



Washington State Auditor's Office

Government that works for citizens

Financial Statements Audit Report

City of Moses Lake

Grant County

For the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014

Published March 7, 2016

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Washington State Auditor's Office

May 19, 2016

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

Report on Financial Statements

Please find attached our report on the City of Moses Lake's financial statements.

We are issuing this report in order to provide information on the City's financial condition.

Sincerely,

TROY KELLEY
STATE AUDITOR
OLYMPIA, WA

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**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**

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014**

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Moses Lake, Grant County, Washington, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 23, 2016.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City'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 of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

In addition, we noted certain matters that we will report to the management of the City in a separate letter dated February 26, 2016.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of the City's 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*. However, we noted certain matters that we will report to the management of the City in a separate letter dated February 26, 2016.

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 City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However,

this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Troy X. Kelley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

TROY KELLEY
STATE AUDITOR
OLYMPIA, WA

February 23, 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

City of Moses Lake Grant County January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

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 Moses Lake, Grant County, Washington, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed on page 10.

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 City'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 City'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.

Opinion

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 Moses Lake, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Street funds, 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 11 through 22, schedule of funding progress on page 76, and condition assessments and preservation of infrastructure eligible for modified approach information on pages 77 through 80 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 23, 2016 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



TROY KELLEY
STATE AUDITOR
OLYMPIA, WA

February 23, 2016

FINANCIAL SECTION

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014**

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2014

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position – 2014

Statement of Activities – 2014

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds – 2014

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-wide
Statement of Net Position – 2014

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental
Funds – 2014

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities – 2014

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and
Actual – General Fund – 2014

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and
Actual – Street Fund – 2014

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds – 2014

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds
– 2014

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds – 2014

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds – 2014

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds – 2014

Notes to Financial Statements – 2014

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Funding Progress – 2014

Condition Assessments and Preservation of Infrastructure Eligible for Modified
Approach – 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Moses Lake, we offer readers of the City of Moses Lake's financial statement this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Moses Lake for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The information presented here should be read in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, the financial statements and notes to the financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the City of Moses Lake exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$145,942 (net position). Of this amount, \$5,294 (unrestricted net positions) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$2,267.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$3,541, an increase of \$36 from the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance available to spend at the City's discretion for the general fund was \$126.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Moses Lake's basic financial statements. The City of Moses Lake's basic financial statements are comprised of 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 of Moses Lake's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The **statement of net position** presents information on all of the City of Moses Lake'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 of Moses Lake 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 positions 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., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Moses Lake 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 of Moses Lake include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, economic development, and culture

and recreation. The business-type activities of the City of Moses Lake include a water and sewer utility, sanitation, storm water, ambulance and airport.

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 Moses Lake, 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 of Moses Lake 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 decision. 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 of Moses Lake maintains ten governmental funds. The City's only major governmental fund as determined by GASB criteria is the general fund. For reporting purposes the city has elected to present the street fund as a major fund. The general fund and street fund are presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet, and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City of Moses Lake adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. The City of Moses Lake 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 of Moses Lake uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer utility, sanitation, storm water, ambulance, and airport operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City of Moses Lake's various functions. The City of Moses Lake also uses internal systems to account for its fleet of vehicles, self-insurance, unemployment programs, building services, and computer services. Because these services predominately 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

water and sewer utility, sanitation, storm water, ambulance and airport as all are considered to be major funds of the City of Moses Lake. Conversely, the internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary funds financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

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 statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Moses Lake'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. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

Other information.

Required Supplemental Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach and pension plan funding.

The required supplementary information immediately follows the notes to the financial statements in the Basic Statements section of this report.

Combining Statements. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds are presented in a separate section immediately following the required supplemental information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position

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 Moses Lake, assets exceeded liabilities by \$145,942 at December 31, 2014.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current and other assets	\$2,445	\$2,752	\$16,907	\$18,580	\$19,352	\$21,332
Capital assets	71,686	72,262	84,475	82,387	156,161	154,649
Total assets	<u>74,131</u>	<u>75,014</u>	<u>101,382</u>	<u>100,967</u>	<u>175,513</u>	<u>175,981</u>
Long-term liabilities	10,813	11,845	13,934	15,454	24,747	27,299
Other liabilities	2,425	2,319	2,400	2,688	4,825	5,007
Total liabilities	<u>13,237</u>	<u>14,164</u>	<u>16,334</u>	<u>18,142</u>	<u>29,571</u>	<u>32,306</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	61,620	61,088	73,679	70,129	135,300	131,217
Restricted	438	448	4,910	4,073	5,348	4,521
Unrestricted	(1,164)	(686)	6,458	8,623	5,294	7,937
Total net position	<u>\$60,894</u>	<u>\$60,850</u>	<u>\$85,048</u>	<u>\$82,825</u>	<u>\$145,942</u>	<u>\$143,675</u>

The largest portion of the City of Moses Lake's net position (91%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Moses Lake uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Moses Lake's 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.

An additional portion of the City of Moses Lake's net position (3%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net positions (6%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The City's financial position for the year was less than anticipated due to an unexpected dispute with a major property owner over their assessment. However, future years are looking positive with business growth increasing slightly and local economy expected to continue improving.

Statement of Changes in Net Position

The changes in net position table indicates the increases or decreases in net position of the city resulting from its operations. The City's total net position increased by \$2,265 in 2014. The increase after transfers

was split among an increase in governmental (\$43) and an increase in business-type activities (\$2,222).

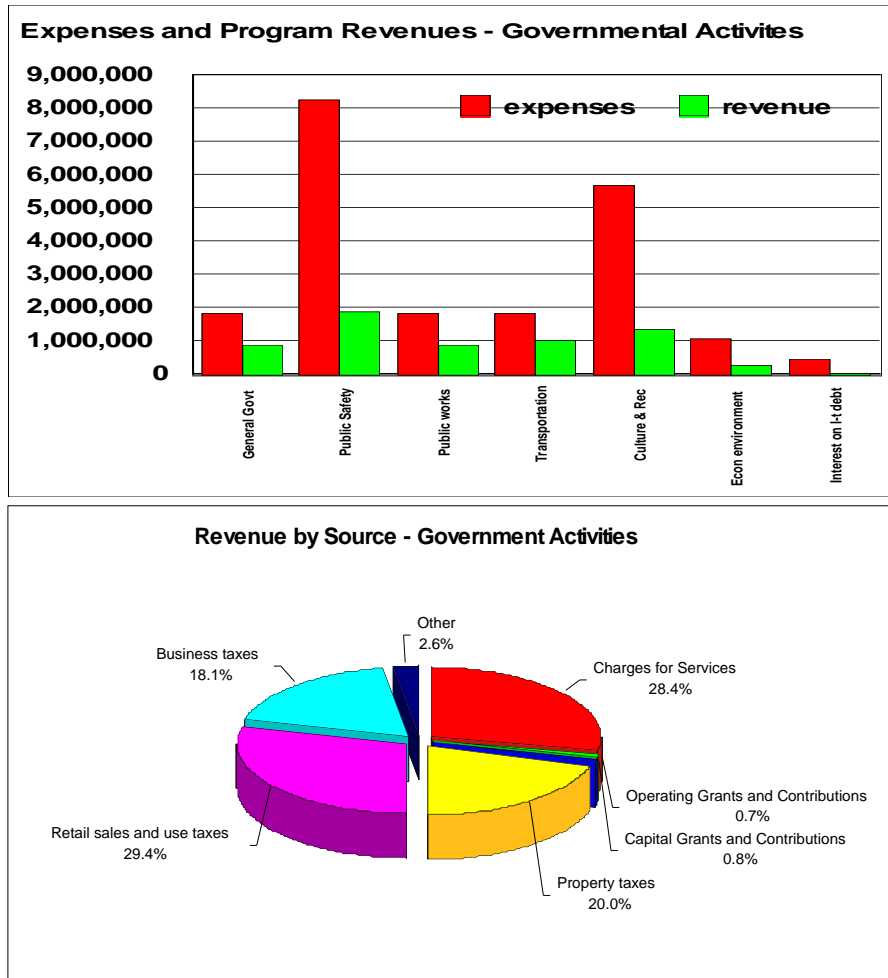
The following is a summarized version of the City's changes in net position. The table shows the revenues, expenses, and related changes in net position in table form for the governmental activities autonomous from the business-type activities for 2014.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City of Moses Lake's net position by \$43. As shown in the Statement of Activities, \$5,964 of the total cost was paid for by either those directly benefitting from the programs or by governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs through grants and contributions. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

City of Moses Lake Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues:						
Program revenue:						
Charges for services	\$5,964	\$5,383	\$16,676	\$15,172	\$22,640	\$20,555
Operating grants and contributions	151	362	-	-	151	362
Capital grants and contributions	161	579	1,016	1,593	1,177	2,172
General revenue						
Property taxes	4,214	4,060	-	-	4,214	4,060
Sales taxes	6,195	5,892	-	-	6,195	5,892
business taxes	3,813	4,032	-	-	3,813	4,032
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	243	227	213	197	456	424
Total revenues	20,741	20,535	17,905	16,962	38,646	37,497
Expenses:						
General government	1,811	2,249	-	-	1,811	2,249
Public safety	8,272	8,188	-	-	8,272	8,188
Public works	1,842	1,838	-	-	1,842	1,838
Transportation	1,839	2,565	-	-	1,839	2,565
Culture & recreation	5,697	5,756	-	-	5,697	5,756
Economic environment	1,064	1,043	-	-	1,064	1,043
Interest on long-term debt	466	534	-	-	466	534
Water/sewer utility	-	-	8,877	7,788	8,877	7,788
Sanitation	-	-	3,264	3,138	3,264	3,138
Ambulance	-	-	2,593	2,490	2,593	2,490
Airport	-	-	28	34	28	34
Storm Water	-	-	627	537	627	537
Total expenses	20,991	22,173	15,389	13,987	36,380	36,160
Increase in net position before transfers	(250)	(1,638)	2,515	2,974	2,265	1,336
Transfers	293	247	(293)	(247)	-	-
Change in net position	43	(1,391)	2,222	2,727	2,265	1,336
Net position 01/01	60,850	62,241	82,824	80,098	143,674	142,339
Net position 12/31	<u>\$60,893</u>	<u>\$60,851</u>	<u>\$85,046</u>	<u>\$82,825</u>	<u>\$145,939</u>	<u>\$143,676</u>

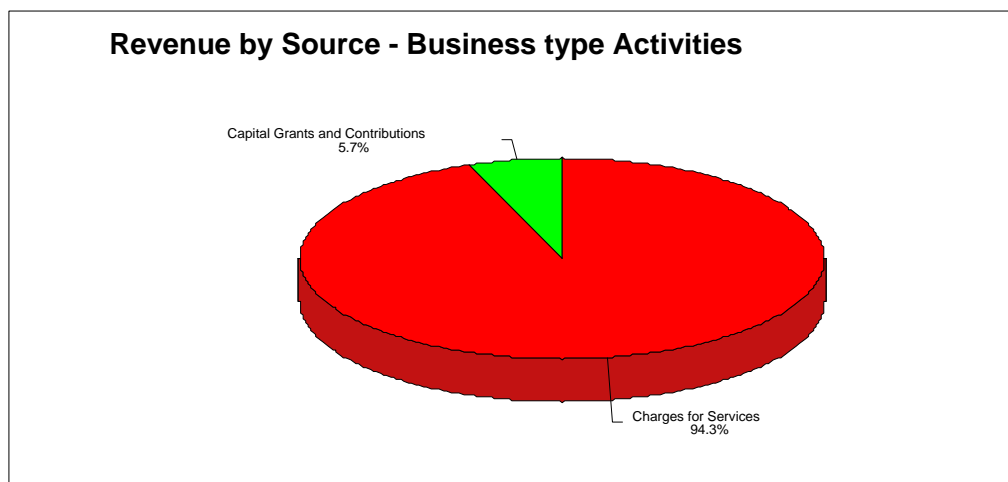
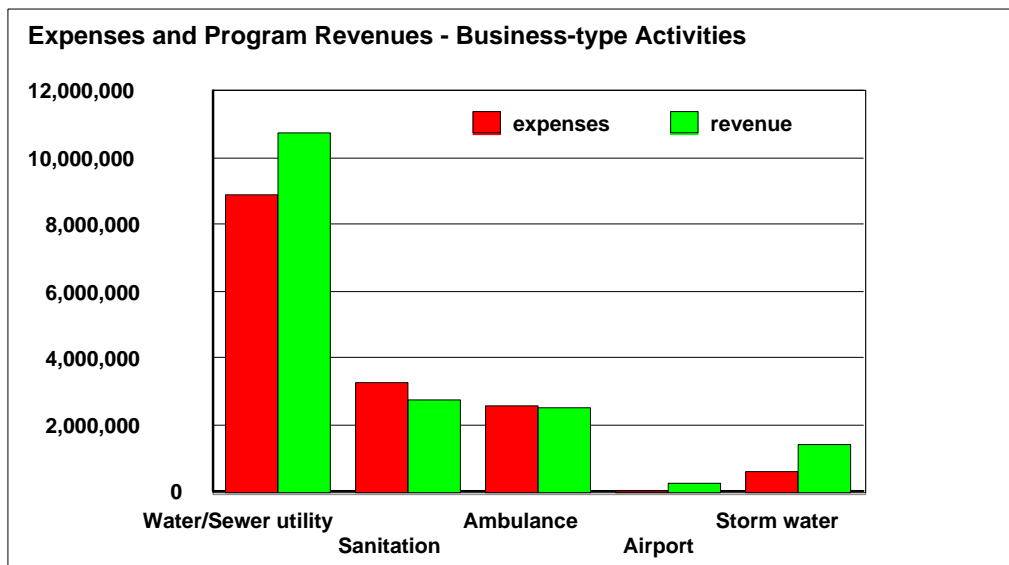
- The marginal increase (\$154) in property taxes was due largely to new construction and annexation into the City.
- Sales tax revenue increased (\$303) for the year as a result of continued economic recovery.
- A decline in Business taxes (\$219) was attributable mostly to reduction in gambling taxes (\$122) and utility tax (\$97).
- A decrease in transportation (\$727) for street improvements from a reduction in street projects was offset by a similar decrease (\$418) in related capital grants.
- The decrease in public safety expense (\$169) is attributable to the reduction in staff for police and fire and related wages and medical benefits.



Business-type activities. Total net positions of business-type activities increased by \$2,222 for the year. Other than ambulance when revenues decrease for a activity so did the related expenses and when revenues increased so did expenses. Key elements of the fluctuations are as follows.

- An increase (\$1,088) in Water/Sewer utility expenses is attributable to the unexpected failure and repair of three wells. An offsetting increase in charges for services (\$679) is due partially to increases in rates and an increase in usage due to warmer weather conditions and business industry usage.

- The ambulance fund had modest increases in expenditures (\$104) from a slight increase in the number of patient transports and revenues (\$244) from the same number of patient transports and the ability to charge patients for certain medical supplies..
- The increase (\$480) in charges for services for sanitation was due mostly from a rise in residential rates. The increase in expenses (\$125) can be attributable to inflation, modest residential growth and fuel surcharge paid to the contractor.
- The airport is a non self-supporting fund and has minimal revenue and expenses.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Moses Lake's financing requirements.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds, which includes debt service funds, capital projects funds, and special revenue funds had an ending fund balance of \$3,541, an increase of \$36 in comparison with the prior year. It is partly made up of unassigned fund balance (\$126), which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior period (\$1,822), for debt service payments (\$164) and a variety of other restricted purposes (\$1,429).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Moses Lake. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$126 while the total fund balance was at \$1,865. The street fund is a special revenue fund, whose purpose is for the maintenance of streets and alleys, traffic control, and electrical street lighting, had a total balance of \$423.

The fund balance of the City of Moses Lake's General Fund increased by \$72 during the current fiscal year and the Street Fund by \$9. Key factors in the changes are as follows:

- The street fund revenue remained virtually the same and only a slight decrease in expenditures (\$160) from the previous year.
- There was an increase in property taxes (\$129), transient taxes (\$13), sales tax (\$291), and utility taxes (\$25) over the year before.
- There was sustainable growth in the construction industry and as a result an increase in building fees and permits (\$110).
- A decreases in expenditures occurred in public safety (\$121), general government (\$185) and in public works (\$56) through reduction in wages and benefits.
- Decreases in expenditures occurred in culture and recreation (\$592) was attributable to a temporary closure of a fall and winter facility and a reduction in the temporary labor force.
- Decreases in expenditures in transportation (\$697) was due no street construction projects initiate during the year. This was offset by the improvements to a large park (\$513)

Proprietary funds. The City of Moses Lake's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The proprietary funds are those funds that account for government operations where the intent is for the costs to be paid primarily by user charges. Enterprise funds are those that provide services predominantly to external users and the internal service funds provide service principally to other governmental units or within the City. The funds consist of five enterprise funds, and five internal service funds.

Unrestricted fund balance of the Water and Sewer Utility at the end of the year amounted to \$4,642, and that of the Sanitation Utility amounted to \$435. The total of the two funds accounted for 91% of the total net positions for all enterprise funds. Other factors concerning the finances of these two funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Moses Lake's business-type activities.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Original compared to final budget

The final revenue budget for the General Fund was \$1,917 lower than the original budget while expenditures remained relatively the same in total. The street fund final revenue budget was \$360 higher than the original, and the expenditure budget was \$143 less than the original. This was the result of budget amendments approved by City Council during the year. The major budget changes are listed below.

- The entire decrease in tax revenue of \$1,917 in the General Fund is attributable to a reduction in property taxes due to dispute over the assessment of the city's largest property tax payer. The change in the total expenditure budget was relatively small as indicated previously.
- The \$360 street revenue is completely related to projected increase in fuel taxes received in 2014 for 2013. The decrease in expenses was related to the reduction in the cost of the construction projects.

Actual results compared to final budget

General fund revenues came in slightly over final amended budget by \$249 (.1%) and expenditures over by \$ 616 (3%) respectively. Street fund had \$152 less revenue (18%) of budget and expenditures of \$84 (5%) were under budget. Factors contributing to this outcome were:

- The street fund received \$162 less in county fuel tax than was expected while project expenditures were lower by \$80 because of a cut in projects.
- General fund charges for services of \$93 and taxes of \$151 were higher due to above normal gambling taxes (\$51) and higher than projected utility taxes (\$131).
- There was a decrease in general government expenditures (\$56), public works expenditures (\$79), public safety (\$250), economic environment (\$55), and culture and recreation (\$183). These funds cut back on their spending thorough reduction of wages and benefits.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, aquatic facilities, and streets. The total increase in the City of Moses Lake's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 3.1% (a 1% increase for governmental activities and a 5.1% increase for business-type activities).

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- New rolling stock was purchased (\$515), which included a street sweeper (\$255) and an assortment of light duty pickups and cars (\$155).
- Construction on a new walking trail (\$127) was started and is expected to be completed in 2015.
- A sewer force main (\$1,270) was completed in 2014 and the raising of a reservoir (\$718), lift station (\$747), and a steel water main (\$769) were near completion at the end of the year.
- Land previously set aside for a park was finally renovated with new playground equipment (\$184).

Additional information on the capital assets of the City of Moses Lake can be found in Note 6 .

Infrastructure. The City of Moses Lake has elected to use the modified approach as defined by GASB statement 34 for reporting its streets, alleys, bike paths, parking lots, bridge, storm drains, catch basins, dry wells and piping. The City has made a commitment to preserve and maintain the street infrastructure at an acceptable condition rather than recording depreciation. The rating scales for paved streets, bridge and storm water system are further explained in the required supplementary information, which follows the notes to the basic financial statements.

The City's engineering department evaluates the condition that paved streets are kept based on a formula established by a street assessment program. The formula is calculated using 8 different criteria applied to

all paved streets from one intersection to another. Among the criteria is depths and lengths of cracks, sags and humps, and patching. From the inputting of the information the system evaluates all criteria and produces a rating. The condition assessment is taken at least once every three years. The City has no set policy as to the level the streets are to be maintained. However, the City has a program where the streets have a crack seal process applied every six years to bring the condition of the street substantially up.

By definition the City has one bridge that it maintains. The portion that is under water, is inspected every five years by the state Department of Transportation and documented in an inspection report given to and maintained by the City. The bridge is given a sufficiency rating, which is a numerical rating based on a 100 point scale. The rating is based on its structural adequacy and safety, load capacity, essentiality for public use, and its serviceability and functional obsolescence. Currently the one bridge carries a sufficiency rating of between 65 and 70. The City inspects and evaluates the remainder of the bridge above the water line using the pavement management system that is used for rating paved streets. The bridge has no load limits which substantiates its superior rating. Projected costs to maintain the bridge are included in the budgeted cost of the streets.

The City maintains an inventory of these infrastructure assets. With triennial assessments establishing the condition level of the assets, the City makes annual estimates of the cost to maintain its streets which are also reported in the City's annual Capital Improvement Program. For 2014 the City projected \$160 for road maintenance. The actual amount expended was \$188.

For the year there were no significant changes in the condition levels of the streets. With relatively mild weather patterns the condition level of the streets was maintained above the acceptable conditions for the City.

City of Moses Lake's Capital Assets

(net of depreciation)

actual amounts

	Government Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Land and land improvements	\$5,560,986	\$1,273,031	\$6,834,017
Buildings	22,831,834	29,220,714	52,052,548
Machinery and equipment	4,858,252	2,268,509	7,126,761
Infrastructure	38,137,314	49,923,253	88,060,567
Construction in progress	297,993	1,789,577	2,087,570
Total assets	<u>\$71,686,379</u>	<u>\$84,475,084</u>	<u>\$156,161,463</u>

Long-term debt. At the end of the fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake had total bonded debt outstanding of \$18,805. Of this amount, \$9,440 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government and \$9,365 represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

City of Moses Lake's Outstanding Debt

General Obligation and Revenue Debt

(Actual Amounts)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General obligation debt	\$ 8,733,333	\$ 706,667	\$ 9,440,000
Revenue debt	-	9,365,000	9,365,000
	<u>\$ 8,733,333</u>	<u>\$10,071,667</u>	<u>\$ 18,805,000</u>

The City of Moses Lake's total bonded debt decreased by \$1,707 due to payments and no new debt being issued. Currently, the city does not anticipate issuing any new debt in the foreseeable future and there is no bonded debt being retired or maturing until 2016.

The City of Moses Lake maintains favorable rating from Standard & Poor's by carrying Bond insurance. The Revenue Bonds are rated "AA-" and the General Obligation Bonds as of April 2014 were rated "A+", after previously given a rating of "A".

Washington State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 7.5% of its total assessed valuation, subject to a 60% majority vote of qualified electors. Of the 7.5% limit, 2.5% is for general purposes, 2.5% for open space/park facilities and 2.5% for utilities. Non-voted (limited tax) general obligation indebtedness is limited to 1.5% of assessed valuation. The combination of unlimited tax and limited tax general obligation debt for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5% of assessed valuation. The City's assessed valuation for 2014 was \$2,107,084,770 and the remaining debt capacity is as follows:

	(Actual amounts)
General	\$ 36,576,457
Open Space/Park Facilities	48,418,851
Utilities	<u>48,418,851</u>
Total	\$ <u>133,414,159</u>

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 9 to the Financial Statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

While the area has sustained moderate growth thorough 2007 and remains positive, the rate of growth began to slow in 2008, and slowed further in 2009 through 2013. In 2014 growth in the economy picked up, albeit at a still relatively tempered pace. This renewed economic growth is expected to continue in 2015 with new businesses opening stores and existing ones expanding.

Growth generally translates into greater revenues attributable in part to increased sales taxes, property taxes, permit fees, and the like. The City finds itself in a somewhat unique and fortunate situation. While the effect of the past national "great recession", as it has been termed, is felt by the City in reduced sales taxes and permitting fees, the real property taxes from industrial growth has covered the loss of those reduced sales tax receipts and even caused an overall increase in general government revenues. As the national economy grows again, the City anticipates sales taxes and permitting fees will rebound which will be extremely advantageous for the City. This growth has become apparent in 2014 where the City has realized a moderate growth in sales tax receipts and permitting fees.

With continued growth of the local economy, which is providing governmental revenue, at a previously unrealized rate, the City can anticipate providing services at the level now provided and perhaps increase those services in some areas. The aforementioned factors were considered in the preparation of the City's 2014 budget.

In reviewing the building activity in the local economy currently in progress and anticipated for the future, it is anticipated that the local economy should continue to improve in 2015 and perhaps for several years in the future, but at a moderate rate, which supports the assumption that current service levels can be maintained.

Several industrial concerns in and around the City have completed new projects or expansions in 2014.

These expansions, additions, and new projects result in added building activity, a short term influx of construction employment, and in the long term, add industrial jobs to the City's employment base. The expansion and/or new location of industry in and around the City will have a direct effect on the local economy and have an effect on building activity which will affect the City's property tax receipts. Eventually the added employment will result in additional population in and around the City which will affect retail sales and, therefore, the City's retail sales tax receipts.

Property tax increases have been limited by voter approved initiatives. However, gross property tax receipts have increased because of annexations and new construction within the City.

The property owner with the largest real estate tax assessment within the City filed appealed their 2009, 2010, and 2011 tax assessments. A settlement agreement was reached in 2013 between Grant County and the property owner resulting in the property owner withdrawing their appeals. With the settlement the property owner agreed to the 2009 assessment for taxes paid in 2010, therefore no refund was due or additional tax owed. The assessments were reduced for 2010 and 2011. The corresponding refund for taxes already paid was applied to the 2013 tax payment. The City's share amounted to approximately \$888,000. In addition, the 2012 assessment is in dispute and will be going before the Superior Court. The County is seeking a \$1.2 billion value and the property owner a \$450 million value or less. Washington State Board of Tax Appeals (BTA) assessed a valuation on \$900 million for the property owner. That property owner appealed the verdict to Superior Court. Superior Court has since remanded the case back to BTA for clarification. The same property owner has disputed their 2013 and 2014 assessment. Both years have been heard by the Board of Equalization and were appealed to the BTA. The County feels strongly that the board will more favorably view the County's determination of assessed value than that of the property owner. The City is not anticipating a decrease in services and will defer construction projects until such time as the dispute is resolved.

Although during the current fiscal year, the total fund balance increased for the General Fund the unassigned fund balance decreased. This occurred because of a need to utilize those funds for general operations because of the previously mentioned tax issue. Except for a small allowed property tax increase, no other tax increases were included in preparing the 2014 budget. The City expects and intends to increase the fund balances in future years.

While it is expected that future budgets may be limited by voter approved initiatives and legislation, which can reduce income to the City's General or Operating Fund, it is expected that some of the limitations experienced by the City will be tempered by continued economic development, primarily in the retail, industrial, and tourism sectors. All of the referenced factors were considered in preparing the City of Moses Lake's budget for the 2014 fiscal year.

The projected outlook for the City of Moses Lake and surrounding area remains positive as more building permits are issued and more larger industrial firms are moving into the area or expanding current facilities because of relatively inexpensive land and power costs.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Moses Lake'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 Finance Director, 401 S. Balsam, PO Box 1579, Moses Lake, WA 98837.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,546,153	\$ 6,234,189	\$ 12,780,342
Cash with escrow agent	0	0	0
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	2,058,041	2,169,446	4,227,487
Internal balances	-6,499,807	6,499,807	0
Inventories and prepaid items	338,360	556,958	895,318
Unearned charges	0	0	0
Restricted assets:			
Cash	0	1,446,403	1,446,403
Interest and other receivables	2,117	0	2,117
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):			
Land and land improvements	5,560,986	1,273,031	6,834,017
Buildings and other improvements	22,831,834	29,220,714	52,052,548
Machinery and equipment	4,858,252	2,268,509	7,126,761
Infrastructure	38,137,314	49,923,253	88,060,567
Construction in progress	297,993	1,789,577	2,087,570
Total assets	<u>74,131,243</u>	<u>101,381,887</u>	<u>175,513,130</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred loss on refunding	0	0	0
Grants paid in advance	0	0	0
Total deferred outflows of resources	0	0	0
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	881,506	723,120	1,604,626
Accrued interest	73,049	153,454	226,503
Unearned revenues	451	5,829	6,281
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,469,529	1,517,967	2,987,496
Due in more than one year	<u>10,812,553</u>	<u>13,933,970</u>	<u>24,746,523</u>
Total liabilities	<u>13,237,089</u>	<u>16,334,340</u>	<u>29,571,429</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred property tax	0	0	0
Deferred traffic citations	0	0	0
Advance payments of special assessments	0	0	0
Deferred gain on refunding	0	0	0
Grants received in advance	0	0	0
Total deferred inflows of resources	0	0	0
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	61,620,391	73,679,324	135,299,715
Restricted for:			
Debt service	164,276	1,413,275	1,577,552
Capital projects	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0
Other purposes	273,586	0	273,586
Unrestricted	<u>-1,164,099</u>	<u>9,954,948</u>	<u>8,790,849</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 60,894,154</u>	<u>\$ 85,047,547</u>	<u>\$ 145,941,701</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary Government:							
Government activities:							
General government	\$ 1,810,976	\$ 875,769	\$ 500	\$ 0	\$ -934,707	\$ 0	\$ -934,707
Public safety	8,272,137	1,792,009	110,793	0	-6,369,336	0	-6,369,336
Public works	1,841,532	892,800	0	0	-948,732	0	-948,732
Transportation	1,838,589	837,828	1,000	161,390	-838,371	0	-838,371
Culture and recreation	5,696,832	1,313,698	38,356	0	-4,344,778	0	-4,344,778
Economic Environment	1,064,457	252,263	0	0	-812,194	0	-812,194
Interest on long-term debt	466,372	0	0	0	-466,372	0	-466,372
Total governmental activities	20,990,896	5,964,367	150,649	161,390	-14,714,490	0	-14,714,490
Business-type activities:							
Water/Sewer utility	8,876,959	10,334,324	0	391,516	0	1,848,881	1,848,881
Sanitation	3,263,670	2,747,517	0	0	0	-516,153	-516,153
Ambulance	2,593,169	2,528,431	0	0	0	-64,738	-64,738
Airport	28,465	287,798	0	0	0	259,333	259,333
Storm Water	626,936	777,967	0	624,517	0	775,548	775,548
Total business-type activities	15,389,199	16,676,038	0	1,016,032	0	2,302,871	2,302,871
Total primary government	\$ 36,380,095	\$ 22,640,404	\$ 150,649	\$ 1,177,422	-14,714,490	2,302,871	-12,411,619
General revenues:							
Property taxes					4,214,011	0	4,214,011
Retail sales and use taxes					6,194,709	0	6,194,709
Business taxes					3,813,397	0	3,813,397
Other taxes					0	0	0
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					0	0	0
Investment earnings					240,015	173,727	413,742
Insurance recoveries					0	39,063	39,063
Intergovernmental revenue not restricted to specific programs					0	0	0
Increase in petty cash					0	0	0
Loss on sale of capital asset					0	0	0
Miscellaneous					3,312	0	3,312
Transfers, internal activities					293,164	-293,164	0
Total general revenues and transfers					14,758,609	-80,374	14,678,235
Changes in net position					44,118	2,222,497	2,266,616
Net position - beginning					60,850,036	82,825,050	143,675,086
Prior Period adjustment					0	0	0
Changes in reserves					0	0	0
Net position - ending					\$ 60,894,154	\$ 85,047,547	\$ 145,941,701

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

December 31, 2014

	General	Street	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,174,884	\$ 407,114	\$ 1,134,825	\$ 3,716,822
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):				
Taxes	360,317	0	0	360,317
Customer accounts	75,601	0	55,772	131,373
Unbilled services	297,904	0	0	297,904
Other receivables	844,561	210	94	844,865
Due from other funds	27,613	548	0	28,161
Due from other governments	1,720	0	133,680	135,400
Prepays	159,647	77,776	0	237,422
Total assets	3,942,246	485,647	1,324,371	5,752,264
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	189,601	40,433	12,475	242,509
Salaries and benefits payable	460,900	18,817	202	479,919
Due to other funds	16,985	3,001	4,232	24,219
Revenues collected in advance	451	0	0	451
Interfund loans payable	203,989	0	0	203,989
Unearned revenue	31,561	210	55,459	87,230
Total liabilities	903,488	62,461	72,368	1,038,316
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred property tax	360,317	0	0	360,317
Deferred traffic citations	813,000	0	0	813,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,173,317	0	0	1,173,317
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories and noncurrent receivables	1,738,030	78,533	5,658	1,822,221
Restricted for:				
Public safety programs	1,720	0	59,909	61,629
Tourism	0	0	32,817	32,817
Debt service	0	0	164,276	164,276
Culture and recreation	0	0	179,140	179,140
Committed for:				
Culture and recreation	0	0	105,769	105,769
Transportation	0	0	701,426	701,426
Assigned to transportation	0	344,653	3,008	347,661
Unassigned	125,692	0	0	125,692
Total fund balances	1,865,441	423,186	1,252,003	3,540,631
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 3,942,246	\$ 485,647	\$ 1,324,371	\$ 5,752,264

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to The Government-wide Statement of Net Position December 31, 2014

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 3,540,631
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the government-wide statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds (exclusive of internal service funds' capital assets).	54,317,470
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Other long-term assets are not available to be collected in current period revenues and therefore are deferred in the funds.	1,260,546
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Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, information services, fleet management, and building maintenance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of these internal service funds are included in governmental activities on the government-wide statement of net position.

Internal Service funds' net position	8,292,091	
Internal payable-charges under cost to business-type activities - prior years	-767,654	
Internal receivable-charges over cost to business-type activities - current years	<u>-32,106</u>	
Net adjustment to arrive at net position - governmental activities.		7,492,330

Liabilities, including bonds, loans, and compensated absences, not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheets, but are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (exclusive of internal service funds' debt).

Bonds payable	-3,533,333	
Issuance discount	26,888	
Capital leases payable	-10,616	
Accrued interest payable	-61,465	
Compensated absences	-1,727,590	
Other postemployment benefits	<u>-412,824</u>	
Net adjustment to arrive at net position - governmental activities		-5,718,941

Bond premiums, discounts, refundings and issuance costs are reported as other financing sources and uses and expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements but capitalized on the government-wide statement of net position.

Interest receivables of governmental activities not reported in the funds.	<u>2,117</u>
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Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 60,894,154</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances****Governmental Funds****For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	General	Streets	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 13,129,625	\$ 0	\$ 1,119,867	\$ 14,249,492
Licenses and permits	706,371	17,352	0	723,723
Intergovernmental revenues	283,599	622,490	342,697	1,248,786
Charges for services	3,290,003	24,205	25	3,314,233
Fines and forfeits	457,682	0	18	457,700
Interest earnings	214,810	0	3,008	217,818
Rents and royalties	130,639	0	0	130,639
Contributions/donations	0	0	60,786	60,786
Assessments	0	0	29,997	29,997
Miscellaneous	6,031	9,034	5,551	20,616
Total revenues	<u>18,218,760</u>	<u>673,082</u>	<u>1,561,949</u>	<u>20,453,791</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,870,399	0	500	1,870,899
Public safety	8,004,827	0	194,930	8,199,756
Public works	1,832,654	0	0	1,832,654
Transportation	0	1,560,837	217,355	1,778,192
Economic environment	1,052,158	0	6,309	1,058,467
Culture and recreation	4,745,228	0	215,140	4,960,368
Capital outlay	12,614	0	513,284	525,898
Debt service:				
Principal	0	0	231,294	231,294
Interest and debt issue costs	22,871	0	156,956	179,827
Total expenditures	<u>17,540,750</u>	<u>1,560,837</u>	<u>1,535,767</u>	<u>20,637,354</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>678,010</u>	<u>-887,756</u>	<u>26,182</u>	<u>-183,564</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	778,100	1,050,900	391,152	2,220,152
Transfers (out)	-1,384,436	-153,700	-462,552	-2,000,688
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-606,336</u>	<u>897,200</u>	<u>-71,400</u>	<u>219,464</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>71,674</u>	<u>9,444</u>	<u>-45,218</u>	<u>35,900</u>
Fund balances-beginning	<u>1,793,767</u>	<u>413,742</u>	<u>1,297,221</u>	<u>3,504,731</u>
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 1,865,441</u>	<u>\$ 423,186</u>	<u>\$ 1,252,003</u>	<u>\$ 3,540,631</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	35,900
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the government-wide statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital outlay	525,898	
Depreciation expense	<u>-698,259</u>	
Net increase in net position - governmental activities		-172,362

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statement.	88,217
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The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, disposals, and donations) is to increase net position.

Contributed assets	161,390	
Gain(loss) on sale/disposals of assets	<u>-88,944</u>	
Net increase in net position - governmental activities		72,446

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Debt principal payments	<u>231,294</u>	
Net increase in net position - governmental activities		231,294

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 governmental funds.

Other post employment benefits	26,471	
Accrued debt interest	3,761	
Compensated absences	-39,066	
Amortization of deferred bond costs	<u>-2,338</u>	
Net decrease in net position - governmental activities		-11,172

Accrued interest revenue in the statement of activities does not provide current financial resources and is not reported as revenue in governmental funds.	-370
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Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment, insurance, data processing, and fleet management to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.

Internal service funds change in net position	-167,729	
lease escrow balance at 12/31/09	0	
Loss (gain) from charges to business-type activities	<u>-32,106</u>	
Net increase in net position - governmental activities		-199,835

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	<u>44,118</u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual****General Fund****For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 14,999,000	\$ 12,979,000	\$ 13,129,625	\$ 150,625
Licenses and permits	477,800	765,800	706,371	-59,429
Intergovernmental revenues	126,000	206,000	283,599	77,599
Charges for services	3,461,900	3,196,900	3,290,003	93,103
Fines and forfeits	462,000	462,000	457,682	-4,318
Interest earnings	203,000	203,000	214,810	11,810
Rents and royalties	157,000	157,000	130,639	-26,361
Contributions/donations	0	0	0	0
Assessments	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	6,031	6,031
Total revenues	<u>19,886,700</u>	<u>17,969,700</u>	<u>18,218,760</u>	<u>249,060</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,967,800	1,926,100	1,870,399	55,701
Public safety	8,177,100	8,254,600	8,004,827	249,773
Public works	1,888,900	1,911,400	1,832,654	78,746
Economic environment	1,043,300	1,106,900	1,052,158	54,742
Culture and recreation	5,076,800	4,928,300	4,745,228	183,072
Capital outlay	0	12,600	12,614	-14
Debt service:				
Interest and debt issue costs	33,000	17,200	22,871	-5,671
Total expenditures	<u>18,186,900</u>	<u>18,157,100</u>	<u>17,540,750</u>	<u>616,350</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,699,800</u>	<u>-187,400</u>	<u>678,010</u>	<u>865,410</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	678,100	778,100	778,100	0
Transfers (out)	-1,790,400	-1,386,900	-1,384,436	2,464
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-1,112,300</u>	<u>-608,800</u>	<u>-606,336</u>	<u>2,464</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>587,500</u>	<u>-796,200</u>	<u>71,674</u>	<u>867,874</u>
Fund balances-beginning	<u>270,700</u>	<u>2,266,300</u>	<u>1,793,767</u>	<u>-472,533</u>
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 858,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,470,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,865,441</u>	<u>\$ 395,341</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual****Street Fund****For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
REVENUES				
Licenses and permits	15,000	15,000	\$ 17,352	\$ 2,352
Intergovernmental revenues	425,000	785,000	622,490	-162,510
Charges for services	25,000	25,000	24,205	-795
Miscellaneous	0	0	9,034	9,034
Total revenues	<u>465,000</u>	<u>825,000</u>	<u>673,082</u>	<u>-151,918</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	<u>1,788,700</u>	<u>1,645,300</u>	<u>1,560,837</u>	<u>84,463</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,788,700</u>	<u>1,645,300</u>	<u>1,560,837</u>	<u>84,463</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>-1,323,700</u>	<u>-820,300</u>	<u>-887,756</u>	<u>-67,456</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,410,900	1,050,900	1,050,900	0
Transfers (out)	<u>-153,700</u>	<u>-153,700</u>	<u>-153,700</u>	<u>0</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,257,200</u>	<u>897,200</u>	<u>897,200</u>	<u>0</u>
Net change in fund balances	-66,500	76,900	9,444	-67,456
Fund balances-beginning	<u>102,500</u>	<u>206,800</u>	<u>413,742</u>	<u>206,942</u>
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 36,000</u>	<u>\$ 283,700</u>	<u>\$ 423,186</u>	<u>\$ 139,486</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds						Governmental
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Storm Water	Totals	Activities Internal Service Funds
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,488,795	\$ 189,654	\$ 152,901	\$ 73,025	\$ 329,815	\$ 6,234,189	\$ 2,829,331
Escrow accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	1,063,523	383,547	572,529	31,064	111,611	2,162,274	269,490
Interfund balances receivable	1,200	0	15,785	0	332	17,317	0
Interfund loans receivable	6,029,191	295,789	0	0	0	6,324,980	0
Intergovernmental receivable	0	0	0	748	6,424	7,172	18,693
Inventories and prepaid expenses	454,297	78,275	15,538	0	8,848	556,958	100,937
Total current assets	<u>13,037,005</u>	<u>947,265</u>	<u>756,753</u>	<u>104,837</u>	<u>457,029</u>	<u>15,302,890</u>	<u>3,218,452</u>
Noncurrent assets:							
Restricted assets:							
Revenue bond reserves/debt service:							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,446,403	0	0	0	0	1,446,403	0
Interest receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interfund balances receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intergovernmental receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction in progress:							
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interfund balances receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intergovernmental receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total restricted assets	<u>1,446,403</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,446,403</u>	<u>0</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:							
Land and land rights	836,006	0	0	460	151,438	987,904	608,951
Buildings	28,902,850	0	0	32,573	285,291	29,220,714	12,242,164
Infrastructure	44,049,005	0	0	341,458	5,815,916	49,923,253	0
Machinery and equipment	2,156,550	0	93,538	0	18,421	2,268,509	4,517,793
Construction in progress	1,154,971	0	0	0	351,480	1,789,577	0
Intangible assets	285,127	0	0	0	0	285,127	0
Total capital assets	<u>77,384,510</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>93,538</u>	<u>374,491</u>	<u>6,622,546</u>	<u>84,475,084</u>	<u>17,368,908</u>
Advances to other funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes Receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other noncurrent assets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total non current assets	<u>78,830,913</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>93,538</u>	<u>374,491</u>	<u>6,622,546</u>	<u>85,921,487</u>	<u>17,368,908</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 91,867,918</u>	<u>\$ 947,265</u>	<u>\$ 850,291</u>	<u>\$ 479,328</u>	<u>\$ 7,079,575</u>	<u>\$ 101,224,377</u>	<u>\$ 20,587,360</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred loss on refunding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants paid in advance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Storm Water	Totals	Internal Service Funds
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 217,594	\$ 249,169	\$ 13,174	\$ 534	\$ 2,628	\$ 483,099	\$ 115,642
Salaries payable	97,591	3,756	71,236	0	12,824	185,406	43,436
Interfund loans payable	0	200,000	400,591	0	20,400	620,991	5,500,000
Revenues collected in advance	0	0	5,829	0	0	5,829	0
Interest payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,583
Capital leases payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	488,606
G. O. bonds payable	46,667	0	0	0	0	46,667	735,000
Compensated absences	37,410	443	19,061	0	1,377	58,291	7,072
Matured bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matured interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Accrued interest	153,454	0	0	0	0	153,454	0
Interfund balances payable	15,428	0	4,766	0	1,065	21,259	0
Intergovernmental loan payable	638,009	0	0	0	0	638,009	0
Revenue bonds payable	775,000	0	0	0	0	775,000	0
Other short-term liabilities	70	54,544	0	0	0	54,614	0
Bond premium (discount)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advances from other funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total current liabilities	<u>1,981,224</u>	<u>507,912</u>	<u>514,657</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>38,294</u>	<u>3,042,620</u>	<u>6,901,340</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Revenue bonds payable (net discount/premium)	8,855,160	0	0	0	0	8,855,160	0
G.O. bonds payable (net discount/premium)	654,623	0	0	0	0	654,623	4,606,745
Intergovernmental loans payable	3,899,565	0	0	0	0	3,899,565	0
Deferred revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compensated absences	336,692	3,989	171,549	0	12,393	524,623	63,652
Lease payable	0	0	0	0	0	0	723,532
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>13,746,040</u>	<u>3,989</u>	<u>171,549</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,393</u>	<u>13,933,970</u>	<u>5,393,929</u>
Total liabilities	<u>15,727,263</u>	<u>511,901</u>	<u>686,205</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>50,687</u>	<u>16,976,590</u>	<u>12,295,269</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred property tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advance payments of property tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advance payments of special assessments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred gain on refunding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants received in advance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET POSITION							
Net investment in capital assets	66,588,750	0	93,538	374,491	6,622,546	73,679,324	10,819,982
Restricted for debt service	1,413,275	0	0	0	0	1,413,275	0
Restricted for capital purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted	<u>8,138,630</u>	<u>435,364</u>	<u>70,548</u>	<u>104,303</u>	<u>406,342</u>	<u>9,155,187</u>	<u>-2,527,891</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 76,140,655</u>	<u>\$ 435,364</u>	<u>\$ 164,086</u>	<u>\$ 478,794</u>	<u>\$ 7,028,888</u>	<u>84,247,787</u>	<u>\$ 8,292,091</u>

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds.

799,761

Net position of business-type activities

\$ 85,047,547

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Storm Water	Totals
OPERATING REVENUES						
Charges for services	\$ 9,685,232	\$ 2,747,517	\$ 2,525,443	\$ 0	\$ 777,967	\$ 15,736,160
Miscellaneous revenues	592,927	0	2,988	28,680	0	624,595
Total operating revenues	10,278,159	2,747,517	2,528,431	28,680	777,967	16,360,754
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	2,532,682	21,503	1,800,424	0	310,947	4,665,557
Supplies and contractual services	2,581,768	3,241,865	772,982	9,121	217,912	6,823,649
Utilities	520,869	0	0	5,143	16,554	542,565
Repairs and maintenance	454,149	0	2,565	5,650	75,202	537,566
Insurance claims and expenses	0	0	0	0	3,133	3,133
Depreciation and amortization	2,306,138	0	15,576	8,594	4,605	2,334,913
Total operating expenses	8,395,605	3,263,368	2,591,547	28,508	628,354	14,907,382
Operating income (loss)	1,882,554	-515,850	-63,117	171	149,614	1,453,372
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest and Other Earnings	149,029	24,698	0	0	0	173,727
Insurance recoveries	39,063	0	0	0	0	39,063
Intergovernmental payments	-50,000	0	0	0	0	-50,000
Gain on refunding bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest expense	-455,878	-1,000	-6,639	0	-406	-463,923
Miscellaneous revenues	68,155	0	0	259,118	0	327,273
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-11,990	0	0	0	0	-11,990
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	-261,621	23,698	-6,639	259,118	-406	14,150
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	1,620,933	-492,153	-69,756	259,289	149,208	1,467,522
Capital contributions	391,516	0	0	0	624,517	1,016,032
Transfers in	0	0	206,836	0	0	206,836
Transfers out	-500,000	0	0	0	0	-500,000
Change in net position	1,512,449	-492,153	137,080	259,289	773,725	2,190,391
Net Position - beginning	74,628,206	927,516	27,005	219,504	6,255,164	8,459,820
Net Position - ending	\$ 76,140,655	\$ 435,364	\$ 164,086	\$ 478,794	\$ 7,028,888	\$ 8,292,091
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds.						32,106
Change in net position of business-type activities						\$ 2,222,497

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Storm Water	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$ 9,635,421	\$ 2,710,305	\$ 2,486,276	\$ 30,877	\$ 769,817	\$ 4,019,362
Payments to suppliers	-3,657,439	-3,201,921	-765,995	-20,828	-354,871	-1,818,297
Payments to employees	-2,519,614	-20,743	-1,838,044	0	-306,879	-1,063,540
Miscellaneous revenues	729,633	24,698	5,829	259,118	0	3,312
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0	-5,694	0	-976	0
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	4,188,002	-487,662	-117,629	269,167	107,090	1,140,836
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payments from (to) other funds	-793	346,090	-275,397	0	23,264	-717
Advances from (to) other funds	92,603	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from (to) other funds	-500,000	100,000	206,836	0	0	0
Insurance recoveries	39,063	0	0	0	0	0
Other intergovernmental payments	-50,000	0	0	1,901	0	0
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	-419,127	446,090	-68,561	1,901	23,264	-717
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from capital debt	0	0	0	0	0	514,497
Principal paid on debt	-1,433,009	0	0	0	0	-1,563,349
Interest paid on debt	-459,115	-1,000	-6,639	0	0	-289,021
Capital contributions	292,500	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases of capital assets	-3,162,106	0	0	-277,316	-501,421	-556,493
Proceeds of capital grants	0	0	0	0	276,080	0
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	0	0	0	0	0	22,697
Net cash provided by (used) for capital and related financing activities	-4,761,729	-1,000	-6,639	-277,316	-225,341	-1,871,669
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest income	0	0	0	0	0	1,079
Net cash provided by investing activities	0	0	0	0	0	1,079
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-992,854	-42,572	-192,829	-6,248	-94,987	-749,164
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	7,928,052	232,226	345,730	79,273	424,801	3,578,495
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 6,935,197	\$ 189,654	\$ 152,901	\$ 73,025	\$ 329,815	\$ 2,829,331

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds						Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Storm Water	Totals	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities							
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,882,554	\$ -515,850	\$ -63,117	\$ 171	\$ 149,614	\$ 1,453,372	\$ 81,417
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:							
Depreciation	2,306,138	-	15,576	8,594	4,605	2,334,913	1,022,463
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-	-139,086	-	-	-139,086	-
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	-29,322	-37,213	96,931	2,197	-8,151	24,442	0
Decrease (increase) in inventory	241,650	7,246	2,353	-	-	251,248	0
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-570	-570	10,350
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	-342,304	32,698	7,199	-914	-42,070	-345,390	22,137
(Decrease) increase in salaries payable	6,939	228	7,091	-	1,617	15,875	1,559
(Decrease) increase in advances	-	-	135	-	-	135	0
(Decrease) increase in compensated absences	6,129	532	-44,711	-	2,452	-35,598	-401
(Decrease) increase in miscellaneous revenues	116,218	24,698	-	259,118	-406	399,628	3,312
Total adjustments	2,305,448	28,189	-54,512	268,996	-42,524	2,505,597	1,059,420
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 4,188,002	\$ -487,662	\$ -117,629	\$ 269,167	\$ 107,090	\$ 3,958,969	\$ 1,140,836
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:							
Contributions of capital assets	\$ 195,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 355,836	\$ 550,892	\$ 0
Addition to capital leases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565,000
Transfer of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,280	\$ 99,280	\$ 0

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2014

	Firemen's Pension Trust Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 303,658	\$ 842,758
Total assets	<u>303,658</u>	<u>842,758</u>
LIABILITIES		
Custodial accounts payable	0	842,758
Long-term liabilities	<u>465,408</u>	<u>0</u>
Total liabilities	<u>465,408</u>	<u>842,758</u>
NET POSITION		
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	<u>\$ -161,750</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Changes in Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Firemen's Pension Trust Fund
ADDITIONS	
Intergovernmental revenues	\$ 28,955
Transfers in	<u>73,700</u>
Total additions	<u>102,655</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	16,670
Medical insurance and direct medical payments	113,737
OPEB expense	<u>-83,808</u>
Total deductions	<u>46,599</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	56,056
Net position - Beginning of the year	<u>-217,806</u>
Net position - End of the year	<u><u>\$ -161,750</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Moses Lake have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Moses Lake was incorporated on September 19, 1938 and operates under the laws of the State of Washington applicable to a noncharter code city with a Council/Manager form of government. The reporting entity comprises the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; (2) the City is legally entitled to, or can otherwise access, the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, levies their taxes or issues their debt.

Based upon these criteria, the primary government consists solely of the legal entity of the City.

B. 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, are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Our policy is not to allocate indirect costs to 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 fund 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.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resource's measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resource's 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 City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The City considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. 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, licenses, and interest associated within the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessment receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City of Moses Lake reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required or elected to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Street Fund** is a special revenue fund that accounts for the operation and maintenance of City streets and alleys, street lighting, and traffic control. Revenues are derived mostly from tax contributions and state shared gasoline tax.

The City of Moses Lake reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Water/Sewer Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's utility. Revenues are received from water and sewer services provided to the general public. Expenses comprise maintenance and extensions of drainage, water and sewer service facilities, operating a water supply system, maintaining sewer treatment plants and operating a water drainage system. This fund also reflects the operation of revenue bonds outstanding, the funds available for redemption of bonds, cumulative reserve and construction funds.

The **Sanitation Fund** accounts for the activities of providing contracted garbage services to its citizens. The fund is self-supporting through user charges and recycling.

The **Ambulance Fund** accounts for the activities of emergency services and

transportation of patients. Revenues are generated by a utility fee for City residences and user charges for non residences.

The **Airport Fund** accounts for the operation and maintenance of a municipal airport located within the City limits. The fund is supported with rental charges.

The **Storm Water Fund** accounts for all activities of the storm water system in order to control flooding and protect surface and ground water. The fund is supported through user charges.

Additionally, the City of Moses Lake reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds account for revenue from specific taxes or other earmarked revenue sources that by law are designed to finance particular functions or activities of the City.

Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources used for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities other than those financed by special assessments or proprietary funds.

Debt Service Funds finance and account for the payment of interest and principal on all tax-supported debt, serial and term, including those payable from special assessments.

Internal Service Funds account for information service, equipment rental, building maintenance, self-insurance, and unemployment compensation provided to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis.

Pension Trust Funds account for the activities of the Fireman's Pension fund, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments and post employment health care benefits to qualified firefighters.

Agency Funds are custodial in nature, representing assets held by the City in a trustee or agency capacity for the State of Washington, Grant County and others. These funds do not involve the measurement of the results of operations, only assets and liabilities.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting, issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of the Interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the government's water and sewer functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) charges to customers, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. General revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating 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 Water/Sewer Enterprise fund, or the non major enterprise funds, and of the City's internal service funds are customer charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Budgetary Information

Scope of Budget

Budgets serve as control mechanisms in the operations of governmental units. Legal budgetary (expenditure) control for the City is at the fund level; i.e., expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. However, budget and actual information is kept by department, account element, and object.

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general and certain special revenue funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for debt service and capital project funds are adopted at the level of the individual debt issue or project and for fiscal periods that correspond to the lives of debt issues or projects.

Other budgets are adopted at the level of the fund, except in the general (current expense) fund, where expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level and the budgets constitute the legal authority for expenditures at that level.

Appropriations for general and special revenue funds lapse at year-end (except for appropriations for capital outlays, which are carried forward from year to year until fully expended or the purpose of the appropriation has been accomplished or abandoned). Proprietary and fiduciary funds are budgeted for management purposes only. National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement No. 1 does not require, and the financial statements do not present, budgetary comparisons for proprietary or fiduciary fund types.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as a reservation of fund balances and does not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

Amending the Budget

The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund: however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of a fund, or that affect the number of authorized employee positions, salary ranges, hours, or other conditions of employment must be approved by the City Council.

When the Council determines that it is in the best interest of the City to increase or decrease the appropriation for a particular fund, it may do so by ordinance approved by one more than the majority after holding public hearing(s).

The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as revised during the year.

The financial statements contain the original and final budget information. The original

budget is the first complete appropriated budget. The final budget is the original budget adjusted by all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized changes applicable for the fiscal year.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equities

Cash and Cash Equivalents

It is the City's policy to invest all temporary cash surpluses. At December 31, 2014, the treasurer was holding \$14,215,410 in short-term residual investments of surplus cash. This amount is classified on the balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents in various funds. The interest on these investments is prorated to the various funds that are statutorily to receive interest and the balance of the interest is credited to the General Fund.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

Taxes receivable consist of property taxes and related interest and penalties (*See Property Taxes Note No. 5*). Accrued interest receivable consists of amounts earned on investments, notes, and contracts at the end of the year.

Special assessments are recorded when levied. Special assessments receivable consist of current and delinquent assessments and related interest and penalties. Deferred assessments on the fund financial statements consist of unbilled special assessments that are liens against the property benefitted. As of December 31, 2014, there were no special assessment receivables delinquent.

Customer accounts receivable consist of amounts owed from private individuals or organizations for goods and services including amounts owed for which billings have not been prepared. Notes and contracts receivable consist of amounts owed on open account from private individuals or organizations for goods and services rendered.

Amounts Due to and From Other Funds and Governmental Units, Interfund Loans and Advances Receivable

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "Interfund loans receivable/payable" or "advances to/from other funds." All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." A separate schedule of Interfund loans receivable and payable is furnished in *Note No. 13, Interfund Balances and Transfers*.

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Inventories

Inventories in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption.

The cost is recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are purchased. The reserve for inventory is equal to the ending amount of inventory to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures. A comparison to market value is not considered necessary.

Inventories in proprietary funds are valued by the First in First Out method which approximates the market value.

Restricted Assets and Liabilities

These accounts contain resources for construction and debt service, including current and delinquent special assessments receivable, in enterprise funds. The current portion of related liabilities is shown as *Payables from Restricted Assets*. Specific debt service reserve requirements are described in *Notes No. 9 & 10, Long-Term Debt and Leases*.

The restricted assets of the enterprise funds are composed of the following:

Cash Investments - Debt Service	1,446,403
Due from other funds	1,200
Total Restricted Assets	<u>1,447,603</u>

Capital Assets - See *Capital Assets and Depreciation Note No. 6*

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Costs for additions or improvements to capital assets are capitalized when they increase the effectiveness or efficiency of the asset. The costs for normal maintenance and repairs are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of the capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The total interest expense incurred by the City during the current fiscal year is \$931,718.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as any component units, is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful life:

Assets	Years
Buildings/Improvements	5 - 50
Other Improvements	5 - 25
Vehicles	5 - 15
Machinery & Equipment	5 - 20
Utility Infrastructure	20 - 50
Streets, Paths, Trails, Stormwater Infrastructure	N/A
Traffic Signals	40
Runways & Taxiways	12 - 20

Infrastructure capital assets, valued at \$50,000 or greater, are long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of

years than most capital assets. Included in the City's infrastructure are the streets and the bridge network. The City has elected to use the modified approach as defined in GASB Statement No. 34 for infrastructure reporting for storm water structures, the bridge, paved streets, bike paths, and alleys. Depreciation expenses are not reported for such assets nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of the assets unless the improvements also increase the service potential.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation and sick leave. Vacation and sick pay is accrued at year end in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Vacation pay, which may be accumulated up to two years of earned annual leave, is payable upon separation of employment for any reason. Sick leave may be accumulated up to 480 hours for a payoff of exempt employees, and is payable upon voluntary termination with a minimum of 2 weeks notice or a reduction in work force in accordance with the following schedule:

Years of Service	Percent Payable Sick Leave
0-4	10
5-9	25
10-19	50
20-29	75
30+	100

For members of the General Union bargaining unit who were City employees and members of the Public Employees Retirement System as of January 1, 1983 and who retire, 50% of accumulated sick leave (to a maximum of 480 hours) will be paid as severance pay.

Other Accrued Liabilities

These accounts consist of accrued wages and accrued employee benefits.

Deferred Revenues

This account includes amounts recognized as receivables but not revenues in governmental funds because the revenue recognition criterion has not been met. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Delinquent property taxes receivable	\$ 360,317	\$ -
Revenues not applied	-	844,771
Special assessments not yet due	55,459	-
Totals	\$ 415,776	\$ 844,771

Fund Balance Classification

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type definitions, the City classifies governmental fund balances as

follows:

- *Non-spendable* includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in a spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- *Restricted* includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Committed* includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority, which is the City Council, and does not lapse at year-end. Fund balance commitments are established, modified or rescinded by City Council action through passage of an ordinance.
- *Assigned* includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the City Manager or the Finance Director.
- *Unassigned* includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The City uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

Minimum Fund Balance

The City has a formal policy on General Fund Balance as follows: "It will be the policy of the City to establish and maintain a General Fund Balance of at least ten percent (10%) of the total General Fund's budgeted revenue, excluding the beginning fund balance and identified one-time revenues. Any and all expenditures from the General Fund Balance Reserve account shall require a majority vote of the entire City Council."

F. Adoption of New GASB Pronouncements

The City implemented the following GASB Pronouncements that were applicable, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

- Statement No. 70
Accounting and Financial Reporting for non exchange Financial Guarantees
Effective Date: The provisions of Statement 70 are effective for financial statements for reporting beginning after June 15, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged.
(Issued 04/13)
- Statement No. 69
Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations
Effective Date: The provisions of Statement 69 are effective for government combinations and disposals of government operations occurring in financial reporting periods beginning

after December 15, 2013, and should be applied on a prospective basis. Early application is encouraged.
(Issued 01/13)

G. Future Adoption of GASB Pronouncements

The following GASB pronouncements have been issued but are not effective as of December 2014.

- Statement No. 72
Fair Value Measurement and Application
Effective Date: The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2015. Earlier application is encouraged.
(Issued 02/15)
- Statement No. 71
Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68
Effective Date: The provisions of this Statement should be applied simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68.
(Issued 11/13)
- Statement No. 68
Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27
Effective Date: The provisions of Statement 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Earlier application is encouraged.
(Issued 06/12)

NOTE 2 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental funds balance sheet includes; reconciliation between fund balance, total governmental funds and net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, includes; reconciliation between net changes in fund balances, total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

NOTE 3 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

There have been no material violations of finance-related legal or contractual provisions.

Budgetary Compliance Information

The City's annual budget process is similar each year. The calendar below outlines the general time frame followed to prepare, review and adopt the annual budget.

July- A request is sent by the Finance Director to all Department Directors to prepare detailed estimates of revenues and expenditures for the next fiscal year (calendar year). (RCW 35A.33.030 requires this by the second Monday in September.)

August- The estimates are to be filed with the Finance Director. (RCW 35A.33.030 requires this by the fourth Monday in September.)

September- The estimates are presented to the City Manager for modifications, revisions or additions. The Finance Director submits to the City Manager a proposed Preliminary Budget setting forth a complete financial program showing expenditures requested by each department and sources of revenue by which each such program is proposed to be financed. (RCW 35A.33.050 requires this by the first of October.)

The City Manager provides the legislative body with current information on estimates of revenues from all sources as proposed in the budget for the current year. The City Manager also provides the legislative body with the proposed Preliminary Budget setting forth the complete financial program, showing expenditures requested by each department and sources of revenue by which each program is proposed to be financed. (RCW 35A.33.135 requires this by no later than the first Monday in October.)

October- The legislative body must hold a public hearing on revenue sources for the coming year's budget, including consideration of possible increases in property tax revenues per RCW 84.55.120. After the hearing, a City may choose to pass an ordinance at the same meeting authorizing a property tax increase in terms of dollars and percent to comply with State statutes.

The City Manager prepares the preliminary budget and budget message, and files it with the legislative body and Finance Director per (RCW 35.33.055 & 35A.33.052, at least 60 days before ensuing fiscal year.)

November-The Finance Director publishes a notice of filing of Preliminary Budget and publishes notices of public hearings on the final budget once a week for two consecutive weeks per (RCW 35.33.061 & 35A.33.050, no later than the first two weeks in November.)

Setting property tax levies. (RCW 84.53.070, November 30 for all cities and towns.)

The legislative body must schedule hearings on the budget or parts of the budget and may require the presence of Department Directors. (RCW 35.33.057 & 35A.33.055, prior to the final hearing.)

Copies of the proposed budget are made available to the public, (RCW 35A.33.055 & 35A.33.052, no later than six weeks before January 1.)

Final hearing on the proposed budget. (RCW 35.33.071 & 35A.33.070, on or before first Monday of December.)

Adoption of the budget. (RCW 35.33.075 & 35A.33.075, following the public hearing and prior to the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year.)

Copies of final budget are transmitted to the State Auditor's Office and to Municipal Research and Services Center.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The City of Moses Lake's deposits and certificates of deposit are entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

Investments

As required by state law, all investments of the City of Moses Lake's funds (except as noted below) are obligations of the U. S. Government, U. S. agency issues, obligations of the state of Washington, general obligations of Washington State municipalities, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (LGIP), Grant County Investment Pool (GCIP), bankers' acceptances, or certificates of deposit with Washington State banks and savings and loan institutions. Regulatory oversight is performed by the CFO, the Treasurer, or the Treasury Accountant. As prescribed by RCW 43.09.050, the state auditor will "audit the accounts" and "inspect the books" of the State Treasurer to determine the compliance of investment activities with state statutes. Also in accordance with RCW 43.250.080, the State Treasurer will submit an annual summary of LGIP activity to the Governor, the State Auditor, and the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee. Investments of pension trust funds are not subject to the preceding limitations. All temporary investments are stated at cost. Other property and investments are shown on the statement of net position at historical cost. (Other property consists of real estate held for future use). The fair value of the cities investment in the LGIP and the GCIP is the same as the value of the pool shares.

At December 31, 2014, the bank balance was \$1,144,364. Of the bank balance \$100,000 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance that are insured, registered or held by the City or its agent in the City's name. The remainder of the bank balance was covered by the State of Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission which includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counter party's trust department or agent in the City's name.

As of December 31, 2014 the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Grant County Invest Pool	\$ 11,221,059	not rated	24
WA State Invest Pool	2,994,351	not rated	6
Total Fair Value	<u>\$ 14,215,410</u>		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			15.21

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to decreases in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than 9 months.

Credit Risk: Safety of principle is the foremost objective of the City. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Washington State Investment Pool, is like a 2a-7 fund, managed by the State Treasurer's Office is limited to high quality obligations with limited maximum and average maturities which is to minimize both market and credit risk. The pool is unrated but the State of Washington's Legislature has regulatory oversight. The City's general obligation bonds were rated "A+" by Standards and Poor's rating services in 2013. The same rating agency has rated the City's Revenue Bonds "AA-" affirming a stable outlook in 2014.

Under the City's investment policy, all temporary cash surpluses are invested. The City's investment policy is more conservative to limit risk, investing the portfolio in treasury notes and bills, certificates of deposit with qualified public depositories, and bankers acceptances with a credit rating for A1 or P1 by nationally recognized rating organizations. The City's investments are in compliance with all state investment laws and City investment policies.

Concentration of credit risk: Concentration risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy states, with the exception of US Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 50% of the portfolio can be invested in a single security type or institution.

Custodial credit risk - investments: Custodial risk is the risk the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party, in the event of the failure of the counter party. The City has no custodial risk based on GASB 40 guidelines.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

The County Treasurer acts as an agent to collect property taxes levied in the county for all taxing authorities.

Property Tax Calendar

January 1	Taxes are levied and become an enforceable lien against properties
February 14	Tax bills are mailed
April 30	First of two equal installment payments is due
May 31	Assessed value of property established for next year's levy at 100% of market value
October 31	Second installment is due

Property tax is recorded as a receivable and revenue when levied. Property tax collected in advance of the fiscal year to which it applies is recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue of the period to which it applies. No allowance for uncollectible tax is established because delinquent taxes are considered fully collectible. Prior year tax levies were recorded using the same principal, and delinquent taxes are evaluated annually.

The City may levy up to \$3.6 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services. The City's regular levy for 2014 was \$3.14989 per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$2,355,291,370 for a total regular levy of \$7,418,904.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital Assets

A summary of Governmental capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital Assets Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 5,377,082	\$ 183,904	\$ -	\$ 5,560,986
Infrastructure*	37,220,727	161,390	-	37,382,117
CIP	172,095	1,179,698	1,053,800	297,993
Total Capital Assets not Depreciated	42,769,905	1,524,992	1,053,800	43,241,096
Capital Assets Depreciated:				
Buildings	34,426,057	133,883	-	34,559,940
Intangible	147,051	-	-	147,051
Machinery and Equipment	12,616,335	557,929	389,242	12,785,022
Infrastructure	1,681,182	-	-	1,681,182
Total	48,870,625	691,812	389,242	49,173,196
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	10,779,626	948,481	-	11,728,107
Intangible	147,051	-	-	147,051
Machinery and Equipment	7,569,169	772,198	414,596	7,926,771
Infrastructure	882,666	43,319	-	925,984
Total Accumulated Depreciation	19,378,512	1,763,997	414,596	20,727,913
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net	29,492,113	(1,072,185)	(25,355)	28,445,283
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 72,262,018	\$ 452,807	\$ 1,028,446	\$ 71,686,379
		Less associated debt		(10,070,944)
		Capital assets net of det		\$ 61,615,435

* The city accounts for the city streets, alleys, parking lots , boat ramps/landings, bike/jogging paths, bridges and storm drains using the modified approach and reports them as non-depreciable Infrastructure. Under the modified approach, rather than recording depreciation, asset condition is reported. The city includes internal service fund assets as part of governmental totals above. Depreciation includes amortization of intangible assets.

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

Governmental Activities	Depreciation
General Government	\$ 38,935
Public Safety	23,869
Transportation	46,203
Public Works	7,718
Culture and Recreation	581,534
Capital Assets Held by the Government's Internal Service Funds, charged to the various functions based on usage	1,022,463
Total Depreciation - Governmental Activities	\$ 1,720,722

A summary of Business-type capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Business-type Activities	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital Assets Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 930,137	\$ 57,766	\$ -	\$ 987,904
CIP	1,813,047	4,530,076	4,553,546	1,789,577
Intangible	285,127			285,127
Total Capital Assets not Depreciated	<u>3,028,311</u>	<u>4,587,843</u>	<u>4,553,546</u>	<u>3,062,608</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated:				
Buildings	37,018,846	3,199,149	-	40,217,995
Machinery and Equipment	2,843,591	489,571	-	3,333,162
Infrastructure	74,888,005	719,519	22,925	75,584,600
Total	<u>114,750,443</u>	<u>4,408,238</u>	<u>22,925</u>	<u>119,135,757</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	10,174,124	823,157	-	10,997,281
Machinery and Equipment	925,573	139,080	-	1,064,653
Infrastructure	24,292,206	1,379,702	10,562	25,661,347
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>35,391,903</u>	<u>2,341,939</u>	<u>10,562</u>	<u>37,723,280</u>
Net	<u>79,358,540</u>	<u>2,066,299</u>	<u>12,363</u>	<u>81,412,476</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 82,386,852</u>	<u>\$ 6,654,141</u>	<u>\$ 4,565,909</u>	<u>\$ 84,475,084</u>
		Less associated debt		(14,869,022)
		Add restricted for debt service		1,446,403
		Add restricted for capital purposes		3,496,853
		Less non capital lease obligation		
		Capital assets net of debt		<u>\$ 74,549,318</u>

Depreciation expense charged to Business Type Activities were as follows:

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>
Water/Sewer	\$ 2,306,138
Storm water	4,605
Ambulance	15,576
Airport	8,594
Total Depreciation - Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 2,334,913</u>

Collections Not Capitalized

The City has a collection of Indian artifacts that have been acquired over the years, the "Adam East Collection." This collection is held at the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center and is determined to be exempt from capitalization. This collection meets all the exemption requirements as follows:

1. The collection is held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain.
2. The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
3. The collection is subject to Moses Lake Museum & Art Center Collection Policy section VI: D which requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for the collection.

Construction Commitments

The City has active construction projects as of December 31, 2014. Active projects are: Reservoir 7 Raising Project, 2014 Clover Drive Lift Station, 2014 Heron Bluff Trail Project and 2014 Well 23 Repair Project. At year-end the government's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Total Contract Amount Awarded	Spent to Date	Remaining Commitment
Reservoir 7 Raising Project	\$ 1,107,539	\$ 718,363	\$ 389,176
2014 Clover Drive Lift Station	281,567	263,282	18,285
2014 Heron Bluff Trail Project	252,130	252,130	0
2014 Well 23 Repair Project	80,082	1,171	78,911
Total	<u>\$ 1,721,318</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,946</u>	<u>\$ 486,372</u>

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLANS

Substantially all City full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the following statewide retirement systems administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, under cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit retirement plans.¹ The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS), a department within the primary government of the State of Washington, issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for each plan. The DRS CAFR may be obtained by writing to: Department of Retirement Systems, Communications Unit, P.O. Box 48380, Olympia, WA 98504-8380; or it may be downloaded from the DRS website at www.drs.wa.gov.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plans 1, 2, and 3

Plan Description

The Legislature established PERS in 1947. Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior courts; employees of legislative committees; employees of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments. Membership also includes higher education employees not participating in higher education retirement programs. Approximately 49 percent of PERS salaries are accounted for by state employment. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in Chapters 41.34 and 41.40 RCW and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

PERS members who joined the system by September 30, 1977 are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977 and by either, February 28, 2002 for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002 for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercised an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS members joining the system on or after March 1, 2002 for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002 for local government employees have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to Plan 3.

PERS is comprised of and reported as three separate plans for accounting purposes: Plan 1, Plan 2/3, and Plan 3. Plan 1 accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 1 members. Plan 2/3

accounts for the defined benefits of Plan 2 members, and the defined benefit portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Plan 3 accounts for the defined contribution portion of benefits for Plan 3 members. Although members can only be a member of either Plan 2 or Plan 3, the defined benefit portions of Plan 2 and Plan 3 are accounted for in the same pension trust fund. All assets of this Plan 2/3 may legally be used to pay the defined benefits of any of the Plan 2 or Plan 3 members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. Therefore, Plan 2/3 is considered to be a single plan for accounting purposes.

PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. Employee contributions to the PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During DRS' Fiscal Year 2013, the rate was five and one-half percent compounded quarterly. Members in PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest thereon, in lieu of any retirement benefit, upon separation from PERS-covered employment.

PERS Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. PERS Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement from active status at any age with at least 30 years of service, at age 55 with 25 years of service, or at age 60 with at least 5 years of service. Plan 1 members retiring from inactive status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits.

The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation (AFC) per year of service, but the benefit may not exceed 60 percent of the AFC. The AFC is the monthly average of the 24 consecutive highest-paid service credit months.

PERS Plan 1 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice, if made, of a survivor option.

Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional COLA that provides an automatic annual adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index. The adjustment is capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 1 provides duty and non-duty disability benefits. Duty disability retirement benefits for disablement prior to the age of 60 consist of a temporary life annuity. The benefit amount is \$350 a month, or two-thirds of the monthly AFC, whichever is less. The benefit is reduced by any workers' compensation benefit and is payable as long as the member remains disabled or until the member attains the age of 60, at which time the benefit is converted to the member's service retirement amount.

A member with five years of covered employment is eligible for non-duty disability retirement. Prior to the age of 55, the benefit amount is 2 percent of the AFC for each year of service reduced by 2 percent for each year that the member's age is less than 55. The total benefit is limited to 60 percent of the AFC and is actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. Plan 1 members may elect to receive an optional COLA amount (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

PERS Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members are eligible for normal retirement at the age of 65 with five years of service. The monthly benefit is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. The AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service months. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

PERS Plan 2 members who have at least 20 years of service credit, and are 55 years of age or older, are eligible for early retirement with a reduced benefit. The benefit is reduced by an early retirement factor (ERF) that varies according to age, for each year before age 65.

PERS Plan 2 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions, if hired prior to May 1, 2013:

- With a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

PERS Plan 2 members hired on or after May 1, 2013 have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of 5 percent for each year of retirement before age 65. This option is available only to those who are age 55 or older and have at least 30 years of service.

PERS Plan 2 retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice, if made, of a survivor option.

PERS Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. As established by Chapter 41.34 RCW, employee contribution rates to the defined contribution component range from 5 percent to 15 percent of salaries, based on member choice. Members who do not choose a contribution rate default to a 5 percent rate. There are currently no requirements for employer contributions to the defined contribution component of PERS Plan 3.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution retirement benefits are dependent upon the results of investment activities. Members may elect to self-direct the investment of their contributions. Any expenses incurred in conjunction with self-directed investments are paid by members. Absent a member's self-direction, PERS Plan 3 contributions are invested in the Retirement Strategy Fund that assumes the member will retire at age 65.

For DRS' Fiscal Year 2013, PERS Plan 3 employee contributions were \$99.0 million, and plan refunds paid out were \$69.4 million.

The defined benefit portion of PERS Plan 3 provides members a monthly benefit that is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. The AFC is the monthly average of the 60 consecutive highest-paid service months. There is no cap on years of service credit, and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2.

Effective June 7, 2006, PERS Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service; or after five years of service, if twelve months of that service are earned after age 44; or after five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 by June 1, 2003. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Vested Plan 3 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 65, or they may retire early with the following conditions and benefits:

- If they have at least ten service credit years and are 55 years old, the benefit is reduced by an ERF that varies with age, for each year before age 65.
- If they have 30 service credit years and are at least 55 years old, and were hired before May 1, 2013, they have the choice of a benefit that is reduced by 3 percent for each year before age 65; or a benefit with a smaller (or no) reduction factor (depending on age) that

imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

- If they have 30 service credit years, are at least 55 years old, and were hired after May 1, 2013, they have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of 5 percent for each year before age 65.

PERS Plan 3 benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice, if made, of a survivor option. PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 provide disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 monthly benefit amount is 2 percent of the AFC per year of service. For Plan 3, the monthly benefit amount is 1 percent of the AFC per year of service. These disability benefit amounts are actuarially reduced for each year that the member's age is less than 65, and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit, and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index) capped at 3 percent annually.

PERS members meeting specific eligibility requirements have options available to enhance their retirement benefits. Some of these options are available to their survivors.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the beneficiary or the estate of a PERS member who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

From January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, judicial members of PERS were given the choice to elect participation in the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program enacted in 2006. Justices and judges in PERS Plan 1 and Plan 2 were able to make an irrevocable election to pay increased contributions that would fund a retirement benefit with a 3.5 percent multiplier. The benefit would be capped at 75 percent of AFC. Judges in PERS Plan 3 could elect a 1.6 percent of pay per year of service benefit, capped at 37.5 percent of AFC. Newly elected or appointed justices and judges who chose to become PERS members on or after January 1, 2007, or who had not previously opted into PERS membership, were required to participate in the JBM Program.

There are 1,176 participating employers in PERS. Membership in PERS consisted of the following as of the latest actuarial valuation date for the plans of June 30, 2013

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	85,328
Terminated Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	31,047
Active Plan Members Vested	150,706
Terminated Plan Members Nonvested	101,191
Total	368,272

Funding Policy

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts PERS Plan 1 employer contribution rates, PERS Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and PERS Plan 3 employer contribution rates. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and at 7.5 percent for state government elected officials. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. Under PERS Plan 3, employer contributions finance the defined benefit portion of the plan and member contributions finance the defined contribution portion. The Plan 3 employee contribution rates range from 5 percent

to 15 percent.

The required contribution rates expressed as a percentage of current-year covered payroll, as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

Members Not Participating in JBM:

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2	PERS Plan 3
Employer*	9.21%**	9.21%**	9.21%***
Employee	6.00%****	4.92%****	*****

* The employer rates include the employer administrative expense fee currently set at 0.18%.

** The employer rate for state elected officials is 13.73% for Plan 1 and 9.21% for Plan 2 and Plan 3.

*** Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

**** The employee rate for state elected officials is 7.50% for Plan 1 and 4.92% for Plan 2.

***** Variable from 5.0% minimum to 15.0% maximum based on rate selected by the PERS 3 member.

Both the City and the employees made the required contributions. The City's required contributions for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	PERS Plan 1	PERS Plan 2	PERS Plan 3
2014	\$ 19,801	\$ 503,320	\$ 98,987
2013	\$ 27,249	\$ 424,725	\$ 90,403
2012	\$ 24,294	\$ 368,222	\$ 83,486

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) Plans 1 and 2

Plan Description

LEOFF was established in 1970 by the Legislature. Membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement commissioned officers, firefighters and, as of July 24, 2005, emergency medical technicians. LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers, who were first included effective July 27, 2003, being an exception. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in chapter 41.26 RCW and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

LEOFF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate defined benefit plans. LEOFF members who joined the system by September 30, 1977 are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977 are Plan 2 members.

Effective July 1, 2003, the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board was established by Initiative 790 to provide governance of LEOFF Plan 2. The Board's duties include adopting contribution rates and recommending policy changes to the Legislature.

LEOFF retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, employer and employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays through legislative appropriations. Employee contributions to the LEOFF Plan 1 and Plan 2 defined benefit plans accrue interest at a rate specified by the Director of DRS. During DRS' Fiscal Year 2013, the rate was five and one-half percent compounded quarterly. Members in LEOFF Plan 1 and Plan 2 can elect to withdraw total employee contributions and interest earnings, in lieu of any retirement benefit, upon separation from LEOFF-covered employment.

LEOFF Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service.

Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at the age of 50.

The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) is as follows:

Term of Service	Percent of Final Average Salary
20 or more years	2.0%
10 but less than 20 years	1.5%
5 but less than 10 years	1.0%

The FAS is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last 10 years of service. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index).

LEOFF Plan 1 provides death and disability benefits. Death benefits for survivors of Plan 1 members on active duty consist of the following: (1) If there is an eligible spouse, 50 percent of the FAS, plus 5 percent of the FAS for each eligible surviving child, with a limitation on the combined benefit of 60 percent of the FAS; or (2) If there is no eligible spouse, eligible children receive 30 percent of the FAS for the first child plus 10 percent for each additional child, subject to a 60 percent limitation of the FAS, divided equally.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the beneficiary or the estate of a LEOFF Plan 1 member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

The LEOFF Plan 1 disability benefit is 50 percent of the FAS plus 5 percent for each child up to a maximum of 60 percent. Upon recovery from disability before the age of 50, a member is restored to service with full credit for service while disabled. Upon recovery after the age of 50, the benefit continues as the greater of the member's disability benefit or service retirement benefit.

LEOFF Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service.

Plan 2 members are eligible for retirement at the age of 53 with five years of service, or at age 50 with 20 years of service. Plan 2 members receive a benefit of 2 percent of the FAS per year of service (the FAS is based on the highest consecutive 60 months), actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. Members who retire prior to the age of 53 receive reduced benefits. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53. Otherwise, the benefits are actuarially reduced for each year prior to age 53. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides disability benefits. There is no minimum amount of service credit required for eligibility. The Plan 2 benefit amount is 2 percent of the FAS for each year of service. Benefits are reduced to reflect the choice of survivor option and for each year that the member's age is less than 53, unless the disability is duty-related. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is 3 percent for each year prior to age 53.

A disability benefit equal to 70 percent of their FAS, subject to offsets for workers' compensation

and Social Security disability benefits received, is also available to those LEOFF Plan 2 members who are catastrophically disabled in the line of duty and incapable of future substantial gainful employment in any capacity. Effective June 2010, benefits to LEOFF Plan 2 members who are catastrophically disabled include payment of eligible health care insurance premiums.

Members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability are allowed to withdraw 150 percent of accumulated member contributions. This withdrawal benefit is not subject to federal income tax. Alternatively, members of LEOFF Plan 2 who leave service because of a line of duty disability may be eligible to receive a retirement benefit of at least 10 percent of FAS and 2 percent per year of service beyond five years. The first 10 percent of the FAS is not subject to federal income tax.

LEOFF Plan 2 retirees may return to work in an eligible position covered by another retirement system, choose membership in that system and suspend their pension benefits, or not choose membership and continue receiving pension benefits without interruption.

A one-time duty-related death benefit is provided to the beneficiary or the estate of a LEOFF Plan 2 member who dies as a result of injuries or illness sustained in the course of employment, or if the death resulted from an occupational disease or infection that arose naturally and proximately out of the member's covered employment, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Benefits to eligible surviving spouses and dependent children of LEOFF Plan 2 members killed in the course of employment include the payment of eligible health care insurance premiums. Legislation passed in 2009 provides to the Washington state registered domestic partners of LEOFF Plan 2 members the same treatment as married spouses, to the extent that the treatment is not in conflict with federal laws.

LEOFF members meeting specific eligibility requirements have options available to enhance their retirement benefits. Some of these options are available to their survivors.

There are 374 participating employers in LEOFF. Membership in LEOFF consisted of the following as of the latest actuarial valuation date for the plans of June 30, 2013:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	10,511
Terminated Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	699
Active Plan Members Vested	16,830
Terminated Plan Members Nonvested	1,600
Total	29,640

Funding Policy

Employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plans. Starting on July 1, 2000, Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent, as long as the plan remains fully funded. Plan 2 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board.

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, appropriates money from the state General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 2 in accordance with the recommendations of the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. This special funding situation is not mandated by the state constitution and could be changed by statute. For DRS' Fiscal Year 2014, the state contributed \$55.6 million to LEOFF Plan 2.

The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with Chapters 41.26 and 41.45 RCW.

The required contribution rates expressed as a percentage of current-year covered payroll, as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

	LEOFF Plan 1	LEOFF Plan 2
Employer*	0.18%	5.23%**
Employee	0.00%	8.41%
State	N/A	3.36%

*The employer rates include the employer administrative expense fee currently set at 0.18%.

** The employer rate for ports and universities is 8.59%.

Both the City and the employees made the required contributions. The City's required contributions for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	LEOFF Plan 2
2014	\$ 262,219
2013	\$ 258,204
2012	\$ 260,950

Other Retirement Systems - Volunteer Firefighters' Relief And Pension Fund

The Volunteer Firefighters' Relief and Pension Fund System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system which was created by the Legislature in 1945 under Chapter 41.24 RCW. It provides pension, disability and survivor benefits. Membership in the system requires service with a fire department of an electing municipality of Washington State except those covered by LEOFF. The system is funded through member contributions of \$30 per year; employer contributions of \$30 per year; 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax; and earnings from the investment of monies by the Washington State Investment Board. However, members may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

This pension fund is administered by the State of Washington Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers, and the only expense to the City is our contribution. The Actuarial Valuation is available on the Washington Office of State Actuary website. There were no payments for Volunteers in 2014. The City's VFT&P cost and the percentage of VFT&P cost contributed to the plan for 2014 and the two preceding years were as follows.

		Annual VFR&P Cost	Contribution as a % of VFR&P Cost
2014	\$	0	100%
2012	\$	0	100%
2011	\$	0	100%

Local Governments Pension Trust Funds

The City of Moses Lake is also the administrator of a pension retirement system called

Fireman's Pension Fund which is a closed, single-employer, defined benefit pension plan that was established in conformance with RCW Chapter 41.8. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. These benefit provisions are established by the State Legislature. Membership is limited to firefighters employed prior to March 1, 1970, when the LEOFF retirement system was established.

The City's obligation under the Firemen's Pension Fund consists of paying the difference between pension and medical benefits provided by LEOFF and those provided by the Firemen's Pension Fund for covered firefighters who retire after March 1, 1970. The system is shown as a trust fund in the financial reports of the City.

Membership of the Firemen's Pension Fund **December 31, 2014**

Retirees currently receiving full retirement benefits through LEOFF.....	6
Retirees receiving benefits through both LEOFF and FPF.....	2
Beneficiaries receiving benefits through FPF.....	2
Active plan members'.....	0

Current contributions to the plan are comprised of interest on investments and the state tax on fire insurance. Plan assets are allocated as a percentage of Medical Costs to total costs. Because all eligible fire fighters have retired, pension payments will only increase by Cost of Living Allowances (COLAs) from the Washington State Retirement system. COLAs are capped at three percent and will remain below projected increases in Medical Insurance Premiums. Assets, medical service costs, and premiums from the Firemen's Pension Fund are as follows:

Firemen's Pension Fund					
Year	Assets EOY	Pension Payments	Medical Service Costs	Percent of Medical to Total	Assets Available for Medical Costs
2005	\$149,281	\$16,174	\$108,147	86.99%	\$129,860
2006	\$167,381	\$16,896	\$115,242	87.21%	\$145,979
2007	\$203,205	\$18,726	\$105,497	84.93%	\$172,573
2008	\$208,588	\$20,492	\$117,528	85.15%	\$177,619
2009	\$193,245	\$20,800	\$127,809	86.00%	\$166,197
2010	\$555,041	\$22,255	\$143,111	86.54%	\$480,343
2011	\$471,756	\$22,013	\$142,472	86.62%	\$408,620
2012	\$397,796	\$21,190	\$163,250	88.51%	\$352,095
2013	\$331,004	\$19,565	\$132,648	87.15%	\$288,456
2014	\$303,658	\$16,670	\$113,737	87.22%	\$264,851

Deferred Compensation Plans

The City of Moses Lake offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457. Employees are offered a choice of plans with ICMA Retirement Corporation or the State of Washington Deferred Compensation Program. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. The plan's funds, held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries, are not included in the presentation

of the City's financial reports.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of Moses Lake is a member of the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA). Utilizing Chapter 48.62 REW (self-insurance regulation) and Chapter 39.34 RCW (Interlocal Cooperation Act), nine cities originally formed WCIA on January 1, 1981. WCIA was created for the purpose of providing a pooling mechanism for jointly purchasing insurance, jointly self-insuring, and/or jointly contracting for risk management services. WCIA has a total of 162 Members.

New members initially contract for a three-year term, and thereafter automatically renew on an annual basis. A one-year withdrawal notice is required before membership can be terminated. Termination does not relieve a former member from its unresolved loss history incurred during membership.

Liability coverage is written on an occurrence basis, without deductibles. Coverage includes general, automobile, police, public officials' errors or omissions, stop gap, and employee benefits liability. Limits are \$4 million per occurrence self insured layer, and \$16 million per occurrence in the reinsured excess layer. The excess layer is insured by the purchase of reinsurance and insurance and is subject to aggregate limits. Total limits are \$20 million per occurrence subject to aggregate sublimits in the excess layers. The Board of Directors determines the limits and terms of coverage annually.

Insurance coverage for property, automobile physical damage, fidelity, inland marine, and boiler and machineries are purchased on a group basis. Various deductibles apply by type of coverage. Property insurance and auto physical damage are self-funded from the members' deductible to \$750,000, for all perils other than flood and earthquake, and insured above that amount by the purchase of insurance.

In-house services include risk management consultation, loss control field services, claims and litigation administration, and loss analyses. WCIA contracts for the claims investigation consultants for personnel issues and land use problems, insurance brokerage, and lobbyist services.

WCIA is fully funded by its members, who make annual assessments on a prospectively rated basis, as determined by an outside, independent actuary. The assessment covers loss, loss adjustment, and administrative expenses. As outlined in the interlocal agreement, WCIA retains the right to additionally assess the membership for any funding shortfall.

An investment committee, using investment brokers, produces additional revenue by investment of WCIA's assets in financial instruments which comply with all State guidelines.

A Board of Directors governs WCIA, which is comprised of one designated representative from each member. The Board elects an Executive Committee and appoints a Treasurer to provide general policy direction for the organization. The WCIA Executive Director reports to the Executive Committee and is responsible for conducting the day to day operations of WCIA.

The City of Moses Lake maintains insurance against most normal hazards except for unemployment compensation where the City has elected to become self-insured. The City also has set aside monies for possible future self-insurance for accident insurance and this self-insures the first \$50,000. Claims are processed by independent claims managers. Based on the claims manager's estimates, the City's estimated liability for possible losses at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Unemployment Compensation	\$172,908
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Claims settlements and loss expenses are accrued in the unemployment compensation fund for the estimated settlement value of both reported and unreported claims. This fund is responsible for collecting interfund premiums from insured funds and departments and for paying claim settlements. Interfund premiums are assessed on the basis of claims experience and are reported as revenues and expenses or expenditures. The amount of unemployment claims paid for the last three years are:

2012	2013	2014
\$34,895	\$22,679	\$27,484

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM DEBT

A. Long Term Debt

The City of Moses Lake issues general obligation and revenue bonds to finance the purchase of land or upgrades and the acquisition or construction of reservoirs, an aquatic center, water and sewer lines and upgrade of wastewater treatment plants. Bonded indebtedness has also been entered into in prior years to advance refund several general obligation and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds have been issued for both general government and business-type activities and are being repaid from the applicable resources. The revenue bonds are being repaid by proprietary fund revenues.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Name of Issuance	Purpose	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Original Debt	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
2006 LTGO Bond	Governmental Activities	06/05/2006	08/01/2026	\$ 5,083,333	3.65-4.25%	\$ 3,533,332
2006 LTGO Bond	Operations Complex	06/05/2006	08/01/2026	1,016,667	3.65-4.25%	706,668
2010 LTGO Bond	Civic Center	09/07/2010	12/01/2020	5,925,000	2.00-3.25%	3,720,000
2012 LTGO Bond	Gov't'l - Internal Service Refunding	12/12/2012	09/01/2023	1,650,000	.75-3.00%	1,480,000
Total				<u>\$ 13,675,000</u>		<u>\$ 9,440,000</u>

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2015	\$ 968,333	\$ 287,370	\$ 46,667	\$ 29,520	\$ 1,331,890
2016	991,667	263,437	48,333	27,653	1,331,090
2017	1,019,167	236,915	50,833	25,695	1,332,610
2018	1,047,500	206,619	52,500	23,611	1,330,230
2019	1,080,000	173,775	55,000	21,433	1,330,208
2020-2024	2,909,999	428,764	310,001	70,870	3,719,634
2025-2026	716,667	46,041	143,333	9,209	915,250
Total	<u>\$ 8,733,333</u>	<u>\$ 1,642,921</u>	<u>\$ 706,667</u>	<u>\$ 207,991</u>	<u>\$ 11,290,912</u>

Revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Bond	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Original Debt	Interest Rate	Balance
Revenue Bonds'04	10/13/2004	9/01/2024	\$ 7,015,000	2.50-5.00%	\$ 5,835,000
Revenue Bonds'11	08/23/2011	9/1/2021	4,905,000	2.24%	3,530,000
Total			<u>\$ 11,920,000</u>		<u>\$ 9,365,000</u>

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 775,000	\$ 378,825	\$ 1,153,825
2016	875,000	357,225	1,232,225
2017	905,000	330,625	1,235,625
2018	935,000	298,850	1,233,850
2019	975,000	263,350	1,238,350
2020-2024	4,900,000	724,651	5,624,651
Total	<u>\$ 9,365,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,353,526</u>	<u>\$ 11,718,526</u>

Per Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148, rebate arbitrage are earnings on investments purchased from gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue. The rebate arbitrage must be paid to the federal government. The City of Moses Lake carefully monitors investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any arbitrage liability. As of December 31, 2014 the City has no arbitrage rebate liability.

Government Loans

Government loans have been received to provide for construction of proprietary fund capital.

Government loans outstanding at year-end are as follows:

Loan	Interest Rate	Amount
PWTF Reservoir #8	2.00%	\$ 76,317
PWTF WWTP-Design	0.50%	225,963
PWTF WWTP-Construction	0.50%	4,235,294
Total		<u>\$ 4,537,574</u>

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for Government loans are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	\$ 638,009	\$ 28,167	\$ 666,176
2015	638,009	23,833	661,841
2016	561,692	19,498	581,190
2017	561,692	16,689	578,382
2018	561,692	13,881	575,573
2019	561,692	11,072	572,764
2020-2022	1,652,796	16,367	1,669,163
Total	<u>\$ 5,175,582</u>	<u>\$ 129,507</u>	<u>\$ 5,305,089</u>

In proprietary funds, unamortized debt issue costs are recorded as deferred charges and bonds are displayed net of premium or discount; annual interest expense is decreased by amortization of debt premium and increased by the amortization of debt issue costs and discount.

At December 31, 2014, the City has \$164,276 available in debt service funds to service the general bonded debt. Restricted assets in proprietary funds contain \$1,446,403 in sinking funds and reserves as required by bond indentures.

B. Conduit Debt

The City of Moses Lake entered into a SIP Loan from Grant County for the amount of \$60,000 starting December 3, 2013, payable over five years. The City borrowed this amount for the express purpose of providing capital financing to a private corporation for utility infrastructure additions and the City has no obligation for the debt besides collecting the money from the company and paying it back to the County.

NOTE 10 - LEASES

Capital Leases

The City of Moses Lake has entered into lease agreements for financing machinery, equipment and other improvements. An insignificant portion of these capital leases were used to purchase items below the capitalization threshold and therefore are non-capital items.

These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, and therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Net Capital Lease Asset	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Other Improvements	\$ -	\$ -
Machinery & Equipment	3,405,029	35,053
Less Accumulated Depreciation	973,820	25,038
Total	<u>\$ 2,431,209</u>	<u>\$ 10,015</u>

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2015	\$ 505,317	\$ -
2016	387,257	-
2017	226,622	-
2018	114,752	-
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,233,948	-
Less: Interest	38,848	-
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 1,195,100</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 11 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Internal Service Funds
Governmental activities						
Bonds payable:						
General obligation bonds	\$ 9,673,332	\$ -	\$ 715,000	\$ 8,958,332	\$ 968,333	\$ 5,200,000
Less deferred amount						
Issuance premiums(discounts)	134,007	2,338	21,488	114,857	-	141,745
Total bonds	9,807,339	2,338	736,488	9,073,189	968,333	5,341,745
Capital leases	1,366,364	565,000	708,609	1,222,755	494,123	1,212,138
Claims and judgements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	1,760,248	45,237	7,172	1,798,314	7,072	63,652
OPEB	439,297	-	26,473	412,824	-	-
Governmental liabilities	<u>\$ 13,373,248</u>	<u>\$ 612,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,478,742</u>	<u>\$ 12,507,082</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,529</u>	<u>\$ 6,617,535</u>
Business-type activities						
Bonds payable:						
General obligation bonds	\$ 751,668	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 751,667	\$ 46,667	
Revenue bonds	10,115,000	-	750,000	9,365,000	775,000	
Less deferred amounts						
Issuance premiums(discounts)	288,178	4,415	32,811	259,783	-	
Total bonds	11,154,846	4,415	782,811	10,376,450	821,667	
Capital leases	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	
Government loans	5,175,582	-	638,009	4,537,573	638,009	
Compensated absences	618,512	9,113	44,711	582,914	58,291	
Business-type liabilities	<u>\$ 16,948,940</u>	<u>\$ 13,529</u>	<u>\$ 1,465,531</u>	<u>\$ 15,496,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,517,967</u>	

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the totals for governmental activities. At year end \$6,617,535 of internal service funds debt and compensated absences are included in the above amounts. Also, for the governmental activities except internal service funds, claims and judgments and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATIONS

The City of Moses Lake has recorded in its financial statements all material liabilities, including an estimate for situations which are not yet resolved but where, based on available information, management believes it is probable that the City will have to make payment. In the opinion of management, the City's insurance policies and/or self-insurance reserves are adequate to pay all known or pending claims.

As discussed in Notes No. 9 and 10 Long-Term Debt and Leases, the City is contingently liable for repayment of refunded debt.

The City participates in a number of federal and state assisted programs. These grants are subject to audit by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursement to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. (Other than the instances described above), City management believes that such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

As of December 31, 2014, significant suits were:

Pending

1. Sargent v. RSC Equipment Rental and Moses Lake: Suit for personal injury damages filed in Grant County Superior Court for injuries sustained while loading a non-self propelled personal lift. This matter was referred to the City's insurance carrier for defense and the City's exposure is limited to its \$25,000 deductible. This case is currently scheduled for mediation.
2. AT&T Mobility Claim for Refund of Tax Attributable to Internet Access Services: The City received a claim letter for refund of utility user tax in November, 2011. In May, 2012, New Cingular Wireless (formerly AT&T) filed a complaint in King County Superior Court naming 132 cities as defendants, including the City of Moses Lake. New Cingular Wireless seeks a refund from the City of Moses Lake of approximately \$180,000 for data service charges which it collected and paid utility taxes on in a violation of the Internet Tax Freedom Act. The City's insurance carrier, Washington Cities Insurance Association of Washington, has issued a coverage determination letter denying coverage for this claim. The City, along with several other defendant cities, has retained the services of Wayne Tanaka with Ogden Murphy Wallace Law Firm of Seattle to represent it in this litigation. The original claim filed in King County was dismissed and has been re-filed against the City in Grant County Superior Court. This case is currently in the discovery phase and no trial date has been set. The City will vigorously defend this lawsuit.
3. Hitchcock vs. City of Moses Lake et al: This is a claim for damages by an arrestee for alleged personal injuries sustained after being tased by police officers in a traffic stop, including claims for civil rights violations and intentional torts. The city's insurer is defending this claim under a reservation of rights and the city's exposure is limited to its \$25,000 deductible. The city attorney will be appearing on the City's behalf as to the uninsured claims. The case has been removed to federal district court and is currently in the preliminary phase with no scheduled order having been issued.

Of the litigation settled in the past three years, where the City was the defendant, none exceeded the insurance coverage.

NOTE 13 - RESTRICTED COMPONENT OF NET POSITION

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$5,347,990 of restricted component of net position, of which \$35,358 is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 14 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund Balances

Loans between funds are classified as interfund loans receivable or payable on the statement of net position. The loans were for Operations Complex construction, Civic Center Construction, and operating expenses. Interfund balances at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	DUE FROM					
DUE TO	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	SANITATION FUND	STORMWATER FUND	AMBULANCE FUND	TOTALS
SANITATION	\$ 203,989				\$ 91,800	\$ 295,789
WATER/SEWER		\$ 5,500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 20,400	\$ 308,791	6,029,191
TOTALS	\$ 203,989	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 20,400	\$ 400,591	\$ 6,324,980

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are the flow of assets without a reciprocal return of assets, goods or services. The principle reason for the transfers is to move the resources from the fund collecting them to the fund using them as required by statute or budget and to account for operating subsidies between funds in accordance with budget authorization. The interfund transfer activity for the year is as follows:

TRANSFER TO	TRANSFER FROM							Totals
	GENERAL	STREETS	TOURISM	CAPITAL PARK PROJECTS	WATER SEWER	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	
GENERAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 278,100	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 778,100
STREETS	1,050,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050,900
DEBT SERVICE	54,400	152,300	180,000	-	-	-	-	386,700
PARK PROJECTS	-	-	-	4,452	-	-	-	4,452
STORM SEWER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMBULANCE	206,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,836
CENTRAL SERVICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIRPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIREMEN PENSION	73,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,700
Totals	\$ 1,385,836	\$ 152,300	\$ 458,100	\$ 4,452	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	2,500,688

NOTE 15 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City operates three utilities which are primarily financed by user charges. The only required fund to display segment information is the water/sewer fund. Segment information for the year-end is provided below.

	Water	Sewer	Total
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION			
Assets:			
Current asset	\$ 12,490,381	\$ 546,624	\$ 13,037,005
Restricted assets	725,835	720,569	1,446,403
Capital assets	35,057,707	42,326,803	77,384,510
Other assets	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	48,273,922	43,593,996	91,867,918
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	267,882	47,303	315,186
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets	620,379	1,045,659	1,666,038
Noncurrent liabilities	5,592,345	8,153,694	13,746,040
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,480,606	9,246,657	15,727,263
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	33,414,837	34,010,779	66,588,750
Restricted	706,638	706,638	1,413,275
Unrestricted	6,567,128	1,571,502	8,138,630
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 41,793,316	\$ 34,347,339	\$ 76,140,655

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Operating Revenues			
Total operating revenues	\$ 6,186,611	\$ 4,091,549	\$ 10,278,159
Depreciation, amortization, depletion	(1,054,584)	(1,251,554)	(2,306,138)
Total operating expense	(3,668,573)	(2,420,894)	(6,089,468)
Operating income	1,463,454	419,101	1,882,554
Nonoperating revenue (expenses):			
Interest income	132,623	16,405	149,029
Miscellaneous revenues/expense	83,214	24,003	107,218
Intergovernmental payments	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Interest expense	(218,080)	(237,798)	(455,878)
Disposal of assets	(6,092)	(5,897)	(11,990)
Total Non-Oper Rev.(Exp.)	(8,335)	(253,286)	(261,621)
Income Before Transfers & Contributions	1,455,118	165,815	1,620,933
Capital contributions	255,755	135,761	391,516
Transfers in (out)	(500,000)	-	(500,000)
Change in net position	1,210,873	301,576	1,512,449
Beginning net position	41,259,753	33,368,453	74,628,206
Ending net position	\$ 42,470,626	\$ 33,670,029	\$ 76,140,655

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash provided (used) by:			
Operating activities	\$ 3,128,114	\$ 1,059,889	\$ 4,188,002
Noncapital financing activities	(750,463)	331,336	(419,127)
Capital & related financing activities	(2,845,445)	(1,916,284)	(4,761,729)
Net increase (decrease)	(467,795)	(525,060)	(992,854)
Beginning cash & cash equivalents	7,566,768	361,284	7,928,052
Ending cash & cash equivalents	\$ 7,098,973	\$ (163,776)	\$ 6,935,198

NOTE 16 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note No. 7, the City provides post-retirement health care benefits in accordance with statute for police and fire employees who are eligible

under the Police Relief and Pension Fund and Firefighter's Pension Fund. Currently the City has 18 individuals that meet the eligibility requirements.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) Plan 1

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The LEOFF's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions 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. Investments are reported at fair value. The City has elected to calculate information of an actuarial nature using the alternative measurement method permitted for plans with fewer than one hundred employees.

Plan Description

The "plan" is directed and defined by State of Washington Revised Code (RCW). Employers, such as municipalities, counties, and fire districts, are required by RCW 41.26.150 to pay the costs of necessary medical services for any active or retired members of the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System Plan One (LEOFF I). Under subsection 4, the employer may provide for medical insurance through insurance carriers. The plan covers retirees who are retired on disability as well as those who are retired after reaching age requirements. To qualify for medical services, the employee need only be active or disability retired, or the employee's service retirement date is that day following separation from LEOFF employment with the City. To make this plainer, if the employee leaves the City and takes a job with another member of the Washington State Retirement System, regardless of the plan, then that member would then be liable for the employee's medical services. Employees may retire after 5 years of service after reaching age 50. Employees with 20 years of service who leave employment before retirement age are eligible for medical benefits upon reaching age 50. Insurance for retired individuals is provided through the employer's group plan, which covers both active and qualified retired members. The health insurance coverage and medical costs for retired firefighters are paid for out of the fire fighters' pension fund. For law enforcement officers, costs are paid out of the police department budget. The medical services cover active and retired members only. Spouses are not eligible.

Funding Status and Funding Policy

As of December 2014 there are no active members, and currently 17 retired members. Health insurance premiums are paid monthly. Other medical services are paid bi-monthly as billings are presented for reimbursement. The City reimburses 100 percent of the amount of validated claims for medical costs incurred by these individuals. The pension board performs an annual survey to determine the care to be covered. Employer contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City maintains a fund dedicated to providing resources for fire fighter benefits and police benefits are paid out of the general fund.

For 2014, the City paid medical insurance premiums of \$94,379 for pre-age 65, and \$78,012 for post-age 65. Other medical payments paid by the City are for all eligible medical services not paid for by the insurance.

The City's annual other post employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The City has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted for

employers in plans with fewer than one hundred total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City's OPEB obligation to the Retiree Health Plan:

	Police	Fire	Total
Annual required contribution	\$ 51,465	\$ 48,724	\$ 100,189
Interest on net OPEB obligation	9,127	11,421	20,548
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(24,571)	(30,747)	(55,317)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	36,021	29,399	65,420
Contributions made	62,548	113,737	176,285
Increase in net OPEB obligation	(26,527)	(84,338)	(110,865)
Net OPEB obligation-Beginning of year	439,297	549,716	989,013
Net OPEB obligation-End of year	\$ 412,770	\$ 465,378	\$ 878,148

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2014 and the two preceding fiscal years were as follows:

Police Fund				
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Annual OPEB Costs Contributed	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
12/31/2012	\$140,338	\$123,959	88%	\$417,132
12/31/2013	\$87,846	\$65,681	75%	\$439,297
12/31/2014	\$36,021	\$62,548	174%	\$412,770

Firemans Pension Schedule of Employer Contributions				
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Required Contribution	Annual OPEB Costs Contributed	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
12/31/2012	\$183,874	\$163,250	89%	\$566,857
12/31/2013	\$115,507	\$132,648	115%	\$549,716
12/31/2014	\$29,399	\$113,737	387%	\$465,378

Funding Status and Funding Progress

As of December 2014, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,754,825 (total of both departments) which has a funded portion of \$303,658 from the Fireman Pension Fund.

Schedule of Funding Progress for the Leoff 1 Retiree Healthplan

Police Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ([b-a]/c)
12/31/2009		\$2,956,033	\$2,956,033	0%	0	0%
12/31/2010		\$3,047,854	\$3,047,854	0%	0	0%
12/31/2011		\$3,049,063	\$3,049,063	0%	0	0%
12/31/2012		\$2,913,881	\$2,913,881	0%	0	0%
12/31/2013	-	\$1,841,164	\$1,841,164	0%	0	0%
12/31/2014	-	\$901,415	\$901,415	0%	0	0%

Fireman Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ([b-a]/c)
12/31/2009	\$194,387	\$4,240,690	\$4,046,303	5%	0	0%
12/31/2010	\$529,343	\$4,742,904	\$4,213,561	11%	0	0%
12/31/2011	\$471,756	\$4,527,547	\$4,055,791	10%	0	0%
12/31/2012	\$383,571	\$4,214,304	\$3,830,733	9%	0	0%
12/31/2013	\$331,003	\$2,762,954	\$2,431,951	12%	0	0%
12/31/2014	\$303,658	\$1,157,068	\$853,410	26%	0	0%

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the health care cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

There are no active employees. The historical age of retirement for regular retirees is 55 years of age, the City's average was 51 years of age. Employees who retired on disability were excluded from this calculation.

Life expectancies are based on mortality tables at the Office of the State Actuary for Washington (osa.leg.wa.gov). Life expectancies that included partial years were rounded to the nearest whole year. The calculation of post employment health insurance coverage for each year in the worksheet is based on the assumption that all participants will live until their expected ages as displayed in the mortality tables.

The expected rate of increase in health care insurance premiums is based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, as published in National Health Care Expenditures Projections 2009-2019 Tables, Table 16: National Health Expenditure Amounts, and Annual Percent Change by Type of Sponsor: Calendar Years 2006-2021 published by the Health Care Financing Administration (www.cms.hhs.gov).

The assumed long term earnings rate on current and expected investments that are expected to be used in financing the payment of benefits is 1.95%. The expected long-term payroll growth rate was assumed to equal the rate of inflation.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the City's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 1.95 percent was used. In addition, the actuarial cost method used to determine the actuarial accrued liability was Projected Unit Credit. The funded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2014 is twenty-one years.

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At the April 6, 2015 Moses Lake City Council meeting, the resignation of City Manager Joseph K. Gavinski was passed, along with a Separation Agreement and Release. A Consulting Agreement with Mr. Gavinski was also passed at this time. Gilbert Alvarado was appointed Interim City Manager while the search for a permanent city manager ensues.

NOTE 18 – HEALTH & WELFARE

The City of Moses Lake is a member of the Association of Washington Cities Employee Benefit Trust Health Care Program (AWC Trust HCP). Chapter 48.62 RCW provides that two or more local government entities may, by Interlocal agreement under Chapter 39.34 RCW, form together or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insurance, to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, or self-insure.

An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 39.34, the Interlocal Cooperation Act. The AWC Trust HCP was formed on January 1, 2014 when participating cities, towns, and non-city entities of the AWC Employee Benefit Trust in the State of Washington joined together by signing an Interlocal Governmental Agreement to jointly self-insure certain health benefit plans and programs for participating employees, their covered dependents and other beneficiaries through a designated account within the Trust.

As of December 31, 2014, 263 cities/towns/non-city entities participate in the AWC Trust HCP.

The AWC Trust HCP allows members to establish a program of joint insurance and provides health and welfare services to all participating members. The AWC Trust HCP pools claims without regard to individual member experience. The pool is actuarially rated each year with the assumption of projected claims run-out for all current members. The AWC Trust HCP includes medical insurance through Regence BlueShield and Asuris Northwest Health, dental insurance through Delta Dental of Washington, and vision insurance through Vision Service Plan. Eligible members are cities and towns within the state of Washington. Non-City Entities (public agency, public corporation, intergovernmental agency, or political subdivision within the state of Washington) are eligible to apply for coverage into the AWC Trust HCP, submitting application to the Board of Trustees for review as required in the Trust Agreement.

Participating employers pay monthly premiums to the AWC Trust HCP. The AWC Trust HCP is responsible for payment of all covered claims. The AWC Trust HCP purchases stop loss insurance for Regence/Asuris plans at an Individual Stop Loss (ISL) of \$1.5 million through Life Map, and Group Health ISL at \$750,000 through Sun Life. The aggregate policy is for 200% of expected medical claims.

Participating employers contract to remain in the AWC HCP for a minimum of three years. Participating employers with over 250 employees must provide written notice of termination of all coverage a minimum of 12 months in advance of the termination date, and participating employers with under 250 employees must provide written notice of termination of all coverage a minimum of 6 months in advance of termination date. When all coverage is being terminated, termination will only occur on December 31. Participating employers terminating a group or line of coverage must notify the HCP a minimum of 60 days prior to termination. A participating employer's termination will not obligate that member to past debts, or further contributions to the HCP. Similarly, the terminating member forfeits all rights and interest to the HCP Account.

The operations of the Health Care Program are managed by the Board of Trustees or its delegates. The Board of Trustees is comprised of four regionally elected officials from Trust member cities or towns, the Employee Benefit Advisory Committee Chair and Vice Chair, and the AWC Board of Directors President and Vice President. The Trustees or its appointed delegates review and analyze Health Care Program related matters and make operational decisions regarding premium contributions, reserves, plan options and benefits in compliance with Chapter 48.62 RCW. The Board of Trustees has decision authority consistent with the Trust Agreement, Health Care Program policies, Chapter 48.62 RCW and Chapter 200-110-WAC.

The accounting records of the Trust HCP are maintained in accordance with methods prescribed by the State Auditor's office under the authority of Chapter 43.09 RCW. The Trust HCP also follows applicable accounting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). Year-end financial reporting is done on an accrual basis and submitted to the Office of the State Auditor as required by Chapter 200-110 WAC. The audit report for the AWC Trust HCP is available from the Washington State Auditor's office.

NOTE 19 – JOINT VENTURES

In 1995, the City of Moses Lake entered an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement under the authority of RCW Chapter 39.34 in order to provide for the joint exercise of powers, privileges and authorities to operate a consolidated 911 emergency dispatch facility named Multi Agency Communications Center (MACC). MACC serves as the Public Safety Answering Point for all of the law enforcement agencies in Grant County. The City paid a rate of \$28 per call in 2014. Other participants of the 1995 Agreement include: the City of Electric City, the City of Ephrata, the City of Grand Coulee, the City of Quincy, the City of Royal City, the City of Soap Lake, the City of Warden, Emergency Telephone Tax District, Ephrata Telephone Tax District, Grant

County, Grant County Emergency Services, Grant County Coroner, Grant County Fire District #3, Grant County Fire District #4, Grant County Fire District #5/15, Grant County Fire District #6, Grant County Fire District #7, Grant County Fire District #8, Grant County Fire District #10, Grant County Fire District #11, Grant County Fire District #12, Grant County Fire District #13, Grant County Fire District #14, Grant County Mental Health, Grant County Public Hospital District #2 dba Quincy Valley Hospital, Grant County Sherriff Office, Port of Moses Lake, the Town of Coulee City, and the Town of Mattawa. Grant County will account for MACC as an Agency fund and financial reports can be obtained for MACC at the Grant County Auditor's Office, 37 C ST NW Ephrata, Washington, 98823.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Required Supplementary Information

Pension Funds

Schedule of Funding Progress
LEOFF 1 Retiree Health Plan

Police Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ([b-a]/c)
12/31/2009		\$2,956,033	\$2,956,033	0%	0	0%
12/31/2010		\$3,047,854	\$3,047,854	0%	0	0%
12/31/2011		\$3,049,063	\$3,049,063	0%	0	0%
12/31/2012		\$2,913,881	\$2,913,881	0%	0	0%
12/31/2013	-	\$1,841,164	\$1,841,164	0%	0	0%
12/31/2014	-	\$901,415	\$901,415	0%	0	0%

Fireman Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ([b-a]/c)
12/31/2009	\$194,387	\$4,240,690	\$4,046,303	5%	0	0%
12/31/2010	\$529,343	\$4,742,904	\$4,213,561	11%	0	0%
12/31/2011	\$471,756	\$4,527,547	\$4,055,791	10%	0	0%
12/31/2012	\$383,571	\$4,214,304	\$3,830,733	9%	0	0%
12/31/2013	\$331,003	\$2,762,954	\$2,431,951	12%	0	0%
12/31/2014	\$303,658	\$1,157,068	\$853,410	26%	0	0%

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Required Supplementary Information

Condition Assessments and Preservation of Infrastructure Eligible for Modified Approach

Streets

The City has taken a proactive approach with its maintenance practices associated with its streets and roads. The City performs condition assessments on its system of streets through the City Pavement Management System. This program generates a Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) for each segment of primary streets, secondary streets, tertiary collectors and residential streets. There is a numerical index from zero to 100 (0 - 100) that represents the pavement's functional condition based on the quantity, severity, and type of visual distress, such as cracking. Based on the PCR valuation, condition ratings are assigned as follows: a PCR of less than 20 is considered to be in "very poor" condition; a PCR of greater than 20 but less than 40 is defined as having a "poor" status; a PCR of between 40 and 60 is regarded as being in "fair" condition; a PCR of 60 to 80 is evaluated as being in "good" status and a score from 80 to 100 is defined as being in "very good" condition. Condition assessments are undertaken at least once every three years. The three most recent complete condition assessments of the City's streets are shown below.

Condition rating	2014-2012		2011-2009		2008-2006	
	Feet	%	Feet	%	Feet	%
VERY POOR	14,989	2.02%	16,247	2.31%	24,932	4.20%
POOR	8,818	1.19%	3,980	0.57%	30,790	5.19%
FAIR	18,746	2.53%	31,465	4.48%	62,906	10.60%
GOOD	153,206	20.69%	109,243	15.54%	154,468	26.03%
VERY GOOD	544,763	73.56%	542,054	77.11%	320,411	53.99%
TOTAL	740,522	100.00%	702,989	100.00%	593,507	100.00%

It is the Policy of the City Engineering Department to maintain 70 percent of the streets at a PCR of 40 or higher. The table below shows the length and percentage of feet of streets that meet the 40 target level.

PCR score	2014-2012		2011-2009		2008-2006	
	Feet	%	Feet	%	Feet	%
PCR 0 to 39	23,807	3.21%	20,227	2.88%	55,722	9.39%
PCR 40 to 100	716,715	96.79%	682,762	97.12%	537,785	90.61%
Total	740,522	100.00%	702,989	100.00%	593,507	100.00%

The four classifications of streets that the City has are primary, secondary, tertiary collectors and residential. There is a state highway which is considered a primary street that bisects the City

which is maintained and evaluated by the State of Washington, Department of Transportation. The majority of streets that fall below the PCR of 40 are residential streets. The majority of the remaining streets under the PCR of 40 are in a section of the City that has no sewer services at this time. Once funding is available to extend utilities to the particular area it is the City's plan to construct paved streets and maintain them at a level consistent with the remainder of the City.

Below is information on budgeted and actual expenditures incurred to maintain and preserve the street system at or above the minimum acceptable condition level from 2006 to 2014.

Amounts in Thousands								
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Budgeted	160	700	158	1,210	550	700	1400	1,295
Expended	186	700	265	775	859	778	836	655
								291

The budgeted amount is equivalent to the anticipated amount needed to maintain streets up to the recommended condition level. Under spending of budgeted amounts occurs when street projects are removed from the work schedule due to conflicts with other major construction work; lowering of priority due to cost considerations brought on by excessive bids over estimates or shortages of sufficient contractor bids; and through direction from Council.

Bridge

The City currently maintains one simple structure bridge. Physical inspections to determine the surface and underneath condition of the bridge and the degree of wear and deterioration are carried out every two years by City staff. Underwater inspections are contracted by the State Department of Transportation once every five years. Inspections reveal deficiencies in the bridge such as steel corrosion, damaged pillars, cracked concrete, deteriorated bridge decks and erosion. These are documented in an inspection report provided by the State Department of Transportation along with recommended repairs and needed services.

A key element in determining the condition of the bridge is the Sufficiency Rating (SR), the numerical value which indicates a bridge's relative ability to serve its intended purpose, measure considered by state and federal governments as the basis for establishing eligibility and priority for the bridge replacement and rehabilitation. The numerical rating is based on the summation of four calculated values: structural adequacy and safety, serviceability and functional obsolescence, essentiality for public use, and special reductions. The value ranges from 100 (newly constructed bridge) to 0 (bridge incapable of carrying traffic).

In general, the lower the SR, the higher the priority. To qualify for replacement, a bridge must have a sufficiency rating of less than 50 and be structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. To be eligible for rehabilitation, a bridge must have a SR of 80 or less and be structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. A structurally deficient bridge is defined as one whose condition or design has impacted its ability to adequately carry intended traffic loads. A functionally obsolete bridge is one in which the deck geometry, load carrying capacity, clearance, or approach roadway alignment has reduced its ability to adequately meet the traffic needs below accepted design standards.

Below are the two most recent sufficiency ratings of the Alder St. causeway.

Sufficiency Rating

2011	70 %
2006	69 %

It is the policy of the City to maintain its bridge in such a manner that the sufficiency rating is 20 or higher. A rating of 20 or less is usually indicative of a bridge with structural deficiency. The most common remedy is full replacement or rehabilitation of the bridge. As of November 18, 2011 the City's lone bridge was given a 'good' evaluation. With annual surface inspections and maintenance, as well as minimal water flow under the bridge it is anticipated that the bridge will continue to have a favorable evaluation well into the future. With little change in the last two ratings the results of the City's efforts to maintain the bridge in above standard condition are evident.

Because the City's bridge is relatively small (146 feet long) the budget and actual expended amounts to maintain and preserve the bridge are included in the budget and expended amounts for streets. Historically there has been no identifiable budget or expenditure for the maintenance of the lone bridge.

Budget amounts are the anticipated amount needed to maintain and preserve the bridge up to the required condition level. The traffic, weight loads, aging and weather extremes all have an effect on the condition and maintenance level of the bridge.

Storm Water

The City established a storm water fund in 2010, and in 2011 the City transferred assets worth \$4,197,819 held by the Street Department to that fund. Condition assessments will be completed every three years starting in 2011 with one-third of the system inspected annually. The City has finished locating and documenting all storm water infrastructure with the exception of piping, allowing all inspections in 2014 to be entered into a comprehensive reporting system.

The rating system is a numerical index from zero to 100 (0 - 100) that represents the storm water's functional condition based on the quantity, severity, and type of problem, such as sedimentation, structure cracks, etc. The measurement scale and basis for condition measurement is as follows:

Rating

- 70-100 Good Condition-serves the intended function and scores well in all areas
- 41-69 Fair Condition-serves the intended function, but scores less well and has other issues.
- 0-40 Poor condition- may or may not fulfill its design function, has other serious issues, and requires maintenance or rebuild.

It is the policy of the City Engineering Department to maintain 70% of the storm water structures and pipe at a condition of 40 or higher. Out of approximately 2500 structures 1660 were inspected in 2014. That is 74% of structures inspected and 10% of those structures were in poor to fair condition with the remaining 90% in fair to good condition.

Budget amounts are the anticipated amount needed to maintain and preserve the storm water system up to the required condition level. The last three years are as follows.

	Amounts in Thousands		
	2014	2013	2012
Budgeted	546	507	543
Expended	523	466	462

ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

The State Auditor's Office is established in the state's Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the citizens of Washington and serves four-year terms.

We work with our audit clients and citizens to achieve our vision of government that works for citizens, by helping governments work better, cost less, deliver higher value, and earn greater public trust.

In fulfilling our mission to hold state and local governments accountable for the use of public resources, we also hold ourselves accountable by continually improving our audit quality and operational efficiency and developing highly engaged and committed employees.

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