equities	MSCI EAFE/World ex US	15.00%	8.45%	6.20%
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.25%	2.25%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation	on		1.50%	1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return			6.75%	4.50%
Portfolio Standard Deviation	12.54%	12.54%		
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Exp	ected Rate of Return		6.13%	3.77%
Assumed Investment Expenses			0.40%	0.40%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Exp	ected Rate of Return, Net of Inv	estment Expen	\$ 5.73%	3.37%
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real R	ate of Return, Net of Investmen	t Expenses		4.19%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		·		14.16%
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by	PERSI Board			
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Re		es		4.05%
Assumed Inflation				3.00%
Long-Term Expected Geometric F	ate of Return, Net of Investm	nent Expenses	i	7.05%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

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

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	Decrease (6.05%)	rrent Discount Rate (7.05%)	Increase 8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 149,440	\$ 49,477	\$ (33,189)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

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

11. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Bonds were issued in a prior year to provide funds for construction of water lines and a sewer lagoon. The required reserve is \$55,260 and the City has only set aside \$43,204, which is less than the required amount. Interest cost for the year was \$27,737, none of which was capitalized.

11. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The City received approval for up to \$400,000 bond anticipation note from Zions Bank for a new sewer project with and interest rate of 3.54%. The current balance of the line of credit is \$354,524. A long-term bond from the USDA will be issued to extinguish this note upon completion of the project.

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Rate	9/30/18	Increase	Decrease	9/30/19	Portion
Business-type Activities:						
2004 Sewer Rev. Bond	4.50%	\$ 324,943	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (22,218)</u>	\$302,725	<u>\$19,043</u>

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Business-type Activities						
Year Ending	Bonds and Notes						
September 30,		Principal	Interest				
2020	\$	19,043	\$	17,797			
2021		19,900		16,940			
2022		16,044					
2023		21,731		15,109			
2024		22,709	22,709 14,13				
2025-2029		129,827		54,373			
2030-2032	68,719 17,7						
	\$	302,725	\$	152,141			

12. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The City leases a copy machine located at City Hall. The lease period is for five years and it is anticipated that the copier will be returned at the end of the lease period, which is January 2023. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending	
Septemer 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 2,661
2021	2,661
2022	2,661
2023	1,108
	\$ 9,091

Lease expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2019, were \$2,544.

13. OTHER COMMITMENTS

The City has credit cards with a credit limit of \$4,000. As of September 30, 2019, \$1,613 of the credit was in use.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Comparison Schedule (GAAP Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Budgeted	I Amounts			
	Original	Original Final		Variance	
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 186,000	\$ 186,000	\$ 187,821	\$ 1,821	
Charges for Services	40,745	40,745	64,740	23,995	
Intergovernmental	105,900	105,900	113,537	7,637	
Grants and Contributions	60,000	60,000	83,710	23,710	
Interest Earned	1,500	1,500	1,800	300	
Other	800	800	1,856	1,056	
Total Revenues	394,945	394,945	453,464	58,519	
Expenditures					
Current:					
General and Administrative	204,450	204,450	126,731	77,719	
Public Safety	125,400	125,400	92,138	33,262	
Highways and Streets	101,220	101,220	81,569	19,651	
Parks and Recreation	24,220	24,220	20,727	3,493	
Dog Control	8,680	8,680	8,093	587	
Capital Outlay	373,975	373,975	125,312	248,663	
Total Expenditures	837,945	837,945	454,570	383,375	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(443,000)	(443,000)	(1,106)	441,894	
Fund Balances - Beginning	443,000	443,000	414,384	(28,616)	
Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 413,278	\$ 413,278	

1. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. Prior to September 1, the City Clerk and City Council prepare a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. Public hearings are conducted at the City Council meetings to obtain taxpayer comments.
- C. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The City is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, no revision can be made to increase the overall tax supported funds except when federal or state grants are approved. The City, however, must follow the same budgetary procedures as they followed when the original budget was approved. The budget for enterprise funds may also be revised in the same manner as those situations involving federal and state grants.
- E. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General fund.
- F. The budget for the General fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
- G. Budgeted amounts were not amended from the amounts originally adopted during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.
- H. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The City does not use the encumbrance method of accounting.

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Public Employees Retirement System of Idaho

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

City proportion of the net pension liability (asset)		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
		0.0043345%	0.	0042190%	0.	0043468%	0.	0051774%	0.	0051933%	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	49,477	\$	62,231	\$	68,324	\$	104,954	\$	68,387	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	148,645	\$	138,752	\$	130,293	\$	147,260	\$	147,837	
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll		33.29%		44.85%		52.44%		71.27%		46.26%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		93.79%		87.26%		87.26%		82.26%		91.38%	

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

Date reported is measured as of June 30, 2019

Schedule of City Contributions

Public Employees Retirement System of Idaho

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

Contractually required contributions	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
	\$ 17,007	\$ 15,707	\$ 14,749	\$ 16,670	\$ 16,735	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	17,007	15,707	14,749	16,670	16,735	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$-	\$-	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 148,645	\$ 138,752	\$ 130,293	\$ 147,260	\$ 147,837	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.44%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10year trend is compiled, the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2019

FEDERAL REPORTS



ZWYGART JOHN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Honorable Mayor and City Council Horseshoe Bend, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standard* 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 fund information of the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho (the City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 19, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding 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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2019-001 to be material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho'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*.

City of Horseshoe Bend's Response to Findings

City of Horseshoe Bend's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Management's Response to Findings. City of Horseshoe Bend's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Zwyzart John & Associates, CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho March 17, 2020

Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

2019-001: Segregation of Duties

Criteria:

Duties for custody, recording, and authorization should be performed by different personnel to help prevent, detect, and correct misstatements.

Condition:

The treasurer performs duties that involve custody, recording, and authorization over cash, revenue, and expenditures.

Effect:

The lack of this control could cause a misstatement in the annual financial statements and footnotes to go undetected.

Cause:

This situation is common in cities this size and is a direct result of the cost/benefit of having enough staff in place to be able to segregate duties.

Recommendation:

The city council should consider realigning job duties or implementing mitigating controls, such as having a board member review and initial documents related to cash and revenue.

Response:

See Management's Response to Findings.

2019-002: Violation of Contract Provision

Criteria:

The city has a loan through Rural Develop, which requires a Reserve Account equal to 1 tenth of the annual payment during the life of the loan which currently should have \$55,260 set aside in the reserve account

Condition:

Currently the city is \$12,056 short of the required amount.

Effect:

The deficiency in the reserve account puts the city in noncompliance with the loan conditions set by Rural Development.

Cause:

This situation is cause by a lack of funds set aside on a regular basis in order to stay in compliance with the loan contract.

Recommendation:

Set funds aside on a regular basis (i.e. monthly) into the reserve account.

Response:

See Management's Response to Findings

City of Horseshoe Bend, Idaho Management's Response to Findings For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

2019-001: Segregation of Duties

The City Council and mayor will research implementing controls to insure a proper segregation of duties over cash, revenue, and payroll to ensure monthly financial information is able to be reported to the Council.

2019-002: Violation of Contract Provisions

The City Council and mayor will research implementing a regular schedule for setting aside sufficient funds in the reserve account in order to meet or exceed the requirements of the sewer bonds.