# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

Prepared by Fiscal Services

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

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Fiscal Services Division

June 4, 2019

## The Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Commission, And Citizens of Bismarck, North Dakota

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Bismarck, North Dakota for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 is hereby submitted. This complete set of financial statements has been prepared by the Fiscal Services Division of the City's Finance Department in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited by an independent licensed certified public accounting firm in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards and applicable laws.

GAAP requires management to provide a narrative introduction overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management Discussion and Analysis (MD\&A). The MD\&A section follows the report of the independent auditors. This transmittal letter is designed to complement the MD\&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

Management is responsible for the accuracy, completeness and, reliability of the financial statements. Management believes the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and results of operations of various funds, including all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to achieve a full understanding of the City of Bismarck's activities.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control framework. Internal control is designed to provide reasonable and not absolute assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss, theft, or misuse, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not outweigh the benefits derived and that the valuation of cost and benefits require management's judgment and estimates. Management believes that the City's internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance of proper recording and assets are adequately safeguarded.

State statutes and local ordinances require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The firm of Eide Bailly LLP has audited the financial statements of the City of Bismarck. The audit provides reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Eide Bailly LLP concluded that the audit provides a reasonable basis for an unmodified opinion, and the City of Bismarck's financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018 are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The auditor's report is presented in the financial section of this report.

Federal funds received by the City are also subject to an independent audit under the requirements of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)".

## City of Bismarck Profile

The City of Bismarck, incorporated in 1875, is North Dakota's state capitol and is located in the center of the state in Burleigh County, bounded on the west by the Missouri River. The City currently has a land area of 34.91 square miles and a 2010 census population of 61,272 . The City is empowered to levy a property tax on real estate located within its boundaries. The City also has the power by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which is done periodically by the governing body of the City.

The City operates under a commission form of government, consisting of a president and four commissioners. The governing commission is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees, the city administrator, assistant city administrator and city attorney and hiring department heads. The city administrator is responsible for carrying out policies and ordinances of the governing body and for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City. Commission members are elected to a four year staggered term with two commission members elected every two years. The president is elected to a four-year term and also serves as the Mayor of the City.

The financial reporting entity includes all funds of the primary government, the City of Bismarck. There are no component units that are defined as legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. The City of Bismarck provides a full range of services, such as police and fire protection, sanitation services, construction and maintenance of highways, streets and infrastructure, water, wastewater and storm water utility services, solid waste disposal, municipal airport, library, and cultural centers and events.

The City adopts an annual budget ordinance approved by the City's governing body. Activities of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service Funds are included in the annual appropriation budget in accordance with the North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.) and the City of Bismarck's Home Rule Charter. All charges for fees and services are reviewed and adjusted at the time of budget approval by the governing board. A five-year capital projects budget is also updated and approved by the governing board.

## Local Economic Condition and Statistics

Although the area's largest industry is farming, the City is also a major medical center for the region. The City continues to seek economic diversification and is committed to new as well as current initiatives that support the economic growth of our City.

The Commission was granted a five-year extension for the Renaissance Zone (RZ) program which was established in 2001 to encourage reinvestment through property and income tax incentives in a 39 block area of downtown properties. This program has contributed to revitalization of downtown with numerous new business including retail, services and residential units. Five new projects were approved in 2018 and eleven projects were completed with a property value increase of $\$ 7,575,158$. A total of 131 projects have been completed which includes 47 new downtown housing units. The projects have created 599.25 new jobs to date and the initial building value of RZ projects of $\$ 22.6$ million has more than tripled to $\$ 77$ million. The RZ projects reflect the commitment of the City Commission to strengthen the core of our community by stimulating new development and increased tax base in the downtown.

The Bismarck MSA continued a low unemployment rate of $2.7 \%$ in December of 2018 which continues to be lower than the national rate of $3.9 \%$. The local economic outlook remains positive as Bismarck continues to create and sustain jobs. The number of job openings increased from 1,484 in January to 2,123 in October. Census population estimates in June of 2018 identify Bismarck as one of the top three largest fastest growing cities in the State. Bismarck had a gain of 533 residents, a .7\% increase, for a total of 72,865 which reflects an increase of $18.4 \%$ from 2010.

The Bismarck real estate market continues to remain active. According to the Bismarck-Mandan Board of Realtors, 1,283 single family residential units for a total of 1,652 for all residential units sold in 2018. The average sale price was $\$ 272,987$ which is an increase from the average sale price of $\$ 260,331$ for 2017. This is supported by a number of accolades Bismarck received in 2018. Wallethub's ranked Bismarck in
the top ten in the nation as the Best State Capital to live in, Best City to Start a Business, Best City for People with Disabilities and ranked \#6 for the Best Place to Rent. Livability.com also ranked Bismarck in the Top 100 Best Places to Live for small to mid-sized cities in the US. Bismarck was also included in Forbes' Best Small Place for Business and Careers.

With the stabilization of the economy in the State and despite the impact of internet sales on local retail, the taxable sales and services increased in 2018 as compared to 2017 for Bismarck. State Aid which is the City's share of the State Sales Tax increased by $16.4 \%$. The City's Sales tax revenue had a $1 \%$ increase, the hospitality tax revenues had an increase of $2.3 \%$ for the motel, restaurant and liquor tax and a decrease of $6.6 \%$ for the hotel and motel tax. The motor vehicle rental tax did have a $7.9 \%$ decrease contrary to the $3.5 \%$ increase in the number of passenger boardings at the Airport. That decrease may be attributed in part to the increased utilization of Uber and Lyft transportation services in the City.

Bismarck continues to experience growth in its tax base through both property value enhancement and new construction. In 2018, 180 building permits were issued for residential construction within the City's corporate limits. This included 169 single-family homes and 11 multi-family homes, which provided an additional 289 residential units. Residential construction in the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction and the adjacent zoned areas of Burleigh County also continued to grow with a total of 27 residential building permits issued in 2018. Commercial growth also increased which included the construction of new retail services, banks, restaurants, grocery store, medical and dental clinics, apartments, a new parochial school complex and 2 public school additions with 232 buildings permits. The Growth in the property tax base for the year 2018 was $2.33 \%$. The table below provides the percentage change by property classification.

|  | 2017 <br> Market Value | 2018 <br> Market Value | Percentage <br> Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Property Class | $\$ 3,017,350,700$ | $\$ 3,092,753,600$ | $2.50 \%$ |
| Commercial | $5,017,508,600$ | $5,129,482,000$ | $2.23 \%$ |
| Residential | 946,600 | 779,900 | $17.61 \%$ |
| Agricultural |  |  |  |
| Total | $\$ 8,035,805,900$ | $\$ 8,223,015,500$ | $2.33 \%$ |

All cash balances of the City are invested in certificate of deposits, bonds, treasury bills, or other securities that are a direct obligation insured or guaranteed by the treasury of the United States. The amount of income earned on the investments for the City was $\$ 2,491,265$ with an average interest rate of $1.75 \%$ for the fiscal year. Pension funds are invested with the North Dakota Retirement and Investment Office. The City Employee and Police pensions had an investment loss of \$3,722,592 for an average decrease of $2.68 \%$ for the fiscal year.

## Major Initiatives in 2018

The City Commission established the Infrastructure Task Force to review the City's road infrastructure ten-year capital improvement plan which totals $\$ 246$ million and develop funding recommendations. The City Commission also established the Special Assessment Task Force (SATF) to consider funding recommendations for infrastructure maintenance as well as new development. The Commission then established a Joint Task with representatives from each Task Force to meet and consider all the recommendations. Based on the Joint Task recommendations, the Commission approved ballot measures to cap the Sales Tax 25 mill property tax reduction to the 2019 level and add an additional $1 / 2$ cent Sales Tax dedicated to a specific list of arterial street project with a ten-year sunset. The measures passed and the City will start collecting the tax in April of 2019 and the projects in 2020. The City Commission also authorized the introduction of legislation for cities to utilize a street maintenance fee in lieu of special assessments. With this option, property owners would pay a monthly fee on the utility bill and special assessments for street maintenance would be eliminated. This would be similar to the funding used for maintenance of water and sewer. The bill is currently being considered during the 2019 legislative session.

The City Commission approved the purchase and implementation of a citywide Work Order Management System (WMS) and Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) from AssetWorks in 2016. The new citywide system will help manage the work order/services in an estimated 20 areas covering a wide range of departments. GIS is the core of the system since a majority of the work is location and equipment based. The project will be implemented in three phases. Phase one included Forestry, Roads \& Streets, Traffic Signals \& Lights, and Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water Utilities. The implementation of this phase was started in 2017 with the go live in the spring of 2018. AssetWorks has a mobile solution for field operations and also has interfaces with other city systems. This includes the New World financial system for miscellaneous and interoffice billings, and accounts payable, TraKiT for meters/projects, and OpticView for documents. Phase 2 is scheduled to start in 2019 and includes Fleet, Building Maintenance and expansion of the interoffice billing for all departments. The works areas will be finalized for phase 3 following this implementation.

Burleigh County authorized a ballot measure to increase the 9-1-1 fee by $\$ .50$ for the purpose of purchasing, leasing or constructing and operating a new joint Central Dakota Communications (CenCom) public safety center. The measure passed in the June of 2018 and plans for developing the new center are in process. CenCom serves Bismarck, Mandan and Burleigh County.

The Bismarck Airport is also in the process of updating their master plan. The process entails an established study committee working with a consultant to consider public input, environmental requirements, existing and forecast of conditions and facility requirements for the next 20 years. The plan is expected to be completed in the spring of 2019 and will identify capital improvement projects and funding recommendations for parking, the terminal, concourses, etc. The master plan will serve as the roadmap for future development.

The City Commission authorized a utility rate study to analyze the cost of service and to design equitable rates for water, sewer and storm water for those services. Utilities worked with a consultant to gather input from public meetings with stakeholders. Revenue requirements, operating and capital costs, as well as financial policies, debt requirements and reserves were all evaluated to determine the proper cost allocation to be used in the design of the rate structure. The new rate design was approved in November 2018 which also included a ten-year capital improvement plan and a new capital charges to assist in that funding. The new fees and charges are effective February 1, 2019.

The City Commission initiated the process to update the strategic plan. A project team of city employees co-chaired by Commissioners Zenker and Oban is working with a consultant to gather public input to develop the vision of the community. The project theme is "Imagine Bismarck" for the future. Input has been solicited from the public at the annual Downtowners Street Fair, surveys, focus groups, school classrooms and an interactive town hall meeting. In addition, the mission and values will be reviewed to identify the strategic focus areas for the next five years. This will be used to develop specific objectives and goals. The plan will be approved in the summer of 2019 and used as a basis of the 2020 budget.

The Metropolitan Planning Organization initiated the development of the transportation plan "Arrive 2045." The plan will address all transportation issues and opportunities for improvements in the region for the next 25 years. Ideas from community leaders and public input sessions will be used to identify projects for streets, public transit, bikes, freight and pedestrian and strategies. The plan includes Bismarck, Lincoln, Mandan and Morton and Burleigh counties and expected to be completed in 2020.

The Gold Star Community Task Force was established in 2017 to provide a collaborative review of the behavioral health and substance abuse issues in the Bismarck, Mandan and Lincoln communities. The Task Force has representatives from the medical community, local elected officials, state and local government in the areas of public safety, public health, and public schools and colleges. In 2018 The Task Force name was changed to the Burleigh-Morton Behavioral Health Coalition. The focus of the task force includes prevention and education, improved access to treatment and recovery and the development of a community solution to manage social detox.

The new Fire station located next to the site of the new Burn Facility on Miriam Avenue opened in 2018. It replaces the Sleepy Hollow Fire Station located on Divide and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street which is now utilized by Police for special teams. An additional trickling filter and pump station was added at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Solid Waste closed the disposal cell \#2 at the landfill. The Airport also completed phase 2 the major run-way reconstruction project with the final phase to be completed in 2019.

Bismarck received the 2018 Best Tasting Drinking Water in ND and the North American Excellence in Resourcefulness award for the water utility. Bismarck Veterans Memorial Library received the ND Star Library Award and Bismarck Parks and Recreation received accreditation for 2018.

The Commission continued to provide annual funding from Sales Tax to subsidize the special assessment cost to property owners for street repairs projects. Funding of $\$ 1.4$ million was used to replace 17,490 lineal feet of hard surfaced streets with permanent full depth asphalt with water mains also replaced in conjunction with the project with funds from the Utility. An additional $\$ 5$ million was used to help fund annual resurfacing mill and overlay chip seal in 111,707 lineal feet of local streets. The total assessment cost for the annual street maintenance projects is $\$ 8$ million for 2018.

In 2018, there were 502 residential lots approved and 8 annexations for a total of 11.78 acres and 67 new site plans for new businesses, industrial uses and multi-family residential projects. With this, the City had 5 special assessment districts for a total $\$ 5.7$ million for new developments for pavement, sanitary sewer, water and street light improvement.

All of these initiatives reflect the Commission's commitment to the key areas of the Strategic Plan for economic vitality, community character, civic engagement and community services.

## Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Bismarck for its comprehensive annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2017. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized the comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR), whose contents conform to program standards. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of the Fiscal Services staff and the various department heads. Appreciation is expressed to all personnel who assisted and contributed to its preparation. We acknowledge the thorough and professional manner in which the audit was conducted by our independent auditors, Eide Bailly LLP. Appreciation is also expressed to the Mayor and to all members of the City Commission for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operation of the City of Bismarck in an exemplary manner throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,


Sheila Hillman
Director of Finance

Government Finance Officers Association

# Certificate of <br> Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting 

Presented to

# City of Bismarck North Dakota 

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

## December 31, 2017

## Chisitophen P. Movill

Executive Director/CEO

## City of Bismarck



## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA LIST OF ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

## Mayor-Commissioners:

## Other Elected Officials:

$\qquad$Municipal Judge.William Severin
Appointed Officials:
City Administrator Keith Hunke
City Attorney ..... Janelle Combs
Assistant City Administrator ..... Jason Tomanek
Department Directors:
Airport. Greg Haug
Event Center. ..... Charlie Jeske
Engineering ..... Gabe Schell
Finance ..... Sheila Hillman
Fire Department. ..... Joel Boespflug
Human Resources. ..... Robert McConnell
Library. Christine Kujawa
Public Health Renae Moch
Community Development. Carl Hokenstad
Police Department. ..... Dave Draovitch
Public Works Service Operations Michelle Klose

CPAs \& BUSINESS ADVISORS

## Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Board
of City Commissioners
City of Bismarck
Bismarck, North Dakota

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the businesstype activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bismarck, North Dakota as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

## Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bismarck, North Dakota, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and Sales Tax Fund, 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 and the pension schedules 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively compromise the City of Bismarck, North Dakota's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining nonmajor fund financial statements, budget and actual comparisons, capital asset schedules and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements, budget and actual comparisons, and capital asset schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, budget to actual comparisons, and capital asset schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated June 4, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Bismarck'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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the City of Bismarck's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Bismarck's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


Bismarck, North Dakota
June 4, 2019

# MANAGEMENT'S 

## DISCUSSION

AND
ANALYSIS

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Bismarck, we offer readers of the City of Bismarck's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Bismarck for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages $1-5$ of this report.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Bismarck exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $\$ 909,337,034$ (net position). Of this amount, $\$ 210,196,551$ may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total net position increased by $\$ 35,909,877$ which was a decrease of $\$ 1,537,045$ over 2017. The overall increase is attributed to the philosophy of Bismarck to fund projects through accumulative revenue instead of financing. The current year decrease in funding is the result of the capital contributions of infrastructure due to water, and streets.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Bismarck's governmental activities reported combined ending net position of \$452,331,210, an increase of \$7,359,543 in comparison with the prior year. The unrestricted net position of $\$ 166,262,629$, $36.76 \%$ of the governmental net position, is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was $\$ 36,360,862$ and the assigned fund balance was $\$ 4,316,038$. The assigned and unassigned fund balance is $91.40 \%$ of total general fund expenditures and $85.12 \%$ of total general fund revenues, including transfers.
- Revenue from all sources totaled $\$ 174,163,690$ which was an increase of $\$ 4,396,014$ over 2017. This increase is mainly attributed to grant funding for the airport runway construction project.


## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## Government-wide financial statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City of Bismarck's assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows 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 Bismarck is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Bismarck 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 Bismarck include general government, public safety, highways and streets, health and welfare, culture and recreation, and public works. The business-type activities of the City of Bismarck include an Airport, Event Center, Solid Waste Disposal, Solid Waste Collections, Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Water, Commercial Property and Parking Authority Lots.
The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 20-21 of this report.

## 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 Bismarck, 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 Bismarck 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 nearterm inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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

The City of Bismarck maintains twenty-five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, sales tax fund, street improvement construction fund, sewermain bond fund and street improvement bond fund which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty 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 Bismarck adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds, except for capital project funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for all of these funds to demonstrate compliance with the approved budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-27 of this report.
Proprietary funds: The City of Bismarck maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report activities that charge for services it provides to outside customers. The enterprise funds are presented as business-type activities in the governmentwide financial statements. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City of Bismarck's various functions. The internal service funds are reported with the governmental activities or business-type activities in the governmentwide 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 Airport, Event Center, Solid Waste Disposal, Solid Waste Collections, Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Water, Commercial Property, Northern Plains Commerce Centre and Parking Authority Lots. Airport, Event Center, Water, Sanitary Sewer, and Storm Water are considered major funds. Data from the nonmajor proprietary funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor proprietary funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 28-32 of 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 Bismarck's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 33-34 of this report.

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 on pages 35-86 of this report.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City of Bismarck's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages $87-92$ of this report.

## GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Bismarck, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $\$ 909,337,034$ at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The following table presents condensed financial information on the City's Net Position as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018.

> City of Bismarck
> Net Position

|  | Governmental Activities |  | Business-type Activities |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Current and other assets | \$ 241,930,116 | \$ 246,877,776 | \$ 65,622,078 | \$ 66,175,283 | \$ 307,552,194 | \$ 313,053,059 |
| Capital assets | 356,199,024 | 361,009,276 | 468,438,775 | 489,989,499 | 824,637,799 | 850,998,775 |
| Total assets | 598,129,140 | 607,887,052 | 534,060,853 | 556,164,782 | 1,132,189,993 | 1,164,051,834 |
| Deferred outllows of resources | 8,116,297 | 11,822,414 | 2,259,994 | 3,279,566 | 10,376,291 | 15,101,980 |
| Long-term liabilities outstanding | 147,208,207 | 156,051,825 | 100,399,511 | 96,774,316 | 247,607,718 | 252,826,141 |
| Other liabilities | 9,775,328 | 10,435,246 | 6,408,388 | 5,474,004 | 16,183,716 | 15,909,250 |
| Total liabilities | 156,983,535 | 166,487,071 | 106,807,899 | 102,248,320 | 263,791,434 | 268,735,391 |
| Deferred infllows of resources | 4,290,235 | 891,185 | 1,057,458 | 190,204 | 5,347,693 | 1,081,389 |
| Net position: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net investment in capital assets | 225,240,744 | 230,739,569 | 374,421,127 | 401,875,951 | 599,661,871 | 632,615,520 |
| Restricted | 49,167,595 | 55,329,012 | 11,138,729 | 11,195,951 | 60,306,324 | 66,524,963 |
| Unrestricted | 170,563,328 | 166,262,629 | 42,895,634 | 43,933,922 | 213,458,962 | 210,196,551 |
| Total net position | \$ 444,971,667 | \$ 452,331,210 | \$ 428,455,490 | \$ 457,005,824 | \$ 873,427,157 | \$ 909,337,034 |

By far the largest portion of the City of Bismarck's net position (69.6\%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment); less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City of Bismarck uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Bismarck'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 resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The City of Bismarck's ratio of longterm liabilities to capital assets is $29.7 \%$. The ratio reflects the City of Bismarck's strategy of using current resources and cash balance to finance capital assets with the exception of special assessment districts.

An additional portion of the City of Bismarck's net position (7.3\%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of $\$ 210,196,551$ may be used to meet the City's ongoing services to the citizens.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the surplus of $\$ 166,262,629$ in the unrestricted governmental activities can be attributed to the funding of capital assets, one-time expenditures, economic development, financing debt and prepaying the cost of the infrastructure in the capital project funds.

As capital projects are finalized and closed, the majority of infrastructure improvements are financed through the issuance of bonds, which are then repaid through special assessments from the benefiting property owners. As the bonds are issued and special assessments are approved, the special assessments are recorded as receivables. However, many infrastructure projects remain open at year-end, resulting in a deficit net position amount.

The City of Bismarck's current ratio (current assets/current liabilities, including debt payments due in less than 1 year) for the governmental activities is 8.19 and for the business-type activities is 5.29 which represents a strong capacity to meet current obligations.

The following table presents condensed financial information on the City's Changes in Net Position for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018.

| City of Bismarck Changes in Net Position |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Governmental <br> Activities |  |  |  | Business-type Activities |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  |  | 2017 |  | 2018 |  | 2017 |  | 2018 |  | 2017 | 2018 |
| Revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Program revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charges for services | \$ | \$ 11,766,972 | \$ | 12,046,294 | \$ | 52,262,678 | \$ | 54,341,063 | \$ | 64,029,650 | \$ 66,387,357 |
| Operating grants and contributions |  | 11,751,542 |  | 12,039,864 |  | 6,666 |  | 11,319 |  | 11,758,208 | 12,051,183 |
| Capital grants and contributions |  | 25,081,772 |  | 20,673,170 |  | 17,502,063 |  | 24,121,524 |  | 42,583,835 | 44,794,694 |
| General revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes |  | 47,402,614 |  | 47,486,655 |  | 33,643 |  | 36,465 |  | 47,436,257 | 47,523,120 |
| Investment earnings |  | 2,954,251 |  | 2,342,382 |  | 576,858 |  | 535,407 |  | 3,531,109 | 2,877,789 |
| Gain on disposal of assets |  | 121,371 |  | 352,053 |  | 307,246 |  | 177,494 |  | 428,617 | 529,547 |
| Total revenues |  | 99,078,522 |  | 94,940,418 |  | 70,689,154 |  | 79,223,272 |  | 169,767,676 | 174,163,690 |
| Expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Government |  | 16,268,593 |  | 18,290,495 |  | - |  | - |  | 16,268,593 | 18,290,495 |
| Public Safety |  | 27,502,752 |  | 29,185,109 |  | - |  | - |  | 27,502,752 | 29,185,109 |
| Highways and Streets |  | 10,946,367 |  | 11,430,676 |  | - |  | - |  | 10,946,367 | 11,430,676 |
| Health and Welfare |  | 3,329,632 |  | 3,486,093 |  | - |  | - |  | 3,329,632 | 3,486,093 |
| Culture and Recreation |  | 3,336,676 |  | 3,524,975 |  | - |  | - |  | 3,336,676 | 3,524,975 |
| Interest and Fiscal Charges |  | 5,144,125 |  | 3,849,896 |  | - |  | - |  | 5,144,125 | 3,849,896 |
| Public Works |  | 13,945,500 |  | 14,626,171 |  | - |  | - |  | 13,945,500 | 14,626,171 |
| Airport |  | - |  | - |  | 7,399,832 |  | 7,735,107 |  | 7,399,832 | 7,735,107 |
| Event Center |  | - |  | - |  | 10,718,816 |  | 11,108,512 |  | 10,718,816 | 11,108,512 |
| Solid Waste Disposal |  | - |  | - |  | 2,997,121 |  | 2,600,476 |  | 2,997,121 | 2,600,476 |
| Solid Waste Collections |  | - |  | - |  | 4,018,808 |  | 4,275,343 |  | 4,018,808 | 4,275,343 |
| Water |  | - |  | - |  | 12,867,647 |  | 13,347,820 |  | 12,867,647 | 13,347,820 |
| Sanitary Sewer |  | - |  | - |  | 8,772,088 |  | 8,601,984 |  | 8,772,088 | 8,601,984 |
| Storm Water |  | - |  | - |  | 3,076,950 |  | 4,239,065 |  | 3,076,950 | 4,239,065 |
| Commercial Property |  | - |  | - |  | 399,710 |  | 376,854 |  | 399,710 | 376,854 |
| Parking Authority Lots |  | - |  | - |  | 1,596,137 |  | 1,575,237 |  | 1,596,137 | 1,575,237 |
| Total expenses |  | 80,473,645 |  | 84,393,415 |  | 51,847,109 |  | 53,860,398 |  | 132,320,754 | 138,253,813 |
| Increase in net position before transfers |  | 18,604,877 |  | 10,547,003 |  | 18,842,045 |  | 25,362,874 |  | 37,446,922 | 35,909,877 |
| Transfers |  | $(4,348,794)$ |  | $(3,187,460)$ |  | 4,348,794 |  | 3,187,460 |  | - | - |
| Increase in net position |  | 14,256,083 |  | 7,359,543 |  | 23,190,839 |  | 28,550,334 |  | 37,446,922 | 35,909,877 |
| Net position-1/1 |  | 430,715,584 |  | 444,971,667 |  | 405,264,651 |  | 428,455,490 |  | 835,980,235 | 873,427,157 |
| Net position-12/31 |  | \$ 444,971,667 |  | 452,331,210 |  | 428,455,490 |  | 457,005,824 |  | 873,427,157 | \$ 909,337,034 |

## Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City of Bismarck's net position by $\$ 7,359,543$, accounting for $20.5 \%$ of the total increase in the net position of the City of Bismarck. The increase is attributed to the philosophy of Bismarck to fund projects through accumulative revenue instead of financing. Projected projects included $\$ 13.8$ million in special assessment improvement revenue.

## Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City of Bismarck's net position by $\$ 28,550,334$, accounting for $79.5 \%$ of the total growth in the City of Bismarck's net position. An increase in revenue from federal and state grants for the airport runway construction project played a big factor in the net position increase.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

## Governmental Funds

The focus of the City of Bismarck'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 Bismarck's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Bismarck's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $\$ 133,546,063$, an increase of $\$ 10,039,176$ in comparison with the prior year. The total restricted due to external limitations is $\$ 55,329,012$ or $41.4 \%$ of the total fund balance. These limitations include $\$ 3,128,667$ for Building Construction Levy, $\$ 39,902,677$ for Debt Payments, $\$ 271,867$ for Weather-related Operations and $\$ 12,025,801$ for Capital Projects. The nonspendable funds of $\$ 150,000$ or $0.1 \%$ of fund balance is a result of advances to other funds. The committed funds of $\$ 46,702,145$ and assigned funds of $\$ 4,316,068$ are limited to its intended use. $\$ 15,391,336$ is committed to special programs in the Special Revenue Funds and $\$ 26,109,922$ is committed for capital project use in the Sales Tax, Special Deficiency, Building Improvements, Street Lights, Highway Construction, Community Development and Tax Increment Construction Funds. The assigned uses include Contingencies of $\$ 825,000$, Department Equipment Reserve of $\$ 1,854,834$, Fire Truck and Equipment Reserve of $\$ 159,939$, Technology Equipment Reserve of $\$ 115,594$, Computer Expansion Reserve of $\$ 409,864$, Parking Lot Reserve of $\$ 94,546$ and Payroll Reserve of $\$ 856,291$.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Bismarck. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $\$ 36,360,862$, while total fund balance reached $\$ 43,955,597$. The fund balance increased by $\$ 3,280,539$ as compared to 2017. The increase can be largely attributed to a reduction in expenditures of $\$ 581,000$ for vacant salaries due to turnover in the public safety sector, and higher than anticipated revenue received for state aid distribution of $\$ 743,000$, tax increment of $\$ 442,000$ and investment income of $\$ 417,000$.

The construction project fund accounts for a majority of the improvements to the street, water and sewermains. The construction projects have a positive fund balance of $\$ 16,797,898$. The special deficiency and assumptions was $\$ 4,592,545$, highway construction fund was $\$ 20,346,321$, building improvements was $\$ 538,964$, street lights/signals were $\$ 332,092$, tax increment was $\$ 0$ and community development was $\$ 300,000$ while the construction for street, sewer, water and sidewalk had a combined negative fund balance of $\$ 9,312,024$. The City initially cash flows the construction improvement districts which results in the negative fund balances. The City funds the construction projects through a sale of special assessment bonds for these expenses in 2019. The highway construction fund receives funding from sales tax to construct and rehabilitate existing roads and streets. The special deficiency and assumptions receives a mill levy and an administration fee to
repair a portion of the existing roads and streets. The Tax Increment district was ended and the funds were distributed proportionately according to the mill levy.

## Proprietary Funds

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

Unrestricted net position of the proprietary funds at the end of the year amounted to a negative $\$ 43,999,500$. All individual proprietary funds reported increases in net position, except for Storm Water of $\$ 754,048$ due to special assessment payments, Commercial Property of $\$ 57,284$ due to a decrease in rental revenue along with maintaining similar operating costs to the prior year, Northern Plains Commerce Centre of $\$ 221,533$, Parking Authority of $\$ 76,022$, and Event Center of $\$ 1,527,117$ all in part to the operating costs exceeding generated revenues.

## GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During the year there was no change between the original and final amended budget. Significant variances between budget and actual are as follows:

- Taxes decreased by $\$ 584,429$ which is largely due to the $5 \%$ discount on early payment.
- Intergovernmental revenue increased by $\$ 1,161,553$ which is mainly attributed to an increase in the state aid grant.
- Charges for services exceeded the budget by $\$ 534,285$ which is mainly attributed to an increase in building permits and engineering fees.
- Nondepartmental surplus of $\$ 147,996$ was partly attributed to unexpended service fees.
- Finance surplus of $\$ 253,465$ is largely a result of vacant positions and staff turnover.
- One-time operations deficit of $\$ 669,972$ is due to the carryover of encumbrances from the prior year.
- Public Health surplus of $\$ 143,361$ is largely a result of vacant positions and staff turnover.
- Transfers of $\$ 599,005$ was largely the result of transfers from the General fund to the Government Grants and Tax Increment funds not being needed.


## CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets - The City of Bismarck's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2018, amounts to $\$ 632,615,520$ (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress. Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Continued with the trickling filter improvement project at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Construction began on Phase II of the airport runway replacement project.

City of Bismarck
Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

|  | Governmental Activities |  | Business-type Activities |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Land | \$ 2,767,950 | \$ 2,767,950 | \$ 15,836,289 | \$ 15,849,073 | \$ 18,604,239 | \$ 18,617,023 |
| Construction in Progress | 12,751,432 | 1,672,107 | 52,567,537 | 51,806,427 | 65,318,969 | 53,478,534 |
| Buildings | 16,193,887 | 20,115,490 | 159,219,777 | 177,478,541 | 175,413,664 | 197,594,031 |
| Improvements Other Than Buildings | 19,254 | 16,768 | 224,963,802 | 224,322,252 | 224,983,056 | 224,339,020 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 14,053,965 | 13,866,122 | 15,851,370 | 20,533,206 | 29,905,335 | 34,399,328 |
| Infrastructure | 310,412,536 | 322,570,839 | - | - | 310,412,536 | 322,570,839 |
| Total | \$ 356,199,024 | \$ 361,009,276 | \$ 468,438,775 | \$ 489,989,499 | \$ 824,637,799 | \$ 850,998,775 |

Additional information on the City of Bismarck's capital assets can be found in Note IV.D on pages $52-53$ of this report.

Long-term debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Bismarck had total long-term debt outstanding of $\$ 252,826,142$. Of this amount, $\$ 125,165,000$ is special assessment debt for which the government is liable in the event of default by the property owners subject to the assessment. The City of Bismarck revenue bonds are secured by Water Revenue, Sanitary Sewer Revenue and Lodging, Liquor and Food Tax.

Net Pension Liability
Special assessment bonds
Plus unamortized premiums
Compensated Absences
Claims and Judgments
Closure and postclosure costs
Event Center revenue bonds
Less unamortized discount
Water revenue bonds-2012
Plus unamortized premium
Water revenue bonds-2013
Plus unamortized premium
Water revenue bonds-2014
Less unamortized discount
Water Treatment-2009
Wastewater revenue bonds-2006
Wastewater revenue bonds-2015
Less unamortized discount
Total

City of Bismarck Outstanding Debt

|  | Governmental Activities |  | Business-type Activities |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 |
| NetPension Liability | \$ 12,757,113 | \$ 22,677,534 | \$ 2,350,011 | \$ 4,978,877 | \$ 15,107,124 | \$ 27,656,411 |
| Special assessment bonds | 126,320,000 | 125,165,000 | - | - | 126,320,000 | 125,165,000 |
| Plus unamorized premiums | 4,638,280 | 4,696,275 | - | - | 4,638,280 | 4,696,275 |
| Compensated Absences | 2,980,573 | 3,004,326 | 827,871 | 883,069 | 3,808,444 | 3,887,395 |
| Claims and Judgments | 512,241 | 508,690 | 163,329 | 165,814 | 675,570 | 674,504 |
| Closure and postclosure costs | - | - | 3,040,652 | 2,843,240 | 3,040,652 | 2,843,240 |
| Event Center revenue bonds | - | - | 23,820,000 | 22,770,000 | 23,820,000 | 22,770,000 |
| Less unamortized discount | - | - | $(22,279)$ | $(20,945)$ | $(22,279)$ | $(20,945)$ |
| Water revenue bonds-2012 | - | - | 2,960,000 | 2,245,000 | 2,960,000 | 2,245,000 |
| Plus unamortized premium | - | - | 28,511 | 19,958 | 28,511 | 19,958 |
| Water revenue bonds-2013 | - | - | 7,070,000 | 6,515,000 | 7,070,000 | 6,515,000 |
| Plus unamortized premium | - | - | 1,013 | 918 | 1,013 | 918 |
| Water revenue bonds-2014 | - | - | 10,970,000 | 10,175,000 | 10,970,000 | 10,175,000 |
| Less unamortized discount | - | - | $(102,504)$ | $(93,392)$ | $(102,504)$ | $(93,392)$ |
| Water Treatment-2009 | - | - | 10,735,000 | 9,930,000 | 10,735,000 | 9,930,000 |
| Wastewater revenue bonds-2006 | - | - | 11,410,000 | 10,415,000 | 11,410,000 | 10,415,000 |
| Wastewater revenue bonds-2015 | - | - | 27,215,000 | 26,010,000 | 27,215,000 | 26,010,000 |
| Less unamorized discount | - | - | $(67,093)$ | $(63,222)$ | $(67,093)$ | $(63,222)$ |
| Total | \$ 147,208,207 | $\underline{\text { \$ 156,051,825 }}$ | \$ 100,399,511 | $\underline{\text { \$ 96,774,317 }}$ | \$247,607,718 | \$ 252,826,142 |

The City issued new special assessments debt of $\$ 15,015,000$ which was issued in December of 2018 to fund Series N and SW2017 for projects that were completed in 2017.

There was no new issue for revenue bonds in 2018. The existing revenue bonds are secured by water and sewer revenue which matures in 2035. More detailed information about the debt position of the City can be found in Note IV.G on page 57.

The City of Bismarck has received an Aa2 bond rating from Moody's. These ratings are consistent with previous ratings received from this agency.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to $5 \%$ of its total assessed valuation. The City has no outstanding general obligation debt.

In addition, net pension liability as of December 31, 2018 was $\$ 27,656,411$, an increase of \$12,549,287 from 2017.

## ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Growth has continued in the property tax base with new construction and improvements in both residential and commercial properties with an estimated increase of $1.95 \%$ in 2019. The number of residential properties sales were 110 through March. There are also 16 new residential building permits issued for that same time period. The growth in the property tax base directly contributes to the continued reduction of the property tax levy to 56.9 mills. The continued growth also leads to an increase in the need for the expansion of infrastructure improvements for streets and utilities. In 2018 there were 6 special assessment improvement districts.

The State Aid in first quarter 2019 reflects a $13 \%$ increase over the prior year which is a result of the growth in the oil and gas industries. The unemployment continues at a low rate of $3.4 \%$ and the economy in Bismarck continues to maintain steady growth.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Bismarck's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, 221 North Fifth Street, City of Bismarck, ND, 58506 or visit the City's web site at www.bismarcknd.gov.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2018


The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

| Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Primary Government |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | Total |
| \$ (10,213,972) | \$ - | \$ (10,213,972) |
| (25,517,675) | - | $(25,517,675)$ |
| $(1,847,477)$ | - | $(1,847,477)$ |
| $(1,332,563)$ | - | $(1,332,563)$ |
| $(2,975,780)$ | - | $(2,975,780)$ |
| 6,103,276 | - | 6,103,276 |
| $(3,849,896)$ | - | $(3,849,896)$ |
| $(39,634,087)$ |  | $(39,634,087)$ |

 $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 18,290,495 & \$ 4,155,262 \\ 29,185,109 & 1,636,966\end{array}$

General revenues:
eneral revenues:
Property taxes
Sales tax
Occupancy tax
Lodging/liquor/food tax
Car Rental Tax
Unrestricted state aid distribution
Franchise taxes
Other taxes
Unrestricted investment earnings
Unrestricted state aid distribution
Franchise taxes
Other taxes
Unrestricted investment earnings
Unrestricted state aid distribution
Franchise taxes
Other taxes
Unrestricted investment earnings Transfers Total governmental activities Business-type activities: Airport
Commercial Property Event Center Parking Authority Lots
Solid Waste Collections Solid Waste Disposal Storm Water
Water
Total business-type activities
Total primary government
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA






-


'









$2,075,261$


Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources

FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) Nonspendable
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable special assessment taxes

Total deferred inflow of resources
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,
and fund balances
Unassigned
Total fund balances (deficits)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not re
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.
Other assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds. inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of employee insurance,
of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position Net position of governmental activities



EXPENDITURES
Current:
Public safety
Highways and streets
Highways and streets
Health and welfare
Culture and recreation
Public works
Debt service:
Principal retirement
Interest
Capital outlay:
Public safety
Highways and streets
Health and we
Culture and recreation
Public works
Public works
Total expend
Total expenditures expens (ditures

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)
Transfer in
Transfers out
Premium on special assessment funds
Special assessments bonds issued
Net change in fund balances
Fund balances - beginning
Fund balances - ending

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 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, 2018 

The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is 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.

The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase/(decrease) net position.

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.

The issuance of long-term debt (i.e. bonds, leases) 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 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.

726,065
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.

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of health insurance, liability insurance, unemployment insurance, and revolving cost to the individual funds. A portion of the net revenue in the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.
$(1,655,268)$

Change in net position of governmental activities (Page 21)

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES <br> IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> GENERAL FUND <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 



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

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:
General

## Sources/inflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule
Differences - Budget to GAAP
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes
Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Uses/outflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule
Differences - Budget to GAAP
Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received are reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary purposes, but in the year the supplies are received for financial reporting purposes
The city budgets for salaries on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes
\$
$45,028,620$
$\$ \quad 35,631,088$
$(12,154,005)$

$88,460,151$
\$
$(40,675,058)$
Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds
expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

90,822
$(2,887,026)$
$\$$
41,617,528

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

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND <br> STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> SALES TAX <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  |  |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Original |  | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ | 16,229,326 | \$ | 16,229,326 | \$ | 16,229,326 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes |  | 16,000,000 |  | 16,000,000 |  | 15,543,636 |  | $(456,364)$ |
| Investment income |  | 54,027 |  | 54,027 |  | 165,633 |  | 111,606 |
| Amount available for appropriation |  | 32,283,353 |  | 32,283,353 |  | 31,938,595 |  | $(344,758)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government |  | 400 |  | 400 |  | 90 |  | 310 |
| Transfer out |  | 16,669,451 |  | 16,669,451 |  | 14,711,817 |  | 1,957,634 |
| Total charges to appropriations |  | 16,669,851 |  | 16,669,851 |  | 14,711,907 |  | 1,957,944 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ | 15,613,502 | \$ | 15,613,502 | \$ | 17,226,688 | \$ | 1,613,186 |

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION




| Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Airport | Event Center | Water | Sanitary Sewer | Storm Water | Nonmajor Enterprise Funds | Total |
| \$ 1,800 | \$ | \$ 1,360,120 | \$ | \$ 1,822,852 | \$ 2,702,522 | \$ 5,887,294 |
| 4,794,244 | - | 4,838,216 | 6,664,630 | 1,111,820 | 18,429,796 | 35,838,706 |
| 986,749 | 181,276 | 697,523 | 776,518 | 161,216 | 650,976 | 3,454,258 |
| - | - | 493,828 | 523,716 | 300,420 | - | 1,317,964 |
| 5,534 | - | 23,386 | 23,480 | 6,472 | 42,333 | 101,205 |
| - | 22,455 | - | - | - | - | 22,455 |
| - | - | 166,937 | - | - | - | 166,937 |
| 11,534 | 34,024 | 34,968 | 15,892 | 2,982 | 20,116 | 119,516 |
| 5,799,861 | 237,755 | 7,614,978 | 8,004,236 | 3,405,762 | 21,845,743 | 46,908,335 |
| - | - | 3,276,787 | 3,503,972 | 2,131,759 | - | 8,912,518 |
| - | 1,112,292 | - | - | - | 27,462 | 1,139,754 |
| - | 161,863 | 6,082,767 | 4,951,321 | - | - | 11,195,951 |
| 8,469,631 | 912,100 | 877,279 | 337,375 | 2,567,739 | 2,684,949 | 15,849,073 |
| 50,050,957 | 55,663 | 35,868 | 171,855 | 740,124 | 751,960 | 51,806,427 |
| 14,010,313 | 28,122,151 | 60,076,173 | 53,189,264 | - | 22,080,640 | 177,478,541 |
| 42,377,123 | - | 75,844,334 | 49,350,693 | 46,941,870 | 9,808,232 | 224,322,252 |
| 1,701,270 | 1,760,924 | 5,858,084 | 6,674,282 | 74,058 | 4,464,588 | 20,533,206 |
| 116,609,294 | 32,124,993 | 152,051,292 | 118,178,762 | 52,455,550 | 39,817,831 | 511,237,722 |
| 122,409,155 | 32,362,748 | 159,666,270 | 126,182,998 | 55,861,312 | 61,663,574 | 558,146,057 |
| 490,215 | 508,732 | 903,571 | 533,396 | 131,154 | 712,498 | 3,279,566 |
| 490,215 | 508,732 | 903,571 | 533,396 | 131,154 | 712,498 | 3,279,566 |

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION Governmental Governmenta
Activities .









Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Airport | Event Center | Water | Sanitary Sewer | Storm Water | Enterprise Funds | Total |




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

| Governmental Activities - |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Internal Service Funds |  |
| \$ | - |
|  | 936,629 |
|  | 2,326,211 |
|  |  |
|  | - |
|  | 175,844 |
|  | 15,225 |
|  | 7,587,256 |
|  | 103,721 |
|  | 11,144,886 |




Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds

 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018



35,932
76,310





6,040

 $20,421,248$
$(135,986)$
$\begin{array}{r}(135,986) \\ 1,849,863 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}1,849,863 \\ \hline 21,521,188 \\ 99,657,463 \\ \hline \$ 121,178,651\end{array}$


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

## OPERATING REVENUES

 Event salesSale of gas and oil Water sales Sanitation fees Landing and airport fees Miscellaneous sales $\qquad$ Employer contributions
Employee contributions
Total operating revenues
OPERATING EXPENSES
Cost of goods sold
Cost of goods sold
Personal services - salaries \& wages
Professional legal and contracted services Building equipment and vehicle services

Travel \& training
Operating services
Dreciation expense
Total operating expenses
Operating income (loss)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Intergovernmental

Investment income
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets
Interest and fiscal charges
Special assessments
 CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

TRANSFERS IN
Change in net position
Total net position - beginning
Total net position - ending
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018 Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds




0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0







CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Payment on advance

Transfers from other funds Transfers from other funds
Transfers to other funds

Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING
ACTIVITIES CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANC
ACTIVITIES

Intergovernmental revenue
Revenue bond payment
Proceeds from sale of capital assets Proceeds from insurance recoveries Special assessments collected

Purchase of capital assets
Construction of capital assets
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing
activities


## CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

 Receipts from customers and usersOther operating cash receipts
Payments to suppliers
Payments to employees
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities
Payment on advance
Interest paid

$(4,048,485)$
 $\underset{\substack{N \\ \underset{\sim}{N} \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$


| Reconciliation of operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by operating activities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Income（loss） | \＄ | $(674,719)$ | \＄（2，834，601） | \＄4，196，706 | \＄ | 3，625，661 |  | （，917，264） | \＄ | 1，576，923 | \＄ | 3，972，706 | \＄ | 104，364） |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by operating activities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation |  | 3，275，867 | 2，579，194 | 4，703，701 |  | 2，890，165 |  | 1，172，739 |  | 1，889，227 |  | 16，510，893 |  | 284 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in Deferred outflows |  | $(158,984)$ | $(149,147)$ | $(298,229)$ |  | $(191,867)$ |  | $(52,419)$ |  | $(168,927)$ |  | $(1,019,573)$ |  | $(93,114)$ |
| Change in Deferred inflows |  | $(136,421)$ | $(134,402)$ | $(234,814)$ |  | $(131,636)$ |  | $(30,055)$ |  | $(199,928)$ |  | $(867,256)$ |  | $(65,050)$ |
| （Increase）decrease in accounts receivable |  | 387，760 | 4，296 | $(78,707)$ |  | $(122,256)$ |  | $(37,360)$ |  | $(11,892)$ |  | 141，841 |  | $(84,425)$ |
| （Increase）decrease in due from other funds |  | － | $(15,244)$ |  |  | － |  | － |  |  |  | $(15,244)$ |  |  |
| （Increase）decrease in inventories |  | － |  | $(18,333)$ |  | － |  | － |  | － |  | $(18,333)$ |  | 47，038 |
| （Increase）decrease in prepaid items |  | 641 | （768） | $(3,145)$ |  | $(1,671)$ |  | （348） |  | （972） |  | $(6,263)$ |  | （282） |
| Increase（decrease）in customer deposits |  | － | 435，793 | $(57,500)$ |  | 13，900 |  | － |  | 6，915 |  | 399，108 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in accounts payable |  | $(605,640)$ | 13，251 | 14，817 |  | $(372,107)$ |  | $(66,617)$ |  | 31，873 |  | $(984,423)$ |  | 89，777 |
| Increase（decrease）in revenue bonds payable |  |  | 1，334 | 464 |  | 3，871 |  | － |  | － |  | 5，669 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in compensated benefits payable |  | 4，078 | 9，000 | 15，994 |  | 9，146 |  | 1，588 |  | 15，392 |  | 55，198 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in net pension liability |  | 403，283 | 401，021 | 734，741 |  | 450，165 |  | 116，132 |  | 523，524 |  | 2，628，866 |  | 219，062 |
| Increase（decrease）in salaries payable |  | 3，998 | 9，826 | 6，700 |  | 3，872 |  | 189 |  | 3，184 |  | 27，769 |  | 2，699 |
| Increase（decrease）in due to other funds |  | － | 92，157 | － |  | － |  | － |  | － |  | 92，157 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in unearned revenue |  | － | － |  |  | － |  | － |  | （422） |  | （422） |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in estimated pending claims |  | － | － |  |  | 5，934 |  | － |  | － |  | 5，934 |  | $(7,000)$ |
| Increase（decrease）in closure and post closure costs |  | － | － | － |  | － |  | － |  | $(197,412)$ |  | $(197,412)$ |  |  |
| Net cash provided（used）by operating activities | \＄ | 2，499，863 | \＄411，710 | \＄8，982，395 | \＄ | 6，183，177 | \＄ | （813，415） | \＄ | 3，467，485 |  | 20，731，215 | \＄ | 995，375） |
| NONCASH INVESTING，CAPITAL AND FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of capital assets contributed through capital project funds | \＄ | － | \＄ | \＄1，133，008 | \＄ | 21，293 | \＄ | 836，795 | \＄ | － | \＄ | 1，991，096 | \＄ |  |
| Contribution of capital assets from developers |  | － | － | 999，762 |  | 800，798 |  | 280，656 |  | － |  | 2，081，216 |  |  |
| Increase in fair value of investments |  | 5，708 | 870 | 22，636 |  | 25，801 |  | 8，735 |  | 47，041 |  | 110，791 |  | 4，874 |

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\leftrightarrow
$$热న্লি

| Reconciliation of operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by operating activities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Income（loss） | \＄ | $(674,719)$ | \＄（2，834，601） | \＄4，196，706 | \＄ | 3，625，661 |  | （，917，264） | \＄ | 1，576，923 | \＄ | 3，972，706 | \＄ | 104，364） |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by operating activities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation |  | 3，275，867 | 2，579，194 | 4，703，701 |  | 2，890，165 |  | 1，172，739 |  | 1，889，227 |  | 16，510，893 |  | 284 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change in Deferred outflows |  | $(158,984)$ | $(149,147)$ | $(298,229)$ |  | $(191,867)$ |  | $(52,419)$ |  | $(168,927)$ |  | $(1,019,573)$ |  | $(93,114)$ |
| Change in Deferred inflows |  | $(136,421)$ | $(134,402)$ | $(234,814)$ |  | $(131,636)$ |  | $(30,055)$ |  | $(199,928)$ |  | $(867,256)$ |  | $(65,050)$ |
| （Increase）decrease in accounts receivable |  | 387，760 | 4，296 | $(78,707)$ |  | $(122,256)$ |  | $(37,360)$ |  | $(11,892)$ |  | 141，841 |  | $(84,425)$ |
| （Increase）decrease in due from other funds |  | － | $(15,244)$ |  |  | － |  | － |  |  |  | $(15,244)$ |  |  |
| （Increase）decrease in inventories |  | － |  | $(18,333)$ |  | － |  | － |  | － |  | $(18,333)$ |  | 47，038 |
| （Increase）decrease in prepaid items |  | 641 | （768） | $(3,145)$ |  | $(1,671)$ |  | （348） |  | （972） |  | $(6,263)$ |  | （282） |
| Increase（decrease）in customer deposits |  | － | 435，793 | $(57,500)$ |  | 13，900 |  | － |  | 6，915 |  | 399，108 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in accounts payable |  | $(605,640)$ | 13，251 | 14，817 |  | $(372,107)$ |  | $(66,617)$ |  | 31，873 |  | $(984,423)$ |  | 89，777 |
| Increase（decrease）in revenue bonds payable |  |  | 1，334 | 464 |  | 3，871 |  | － |  | － |  | 5，669 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in compensated benefits payable |  | 4，078 | 9，000 | 15，994 |  | 9，146 |  | 1，588 |  | 15，392 |  | 55，198 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in net pension liability |  | 403，283 | 401，021 | 734，741 |  | 450，165 |  | 116，132 |  | 523，524 |  | 2，628，866 |  | 219，062 |
| Increase（decrease）in salaries payable |  | 3，998 | 9，826 | 6，700 |  | 3，872 |  | 189 |  | 3，184 |  | 27，769 |  | 2，699 |
| Increase（decrease）in due to other funds |  | － | 92，157 | － |  | － |  | － |  | － |  | 92，157 |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in unearned revenue |  | － | － |  |  | － |  | － |  | （422） |  | （422） |  |  |
| Increase（decrease）in estimated pending claims |  | － | － |  |  | 5，934 |  | － |  | － |  | 5，934 |  | $(7,000)$ |
| Increase（decrease）in closure and post closure costs |  | － | － | － |  | － |  | － |  | $(197,412)$ |  | $(197,412)$ |  |  |
| Net cash provided（used）by operating activities | \＄ | 2，499，863 | \＄411，710 | \＄8，982，395 | \＄ | 6，183，177 | \＄ | （813，415） | \＄ | 3，467，485 |  | 20，731，215 | \＄ | 995，375） |
| NONCASH INVESTING，CAPITAL AND FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of capital assets contributed through capital project funds | \＄ | － | \＄ | \＄1，133，008 | \＄ | 21，293 | \＄ | 836，795 | \＄ | － | \＄ | 1，991，096 | \＄ |  |
| Contribution of capital assets from developers |  | － | － | 999，762 |  | 800，798 |  | 280，656 |  | － |  | 2，081，216 |  |  |
| Increase in fair value of investments |  | 5，708 | 870 | 22，636 |  | 25，801 |  | 8，735 |  | 47，041 |  | 110，791 |  | 4，874 |



## For the Year Ended December 31， 2018

## ハ！フマ әdKl－ssou！sng

| Business－type Activities－Enterprise Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Airport | Event Center | Water | Sanitary Sewer | Storm Water | Nonmajor <br> Enterprise <br> Funds | Total Enterprise Funds |



# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION <br> FIDUCIARY FUNDS <br> DECEMBER 31, 2018 



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

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION <br> FIDUCIARY FUNDS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Pension Trust Funds |
| :---: | :---: |
| ADDITIONS |  |
| Contributions: |  |
| Employer | \$ 4,095,642 |
| Employee | 2,107,719 |
| Total contributions | 6,203,361 |
| Investment income: |  |
| Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments | $(6,944,657)$ |
| Interest and dividends | 3,167,973 |
|  | $(3,776,684)$ |
| Less: investment expense | $(301,657)$ |
| Net investment income (loss) | $(4,078,341)$ |
| Securities lending Income | 11,749 |
| Less: securities lending expense | $(2,349)$ |
| Net securities lending income | 9,400 |
| Total additions | 2,134,420 |
| DEDUCTIONS |  |
| Benefits paid to participants | 7,562,262 |
| Refunds | 236,526 |
| Administration expenses | 122,367 |
| Total deductions | 7,921,155 |
| Change in net position | $(5,786,735)$ |
| Net position - beginning | 140,040,780 |
| Net position- ending | $\underline{\text { \$ 134,254,045 }}$ |

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

## I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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## I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## A. REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Bismarck was incorporated in 1875. The City operates under a city commission form of government under the Home Rule Charter. The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the City of Bismarck. Only funds of the City have been included since the City does not have any blended or discrete component units.

## 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. Reporting of the internal activities has been eliminated to avoid duplication on the statements. Governmental activities, which are normally financed through taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are normally financed through user fees and charges for goods or services.

The statement of activities compares the direct expenses and program revenues for both the functions of the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) fines, fees, and charges for services and 2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

## C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. The economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting records revenues when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Agency funds have no measurement focus. 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 resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period for all revenue types except for Federal grants expended with reimbursements yet to be received. These revenue sources are considered current to reimburse the current period liability. 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, cable franchise fees, licenses, interest and special assessments are susceptible to accrual. Sales tax; Motel, Liquor, Restaurant tax; motor vehicle fees; $2 \%$ Motel tax and the car rental tax collected are held by the state at year end on behalf of the City are also recognized as revenue. Other receipts become measurable and available when cash is received by the City.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This fund is the general operating fund of the City. All financial resources of the general government that are not required to be reported in another fund are accounted for in the general fund.

Sales Tax Fund - This fund accounts for the one percent city sales tax used for expenditures that are authorized by the voters within the City of Bismarck.

Sewermain Bond Fund - This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and the payment of special assessment bonds for sewermain improvements.

Street Improvement Bond Fund - This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and the payment of special assessment bonds for street improvements.

Street Improvement Construction Fund - This fund accounts for the construction of street improvements. Financing is provided by the proceeds from the special assessment bonds.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:
Airport - This fund accounts for the operations of the Municipal Airport.
Event Center - This fund accounts for the operations of the Event Center.
Water Utility - This fund accounts for the operations of water treatment and distribution.

Sanitary Sewer Utility - This fund accounts for the operations of sanitary sewers and waste water treatment.
Storm Water Utility - This fund accounts for the operations of storm sewers.
Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:
Internal Service Funds - These funds are used by management to charge the cost of fleet services, health insurance, liability insurance, unemployment insurance, and revolving costs to the individual funds.

Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds - These funds are used to account for the activities of the City Employees' Pension Plan and the Police Pension Plan, which accumulates resources for the pension benefit payments, and also the Deferred Sick Leave Plan, which accumulates resources for the payment of sick leave accumulated prior to December 31, 1992.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this rule are when various charges exist between different functions of the government (i.e. water and sewer charges to other various functions of the City). Elimination of these charges would distort direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Revenues that do not meet the previous criteria are reported as general revenues, including all taxes.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Proprietary funds report operating revenues and expenses separately from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services or producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds and internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the costs 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. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY

## 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. These highly liquid investments are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

All cash and cash equivalents as permitted by the North Dakota Century Code are included on the Governmentwide Statement of Net Position as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The City has no cash overdrafts from pooled cash and investments at December 31, 2018.
Interest revenue is allocated to all City funds unless state law (as outlined in the North Dakota Century Code) requires allocation of interest directly to a specific fund. The allocation is based on the fund's total cash and investment balance at the end of each month.

## 2. Investments

The City of Bismarck is governed by NDCC. North Dakota state statutes authorize local governments to invest in:
a) bonds, treasury bills and notes, or other securities that are a direct obligation of, or an obligation insured or guaranteed by, the treasury of the United States, or its agencies, instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress,
b) securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are of the type listed above,
c) certificates of deposit fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the state,
d) obligations of the state.

In addition to the above-mentioned investments, Pension Trust funds are authorized to invest all or part of their surplus funds in other investments by selecting a funding agent or agents to hold and invest such funds for the board and shall be placed for investment only with a firm or firms whose primary endeavor is money management.

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## 3. Receivables and Payables

Notes receivable as of December 31, 2018 were:

|  | INTEREST |  | MATURITY |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | RATE | DATE | AMOUNT |
| HUD Brandon Heights II Project | $0 \%$ | $7 / 1 / 2003-7 / 1 / 2023$ | $\$$ |
| HUD Abused Adult Resource Bonnie's House | $0 \%$ | $7 / 24 / 2013-9 / 20 / 2033$ | 109,650 |
| HUD Habitat Home Ownership Project | $0 \%$ | $7 / 8 / 2009-7 / 8 / 2024$ | 100,563 |
| HUD Home Dakota Apartments Project | $0 \%$ | $12 / 20 / 2011-12 / 20 / 2031$ | 33,696 |
| HUD Neighborhood Stabilization Program | $0 \%$ | $3 / 30 / 2010-3 / 30 / 2025$ | 15,746 |
| HUD NSP Dakota Apartments | $0 \%$ | $12 / 20 / 2011-12 / 20 / 2031$ | 193,443 |
| HUD Patterson Place Apartments Loan | $0 \%$ | $12 / 31 / 2039$ | 300,000 |
| Laughing Sun Brewing Company, LLC | $2 \%$ | $5 / 18 / 2018-12 / 1 / 2030$ | 103,337 |
| JB Lozensky Properties, LLP | $2 \%$ | $12 / 31 / 2018-6 / 1 / 2036$ | 39,627 |
| ND Safety Council | $2 \%$ | $5 / 24 / 2018-1 / 1 / 2024$ | 106,014 |

Repayments of the HUD loans are forgivable when the terms of the agreement are met. The details of the HUD loans are disclosed in Note IV on page 53.

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to/from other funds." All other outstanding balances between funds are referred to 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."

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.

Property value is assessed as of the second Tuesday in April of each year. The property taxes are levied and attached as an enforceable lien by January $1^{\text {st }}$ of the preceding year. A $5 \%$ discount is allowed if payment is received by February $15^{\text {th }}$. The tax levy is divided into two payments due March $1^{\text {st }}$ and October $15^{\text {th }}$. Penalty and interest is assessed on any delinquent payment.

## 4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed.

Enterprise Funds record any payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31,2018 , as prepaid items. The cost of services to governmental type funds is recorded as expenditures when paid rather than the benefited period.

## 5. Restricted Assets

Investments are purchased in the Sidewalk Capital Projects Fund by a developer in the City of Bismarck's name to guarantee payment of the sidewalk special assessment. Investments are also purchased in the Roads \& Streets Fund by a developer in the City of Bismarck's name to guarantee payment of landscape development. A corresponding liability recognizes the developer's deposit which is payable upon the sale of the property.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Event Center ticket sales, along with Parking Authority key deposits are considered restricted assets until obligations have been met.

Certain proceeds of the Event Center's Lodging, Liquor, Food's revenue bonds, Water Enterprise Fund's revenue bonds and the Sanitary Sewer Enterprise Fund's revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because their use is limited by applicable revenue bond covenants. The balances of the revenue bond covenant accounts are disclosed in Note IV on pages 57-58.

## 6. Capital Assets

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 activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of $\$ 5,000$, except for infrastructure networks which are capitalized if the total cost exceeds $\$ 50,000$. Capital assets are valued at historical or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

| Buildings and building improvements | $10-50$ Years |
| :--- | ---: |
| Improvements other than buildings | $25-50$ Years |
| Infrastructure | $20-100$ Years |
| Equipment | $2-10$ Years |

## 7. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position by the government that would not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until future period(s) in which it is applicable. Deferred outflows are recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position under the governmental or business-type columns. Deferred outflows of resources of proprietary and internal service funds are reported in detail in their respective fund statements.

## 8. Compensated Absences/Termination Benefits

## Sick Leave

The sick leave plan for compensated absences started on December 31, 1992. It established a maximum number of accumulated sick leave hours that could be accrued. The maximum hours for employees working a forty-hour work week is 960 and the maximum hours of accumulated sick leave are 1272 for all employees working a 53-hour workweek. Excess sick leave will be paid to all employees at a rate of forty percent of their excess hours over 960/1272 annually. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts (other than the vested amounts paid out annually) when employees separate from service.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

On December 31, 1992 the outstanding accumulated sick leave hours of all employees having over 960/1272 hours were reduced by twenty-five percent. The number of reduced hours multiplied by their rate of pay per hour became the amount of pay the employee will receive at termination of their employment. If the employee had less than 960/1272 hours they were given an option, to either reduce their hours by twenty-five percent or retain the hours in order to reach the 960/1272 maximum at a faster pace. If they chose the option to reduce their hours, this number was multiplied times their rate per hour to establish the amount of compensation they will receive at termination.

The total amount of compensation is funded by an annual departmental contribution until such time the fund is sufficient to fully meet the obligation. The funds will be held in a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund until all employees employed on December 31, 1992 will have terminated their employment.

## Annual Leave

The annual leave plan allows employees to accrue annual leave with pay based on their years of service with the City as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
0-3 \text { years } & 8 \text { hours per month } \\
4-7 \text { years } & 10 \text { hours per month } \\
8-12 \text { years } & 12 \text { hours per month } \\
13-18 \text { years } & 14 \text { hours per month } \\
\text { over } 18 \text { years } & 16 \text { hours per month }
\end{array}
$$

Fire employees who have a regular workweek in excess of forty hours per week are granted annual leave at a rate adjusted to take into account the extra hours so their annual leave is comparable to the leave granted for forty hours per week employees. Regular part-time employees shall earn a prorated number of vacation day's payable at their current rate of compensation.

Annual leave accrued during the calendar year may be accumulated but shall in no case exceed a total of 360 hours for all employees except fire employees who work a regular work week in excess of forty hours, may accumulate 477 hours. On January 1 of each year all excess leave is forfeited without compensation.

At the time of the employee's termination of employment, the unused hours are paid to him at his current rate of pay. The hours will be paid up to 360 hours for regular employees and 477 hours for firemen.

All of the accumulated hours are brought to the current rate of pay on December 31, to establish the value in the funds. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. In the governmental funds, a liability would be reported only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

## 9. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, longterm debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds on a straight-line basis over the term of the related issue. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. At year end, $\$ 674,504$ of claims and judgments are included in governmental and business-type activities. Governmental compensated absences of $\$ 3,004,326$ generally have been liquidated by the General Fund and various Special Revenue Funds.

## 10. Pensions

The City's portion of the Bismarck City Employee Pension Plan is based on the proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows and pension expense. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The City's proportionate share was further reallocated between governmental and business-type funds (proprietary/internal service funds) based on the present value of future payroll.

## 11. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that that would not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until the future period(s) in which it is applicable. Deferred inflows are recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position under the governmental or business-type columns. Deferred inflows of resources of proprietary and internal service funds are reported in detail in their respective fund statements.

## 12. Net Position/Fund Balance

The difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows is "net position" on the government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements and "fund balance" on the governmental fund financial statements.

The Bismarck City Commission in 2011 approved the following policy which provides clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance - are those that cannot be spent because they are either:

1. Not in spendable form (e.g. inventories, prepaid items, deferred expenditures, long-term receivables).
2. Legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance - are those that have constraints placed on their use either:

1. Externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations or other governments (e.g. Bond Covenants, Federal and State Grantors, Donations).
2. By law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (e.g. sales and use tax).

Committed fund balance - are those the City of Bismarck Board of Commissioners has authorized to set aside funds for a specific purpose based on a single majority vote. Any funds set aside as committed Fund Balance requires formal motion by a simple majority vote which is the highest level action required to constitute a binding restraint. The formal motion must take place prior to December 31 of the applicable fiscal year and be recorded in the official minutes. If the actual amount of the commitment is not available by December $31^{\text {st }}$, the motion must state the process or formula necessary to calculate the actual amount as soon as information is available. Commitments may be changed or removed by the City Commission by taking the same formal action that imposed the original constraint.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Assigned fund balance - are those amounts set aside for the intended use of a specific purpose that is neither restricted nor committed. The Director of Finance has the ability to reserve intended amounts for assigned funds. The City of Bismarck Budget Committee has the authority to remove or change the assignment of the funds.

Unassigned fund balance - are those which represent the residual classification for the General Fund. It represents the resources available for future spending and amounts that have not been assigned to other funds that are non-spendable, restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purpose. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

The City Commission establishes, modifies or rescinds fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. A resolution is the highest level of authority and requires another simple majority vote to modify or rescind. Assigned fund balance is established through adoption or amendment of the budget for its intended specific purpose.

In the General Fund, the City of Bismarck will strive to maintain a minimum unrestricted fund balance equal to $60 \%$ of the General Fund revenue. This will assist in maintaining an adequate level of fund balance to provide for large future expenditures, cash flow requirements and contingency needs. If spending in designated circumstances has reduced unrestricted fund balance to a point below the minimum target, the replenishment will be within five years.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, restricted fund balance is considered to have been spent first unless legal requirements disallow it. When committed, assigned and unassigned funds are available for expenditure, committed amounts should be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts unless the governing board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

As of December 31, 2018, fund balances are composed of the following:

| Nonspendable: | General Fund |  | Sales Tax |  | SewermainBonds |  | Street Improvement Bonds |  | Street Improvement Construction |  | Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | Total Governmental Funds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advance to other funds | \$ | 150,000 | \$ | - | \$ | - - |  | \$ | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 150,000 |
| Restricted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building construction |  | 3,128,667 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 3,128,667 |
| Highway weather projects |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 271,867 |  | 271,867 |
| Capital projects |  | - |  | 12,025,801 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 12,025,801 |
| Debt payments |  | - |  |  |  | 7,617,717 |  | 27,395,845 |  | - |  | 4,889,115 |  | 39,902,677 |
| Committed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advance to other funds |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 1,780,000 |  | 1,780,000 |
| Public health programs |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 1,025,630 |  | 1,025,630 |
| Transit system |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 3,775 |  | 3,775 |
| Public library |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 750,337 |  | 750,337 |
| Drug enforcement |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 307,574 |  | 307,574 |
| Highways and streets |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 5,055,363 |  | 5,055,363 |
| Street light operations |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 2,549,924 |  | 2,549,924 |
| Economic development |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 2,123,195 |  | 2,123,195 |
| Capital projects |  | - |  | 5,200,887 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 27,905,460 |  | 33,106,347 |
| Assigned: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contingencies |  | 825,000 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 825,000 |
| Department equipment |  | 1,854,834 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 1,854,834 |
| Fire Truck/Equipment |  | 159,939 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 159,939 |
| Technology equipment |  | 115,594 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 115,594 |
| Computer expansion |  | 409,864 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 409,864 |
| Parking lot |  | 94,546 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 94,546 |
| Payroll reserve |  | 856,291 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 856,291 |
| Unassigned |  | 36,360,862 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | $(7,778,924)$ |  | $(1,533,100)$ |  | 27,048,838 |
| Total Fund Balances | \$ | 43,955,597 | \$ | 17,226,688 | \$ | 7,617,717 |  | \$ 27,395,845 | \$ | $(7,778,924)$ | \$ | 45,129,140 | \$ | 133,546,063 |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## E. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The following GASB Statements became effective and were implemented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018:

GASB Statement No. 82, "Pension Issues—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73" was issued on March 2016. This statement addresses issues raised in GASB 67, 68 and 73 regarding payrollrelated measurements in the required supplementary information, selection of assumptions and treatment of deviations from the guidance Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting and the classification of employments payments. The statement amends GASB 67 and 68 to require the presentation of covered payroll and defines covered payroll and provides the ratios to be used. The statement clarifies the term deviation as used in the Actuarial Standard of Practice is not in conformity with the selection of assumptions requirements of GASB 67, 68 and 73. This statement also clarifies that qualifying employer contributions identified as plan member contribution should be classified as plan member contributions for GASB 67 and as employee contributions for GASB 68. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016 and June 15, 2017 when the pension liability reporting period used is not the employer's most recent fiscal year.

GASB Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017 was issued on March 2017. This statement addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. A variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]) are addressed. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

GASB Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues was issued on May 2017. This statement is designed to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources (resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt) are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. Improving accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance is also an objective of this statement. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

## II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## A. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

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

One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds."

The details of this $\$(133,518,310)$ difference are as follows:

|  | 2018 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Bonds payable | $\$(125,165,000)$ |
| $\quad$ Less: unamortized bond discount | - |
| $\quad$ Plus: unamortized bond premium | $(4,696,276)$ |
| Accrued interest payable | $(3,004,326)$ |
| Compensated absences |  |
| Net adjustment to reduce fund balance - total governmental funds to |  |
| arrive at net position - governmental activities | $\$(133,518,310)$ |

## B. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES AND THE GOVERNMENTWIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes the 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. One element of that reconciliation explains that "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." The details of this $\$ 4,809,141$ difference are as follows:

| Capital outlay | \$ | 20,099,187 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributed capital |  | 1,722,817 |
| Capital outlay transferred to Enterprise Funds |  | $(1,991,096)$ |
| Depreciation expense |  | $(15,021,767)$ |
| Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities | \$ | 4,809, |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Another element of the reconciliation states that "The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase/(decrease) net position." The details of this \$1,395 difference are as follows:

In the statement of activities, only the gain/(loss) on the sale of capital assets is reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase/(decrease) financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold.

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$$ | 1,395 |
|  |  |
| $\$$ | 1,395 |

Net adjustment to increase/(decrease) net changes in fund balances total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities

Another element of that reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) 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 premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities."

The details of this $\$ 726,065$ difference are as follows:

Debt issued or incurred:
Issuance of special assessment debt \$ $(15,015,000)$
Plus: bond premium
Principal repayments:
General obligation debt
16,170,000

Net adjustment to increase/(decrease) net changes in fund balances total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities


Another element of that reconciliation states that "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." The details of this $\$(2,481,966)$ are as follows:

| Compensated absences | \$ | $(23,753)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accrued interest |  | $(13,899)$ |
| Amortization of bond premium \& interest on escrow |  | 403,340 |
| Amortization of bond discounts |  | $(32,400)$ |
| Net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows |  | $(2,815,254)$ |
| Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net postion of |  |  |
| governmental activities | \$ | $(2,481,966)$ |

## III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The City adopts an annual budget approved by the Board of City Commissioners. The budget is adopted on a basis (budget basis) which differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis). The budget and all transactions are presented in accordance with the City's method (budget basis) in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General and Special Revenue Funds to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between budget and GAAP basis in the General Fund are that encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget) as opposed to the Net Position. Activities of the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Debt Service Funds are included in the annual appropriated budget in accordance with the N.D.C.C.

A detailed explanation of differences between the budgetary outflows and GAAP expenditures are presented in the statements. The level of budgetary control is established at the department level. The department is allowed to transfer appropriations within its department from one account number to another. Commission approval is required for the transfer of appropriations from one department to another. The entire budget can be amended only by ordinance and commission approval. In August, the proposed budget is presented to the governing body for review. The governing body holds public hearings and may modify the proposed budget. The final budget must be adopted before October 7th.

The City also maintains an encumbrance system as a technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbrances represent commitments related to uncompleted contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the General Fund. Revisions approved for open encumbrances totaled $\$ 614,890$ for General Fund for the year ended December 31, 2018. For budgetary purposes appropriations lapse at year end except for that portion related to encumbered amounts. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, expenditures exceeded appropriations by $\$ 806,392$ in the Public Transit fund due to the recognition of receivables and payables at year end for federal awards. The variance with the final budget was due to uncertainty of the receipt of the federal awards. Therefore, the City is unable to account for the need of additional appropriations during the budget year. The federal awards meet criteria for recognizing the receivables and payables, however this occurred after the year end of the annual budget.

## B. DEFICIT FUND BALANCE

The following individual funds had deficits at December 31, 2018, as measured by the balances in the total fund balance as follows:

Capital Projects Funds:
Sewermain Construction
Watermain Construction
Sidewalk Construction
Street Improvement Construction

Amount
\$ $(230,493)$
$(7,778,924)$

Sewermain Construction, Watermain Construction, Sidewalk Construction and Street Improvement Construction will be funded through a sale of special assessment bonds in December 2019.

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

## A. DEPOSITS

## Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of outside parties. The City does not have a formal policy that addresses custodial credit risk for deposits. However, in accordance with state statutes, the City maintains deposits at those depository banks and savings and loans authorized by the City Commission, all of which are covered by federal deposit insurance. These statutes also require that the deposits be protected by insurance, collateral or surety bond. The fair value of the collateral pledged must be equal to or greater than $110 \%$ of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds. The only exception is for funds that are deposited with the Bank of North Dakota, which is owned and backed by the full faith and credit of the State of North Dakota. At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was $\$ 35,281,995$ and the bank balance was $\$ 35,451,523$ all of which was insured and collateralized.

## Cash and Investments

As of December 31, 2018 the city's cash and investments are as follows:

| Cash on hand | \$ 43,738 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deposits | 35,281,995 |
| Investments | 275,382,080 |
| Total cash and investments | \$ 310,707,813 |

The cash and investments presented in the Financial Statements December 31, 2018 are as follows:

| Primary Government |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $\$ 24,095,010$ |
| Investments | $138,041,685$ |
| Restricted: | $2,794,838$ |
| $\quad$ Investments | $11,195,951$ |
| $\quad$Revenue bond covenant accounts <br> Total primary government <br> $\quad$ cash and investments <br> Fiduciary Funds | $176,127,483$ <br> Investments <br> $\quad$ Total cash and investments |
|  | $\underline{134,580,330}$ |

## B. INVESTMENTS

## Primary Government

State statues, city ordinances and resolutions authorize the City's investments. State law governs investments by NDCC 6-09-07, 15-10-12, and 21-04-02, indicating that all public funds must be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota unless there are other constitutional or statutory provisions.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt securities will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The price of a debt security typically moves in the opposite direction of the change in interest rate. The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to potential fair value losses arising from future changes in interest rates.

As of December 31, 2018 the City (Primary Government) had the following debt securities shown in the table below by investment type and maturity.

Interest Rate Risk: City

|  |  | Fair Value |  | Less than <br> 1 Year | 1-5 Years | 6-10 Years | 10+ Years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Certificate of Deposits | \$ | 77,723,655 | \$ | 61,012,425 | \$ 16,711,230 | \$ - | \$ |  |
| Government Agencies |  | 52,792,384 |  | 35,640,845 | 12,592,869 | 4,169,930 |  | 388,740 |
| Government Bonds |  | 10,320,484 |  | 4,640,178 | 5,680,306 | - |  |  |
| Total Debt Securities |  | 140,836,523 |  | 01,293,448 | \$ 34,984,405 | \$ 4,169,930 | \$ | 388,740 |

## Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City of Bismarck does not have a formal investment policy that specifically addresses credit risk. As of December 31, 2018, the City (Primary Government) had the following debt securities with their respective ratings.

## Credit Risk: City Investments

| S\&P Credit Rating |  | Total Fair Value | Government Agencies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AA | \$ | 52,792,384 | \$ 52,792,384 |
| Not Rated |  |  |  |
| Government Bonds |  | 10,320,484 |  |
| Certificate of Deposits |  | 77,723,655 |  |
| Total Debt Securities |  | 40,836,523 |  |

## Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City does not have an investment policy that specifically addresses concentrations of credit risk in a single issuer. As of December 31, 2018, 28.94 percent of the City's (Primary Government) investments were invested with the Federal National Mortgage association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Fair Value Measurement

The fair value measurements are categorized by the fair value hierarchy based on the generally accepted accounting principles. Valuation inputs are used measure the fair value of the asset to determine the appropriate category. The categories range from level 1 which is the highest priority to level 3 which is the lowest priority and are based on the following categories:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in the active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which significant inputs are unobservable.
Investments that are measured at fair value using net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value leveling of the City of Bismarck's investment portfolio are as of December 31, 2018.

| Investments by fair value level | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fair Value } \\ & 12 / 31 / 2018 \end{aligned}$ |  | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Indentical Assets (Level 1) |  | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) |  | Significant <br> Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed income investments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Agencies | \$ | 52,792,384 | \$ | - | \$ | 52,792,384 | \$ | - |
| Government Bonds |  | 10,320,484 |  | - |  | 10,320,484 |  | - |
| Total investments by fair value level |  | 63,112,868 | \$ | - | \$ | 63,112,868 | \$ | - |


| Investments at other than fair value |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Certificate of Deposits |  |
| Total investment at other than fair value | $77,723,655$   <br>    <br> Total Investment   <br> $\$ 140,836,523$   |

The Level 1 securities are valued using the quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 and Level 3 securities are valued based on methodologies such as bid evaluations, market averages, and other matrix pricing techniques as well as values derived from associated traded securities or last trade data. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels, the fair value is categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation.

## Pension Funds

## Interest Rate Risk

Investments in the Deferred Sick, City Pension and Police Pension funds are generally managed by the North Dakota Retirement and Investment Office (NDRIO) under the authority of the State Investment Board. The NDCC 21-10 states the State Investment Board shall apply the prudent investor rule in investing funds under its supervision. The investments must be invested exclusively for the benefit of their members and in accordance with the respective funds' investment goals and objectives. More information on the NDRIO can be found in their financial reports at http://www.state.nd.us/rio/SIB/Publications/default.htm.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Agencies investments are governed by the Bismarck Firefighters' Relief Association Board. The Employee Excess Retirement fund is directed by the employees utilizing a contracted City investment manager.

NDRIO has chosen to use the Segmented Time Distribution disclosure method for the Deferred Retirement, City and Police investments. The City's portion of interest rate risk for pension debt securities is shown in the table below by investment type and maturity as of June 30, 2018, the most recent information available from NDRIO. Beginning in 2017, NDRIO has changed the format of the table based on guidance from the State Auditor's Office. Because we participate in an external investment pool our investments are at the asset class pool level rather than the security level as in years past. The Employee Excess Retirement included in the table is as of December 31, 2018.

Interest Rate Risk: Pension Investments

|  | All values in \$000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fair Value | Less than 1 Year |  | 1-5 Years | 6-10 Years |  | 10+ Years |  |
| Domestic Fix Income Pool | \$ 35,100 | \$ | 1,218 | \$ 7,080 | \$ | 7,955 | \$ | 18,847 |
| Fixed Income Pool | 428 |  | 10 | 74 |  | 207 |  | 137 |
| Fixed Income Pool (closed) | - |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |
| Below Investment Grade FI Pool | 3,807 |  | 43 | 1,558 |  | 1,627 |  | 579 |
| International Fixed Income Pool | - |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |
| Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool | 1,652 |  | 7 | 525 |  | 38 |  | 1,082 |
| Small Cap Domestic Equity Pool | 2,962 |  | 15 | 1,012 |  | 104 |  | 1,831 |
| Total Debt Securities | \$ 43,949 | \$ | 1,293 | \$ 10,249 | \$ | 9,931 | \$ | 22,476 |

## Credit Risk

The NDRIO maintains a highly diversified portfolio of debt securities encompassing a wide range of credit ratings. Each debt security manager is given a specific set of guidelines to invest based on the mandate for which it was hired. The guidelines specify in which range of credit the manager may invest. These ranges include investment grade and high yield categories. The following table presents the NDRIO's external investment pool as of June 30, 2018. December 31, 2018 information is not available from NDRIO. The Employee Excess Retirement's ratings are as of December 31, 2018.

Credit Risk: Pension Fund Investments


## Fair Value Measurement

The investments of the City of Bismarck's pooled funds are invested in the State Investment Board investment pool. The pool invests in securities authorized by state statues. At December 31, 2018, the City of Bismarck's portion of the State Investment Board had a fair market value of \$133,245,908.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

The State Investment Board is regulated by an eleven-member board. The audited financial statements may be found at http://www.nd.gov/rio/RIO ref/report type.asp?reportType=financials or on the North Dakota State Government website. Several agencies whose investments are under the supervision of the SIB participates in the pooled investments. The agencies transfer money into the investment pools and receive an appropriate percentage ownership of the pooled portfolio based upon fair value. All activities of the investment pools are allocated to the agencies based upon their respective ownership percentages. Each participant unit is valued at $\$ 1.00$ per unit.

## C. TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Bismarck provides five tax abatement programs which includes a Commercial and Residential Renaissance Zone Program, New or Expanding Business Exemptions, and a Commercial and Residential Remodeling Exemption.

As of December 31, 2018, the Renaissance Zone Property Tax Exemptions under the NDCC Ch. 40-63, is for Commercial and Residential buildings located within the renaissance zone that allow for the property to be excluded for up to five years, provided the City approves the exemption. A renaissance zone is a geographical area that the City applies to the State Department of Commerce to designate a portion of the City into a renaissance zone.

The Renaissance Zone Program for commercial and residential properties was established in March 2001 and now encompasses a 39-block area in the downtown area. The purpose of the zone is to encourage reinvestment in downtown properties by providing property tax incentives to commercial and residential owners. There are four different types of Renaissance Zone projects that qualify for property tax exemptions: rehabilitation, purchase with major improvements, purchase only, and historical preservation and renovation. A Renaissance Zone project must be approved by both the City of Bismarck and the North Dakota Department of Commerce before qualifying activity occurs.

New or Expanding Business Exemption under NDCC Ch. 40-57.1, provides property tax abatements by assisting in establishing industrial plants, expanding and retaining existing businesses. A property tax exemption allows for the property to be excluded for up to five years. The property must have prior certification as a primary sector business by the ND Commerce Department. A partial or complete exemption from ad valorem taxation under this section for retail sector projects may receive a partial or complete exemption from the City Commission.

The Commercial and Residential Remodeling Exemption under NDCC Ch. 40-57.02.2, provides property tax abatements by assisting in incentives for remodeling properties that are 30 years or older. This exemption will be for commercial and residential remodeling projects and will only include additions for residential structures. The exemption will be for a maximum of 3 years. The City Commission must approve the application prior to receiving the exemption.

The amount of taxes abated for the year ending December 31, 2018 was as follows:

|  | Tax Abatement <br> in 2018 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Tax Abatement Programs | $\$$ | 274,002 |
| Renaissance Zone Exemption - Commercial |  | 25,701 |
| Renaissance Zone Exemption - Residential | 360,311 |  |
| Remodeling Exemption - Commercial | 27,168 |  |
| Remodeling Exemption - Residential | $\$ \mathbf{~}$ |  |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

| Beginning |  | Ending |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance | Increases | Decreases | | Balance |
| :---: |

## Governmental Activities:

Capital assets, not being depreciated:

Land
Construction in progress
Total capital assets, not being depreciated

| $\$$ | $2,767,950$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $12,751,432$ | $1,345,809$ | $2,767,950$ |  |  |  |
| $15,519,382$ | $1,345,809$ | $(12,425,134)$ | $1,672,107$ |  |  |

Capital assets, being depreciated:
Buildings and building improvements

| $35,309,871$ | $5,039,353$ | - | $40,349,224$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 85,349 | - | - | 85,349 |
| $39,442,386$ | $2,560,076$ | $(578,449)$ | $41,424,013$ |
| $417,198,901$ | $23,320,804$ | - | $440,519,705$ |
| $492,036,507$ | $30,920,233$ | $(578,449)$ | $522,378,291$ |

Less accumulated depreciation for:
Buildings and building improvements
Improvements other than buildings
Machinery \& equipment
Infrastructure
Total accumulated depreciation

| $(19,115,984)$ | $(1,117,750)$ | - | $(20,233,734)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(66,095)$ | $(2,486)$ | - | $(68,581)$ |
| $(25,388,421)$ | $(2,739,314)$ | 569,844 | $(27,557,891)$ |
| $(106,786,365)$ | $(11,162,501)$ | - | $(117,948,866)$ |
| $(151,356,865)$ | $(15,022,051)$ | 569,844 | $(165,809,072)$ |

Total capital assets, being depreciated, net $\qquad$ 340,679,642 15,898,182
$(8,605) \quad 356,569,219$
Governmental activities capital assets, net $\xlongequal{\$ 356,199,024}$ \$ 17,243,991 \$(12,433,739) \$ 361,009,276

| Beginning <br> Balance | Increases | Decreases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | | Ending |
| :---: |
| Balance |

## Business-type Activities:

Capital assets, not being depreciated:

| Land | \$ | 15,836,289 | \$ | 12,784 | \$ | \$ 15,849,073 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction in progress |  | 52,567,537 |  | 25,646,477 | $(26,407,587)$ | 51,806,427 |
| Total capital assets, not being depreciated |  | 68,403,826 |  | 25,659,261 | $(26,407,587)$ | 67,655,500 |

Capital assets, being depreciated:
Buildings and building improvements Improvements other than buildings Machinery \& equipment
Total capital assets being depreciated

| $253,956,627$ | $25,605,176$ | - | $279,561,803$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $338,616,095$ | $6,960,793$ | - | $345,576,888$ |
| $32,459,005$ | $6,248,956$ | $(830,216)$ | $37,877,745$ |
| $625,031,727$ | $38,814,925$ | $(830,216)$ | $663,016,436$ |

Less accumulated depreciation for:
Buildings and building improvements
Improvements other than buildings
Machinery \& equipment
Total accumulated depreciation

| $(94,736,850)$ | $(7,346,412)$ | - | $(102,083,262)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(113,652,293)$ | $(7,602,343)$ | - | $(121,254,636)$ |
| $(16,607,635)$ | $(1,562,138)$ | 825,234 | $(17,344,539)$ |
| $(224,996,778)$ | $(16,510,893)$ | 825,234 | $(240,682,437)$ |

Total capital assets, being depreciated, net $\qquad$
Business-type activities capital assets, net \$468,438,775 \$ 47,963,293 \$ (26,412,569) \$489,989,499

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

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

| Governmental activities: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Government | \$ | 1,255,744 |
| Public Safety |  | 1,460,490 |
| Highways and Streets |  | 578,142 |
| Health |  | 30,651 |
| Culture and Recreation |  | 570,779 |
| Public Works |  | 11,126,245 |
| Total depreciation expense - governmental activities | \$ | 15,022,051 |
| Business-type activities: |  |  |
| Airport | \$ | 3,275,867 |
| Event Center |  | 2,579,194 |
| Solid Waste Disposal |  | 617,921 |
| Solid Waste Collections |  | 279,611 |
| Water |  | 4,703,701 |
| Sanitary Sewer |  | 2,890,165 |
| Storm Water |  | 1,172,739 |
| Commercial Property |  | 53,033 |
| Northern Plains Commerce Center |  | 215,235 |
| Parking Authority Lots |  | 723,427 |
| Total depreciation expense - business-type activities | \$ | 16,510,893 |

## E. COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2018, the City had commitments on various contracts totaling \$18,904,963.
The HOME Program and Neighborhood Stabilization Program have 4 outstanding loans. Dakota Apartments Home Program is $\$ 347,000$. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program is $\$ 193,443$ and is forgiven after 20 years or is due if ownership changes starting as of 12/20/2011. Habitat Home Ownership project in the amount of $\$ 33,696$ is forgivable at $10 \%$ per year starting on $7 / 8 / 2015$ and is $100 \%$ forgiveness if owned for 15 years. Brandon Heights II Home Project requires a balloon payment \$129,000 or loan forgiveness at the end of 20 years. In 2017, they made a loan payment of $\$ 19,350$, bringing the total to $\$ 109,650$. The Abused Adult Resource Center for Bonnie's House is $\$ 100,563$ that is forgiven after 20 years or if ownership changes starting as of $12 / 24 / 2013$. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program has one loan outstanding in the amount of $\$ 15,746$ that is forgivable at $10 \%$ per year after 6 years. The Patterson Place Apartment Loan is a non-forgivable loan for $\$ 300,000$ with $0 \%$ interest. Payment is due from surplus cash from the sale of the property if ownership changes, or when a change in the Façade Easement is made. The original 1983 loan was subordinated on 12/16/2003 with an extended term until April 1, 2024. On March 24, 2019, the note was assumed by new ownership, and the term was extended to December 31, 2039. The CDBG program had one outstanding loan for rehab of the Horizons Building (RMHH). This loan was for $\$ 25,000$ with $0 \%$ interest. If there was no change in use or ownership within 5 years, the loan would be forgiven on 4/28/20; however, the building was sold and this loan was paid back in January of 2018.

Notes receivable authorized from the Vision fund to Laughing Sun Brewing Company, LLC, JB Lozensky Properties, LLP and ND Safety Council are to promote economic and job development in the Bismarck area.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

The City of Bismarck encumbrances at December 31, 2018 were $\$ 614,890$. The General Fund encumbrances included $\$ 5,000$ for a catch basin repair and $\$ 5,000$ for roof drainage repair at Fire Station \#5 which are scheduled for completion in 2019. The Fire Department also encumbered $\$ 116,100$ for match funds regarding a grant to replace the self-contained breathing apparatus equipment. The grant application was not approved in 2018, therefore the funds are being carried over to 2019. An encumbrance of $\$ 46,487$ remains for the strategic planning contract that was approved in 2018, and will continue in 2019. An encumbrance of $\$ 439,850$ for the completion of the AssetWorks implementation, and $\$ 2,453$ for the completion of the US Highway 83 alternatives study also account for a portion of the total encumbrances reported.

|  | General Fund |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Encumbrances | $\$$ | 614,890 |

## F. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

## Due To - Due From Other Funds

Interfund receivables (due from other funds) and payables (due to other funds) are used when a fund has a cash deficit. The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2018 was:

| Due From: | Due To: |  |  |  | Event <br> Center |  | Total Due From |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Governmental Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | nmajor rnmental Funds |  | Street provement onstruction |  |  |  |  |
| Governmental Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Fund | \$ | 5,098 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 5,098 |
| Street Improvement Bonds |  | - |  | 7,403,117 |  | - |  | 7,403,117 |
| Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | 884,674 |  | - |  | 241,748 |  | 1,126,422 |
|  |  | 889,772 |  | 7,403,117 |  | 241,748 |  | 8,534,637 |
| Business-Type Funds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Event Center |  | 22,455 |  | - |  | - |  | 22,455 |
|  |  | 22,455 |  | - |  | - |  | 22,455 |
| Total Due To | \$ | 912,227 | \$ | 7,403,117 | \$ | 241,748 | \$ | 8,557,092 |

The due to/from other funds will be repaid in 2019.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Advances

Advances are used for interfund loans that have a repayment schedule of more than one year.

| Advance From: | Advance To: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Business-Type Funds |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Enterprise |  |
| General Fund | \$ | 150,000 |
| Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | 1,780,000 |
| Total Advance To | \$ | 1,930,000 |

The advances to/from other funds have scheduled repayment plans through 2019. General Fund advances will be repaid by future revenues generated in Parking Authority Lots. Lodging/Liquor/Food Special Revenue Fund advance to the Commercial Properties Enterprise Fund will be repaid by future revenue.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Transfers

Governmental Funds:

| Transfer Out: | Transfer In - Governmental Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General Fund |  | Street Improvement Construction |  | Street Improvement Bonds |  | Sewermain <br> Bonds |  | Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  |
| General Fund | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 2,546,750 |
| Sales Tax |  | 9,444,149 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 5,267,668 |
| Street Improvement Construction |  | - |  | - |  | 470,624 |  | - |  | 43,464 |
| Street Improvement Bonds |  | - |  | 183,821 |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Sewermain Bonds |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 67,884 |
| Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | 1,233,423 |  | 7,289,444 |  | - |  | 131,812 |  | 460,423 |
| Airport |  | 135,986 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Event Center |  | 264,649 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Water |  | 369,274 |  | 3,178,113 |  | - |  | - |  | 99,974 |
| Sanitary Sewer |  | 127,410 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 227,505 |
| Storm Water |  | 68,889 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Nonmajor Enterprise Funds |  | 297,752 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 369,154 |
| Internal Service Funds |  | 212,473 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 238 |
| Total Transfers Out | \$ | 12,154,005 | \$ | 10,651,378 | \$ | 470,624 | \$ | 131,812 | \$ | 9,083,060 |


| Transfer Out: | Transfer In - Business-type Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Event |  |  |  |  |  | Sanitary |  | Internal Service |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Airport |  | Center |  | Water |  | Sewer |  | Funds |  |  |  |
| General Fund | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 5,180 | \$ | 335,096 | \$ | 2,887,026 |
| Sales Tax |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 14,711,817 |
| Street Improvement Construction |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 514,088 |
| Street Improvement Bonds |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 183,821 |
| Sewermain Bonds |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 67,884 |
| Nonmajor Governmental Funds |  | 1,849,863 |  | 2,462,782 |  | 178,084 |  | 1,437,785 |  | 2,170 |  | 15,045,786 |
| Airport |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 135,986 |
| Event Center |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 264,649 |
| Water |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 3,647,361 |
| Sanitary Sewer |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 354,915 |
| Storm Water |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 68,889 |
| Nonmajor Enterprise Funds |  | - |  | - |  | 106,264 |  | - |  | - |  | 773,170 |
| Internal Service Funds |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 212,711 |
| Total Transfers Out | \$ | 1,849,863 | \$ | 2,462,782 | \$ | 284,348 | \$ | 1,442,965 | \$ | 337,266 | \$ | 38,868,103 |

Transfers are made for funding general administrative support, distributing payroll benefits from grant revenue, meeting debt service requirements, capital infrastructure and various projects.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## G. LONG-TERM DEBT

## General Obligation Bonds

The government issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the government. The legal debt margin as of December 31, 2018 was $\$ 205,677,375$ with a remaining nonobligated margin of $\$ 205,677,375$. The City had no general obligation bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2018.

## Revenue Bonds

The City has issued $\$ 27,695,000$ bonds in 2013 where the government pledges future income from the Lodging, Liquor Food Tax revenue to fund the Event Center Exhibit Hall Expansion. Principal and interest for the current year was $\$ 1,948,856$. Lodging, Liquor Food Tax revenue totaled $\$ 3,043,916$ for the year.

The City has issued $\$ 45,270,000$ bonds in 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2014 where the government pledges future Water revenue to fund the Bismarck Water Treatment Facility Sludge Plant Expansion, Standby Power, the Water Softening Expansion project and the Water Treatment Plant intake project. Principal and interest for the current year was $\$ 3,811,642$. Water revenue totaled $\$ 16,504,992$ for the year.

The City has issued $\$ 47,400,000$ bonds in 2006 and 2015 where the government pledges future Sanitary Sewer revenue to fund a major upgrade to the intake to the Wastewater Treatment Plant and a new Wastewater Pumping Station that will deliver wastewater to the trickling filters. Principal and interest for the current year was $\$ 3,409,800$. Sanitary Sewer revenue totaled $\$ 10,963,919$ for the year.

Revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

|  | Date of |  | Original | Amount | Amount | Amount |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date of | Final | Interest | Amount | Outstanding | Retired | Outstanding | Due Within |
| Issue | Payment | Rate | of Issue | $1 / 1 / 2018$ | in 2018 | $12 / 31 / 2018$ | One Year |


| Business-type Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Civic Center-Lodging, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liquor, Food | $10 / 16 / 2013$ | $12 / 1 / 2034$ | $3.00-4.25 \%$ | $\$ 27,695,000$ | $\$$ | $23,820,000$ | $\$ 1,050,000$ | $\$$ | $22,770,000$ | $\$ 1,075,000$ |
| Water Utility-2012 | $4 / 26 / 2012$ | $4 / 1 / 2021$ | $2.00 \%-2.50 \%$ | $6,415,000$ | $2,960,000$ | 715,000 | $2,245,000$ | 730,000 |  |  |
| Water Utility-2013 | $10 / 10 / 2013$ | $4 / 1 / 2028$ | $1.00-4.00 \%$ | $9,000,000$ | $7,070,000$ | 555,000 | $6,515,000$ | 570,000 |  |  |
| Water Utility-2014 | $11 / 1 / 2014$ | $4 / 1 / 2029$ | $.05-3.00 \%$ | $13,535,000$ | $10,970,000$ | 795,000 | $10,175,000$ | 805,000 |  |  |
| Water Treatment-2009 | $6 / 15 / 2009$ | $9 / 1 / 2028$ | $3.31 \%$ | $16,320,000$ | $10,735,000$ | 805,000 | $9,930,000$ | 835,000 |  |  |
| Wastewater-2006 | $11 / 14 / 2006$ | $9 / 1 / 2027$ | $2.50 \%$ | $18,400,000$ | $11,410,000$ | 995,000 | $10,415,000$ | $1,025,000$ |  |  |
| Wastewater-2015 | $11 / 1 / 2015$ | $5 / 1 / 2035$ | $2.00-5.00 \%$ | $29,000,000$ | $27,215,000$ | $1,205,000$ | $26,010,000$ | $1,225,000$ |  |  |
| Total Revenue Bonds |  |  |  | $\$ 120,365,000$ | $\$ 94,180,000$ | $\$ 6,120,000$ | $\$ 88,060,000$ | $\$ 6,265,000$ |  |  |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds are as follows:

| Years | BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Principal |  | Interest |  |
| 2019 | \$ | 6,265,000 | \$ | 2,748,578 |
| 2020 |  | 6,420,000 |  | 2,556,252 |
| 2021 |  | 6,590,000 |  | 2,353,196 |
| 2022 |  | 6,005,000 |  | 2,145,068 |
| 2023 |  | 6,190,000 |  | 1,940,173 |
| 2024-2028 |  | 32,830,000 |  | 6,595,968 |
| 2029-2033 |  | 17,990,000 |  | 2,334,995 |
| 2034-2035 |  | 5,770,000 |  | 159,075 |
| Total | \$ | 88,060,000 | \$ | 20,833,305 |

## Pledged Revenues

## Special Assessment Debt with Governmental Commitment

Special assessment bonds of $\$ 212,425,00$ were issued to meet the cost of construction of street lights, streets, sewermains, watermains, sidewalks, and public parking lots. The annual installment of principal and interest is met by special assessments levied against the benefiting property owners. Principal and interest for the current year was $\$ 19,778,462$. Special assessment revenue totaled $\$ 21,985,362$ for the year. In the event special assessment taxes are insufficient to meet principal and interest payments on bonds, the governing body is required to levy a general tax on all taxable property within the city for the payment of the assumption upon the maturity of the last bond principal installment, pursuant to City ordinance and N.D.C.C. Special assessment bonds outstanding at December 31, 2018 are as follows:


## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

| Governmental Activities <br> Special Assessment <br> Bonds | s - <br> Date of Issue | Date of Final Payment | Interest <br> Rates | Original <br> Amount <br> of Issue |  | Amount Outstanding 1/1/2018 | Amount <br> Issued <br> in 2018 | Amount <br> Retired <br> in 2018 | Amount Outstanding 12/31/2018 | Due Within One Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sidewalk 07 | 12/23/2008 | 5/V2018 | 3.00-4.00\% | \$ 1,085,000 | \$ | 105,000 | \$ - | \$ 105,000 | \$ - | \$ |
| Sidewalk 08 | V6/2010 | 5/12019 | 1.00-3.10\% | 810,000 |  | 160,000 | - | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Sidewalk 09 | 128/2010 | 5/V2020 | 0.90-3.00\% | 665,000 |  | 195,000 | - | 65,000 | 130,000 | 65,000 |
| Sidewalk 10 | 12/4/2011 | 5/ V2021 | 0.50-2.00\% | 935,000 |  | 375,000 | - | 95,000 | 280,000 | 95,000 |
| Sidewalk 11 | 13/2013 | 5/V2022 | 1.20-1.70\% | 915,000 |  | 455,000 | - | 95,000 | 360,000 | 90,000 |
| Sidewalk 12 | 1114/2013 | 5/12023 | 2.00-2.75\% | 2,145,000 |  | 1,315,000 | - | 225,000 | 1,090,000 | 225,000 |
| Sidewalk 13 | 12/12014 | 5/12024 | 2.00-3.00\% | 1,835,000 |  | 1,310,000 | - | 190,000 | 1,120,000 | 190,000 |
| Sidewalk 14 | 12/12015 | 5/V2025 | 2.00-3.00\% | 1,950,000 |  | 1,590,000 | - | 210,000 | 1,380,000 | 200,000 |
| Sidewalk 15 | 2/15/2016 | 5/V2026 | 2.00-4.00\% | 1,970,000 |  | 1,820,000 | - | 205,000 | 1,615,000 | 205,000 |
| Sidewalk 16 | 12/5/2017 | 5/V2027 | 2-2.5\% | 1,535,000 |  | 1,535,000 | - | 115,000 | 1,420,000 | 150,000 |
| Sidewalk 17 | 11227/2018 | 5/12028 | 3-5\% | 1,200,000 |  | - | 1,200,000 | - | 1,200,000 | 45,000 |
| Total sidewalk bonds |  |  |  | \$ 15,045,000 | \$ | \$ 8,860,000 | \$ 1,200,000 | \$ 1,385,000 | \$ 8,675,000 | \$ 1,345,000 |
| Total special assessme | ent bonds |  |  | \$ 212,425,000 |  | \$ 126,320,000 | \$15,015,000 | \$16,170,000 | \$ 125,165,000 | \$16,455,000 |

## Special Assessment Debt Requirement to Maturity

Special assessment bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

| Years | GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Principal | Interest |
| 2019 | \$ 16,455,000 | \$ 3,702,403 |
| 2020 | 16,315,000 | 3,211,651 |
| 2021 | 15,200,000 | 2,689,851 |
| 2022 | 13,470,000 | 2,216,844 |
| 2023 | 11,680,000 | 1,761,675 |
| 2024-2028 | 38,780,000 | 4,453,967 |
| 2029-2033 | 13,265,000 | 716,338 |
| Total | \$ 125,165,000 | \$ 18,752,730 |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2018, was as follows:

|  | Beginning Balance | Additions | Reductions |  | Ending Balance | Due Within One Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessment bonds | \$ 126,320,000 | \$ 15,015,000 | \$ | 16,170,000 | \$ 125,165,000 | \$ | 16,455,000 |
| Plus unamortized premium | 4,638,280 | 428,935 |  | 370,940 | 4,696,275 |  | - |
| Compensated absences | 2,980,573 | 3,618,503 |  | 3,594,750 | 3,004,326 |  | 2,736,536 |
| Claims and judgments | 512,241 | 5,396,096 |  | 5,399,647 | 508,690 |  | 508,690 |
| TOTAL | \$ 134,451,094 | \$ 24,458,534 | \$ | 25,535,337 | \$ 133,374,291 | \$ | 19,700,226 |
| BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensated absences | \$ 827,871 | \$ 656,511 | \$ | 601,313 | \$ 883,069 | \$ | 609,741 |
| Claims and judgments | 163,329 | 1,785,836 |  | 1,783,351 | 165,814 |  | 165,814 |
| Closure and postclosure costs | 3,040,652 | - |  | 197,412 | 2,843,240 |  | - |
| Event Center revenue bonds | 23,820,000 | - |  | 1,050,000 | 22,770,000 |  | 1,075,000 |
| Less unamortized discount | $(22,279)$ | 1,334 |  | - | $(20,945)$ |  | - |
| Water revenue bonds-2012 | 2,960,000 | - |  | 715,000 | 2,245,000 |  | 730,000 |
| Plus unamortized premium | 28,511 | - |  | 8,553 | 19,958 |  | - |
| Water revenue bonds-2013 | 7,070,000 | - |  | 555,000 | 6,515,000 |  | 570,000 |
| Plus unamortized premium | 1,013 | - |  | 95 | 918 |  | - |
| Water revenue bonds-2014 | 10,970,000 | - |  | 795,000 | 10,175,000 |  | 805,000 |
| Less unamortized discount | $(102,504)$ | 9,112 |  | - | $(93,392)$ |  | - |
| Water Treatment-2009 | 10,735,000 | - |  | 805,000 | 9,930,000 |  | 835,000 |
| Wastewater-2006 | 11,410,000 | - |  | 995,000 | 10,415,000 |  | 1,025,000 |
| Wastewater-2015 | 27,215,000 | - |  | 1,205,000 | 26,010,000 |  | 1,225,000 |
| Less unamortized discount | $(67,093)$ | 3,871 |  | - | $(63,222)$ |  | - |
| TOTAL | \$ 98,049,500 | \$ 2,456,664 | \$ | 8,710,724 | \$ 91,795,440 | \$ | 7,040,555 |

## H. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS

From time to time, the City has approved issuance of Industrial Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Ownership of the acquired facilities will transfer to the private-sector entity upon repayment of the bonds. Neither the City, state, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2018, there were 3 series of Industrial Revenue Bonds outstanding; the aggregate principal amount payable is unknown. Neither the State of North Dakota nor the City of Bismarck has a central repository. The only requirement for this type of issue is to request the amount needed for City approval. This amount is most often in excess of the actual amount issued. When completely paid or called, they must notify the City of this event.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## I. RESTRICTED ASSETS

The balances of the restricted asset accounts on December 31, 2018 are as follows:

| GOVERNMENTAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Restricted Investments |  |  |
| Sidewalk Construction Certificate of Deposits | \$ | 1,645,929 |
| Roads \& Streets - Forestry Certificate of Deposits |  | 9,155 |
| Total Governmental Restricted Assets | \$ | 1,655,084 |
| BUSINESS-TYPE |  |  |
| Restricted Investments |  |  |
| Event Center Customer Deposits | \$ | 1,112,292 |
| Parking Authority Customer Deposits |  | 27,462 |
| Restricted Revenue Bond Covenent Accounts |  |  |
| Event Center Lodging Liquor Food Account |  | 161,863 |
| Water Revenue Bond Covenent Accounts |  | 6,082,767 |
| Wastewater Revenue Bond Covenent Accounts |  | 4,951,321 |
| Total Business-Type Restricted Assets | \$ | 12,335,705 |

## V. OTHER INFORMATION

## A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City pays an annual premium to the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF) for its general insurance, personal injury insurance, and auto insurance. The coverage by NDIRF is limited to losses of $\$ 2,000,000$ per occurrence for general liability and $\$ 2,000,000$ per occurrence for errors and omissions. The City has purchased a separate airport liability policy that is primary coverage at the airport. There is a deductible of $\$ 1,000$ per claim.

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The City has established a general liability self-insurance fund. The fund is structured so that only expenses under $\$ 2,500$ relating to covered liabilities of the City are charged against it. The Fund earns interest and is subject to periodic funding from property taxation as deemed necessary by the Board of City Commissioners. The self-insurance fund does not provide collision or comprehensive automotive coverage for the City.
N.D.C.C. Chapter 32-12.1 provides that for actions in tort, the City has a liability limitation of $\$ 250,000$ per claim with a $\$ 500,000$ aggregate limit per event. At December 31, 2018 management estimates claims incurred prior to NDIRF but not paid of $\$ 9,504$ Sewer Claims and $\$ 0$ City-Wide Liability Claims. The sewer claim has been recorded as a liability.

|  | City-Wide Liability Claims |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CURRENT-YEAR |  |  |  |
|  | BEGINNING | CLAIMS AND |  | BALANCE AT |
|  | FISCAL YEAR | CHANGES IN | CLAIM | FISCAL |
|  | LIABILITY | ESTIMATES | PAYMENTS | YEAR-END |
| 2018 | \$ - | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2017 | 200 | 840 | 1,040 | - |
| 2016 | 400 | 170 | 370 | 200 |


| Sewer Backup Claims |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BEGINNING <br> FISCAL YEAR <br> LIABILITY | CLAIMS AND CHANGES IN ESTIMATES |  | CLAIM PAYMENTS |  | BALANCE AT FISCAL YEAR-END |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | \$ 3,770 | \$ | 118,018 | \$ | 112,284 | \$ | 9,504 |
| 2017 | - |  | 80,404 |  | 76,634 |  | 3,770 |
| 2016 | 9,556 |  | 39,696 |  | 49,252 |  | - |

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

## Employee Insurance

The City has established a medical self-insurance fund. The purpose of this fund is to pay medical claims for the City of Bismarck and Parks and Recreation employees and their covered dependents and to minimize the total cost of annual medical insurance premiums paid by the City of Bismarck. Medical claims exceeding \$50,000 per individual per year is covered through Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Dakota. The Plan has paid an excess of stop loss coverage of $\$ 2,087,407$ for 2018. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

An incurred but not reported (IBNR) liability is estimated by the third party administrator and is recorded in the financial statements. The estimated IBNR amount is $\$ 665,000$ as of December 31, 2018. A summary of the claim reserve liabilities and related claim payments is shown below:

|  | CURRENT-YEAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { BEGINNING } \\ \text { FISCAL YEAR } \\ \text { LIABILITY } \end{gathered}$ |  | CLAIMS AND CHANGES IN ESTIMATES |  | CLAIM PAYMENTS |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BALANCE AT } \\ & \text { FISCAL } \\ & \text { YEAR-END } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | \$ | 672,000 | \$ | 7,054,210 | \$ | 7,061,210 | \$ | 665,000 |
| 2017 |  | 508,000 |  | 6,497,817 |  | 6,303,817 |  | 672,000 |
| 2016 |  | 410,000 |  | 5,811,735 |  | 5,713,735 |  | 508,000 |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## State Fire and Tornado and Bonding Fund

The City participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and the State Bonding Fund. The City pays an annual premium for the Fire and Tornado Fund to cover damage to buildings and contents. Replacement cost is estimated in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund to provide replacement cost coverage. The Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of one million dollars per occurrence during a twelve-month period. The State Bonding Fund currently provides the City with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of $\$ 5,000,000$ for its employees. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

## Worker's Compensation

The City participates in the North Dakota Workforce Safety and Insurance Bureau. The Bureau is a state insurance fund and a "no fault" insurance system covering the employees and is financed by premiums assessed to employers for businesses throughout the State. The premiums are available for the payment of claims to employees injured in the course of employment.

## B. Closure and Post Closure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its Bismarck Municipal Solid Waste Facility when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City reports a portion of these closure and post closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The $\$ 2,843,240$ reported as landfill closure and post closure care liability at December 31, 2018, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 95.15 percent of the estimated capacity of the landfill. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post closure care in 2018. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to determine the method they would choose to finance the closure and post closure costs. We are required to run an annual financial test as specified in the N.D.C.C. 33-20-14-07 to insure compliance. The City expects that future inflation costs will be paid from operating revenue. However, if the funds are inadequate or additional post closure requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations) these costs may need to be covered by the sale of general obligation bonds and from future tax revenue.

## C. Cost Sharing Arrangement

## Central Dakota Communications Center/Emergency Management

The City of Bismarck owns and operates the Central Dakota Communications Center \& Emergency Management Department under a joint powers agreement with Burleigh County. The Combined Communications Center is administered by a board, which is comprised of six members. It includes three members from the City (a commissioner, the Chief of Police, and the Chief of Fire), three members for the County (a commissioner, County Sheriff, and a rural fire district representative), and one representative from a local ambulance service that is appointed by a majority of the members of the board. The City Emergency Management reports to the City Chief of Fire.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

On October 27, 2015 the City Commission approved a charter agreement for the Combined Communication Center merger with the City of Mandan effective January 1, 2016. Central Dakota Communications Center (CenCom) replaces the Combined Communications Center. CenCom will dispatch all emergency calls for law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services in Bismarck, Mandan and Burleigh County, including Wilton. In 2016, the City provided $65 \%$ and the County provided $35 \%$ of the funding for the Combined Communications Center \& Emergency Management Operations excluding easements which the County funded at 100\%. The City and County approve the annual budget for the Combined Communications Center \& Emergency Management Department. The employees of the Center are the employees of the City. The Combined Communications Center \& Emergency Management Department is a part of the General Fund.

| Assets: |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Total |  |
| Property and equipment | $\$$391,350 <br> Less value of accumulated depreciation <br> Net position |
| $(348,191)$ |  |
| Total operating expenditures -2018 | $\$ 43,159$ |

There is no debt outstanding for the CenCom \& Emergency Management Department. The total value of the assets is carried in the Governmental Activities column of the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is recorded in the Statement of Activities.

## D. Employee Retirement Systems

The City of Bismarck administers a defined benefit plan for full-time city and police employees for the City and Police Pension Funds. These Pension plans are reported in the City's financial reports as Pension Trust Funds which is disclosed in Note V on page 82. Actuarial reports are available for the City and Police Pension Funds by contacting:

City of Bismarck Finance
PO Box 5506
Bismarck, ND 58506-5506

The full-time Firemen are administered by the Firefighters' Relief Association which is a separate legal entity and is not included in the City's financial pension reports. The Fire plan is a single employer public employee retirement system governed by Section 18-05 of the North Dakota State Century Code. The Association is organized, operated and maintained in accordance with its own articles of incorporation and by-laws. Participating employees contribute to the plan at a minimum of $\$ 201.46$ per bi-weekly payroll or $8 \%$ of their covered payroll whichever is greater. The employer contributed $\$ 889,438$ in 2018 as set by the City Commission. The complete audited financial and pension information can be obtained by contacting:

Firefighters' Relief Association<br>PO Box 5503<br>Bismarck, ND 58506-5503

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## City of Bismarck Employee's Pension

Plan Description - The Bismarck City Employee Pension Plan (BCEPP) is a cost sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system with the Bismarck Park District. The BCEPP document provides for all fulltime City employees with the exclusion of sworn police officers, non-sworn members of the police department who began employment before December 31, 2006 and members of the firefighter's relief fund.

Plan Membership - Memberships begin with their hire date before December 31, 2018 and are vested after five years of service. Membership in the BCEPP on December 31, 2018 is as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits } & 226 \\
\text { Terminated employees - vested } & 62 \\
\text { Active employees: } & 274 \\
\quad \text { Vested } & 186 \\
\quad \text { Non-vested } & 2
\end{array}
$$

Plan Administration - North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 40-46 and in accordance with Chapter 9-07 of the Bismarck Code of Ordinance grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the City Commission. Management of the BCEPP plan is vested in the Board of Trustees which consists of the City Administrator and all department heads with the exception of the Chief of Police.

Benefits Provided - Benefit provisions, amendments, and all requirements are established under the authority of the City Commission. Employees may be eligible for early or normal retirement, as well as death benefits. Normal retirement age for full benefits is age 62. Employees who retire at or after age 62 with 5 years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to one and three-quarters percent of the average of the member's highest 36 -month base salary for each full and fractional year of contributing service before January 2005 and two and one-quarter percent for contributing service on or after January 2005. Married participants receive a joint and two-thirds to survivor annuity while single participants receive a life only annuity. There are no provisions with respect to automatic and post-retirement benefit increases. Employees with 5 years of credited service may retire at an earlier age and receive actuarially reduced retirement benefit.

Pension benefits available under this plan are funded in part from the accumulation of the employees' contribution. Prior to January 2005, employees directed the investment of their contribution utilizing a contracted City investment manager and were eligible to receive a distribution of the interest earned on the contributions in excess of five percent upon retirement. Effective January 1, 2005, all employee contributions are invested with the City pension funds and individual self-directed accounts were discontinued. Interest earned in excess of five percent for the individual employee accounts as of December 31, 2004 has been transferred to an Employee Excess Retirement Fund and the excess funds in the individual employee accounts continue to be self-directed.

## Contributions

Employee Contributions - Participating active employees contribute to the plan at a rate of $5 \%$ of covered payroll. If an employee leaves covered employment before attaining the five-year service credit, the accumulated contributions plus interest earnings at $5 \%$ per annum are refunded to the employee or designated beneficiary. All member contributions are made by payroll deductions applied to regular bi-weekly pay.

Employer Contributions - Employer contributions are based on an actuarial formula identified as entry age normal cost method. This method produces an employer contribution rate consisting of an amount for normal cost and an amount for amortization of the unfunded accrued liability over a closed period of 30 years. The annual contribution is recommended to the City Commission and considered for approval and adoption.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Net Position - The net position at December 31, 2018 is $\$ 95,023,653$ and the entire amount is restricted for employee pension benefits.

|  | 2018 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| Actuarially determined contributions |  |  |
| Contributions in relation to the <br> actuarially determined contribution | $\$ 2,467,685$ |  |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $\$ \quad(73,664)$ |  |
| Covered Payroll | $\$ 23,757,750$ |  |
| Contributions as a percentage of <br> covered payroll |  |  |

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting - The City's Pension financial statements are accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and plan member contributions are recognized when due pursuant to formal commitments, as well as the ordinance requirements. Investment income is recognized as revenue when earned. Retirement benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Other expenses are recognized when the corresponding liabilities are incurred. The net appreciation/depreciation in fair value of investments is recorded as an increase/decrease to investment income based on the fair market value of the investments. The entire expense of the Plan administration is charged against the earnings of the Plan.

## Investments

Investment Policy - The BCEPP investment policy and asset class allocations are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the BCEPP to pursue an investment strategy to improve the Plan's funding status to protect and sustain current and future benefits, minimize the employee and employer contributions needed to fund the Plan over the long-term, avoid substantial volatility in required contribution rates and fluctuations in the Plan's funding status and to accumulate a funding surplus to provide increases in retiree payments to preserve the purchasing power of their retirement benefits.

BCEPP Board has entered into a contract with the North Dakota State Investment Board (SIB) for investment services as allowed under NDCC 21-10-06 and to implement these policies by investing the assets of the Fund in the manner provided in NDCC 21-10-07, the prudent investor rule. Management's responsibility that is not assigned to the SIB in Chapter 21-10 of the NDCC is delegated to the SIB who must establish written policies for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy.

The BCEPP Board of Trustee's adopted a long-term investment horizon and asset allocation policy for the management of the fund assets. Asset allocation targets are established using an asset-liability analysis designed to determine an acceptable volatility target for the plan and an optimal asset allocation policy mix. The assetliability analysis considers both sides of the plan balance sheet, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative inputs, in order to estimate the potential impact of various asset class mixes on key measures of total plan risk.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

The following was the plan's asset allocation as of December 31, 2018:

| Asset Class | Target Allocation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Large Domestic Equity | 15\% |
| Small Domestic Equity | 10\% |
| Developed International Equity | 12\% |
| Emerging International Equity | 5\% |
| Private Equity | 4\% |
| Domestic Fixed Income | 30\% |
| International Fixed Income | 4\% |
| Real Estate | 10\% |
| Infrastructure | 5\% |
| Timber | 5\% |
|  | 100\% |

Investment Valuation - Investments are recorded at fair value determined by reference to published market data for publicly traded securities and using independent valuation services and appraisals for other investments. The net increase in fair value of investments consists of the realized gains or losses and the unrealized increase or decrease in fair value of investments during the year. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are computed based on the difference between the sales price and the original cost of the investment. Unrealized increases or decreases are computed based on changes in the fair value of investment between years. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized when earned. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets - The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5\% on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the longterm expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates to return by the target asset allocation percentage. The projected 10 year geometric real rates of return by asset class are summarized in the following table:

| Asset Class | Long-Term <br> Expected Real <br> Rate of Return |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Large Domestic Equity | $7.60 \%$ |
| Small Domestic Equity | $7.90 \%$ |
| Developed International Equity | $7.60 \%$ |
| Emerging International Equity | $8.00 \%$ |
| Private Equity | $8.80 \%$ |
| Domestic Fixed Income | $3.25 \%$ |
| International Fixed Income | $2.85 \%$ |
| Real Estate | $6.40 \%$ |
| Infrastructure | $7.50 \%$ |
| Timber | $7.10 \%$ |

## Actuarial Assumptions

| Valuation date | $1 / 1 / 2019$ <br> Entry Age <br> Normal |
| :--- | :---: |
| Actuarial cost method | Level \% of payroll over <br> remaining amortization <br> period-closed |
| Amortization method | 20 |
| Remaining amortization period | Based on RP-2014 generational <br> Mortality Rate <br> mortality projected with Scale MP-2017 <br> Market |
| Asset Valuation Method |  |
| Valuation Method | $3.00 \%$ |
| Inflation rate | $7.50 \%$ |
| Investment rate of return | $5.00 \%$ |
| Projected salary increases | $4.00 \%$ |
| 0-9 years of service | None |

Measurements - Presented below are the Schedule of Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position and the Schedule of Investment Returns for BCEPP.

| Schedule of Net Pension Liability | 2018 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total Pension Liability | $\$ 113,840,750$ |  |
| Plan fiduciary net position | $95,023,653$ |  |
| Net pension liability (asset) | $\$ 8,817,097$ <br>  <br> Plan fiduciary net position as a <br> percentage of the total pension liability <br> Covered payroll | $83.47 \%$ <br>  <br> Net pension liability (asset) as a <br> percentage of covered payroll |


| Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Service Cost | \$ 2,997,689 |
| Interest | 8,098,573 |
| Changes of benefit terms | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | 282,336 |
| Changes of assumptions | - |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(5,042,261)$ |
| Net change in total pension liability | \$ 6,336,337 |
| Total pension liability-beginning | 107,504,413 |
| Total pension liability-ending | \$ 113,840,750 |
| Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position | 2018 |
| Contributions-employer | \$ 2,886,703 |
| Contributions-member | 1,346,630 |
| Net investment income | $(2,537,270)$ |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(5,042,261)$ |
| Administrative expense | $(296,087)$ |
| Other | - |
| Net change in fiduciary net position | \$ (3,642,285) |
| Plan fiduciary net position-beginning | 98,665,938 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-ending | \$ 95,023,653 |


| Schedule of Investment Returns |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Annual money-weighted rate of return, | 2018 |
| net of investment expense | $-2.6 \%$ |

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the Discount Rate - The net pension liability of the BCEPP is calculated at a discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the BCEPP net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower ( 6.5 percent) or 1 percent higher ( 8.5 percent) than the current rate:

## Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount



Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - The net pension liability for the BCEPP was recorded at $\$ 16,095,175$ as of $12 / 31 / 2018$. The calculation was determined by an actuarial valuation based on the City's share of present value of future payroll. The City's proportionate share was $85.53 \%$.

| Net Pension Liability | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Employer's proportion of the net pension liability | $85.53 \%$ |
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability | $16,095,175$ |
| Employer's covered payroll | $23,757,750$ |
| Plan fiduciary net position | $95,023,653$ |
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability  <br> as a percentage of its covered payroll <br> Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total <br> pension liability $67.75 \%$ | $83.47 \%$ |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources - The City recognized pension expense of $\$ 2,411,525$ as of $12 / 31 / 2018$. Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions are from the following sources:

|  | Primary Government |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Deferred Outflows of Resources |  | Deferred Inflows of Resources |  |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | \$ | 2,292,856 | \$ | 321,488 |
| Changes of assumptions |  | 3,700,563 |  |  |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments |  | 4,442,403 |  |  |
| Changes in proportionate and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions |  | 376,333 |  | 440,396 |
| Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date |  | - |  | - |
| Total | \$ | 10,812,155 | \$ | 761,884 |

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

## Pension Expense

| 2019 | $\$$ | $2,716,251$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2020 | $1,907,292$ |  |
| 2021 | $1,834,894$ |  |
| 2022 | $2,572,115$ |  |
| 2023 | 713,463 |  |
| Thereafter | 306,256 |  |
| Total | $\$ 10,050,271$ |  |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## City of Bismarck Police Pension

Plan Description - The Bismarck City Police Pension Plan (BCPPP) is a single employer public employee retirement system. The BCPPP document provides for all full-time sworn police officers and non-sworn members of the police department who began employment before December 31, 2006.

Plan Membership - Memberships begin with their hire date before December 31, 2018 and are vested after five years of service. Membership in the BCPPP on December 31, 2018 is as follows:
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits ..... 86
Terminated employees - vested ..... 27
Active employees:
Vested ..... 83
Non-vested ..... 49
Number of participating employers: ..... 1

Plan Administration - North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 40-45 and in accordance with Chapter 9-08 of the Bismarck Code of Ordinance grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the City Commission. Management of the BCPPP plan is vested in the Board of Trustees which consists of the Chief of Police, 2 members of the police department appointed by the chief of police with no less than eight years of service and two elected members of the police department with no less than eight years of service. Each appointed trustee shall serve a two-year term.

Benefits Provided - Benefit provisions, amendments, and all requirements are established under the authority of the City Commission. Employees who retire at or after age 55 with 5 years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to two and one-half percent of their final average salary, for each full and fractional year of contributing service. Final average salary is the employees' average salary, excluding overtime and longevity pay, of the highest 36 -month period of credited service. Married participants receive a joint and two-thirds to survivor annuity while single participants receive a life only annuity. There are no provisions with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees with 5 years of credited service may retire at an earlier age and receive an actuarially reduced retirement benefit. Benefit provision is established under the authority of the City Commission.

Pension benefits available under this plan are funded in part from the accumulation of the employees' contribution. Prior to January 2005, employees directed the investment of their contribution utilizing a contracted City investment manager and were eligible to receive a distribution of the interest earned on the contributions in excess of five percent upon retirement. Effective January 1, 2005, all employee contributions are invested with the City pension funds and individual self-directed accounts were discontinued. Interest earned in excess of five percent for the individual employee accounts as of December 31, 2004 has been transferred to an Employee Excess Retirement Fund and the excess funds in the individual employee accounts continue to be self-directed.

## Contributions

Employee Contributions - Participating active employees contribute to the plan at a rate of $9.4 \%$ of covered payroll. If an employee leaves covered employment before attaining the five-year service credit, the accumulated contributions plus interest earnings at $5 \%$ per annum are refunded to the employee or designated beneficiary. All member contributions are made by payroll deductions applied to regular bi-weekly pay.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Employer Contributions - Employer contributions are based on an actuarial formula identified as entry age normal cost method. This method produces an employer contribution rate consisting of an amount for normal cost and an amount for amortization of the unfunded accrued liability over a closed period of 30 years. The annual contribution is recommended to the City Commission and considered for approval and adoption.

Net Position - The net position at December 31, 2018 is $\$ 38,157,708$ and the entire amount is restricted for employee pension benefits.

## Schedule of Contributions

|  | 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuarially determined contributions | \$ | 1,042,573 |
| Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution |  | 1,208,939 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ | $(166,366)$ |
| Covered Payroll | \$ | 8,152,505 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll |  | 14.8\% |


#### Abstract

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting - The City's Pension financial statements are accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and plan member contributions are recognized when due pursuant to formal commitments, as well as ordinance requirements. Investment income is recognized as revenue when earned. Retirement benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Other expenses are recognized when the corresponding liabilities are incurred. The net appreciation/depreciation in fair value of investments is recorded as and increase/decrease to investment income based on the fair market value of the investments. The entire expense of the Plan administration is charged against the earnings of the Plan.


## Investments

Investment Policy - The BCPPP investment policy and asset class allocations are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the BCPPP to pursue an investment strategy to improve the Plan's funding status to protect and sustain current and future benefits, minimize the employee and employer contributions needed to fund the Plan over the long-term, avoid substantial volatility in required contribution rates and fluctuations in the Plan's funding status and to accumulate a funding surplus to provide increases in retiree payments to preserve the purchasing power of their retirement benefits.

BCPPP Board has entered into a contract with the North Dakota State Investment Board (SIB) for investment services as allowed under NDCC 21-10-06 and to implement these policies by investing the assets of the Fund in the manner provided in NDCC 21-10-07, the prudent investor rule. Management's responsibility that is not assigned to the SIB in Chapter 21-10 of the NDCC is delegated to the SIB who must establish written policies for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

The BCPPP Board of Trustee's adopted a long-term investment horizon and asset allocation policy for the management of the fund assets. Asset allocation targets are established using an asset-liability analysis designed to determine an acceptable volatility target for the plan and an optimal asset allocation policy mix. The assetliability analysis considers both sides of the plan balance sheet, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative inputs, in order to estimate the potential impact of various asset class mixes on key measures of total plan risk.

The following was the plans asset allocation as of December 31, 2018:

| Asset Class |  | Target <br> Allocation |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Large Domestic Equity |  | $16 \%$ |
| Small Domestic Equity | $11 \%$ |  |
| Developed International Equity |  | $13 \%$ |
| Emerging International Equity |  | $6 \%$ |
| Private Equity | $5 \%$ |  |
| Domestic Fixed Income |  | $25 \%$ |
| International Fixed Income |  | $4 \%$ |
| Real Estate |  | $10 \%$ |
| Infrastructure |  | $5 \%$ |
| Timber |  | $5 \%$ |
|  |  | $100 \%$ |

Investment Valuation - Investments are recorded at fair value determined by reference to published market data for publicly traded securities and using independent valuation services and appraisals for other investments. The net increase in fair value of investments consists of the realized gains or losses and the unrealized increase or decrease in fair value of investments during the year. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are computed based on the difference between the sales price and the original cost of the investment. Unrealized increases or decreases are computed based on changes in the fair value of investment between years. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized when earned. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets - The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5\% on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the longterm expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates to return by the target asset allocation percentage.

The projected 10-year geometric real rates of return by asset class are summarized in the following table:

| Asset Class | Long-Term <br> Expected Real <br> Rate of Return |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Large Domestic Equity |  | $7.60 \%$ |
| Small Domestic Equity | $7.90 \%$ |  |
| Developed International Equity |  | $7.60 \%$ |
| Emerging International Equity | $8.00 \%$ |  |
| Private Equity | $8.80 \%$ |  |
| Domestic Fixed Income |  | $3.25 \%$ |
| International Fixed Income | $2.85 \%$ |  |
| Real Estate | $6.40 \%$ |  |
| Infrastructure | $7.50 \%$ |  |
| Timber |  | $7.10 \%$ |

## Actuarial Assumptions

| Valuation date | 1/1/2019 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Actuarial cost method | Entry Age |
|  | Normal |
| Amortization method | Level \% of payroll over remaining amortization period-closed |
| Remaining amortization period | 20 |
| Mortality Rate | Based on RP-2014 generational mortality projected with Scale MP-2017 |
| Asset Valuation Method | Market |
| Valuation Method |  |
| Inflation rate | 3.00\% |
| Investment rate of return | 7.50\% |
| Projected salary increases |  |
| 0-9 years of service | 5.00\% |
| 10 + years of service | 4.00\% |
| Post retirement cost of living adjustments | None |

Measurements - Presented below are the Schedule of Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position and the Schedule of Investment Returns.

| Schedule of Net Pension Liability | 2018 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Pension Liability | $\$ 49,718,945$ |
| Plan fiduciary net position | $38,157,708$ |
| Net pension liability (asset) | $\$ 11,561,237$ |

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability $\quad 76.7 \%$ Covered payroll \$ 8,152,505

Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll
141.8\%

| Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability | 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service Cost | \$ | 1,064,551 |
| Interest |  | 3,557,651 |
| Changes of benefit terms |  | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience |  | 43,473 |
| Changes of assumptions |  |  |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions |  | $(2,635,043)$ |
| Net change in total pension liability | \$ | 2,030,632 |
| Total pension liability-beginning |  | 47,688,313 |
| Total pension liability-ending | \$ | 49,718,945 |
| Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position |  | 2018 |
| Contributions-employer | \$ | 1,208,939 |
| Contributions-member |  | 761,089 |
| Net investment income |  | $(1,185,323)$ |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions |  | $(2,635,043)$ |
| Administrative expense |  | $(128,392)$ |
| Other |  | - |
| Net change in fiduciary net position | \$ | $(1,978,730)$ |
| Plan fiduciary net position-beginning |  | 40,136,438 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-ending | \$ | 38,157,708 |

## Schedule of Investment Returns

2018
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the Discount Rate - The net pension liability of the BCPPP is calculated at a discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the BCPPP net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower ( 6.5 percent) or 1 percent higher ( 8.5 percent) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1\% Decrease } \\ (6.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ |  | Current <br> Discount <br> Rate (7.5\%) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1\% Increase } \\ (8.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total pension liability | \$ | 56,353,309 | \$ | 49,718,945 | \$ | 44,243,763 |
| Plan fiduciary net position |  | 38,157,708 |  | 38,157,708 |  | 38,157,708 |
| Net pension liability | \$ | 18,195,601 | \$ | 11,561,237 | \$ | 6,086,055 |

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources - The City recognized a reduction in pension expense of $\$ 1,145,770$ for the BCEPP as of $12 / 31 / 2018$. Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions are from the following sources:

|  | Primary Government |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DeferredOutflows ofResources |  | Deferred Inflows of Resources |  |
| Differences between expected and actural experience | \$ | 908,788 | \$ | 319,507 |
| Changes of assumptions |  | 1,374,326 |  | - |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments |  | 2,006,710 |  | - |
| Total | \$ | 4,289,824 | \$ | 319,507 |

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

| Pension Expense |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2019 | $\$$ | $1,268,660$ |
| 2020 |  | 746,922 |
| 2021 | 657,838 |  |
| 2022 | $1,090,300$ |  |
| 2023 | 199,862 |  |
| Thereafter | 6,735 |  |
| Total | $\$ \quad 3,970,317$ |  |
|  |  |  |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Bismarck Firefighters' Relief Association Plan

Plan Description - The Fire pension plan is a single employer defined benefit plan governed by Section 18-05 of the North Dakota State Century Code. The Bismarck Firefighters' Relief Association is organized, operated, and maintained in accordance with its own articles of incorporation and by-laws and is not administered by the City. The plan is not included in the reporting entity. The note disclosures and the required supplementary information for the Fire plan as of January 1, 2018 are included in the report.

Plan Membership - All full-time firefighters are eligible members. Membership in the plan on December 31, 2017 is as follows:

| Retirees, beneficiaries and disabled receiving benefits | 52 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Terminated employees - vested | 2 |
| Active employees: | 43 |
| $\quad$ Vested | 38 |

Benefits Provided - Employees who retire at or after age 55 with 10 years of credited services or age plus credited service equal to 80 and at least 50 years of age are entitled to an annual retirement benefit. This is payable as a monthly annuity for the life of the member with the first 144 monthly payments guaranteed. Other optional forms of payment are also available. The benefit is based on $2 \%$ for the first fifteen years of service and $3 \%$ for each additional year times the average final compensation (AFC). The AFC for credited service through $12 / 31 / 2005$ is the average rate of salary for a first class firefighter paid over the 36 months prior to termination. The AFC for credited service beginning 1/1/2006 is the greater of the average monthly salary or average rate of salary for a first class firefighter paid over the 36 months prior to termination. The maximum benefit is $90 \%$ of AFC. Employees with 10 years of credited service may retire at age 50 at a reduced rate of $6 \%$ per year for each year prior to the normal retirement date. A cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) up to $2 \%$ is made each January $1^{\text {st }}$ effective at age 62. The plan also provides for death and disability benefits.

Benefit provisions and changes to benefit formulas are established under the authority of the plan's Board of Directors.

An employee who leaves is eligible to receive a lump sum payment of $100 \%$ of employee contribution without interest.

## Contributions

Employee Contributions - Participating employees contribute to the plan at a rate of $8 \%$ of the greater salary of the First Class Firefighter's salary, as set annually by the City Commission or the actual salary.

Employer Contributions - The employer contributes at a rate set by the City Commission. This amount includes an amount the City receives from the State for the assessed revenue from the $1.125 \%$ of the premiums assessed to insurance companies for fire and multi-peril insurance on property within the City is contributed to the plan.

Net Position - The net position at December 31, 2017 is $\$ 30,018,631$ and the entire amount is restricted for employee pension benefits.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

|  | 2017 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | $\$ 0950,095$ |  |
| Actuarially determined contributions | $\$$ |  |
| Contributions in relation to the |  | 848,277 |
| actuarially determined contributions |  | 101,818 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $\$ 8,197,344$ |  |

Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
16.3\%

## Investments

Assumed Asset Allocation - The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class can be obtained from the Plan's investment consultant - Innovest Portfolio Solutions LLC.

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets - The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

## Actuarial Assumptions

|  | Fire Plan |
| :---: | :---: |
| Valuation date | 12/31/2017 |
| Actuarial cost method | Entry Age |
| Amortization method | Layered closed level percentage of payroll |
| Remaining amortization period | 23-25 years |
| Mortality Rate | Healthy mortality: 1983 group annuity mortality table Disability Mortality: 1983 railroad retirement board disabled life mortality |
| Asset Valuation Method | 5 year smoothed market |
| Valuation Method |  |
| Inflation rate | 3.50\% |
| Investment rate of return | $7.5 \%$, net of investment expense |
| Projected salary increases, including inflation | 4.50\% |
| Post retirement cost of living adjustments at age 62 | up to $2 \%$ of CPI |

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

Measurements - Presented below are the Schedule of Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Net Position Liability, Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position and the Schedule of Investment Returns for the Firefighters' Relief Association Pension Plan.

| Schedule of Net Pension Liability | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total Pension Liability | \$ 36,147,624 |
| Plan fiduciary net position | 30,018,631 |
| Net pension liability (asset) | \$ 6,128,993 |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 83.0\% |
| Covered payroll | \$ 5,197,344 |
| Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll | 117.9\% |
| Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability | 2017 |
| Service Cost | \$ 1,336,097 |
| Interest | 2,396,694 |
| Changes of benefit terms | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | 161,748 |
| Changes of assumptions | $(5,731,634)$ |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(1,468,159)$ |
| Net change in total pension liability | \$ (3,305,254) |
| Total pension liability-beginning | 39,452,878 |
| Total pension liability-ending | \$ 36,147,624 |
| Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position | 2017 |
| Contributions-employer | \$ 848,277 |
| Contributions-member | 477,787 |
| Net investment income | 3,976,713 |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(1,468,159)$ |
| Administrative expense | $(34,684)$ |
| Other | - |
| Net change in fiduciary net position | \$ 3,799,934 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-beginning | 26,218,697 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-ending | \$ 30,018,631 |
| Schedule of Investment Returns | 2017 |
| Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense | 6.0\% |

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the Discount Rate - The net pension liability of the Firefighters' Relief Association Pension Fund is calculated at a discount rate of $7.5 \%$, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (6.5\%) or 1 percent higher ( $8.5 \%$ ) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount
Current

|  | Current |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1\% Decrease (6.5\%) |  | Discount <br> Rate (7.5\%) |  | 1\% Increase (8.5\%) |  |
| Net pension liability | \$ | 10,381,138 | \$ | 6,128,993 | \$ | 2,548,713 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018 

# PENSION TRUST FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION 

| Deferred <br> Sick | Employee <br> Leave | Excess <br> Retirement | City <br> Pension |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Police |
| :---: |
| Pension |

## ASSETS

Receivables:

| Accounts | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 602 | \$ 602 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accrued interest and dividends | 1,786 |  | 179,768 | 70,413 | 251,967 |
| Investments, at fair value: |  |  |  |  |  |
| International equities | 212,080 | - | 43,408,007 | 19,272,382 | 62,892,469 |
| International fixed income | 460,530 | - | 32,299,524 | 10,898,191 | 43,658,245 |
| Real estate | - | - | 18,819,640 | 7,516,081 | 26,335,721 |
| Mutual funds | 405 | 327,270 | - |  | 327,675 |
| Certificate of deposits | 1,427 | - | 285,322 | 5,944 | 292,693 |
| Invested cash | 69,689 | 422 | 99,641 | 415,859 | 585,611 |
| Invested Securities Lending | 2,955 | - | 348,718 | 136,244 | 487,917 |
| Total assets | 748,872 | 327,692 | 95,440,620 | 38,315,716 | 134,832,900 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts payable | 503 | 422 | 68,248 | 21,765 | 90,938 |
| Securities Lending Collateral | 2,955 | - | 348,718 | 136,244 | 487,917 |
| Total liabilities | 3,458 | 422 | 416,966 | 158,009 | 578,855 |

## NET POSITION

Assets held in trust for pension and other employee benefits

Total net position held in trust

| 745,414 |  | 327,270 | 95,023,654 | 38,157,707 | 134,254,045 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ 745,414 | \$ | 327,270 | \$ 95,023,654 | \$ 38,157,707 | \$ 134,254,045 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## PENSION TRUST FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

|  | Deferred <br> Sick <br> Leave | Employee <br> Excess <br> Retirement | City <br> Pension | Police <br> Pension | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employer | \$ | \$ | \$ 2,886,703 | \$ 1,208,939 | \$ 4,095,642 |
| Employee | - | - | 1,346,630 | 761,089 | 2,107,719 |
| Total contributions | - | - | 4,233,333 | 1,970,028 | 6,203,361 |
| Investment income: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments | $(38,344)$ | $(21,198)$ | $(4,805,209)$ | $(2,079,906)$ | $(6,944,657)$ |
| Interest and dividends | 17,118 | - | 2,259,634 | 891,221 | 3,167,973 |
|  | $(21,226)$ | $(21,198)$ | $(2,545,575)$ | $(1,188,685)$ | $(3,776,684)$ |
| Less: investment expense | $(1,879)$ | - | $(213,651)$ | $(86,127)$ | $(301,657)$ |
| Net investment income | $(23,105)$ | $(21,198)$ | $(2,759,226)$ | $(1,274,812)$ | $(4,078,341)$ |
| Security lending activity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities lending income | 81 | - | 8,306 | 3,362 | 11,749 |
| Less: securities lending expenses | (15) | - | $(1,663)$ | (671) | $(2,349)$ |
| Net securities lending income | 66 | - | 6,643 | 2,691 | 9,400 |
| Total additions | $(23,039)$ | $(21,198)$ | 1,480,750 | 697,907 | 2,134,420 |
| DEDUCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benefits paid to participants | 37,881 | - | 4,932,295 | 2,592,086 | 7,562,262 |
| Refunds | - | 83,603 | 109,966 | 42,957 | 236,526 |
| Administration | - | - | 80,773 | 41,594 | 122,367 |
| Total deductions | 37,881 | 83,603 | 5,123,034 | 2,676,637 | 7,921,155 |
| Change in net position | $(60,920)$ | $(104,801)$ | $(3,642,284)$ | $(1,978,730)$ | (5,786,735) |
| Net position - beginning | 806,334 | 432,071 | 98,665,938 | 40,136,437 | 140,040,780 |
| Net position - ending | \$745,414 | \$ 327,270 | \$95,023,654 | \$38,157,707 | \$134,254,045 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## E. Issued But Non-Effective Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations was issued on November 2016. This statement establishes the criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. Asset retirement obligations is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this statement. This statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities was issued on January 2017. This statement establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. If applicable, there are four fiduciary funds that should be reported: 1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, 2) investment trust funds, 3) privatepurpose trust funds, and 4) custodial funds. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases was issued on June 2017. This statement requires the recognition of certain assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract while also establishing a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements was issued on April 2018. This statement provides clarity as to which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. It also requires additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements such as unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period. This statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period by recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which in turn means the interest cost incurred before the end of the construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported for either a business-type activity or enterprise fund. For financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this statement reiterates that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. This statement is designed to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.

## F. Contingent Litigation

Jamie Scott for the estate of James Anthony Scott v. the City of Bismarck, et. al. James Scott was shot and killed by a Bismarck Police officer on March 6, 2016. At the time of the shooting, Scott had driven to Bismarck from Mandan with a shotgun with the stated purpose to kill another individual. After a brief interaction, Scott was killed as he attempted to leave the scene. Scott's widow, Jamie Scott has brought suit against the City of Bismarck and several individual members of the Bismarck Police Department. The case was filed in federal district court in Bismarck on March 31, 2017. Discovery has been on-going with the Plaintiff's including an officer as an individual defendant. Based upon the police reports, the use of deadly force was justified in this instance however it is difficult to judge at this point how the case will present to a jury. The defense of this case is being provided by NDIRF (Randy Bakke). The parties have settled this matter through mediation and are working through the documents to formally end the case.

Radomysl Twardowski v. The Bismarck Police Department, Lt. Glen Ternes, Sgt. Lyle Sinclair and Det. Brandon Rask. Radomysl Twardowski sued the Bismarck Police Department and the named officers for an incident that occurred in January of 2007. The named polices officers were following up regarding a domestic report where Twardowski was reported to have assaulted his son the previous day. The officer went to speak with Twardowski and ended up physically restraining him and placing him under arrest. Twardowski called for assistance at Twardowski's residence regarding a domestic situation. Twardowski ended up pleading guilty to a charge related to the assault. Many years passed with minimal contact and in 2016, Twardowski became active in re-hashing the incident and, in January 2017, filed a lawsuit against the City and the named officers in Federal District Court. Twardowski is acting pro se and likely has not stated a claim for which relief could be granted. It is also likely that he has limitation of action issues. The defense of this case is being provided by NDIRF (Scott Porsborg). The Eighth Circuit issued a per curiam opinion affirming the prior dismissal. On March 11, 2019, Twardowski filed a Petition for Rehearing which was denied. He has filed for certiorari with the United States Supreme Court April 30, 2019.

Travis Clark v. Officer Michael Carlson; Officer Dan Salandar; and the City of Bismarck, North Dakota. Travis Clark was shot by two Bismarck Police officers on January 31, 2016, while they were attempting to serve a felony warrant on Clark. At the time of the incident, Clark was armed and failed to follow any of the directions given by the officers. Clark was injured but it is unknown as to what extent. Discover has been ongoing. On February 19, 2019, counsel for the Defendants filed a Motion for Dismissal, which is still pending. Clark has asked for damages for medical expenses, pain and suffering and lost wages. The defense of this case is being provided by NDIRF (Randy Bakke). Motion for Dismissal has been filed and trial is scheduled commencing April 27, 2020.

Tashena Enno v. Burleigh County Sheriff's Office, Bismarck Police Department, unknown law enforcement agencies, and unknown law enforcement officers. Taschena Enno was arrested on March 9, 2017 and at that time had various personal property seized by the arresting officers, including a car. Enno sued the arresting jurisdictions for return of the car and other items, probably in order to recover the car sooner and to attempt to influence a companion criminal case. The case has been inactive since it was served on the City in June of 2017. This still has not been filed with the court. The defense of this case is being provided by NDIRF (Scott Porsborg).

Holly Dahl v. The City of Bismarck. Holly Dahl tripped and fell in the street in front of Woodmansees on November 5, 2015 on $4^{\text {th }}$ Street in Bismarck. She alleges that she stepped in a crack in the street and sustained injuries when she fell. The City responds that it has no duty to maintain the street in a condition safe for pedestrian travel. The case was served on the City in November of 2017. Dahl has alleged in excess of $\$ 50,000$ in damages, to be proven at trial. Discovery is ongoing. The defense of this case is being provided by NDIRF (Lawrence King).

Robyn Krile v. City of Bismarck and Daniel Donlin. Robyn Krile is a former police sergeant who was terminated for cause in March of 2017. At that time, she had an open labor complaint against the City at the North Dakota Department of Labor and was terminated on different but related grounds. She later amended her labor complaint to include wrongful termination. She has lost at the North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights as well as United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission appeals. She filed a civil Complaint in federal court in January 2019. NDIRF is defending the labor complaint (Randy Bakke). Discovery disclosures are just starting.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

United Fire \& Casualty Company v. City of Bismarck. North Country Contracting, LLC walked away from their work contracted for Bismarck Sewer Utility Project No. 15-58. Deficiencies were found in their performance. The City has contacted the Secretary of State on the contractor's bond as well as the contract bond with United Fire \& Casualty Company to get the work fixed and finished. United Fire served the City with a federal court action in January 2019. The costs of defense are being paid for the utility and will attempt to recover those costs against a bond or the contractor. Chris Edison is providing defense. Informal discovery is proceeding.

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## City of Bismarck Employee's Pension

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer's proportion of the net pension liability | 87.64\% | 87.29\% | 86.57\% | 85.48\% | 85.53\% |
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability | 847,444 | 8,022,941 | 8,478,413 | 7,555,249 | 16,095,175 |
| Employer's covered payroll | 21,850,884 | 23,069,097 | 23,633,534 | 23,747,865 | 23,757,750 |
| Plan fiduciary net position | 81,274,325 | 81,585,449 | 86,746,756 | 98,665,938 | 95,023,653 |
| Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | 3.88\% | 34.78\% | 35.87\% | 31.81\% | 67.75\% |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 98.82\% | 89.88\% | 89.88\% | 91.78\% | 83.47\% |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016, $2017 \& 2018$ information presented has a measurement date of December 31.


## Schedule of Contributions

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuarially determined contributions | \$ 981,273 | \$ 1,082,266 | \$ 1,806,842 | \$ 2,187,386 | \$ 2,467,685 |
| Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution | 2,181,183 | 2,071,677 | 2,263,240 | 2,477,572 | 2,541,349 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ (1,199,910) | \$ (989,411) | \$ (456,398) | \$ $(290,186)$ | \$ $(73,664)$ |
| Covered Payroll | \$21,850,884 | \$23,069,097 | \$23,633,534 | \$23,747,865 | \$23,757,750 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 10.0\% | 9.0\% | 9.6\% | 10.4\% | 10.7\% |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 \& 2018 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.


# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

## Actuarial Assumptions

| Valuation date | $1 / 1 / 2019$ <br> Actuarial cost method <br> Entry Age <br> Normal |
| :--- | :---: |
| Amortization method | Level \% of payroll over <br> remaining amortization <br> period-closed |
| Remaining amortization period | 20 |
| Mortality Rate | Based on RP-2014 generational |
| mortality projected with Scale MP-2017 |  |
| Asset Valuation Method |  |
| Valuation Method |  |
| Mnflation rate | $3.00 \%$ |

## City of Bismarck Police Pension

## Net Pension Liability

Schedule of Net Pension Liability
Total Pension Liability
Plan fiduciary net position
Net pension liability (asset)

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$39,959,458 | \$42,555,764 | \$44,459,890 | \$47,688,313 | \$49,718,945 |
| 34,525,350 | 33,861,051 | 35,395,974 | 40,136,438 | 38,157,708 |
| \$ 5,434,108 | \$ 8,694,713 | \$ 9,063,916 | \$ 7,551,875 | \$11,561,237 |
| 86.4\% | 79.6\% | 79.6\% | 84.2\% | 76.7\% |
| \$ 6,214,690 | \$ 7,101,508 | \$ 7,643,499 | \$ 7,942,900 | \$ 8,152,505 |

Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered
payroll $\quad 87.4 \% \quad 122.4 \% \quad 118.6 \% \quad 95.1 \% \quad 141.8 \%$

[^0]
# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

| Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serice Cost | 753,453 | 785,453 | 893,502 | \$ 964,707 | \$ 1,064,551 |
| Interest | 2,787,966 | 2,967,949 | 3,166,457 | 3,311,839 | 3,577,651 |
| Changes of benefit terms | 574,760 |  |  |  |  |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | 446,562 | 1,187,426 | 303,852 | (449,917) | 43,473 |
| Changes of assumptions |  |  |  | 1,935,276 |  |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | (2,045,424) | (2,344,522) | $(2,459,685)$ | (2,533,482) | $(2,635,043)$ |
| Net change in total pension liability | \$ 2,517,317 | \$ 2,596,306 | \$ 1,904,126 | \$ 3,228,423 | \$ 2,030,632 |
| Total pension liability-beginning | 37,442,142 | 39,559,459 | 42,555,764 | 44,459,890 | 47,688,313 |
| Total pension liability-ending | \$39,959,459 | \$42,555,765 | \$44,459,890 | \$47,688,313 | \$49,718,945 |

## Notes to Schedule:

Benefit changes. In 2014, benefit terms were increased to include a 3\% increase for Cost Of Living Adjustment

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016 \& 2017 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.

| Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributions-employer | \$ 941,815 | 892,803 | \$ 961,513 | \$ 1,091,295 | \$ 1,208,939 |
| Contributions-member | 578,785 | 648,594 | 684,652 | 731,933 | 761,089 |
| Net investment income | 2,075,134 | 302,518 | 2,472,466 | 5,603,725 | $(1,185,323)$ |
| Beneft payments, including refunds of member contributions | (2,045,424) | (2,344,522) | $(2,459,685)$ | (2,53, 482) | $(2,635,043)$ |
| Administrative expense | $(181,567)$ | $(163,692)$ | (124,023) | $(153,007)$ | (128,392) |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net change in fiduciary net position | \$ 1,368,743 | \$ (664,299) | \$ 1,534,923 | \$ 4,740,464 | \$ (1,978,730) |
| Plan fiduciary net position-beginning | 33,156,607 | 34,525,350 | 33,861,051 | 35,395,974 | 40,136,438 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-ending | \$34,525,350 | \$33,861,051 | \$35,395,974 | \$40,136,438 | \$38,157,708 |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016 \& 2017 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.


# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## Schedule of Contributions

|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuarially determined contributions | \$ 481,480 | \$ 576,620 | \$ 837,641 | \$1,033,660 | \$1,042,573 |
| Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution | 941,815 | 892,803 | 961,513 | 1,091,295 | 1,208,939 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | \$ (460,335) | \$ $(316,183)$ | \$ (123,872) | \$ (57,635) | \$ $(166,366)$ |
| Covered Payroll | \$6,214,690 | \$7,101,508 | \$7,643,499 | \$7,942,900 | \$8,152,505 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 15.2\% | 12.6\% | 12.6\% | 13.7\% | 14.8\% |
| * Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. Ti December 31. | 2014, 2015, 20 | $\text { j, } 2017 \& 2018$ | ormation prese | d has a meas | ment date of |

## Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

## Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation date
Actuarial cost method
Amortization method
Remaining amortization period
Mortality Rate
Asset Valuation Method
Valuation Method
Inflation rate
Investment rate of return
Projected salary increases
$0-9$ years of service
$10+$ years of service
Post retirement cost of living adjustments

1/1/2019
Entry Age
Normal
Level \% of payroll over remaining amortization period-closed

20
Based on RP-2014 generational mortality projected with Scale MP-2017

Market
3.00\%
7.50\%
5.00\%
4.00\%

None

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## Bismarck Firefighters' Relief Association Plan

Net Pension Liability

| Schedule of Net Pension Liability | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Pension Liability | \$ 30,361,363 | \$38,265,498 | \$39,452,878 | \$36,147,624 |
| Plan fiduciary net position | 25,759,416 | 24,921,808 | 26,218,697 | 30,018,631 |
| Net pension liability (asset) | \$ 4,601,947 | \$13,343,690 | \$13,234,181 | \$ 6,128,993 |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 84.8\% | 65.1\% | 66.5\% | 83.0\% |
| Covered payroll | \$ 4,351,776 | \$ 4,797,251 | \$ 4,988,601 | \$ 5,197,344 |
| Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll | 105.7\% | 278.2\% | 265.3\% | 117.9\% |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016 \& 2017 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.

| Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service Cost | \$ 821,469 | \$ 842,499 | \$ 1,360,151 | \$ 1,336,097 |
| Interest | 2,106,033 | 2,224,099 | 2,267,052 | 2,396,694 |
| Changes of benefit terms | - |  |  | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | 43,037 | 357,724 | $(343,687)$ | 161,748 |
| Changes of assumptions | - | 5,893,220 | $(757,588)$ | $(5,731,634)$ |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(1,379,239)$ | $(1,413,407)$ | $(1,338,548)$ | $(1,468,159)$ |
| Net change in total pension liability | \$ 1,591,300 | \$ 7,904,135 | \$ 1,187,380 | \$ $(3,305,254)$ |
| Total pension liability-beginning | 28,770,063 | 30,361,363 | 38,265,498 | 39,452,878 |
| Total pension liability-ending | \$ 30,361,363 | \$38,265,498 | \$39,452,878 | \$36,147,624 |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The $\overline{\overline{2014,2015,2016} \& 2017 \text { information presented has a measurement date of }}$ December 31.

| Schedule of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributions-employer | \$ 702,664 | \$ 619,751 | \$ 785,431 | \$ 848,277 |
| Contributions-member | 392,381 | 439,971 | 448,716 | 477,787 |
| Net investment income | 1,044,748 | $(724,003)$ | 1,432,963 | 3,976,713 |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions | $(1,379,239)$ | $(1,413,407)$ | $(1,338,548)$ | $(1,468,159)$ |
| Administrative expense | $(55,100)$ | $(77,100)$ | $(50,452)$ | $(34,684)$ |
| Other |  | 317,180 | 21,147 |  |
| Net change in fiduciary net position | \$ 705,454 | \$ (837,608) | \$ 1,299,257 | \$ 3,799,934 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-beginning | 25,053,962 | 25,759,416 | 24,919,440 | 26,218,697 |
| Plan fiduciary net position-ending | \$ 25,759,416 | \$24,921,808 | \$26,218,697 | \$30,018,631 |

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016 \& 2017 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.


# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018 

## Schedule of Contributions

Actuarially determined contributions
Contributions in relation to the
Actuarially determined contributions
Contribution deficiency (excess)
Covered Payroll

Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll


## Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

## Actuarial Assumptions

| Valuation date | 12/31/2017 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Actuarial cost method | Entry Age |
| Amortization method | Layered closed level percentage of payroll |
| Remaining amortization period | 23-25 years |
| Mortality Rate | Healthy mortality: 1983 group annuity mortality table Disability Mortality: 1983 railroad retirement board disabled life mortality |
| Asset Valuation Method | 5 year smoothed market |
| Valuation Method |  |
| Inflation rate | 3.50\% |
| Investment rate of return | $7.5 \%$, net of investment expense |
| Projected salary increases, including |  |
| inflation | 4.50\% |
| Post retirement cost of living adjustments at age 62 | up to 2\% of CPI |

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

## NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

## ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents
Investments
Receivables:
Taxes receivable
Accounts receivab
Special assessments receivable
Notes receivable
Due from other funds
Advances to other funds
Restricted assets:
Investments
Total assets

## LIABILITIES

Accounts payable
Retainage payable
Due to other funds
Salaries payable
Unearned revenue
Customer deposits
Total liabilities
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Unavailable special assessment taxes
Unavailable property taxes
Total deferred inflow of resources
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources

FUND BALANCES
Restricted
Committed
Unassigned
Total fund balances
Total liabilities and fund balances

| Special Revenue Totals |  | Debt Service$\qquad$ |  | Capital Projects Totals |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 3,277,857 | \$ | 122,563 | \$ | 434,756 | \$ | 3,835,176 |
|  | 10,712,066 |  | 1,161,409 |  | 25,503,744 |  | 37,377,219 |
|  | 42,181 |  | - |  | 5,861 |  | 48,042 |
|  | 4,087,437 |  | - |  | 380,200 |  | 4,467,637 |
|  | - |  | 9,112,098 |  | 212,265 |  | 9,324,363 |
|  | 248,978 |  | - |  | 1,100,098 |  | 1,349,076 |
|  | 241,748 |  | 884,674 |  | - |  | 1,126,422 |
|  | 1,780,000 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,780,000 |
|  | 9,155 |  | - |  | 1,645,929 |  | 1,655,084 |
| \$ | 20,399,422 | \$ | 11,280,744 | \$ | 29,282,853 | \$ | 60,963,019 |
| \$ | 2,795,489 | \$ | 5,904 | \$ | 1,142,982 | \$ | 3,944,375 |
|  | - |  |  |  | 32,625 |  | 32,625 |
|  | 22,455 |  | - |  | 889,771 |  | 912,226 |
|  | 237,294 |  | - |  | - |  | 237,294 |
|  | - |  | - |  | 800,098 |  | 800,098 |
|  | 11,122 |  |  |  | 1,645,929 |  | 1,657,051 |
|  | 3,066,360 |  | 5,904 |  | 4,511,405 |  | 7,583,669 |
|  | - |  | 8,024,157 |  | 190,249 |  | 8,214,406 |
|  | 31,427 |  | - |  | 4,377 |  | 35,804 |
|  | 31,427 |  | 8,024,157 |  | 194,626 |  | 8,250,210 |
|  | 3,097,787 |  | 8,030,061 |  | 4,706,031 |  | 15,833,879 |
|  | 1,910,299 |  | 3,250,683 |  | - |  | 5,160,982 |
|  | 15,391,336 |  | - |  | 26,109,922 |  | 41,501,258 |
|  | - - |  | - - |  | $(1,533,100)$ |  | $(1,533,100)$ |
|  | 17,301,635 |  | 3,250,683 |  | 24,576,822 |  | 45,129,140 |
| \$ | 20,399,422 | \$ | 11,280,744 | \$ | 29,282,853 | \$ | 60,963,019 |

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

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

| REVENUES | Special Revenue Totals |  | Debt Service Totals |  | Capital Projects Totals |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes | \$ | 7,058,854 | \$ | - | \$ | 363,886 | \$ | 7,422,740 |
| Licenses and permits |  | 1,050 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,050 |
| Special assessments |  | - |  | 1,925,246 |  | 252,941 |  | 2,178,187 |
| Intergovernmental |  | 9,465,774 |  | - |  | 778,712 |  | 10,244,486 |
| Charges for services |  | 3,135,121 |  | - |  | 333,268 |  | 3,468,389 |
| Fines and forfeits |  | 118,953 |  | - |  | - |  | 118,953 |
| Investment income |  | 141,376 |  | 41,020 |  | 327,478 |  | 509,874 |
| Rentals |  | 90,318 |  | - |  | - |  | 90,318 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 362,889 |  | - |  | 20,003 |  | 382,892 |
| Total revenues |  | 20,374,335 |  | 1,966,266 |  | 2,076,288 |  | 24,416,889 |
| EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government |  | 4,769,436 |  | - |  | 68,940 |  | 4,838,376 |
| Public safety |  | 943,443 |  | - |  | - |  | 943,443 |
| Highways and streets |  | 7,497,140 |  | - |  | - |  | 7,497,140 |
| Health and welfare |  | 871,253 |  | - |  | - |  | 871,253 |
| Culture and recreation |  | 2,338,105 |  | - |  | - |  | 2,338,105 |
| Public works |  | - |  | - |  | 3,072,235 |  | 3,072,235 |
| Debt service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal retirement |  | - |  | 1,617,017 |  | - |  | 1,617,017 |
| Interest |  | - |  | 268,946 |  | 31,354 |  | 300,300 |
| Capital outlay: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government |  | 445,104 |  |  |  |  |  | 445,104 |
| Public safety |  | 421,051 |  | - |  | - |  | 421,051 |
| Highways and streets |  | 348,589 |  | - |  | - |  | 348,589 |
| Culture and recreation |  | 421,757 |  | - |  | - |  | 421,757 |
| Public works |  | - |  | - |  | 5,403,762 |  | 5,403,762 |
| Total expenditures |  | 18,055,878 |  | 1,885,963 |  | 8,576,291 |  | 28,518,132 |
| Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures |  | 2,318,457 |  | 80,303 |  | $(6,500,003)$ |  | $(4,101,243)$ |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfers in |  | 2,012,305 |  | 56,203 |  | 7,014,552 |  | 9,083,060 |
| Transfers out |  | $(3,199,464)$ |  | (501) |  | $(11,845,821)$ |  | $(15,045,786)$ |
| Premium on special assessment funds |  | - |  | - |  | 157,968 |  | 157,968 |
| Special assessments bonds issued |  | - |  | - |  | 5,352,948 |  | 5,352,948 |
| Total other financing sources (uses) |  | $(1,187,159)$ |  | 55,702 |  | 679,647 |  | $(451,810)$ |
| Net change in fund balances |  | 1,131,298 |  | 136,005 |  | $(5,820,356)$ |  | $(4,553,053)$ |
| Fund balances - beginning |  | 16,170,337 |  | 3,114,678 |  | 30,397,178 |  | 49,682,193 |
| Fund balances - ending | \$ | $\underline{\text { 17,301,635 }}$ | \$ | 3,250,683 | \$ | 24,576,822 | \$ | 45,129,140 |

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

## NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are established to account for specific revenue sources (other than Expendable Trusts or Major Capital Projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM-This fund accounts for the pass through of federal funds and a tax levy of 3 mills to the Bismarck-Mandan Transit Board. These funds are used to operate a bus system for the elderly and handicapped citizens and a fixed route for general transportation in Bismarck and Mandan.

LIBRARY-This fund accounts for the operation of the Public Library. Financing is provided by a specific annual property tax levy.

POLICE DRUG ENFORCEMENT-This fund accounts for programs related to drug enforcement that is funded through forfeitures.

ROADS AND STREETS-This fund accounts for the maintenance of all public streets. Financing is provided by motor vehicle license and gasoline tax collected by the State and reimbursed on a per capita basis. Snow gating activities are funded by Sales Tax.

STREET LIGHTS-This fund accounts for the cost of providing electricity and maintenance of the City's residential street lights and traffic signals. Financing is provided by a monthly fee billed to each property owner.

HOTEL/MOTEL TAX-This fund accounts for the distribution of $85 \%$ of the hotel/motel two percent tax collections. Revenues from this fund are passed through to Bismarck/Mandan Convention Visitors Bureau to promote tourism.

LODGING, LIQUOR AND FOOD TAX- This fund accounts for the collection of the one percent lodging, liquor and food tax used for visitor's promotion capital projects.

VISION FUND-This fund accounts for the economic development activities for the City of Bismarck and is funded by Sales Tax.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND ACTIVITIES-This fund accounts for federal and state grants, self-funded activities, and donations. CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018





| - |
| :---: |

 Lodging/ Liquor/ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Lodging/Liquor/ } \\ \text { Food Tax }\end{array}$ Vision Fund $\begin{array}{c}\text { Government } \\ \text { Grants \& Activities }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

315,740 $\circ$
$\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$
$\stackrel{1}{+}$


$\stackrel{8}{\stackrel{\circ}{6}}$










| Hotel/Motel Tax |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$$ | - |
|  | - |
|  | - |
|  | 149,700 |
|  | - |
|  | - |
|  | - |
| $\$$ | 149,700 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 127,245 |
|  | 22,455 |
|  | - |
|  | 149,700 |

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Customer deposits
Total liabilities Due to other funds
Salaries payable

Cash and cash equivalents Investments
alous. Accounts receivable

## ASSETS

Taxes receivable

## LIABILITIES

Accounts payable

[^1]Notes receivable
Due from other funds Taxes receivable







| \$ $\quad 149,700$ |
| :--- |


CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

## 













| $\circ$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| N |



| Public <br> Transit |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ \quad 1,083,943$ |  |
|  | $-\quad$ |
|  | $2,888,395$ |
|  | - |
|  | 310 |
|  | - |
| $3,972,648$ |  |

## ๖て0‘9Zs' $\varepsilon$

445,104


## REVENUES

Taxes
Licenses and permits
Intergovernmental
Charges for services
Fines and forfeits
Investment income
Rentals
Miscellaneous
Total revenues
EXPENDITURES
Current:
General government
Public safe and streets
Highways and
Health and welfare
Culture and recreation Capital outlay:
General government
Public safety
Highways and streets
Culture and recreation



| 1,520 |
| :--- |




|  |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| がベ「゙が | ம゙「－ | $\infty$ |
|  | 寸 フ ホ フ No | $\bar{m}$ |
| ナ－N゙N | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ |






FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018


FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  |  |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Original |  | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ | 653,513 | \$ | 653,513 | \$ | 653,513 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes |  | 2,138,411 |  | 2,138,411 |  | 2,023,663 |  | $(114,748)$ |
| Intergovernmental |  | 606,386 |  | 606,386 |  | 620,758 |  | 14,372 |
| Charges for services |  | 95,175 |  | 95,175 |  | 82,382 |  | $(12,793)$ |
| Fines and forfeits |  | 40,900 |  | 40,900 |  | 36,052 |  | $(4,848)$ |
| Investment income |  | 8,710 |  | 8,710 |  | 15,837 |  | 7,127 |
| Rentals |  | 8,700 |  | 8,700 |  | 8,840 |  | 140 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 2,805 |  | 2,805 |  | 3,297 |  | 492 |
| Amount available for appropriation |  | 3,554,600 |  | 3,554,600 |  | 3,444,342 |  | $(110,258)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Culture and recreation |  | 2,741,180 |  | 2,739,340 |  | 2,624,379 |  | 114,961 |
| Transfer out |  | 66,175 |  | 68,015 |  | 66,175 |  | 1,840 |
| Total charges to appropriations |  | 2,807,355 |  | 2,807,355 |  | 2,690,554 |  | 116,801 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ | 747,245 |  | 747,245 | \$ | 753,788 | \$ | 6,543 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK <br> RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> LIBRARY <br> FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:

## Sources/inflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes

Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Uses/outflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
The city budgets for salaries on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis

Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes

Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

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


# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> ROADS \& STREETS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  |  |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original |  | Final |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ | 5,043,804 | \$ | 5,043,804 | \$ | 5,043,804 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Licenses and permits |  | 1,050 |  | 1,050 |  | 1,050 |  | - |
| Intergovernmental |  | 3,360,091 |  | 3,360,091 |  | 4,077,919 |  | 717,828 |
| Charges for services |  | 240,416 |  | 240,416 |  | 198,426 |  | $(41,990)$ |
| Fines and forfeits |  | - |  | - |  | 30 |  | 30 |
| Investment income |  | 14,376 |  | 14,376 |  | 38,685 |  | 24,309 |
| Rentals |  | 88,048 |  | 88,048 |  | 54,448 |  | $(33,600)$ |
| Miscellaneous |  | 19,370 |  | 19,370 |  | 19,772 |  | 402 |
| Transfer in |  | 2,470,108 |  | 2,470,108 |  | 2,010,893 |  | $(459,215)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation |  | 11,237,263 |  | 11,237,263 |  | 11,445,027 |  | 207,764 |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highways and streets |  | 6,955,168 |  | 6,955,168 |  | 5,977,576 |  | 977,592 |
| Transfer out |  | 126,962 |  | 126,962 |  | 126,962 |  | - |
| Total charges to appropriations |  | 7,082,130 |  | 7,082,130 |  | 6,104,538 |  | 977,592 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ | 4,155,133 | \$ | 4,155,133 | \$ | 5,340,489 | \$ | 1,185,356 |

CITY OF BISMARCK

## RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> ROADS \& STREETS <br> FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:

## Sources/inflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP

The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes

Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes

Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Uses/outflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP

The city budgets for salaries on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis

Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes

Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Roads \&

 Streets\$
11,445,027
$(2,010,893)$
$\$ \quad 4,390,330$
\$
$6,104,538$

13,259
$\$ \quad 5,990,835$

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

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> STREET LIGHTS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with <br> Final Budget <br> Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$2,231,276 | \$2,231,276 | \$ | 2,231,276 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charges for services | 2,585,057 | 2,585,057 |  | 2,464,790 |  | $(120,267)$ |
| Investment income | 22,820 | 22,820 |  | 28,319 |  | 5,499 |
| Rentals | 2,000 | 2,000 |  | 630 |  | $(1,370)$ |
| Miscellaneous | 99,933 | 99,933 |  | 140,263 |  | 40,330 |
| Amount available for appropriation | 4,941,086 | 4,941,086 |  | 4,865,278 |  | $(75,808)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highways and streets | 2,372,366 | 2,372,366 |  | 1,841,827 |  | 530,539 |
| Transfer out | 388,312 | 388,312 |  | 471,965 |  | $(83,653)$ |
| Total charges to appropriations | 2,760,678 | 2,760,678 |  | 2,313,792 |  | 446,886 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$2,180,408 | \$2,180,408 | \$ | 2,551,486 | \$ | 371,078 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK <br> RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL STREET LIGHTS FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:

| Sources/inflows of resources | Street Lights |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule | \$ | 4,865,278 |
| Differences - Budget to GAAP |  |  |
| The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes |  | $(2,231,276)$ |
| Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds | \$ | 2,634,002 |
| Uses/outflows of resources |  |  |
| Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule | \$ | 2,313,792 |
| Differences - Budget to GAAP |  |  |
| The city budgets for salaries on the cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis |  | 1,562 |
| Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes |  | $(471,965)$ |
| Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds | \$ | 1,843,389 | expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

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

Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1

Resources (inflows)
Taxes

Amount available for appropriation
Charges to appropriations (outflows)
General government
Transfer out

Total charges to appropriations
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31

| Budgeted Amounts | Actual Amounts | Variance with <br> Final Budget |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Original $\quad$ Final |  |  |

\$ 71,307 \$ 71,307 \$ 71,307 \$

| $1,200,000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1,271,307$ |


| 1,020,100 | 1,020,100 |  | 881,332 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 138,768 \\ 24,480 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 179,900 | 179,900 |  | 155,420 |  |  |
| 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |  | 1,036,752 |  | 163,248 |
| \$ 71,307 | \$ 71,307 | \$ | - | \$ | $(71,307)$ |

# CITY OF BISMARCK <br> RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, <br> AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> HOTEL/MOTEL TAX <br> FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:

## Sources/inflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes

Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Uses/outflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes
$(155,420)$

Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

881,332

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

Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1
Resources (inflows)

## Taxes

Investment income
Rentals
Amount available for appropriation
Charges to appropriations (outflows)
General government
Transfer out
Total charges to appropriations
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31

| Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance withFinal BudgetPositive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 4,540,709 | \$4,540,709 | \$ | 4,540,709 | \$ |  |
| 2,948,332 | 2,948,332 |  | 2,985,803 |  | 37,471 |
| 11,201 | 11,201 |  | 31,713 |  | 20,512 |
| 26,400 | 26,400 |  | 26,400 |  | - |
| 7,526,642 | 7,526,642 |  | 7,584,625 |  | 57,983 |


| 12,100 | 12,100 |  | 17,941 |  | $(5,841)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4,919,361 | 4,919,361 |  | 2,352,714 |  | 2,566,647 |
| 4,931,461 | 4,931,461 |  | 2,370,655 |  | 2,560,806 |
| \$ 2,595,181 | \$2,595,181 | \$ | 5,213,970 | \$ | 2,618,789 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK <br> RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL LODGING/LIQUOR/FOOD TAX <br> <br> FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

 <br> <br> FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018}

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:
Sources/inflows of resources

| Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" |
| :--- |
| from the budgetary comparison schedule |


| Differences - Budget to GAAP |
| :--- |


| The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a |
| :--- |
| Food Tax |

budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial
reporting purposes

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ 2,303,176 | \$ 2,303,176 | \$ | 2,303,176 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment income | 27,637 | 27,637 |  | 20,019 |  | $(7,618)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation | 2,330,813 | 2,330,813 |  | 2,323,195 |  | $(7,618)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government | 2,341,386 | 2,341,386 |  | 200,000 |  | 2,141,386 |
| Total charges to appropriations | 2,341,386 | 2,341,386 |  | 200,000 |  | 2,141,386 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ (10,573) | \$ (10,573) | \$ | 2,123,195 | \$ | 2,133,768 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> GOVERNMENT GRANTS \& ACTIVITIES <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with <br> Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ 1,046,566 | \$ 1,046,566 | \$ | 1,046,566 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intergovernmental | 3,760,122 | 3,760,122 |  | 1,878,702 |  | $(1,881,420)$ |
| Charges for services | 458,598 | 458,598 |  | 389,523 |  | $(69,075)$ |
| Fines and forfeits | 1,500 | 1,500 |  | - |  | $(1,500)$ |
| Investment income | 2,125 | 2,125 |  | 3,487 |  | 1,362 |
| Miscellaneous | 172,050 | 172,050 |  | 194,758 |  | 22,708 |
| Transfers in | - | - |  | 1,412 |  | 1,412 |
| Amount available for appropriation | 5,440,961 | 5,440,961 |  | 3,514,448 |  | $(1,926,513)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General government | 1,561,000 | 1,525,509 |  | 133,657 |  | 1,391,852 |
| Public safety | 1,418,566 | 1,429,989 |  | 1,310,190 |  | 119,799 |
| Highways and streets | 16,900 | 16,900 |  | 11,505 |  | 5,395 |
| Health and welfare | 1,285,419 | 1,285,419 |  | 870,365 |  | 415,054 |
| Culture and recreation | 140,847 | 140,847 |  | 132,032 |  | 8,815 |
| Transfer out | 650 | 24,718 |  | 26,228 |  | $(1,510)$ |
| Total charges to appropriations | 4,423,382 | 4,423,382 |  | 2,483,977 |  | 1,939,405 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ 1,017,579 | \$ 1,017,579 | \$ | 1,030,471 | \$ | 12,892 |

## RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS \& ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

An explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures follows:

## Government

 Grants \&Activities

## Sources/inflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes

Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes

Total revenues as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds

## Uses/outflows of resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule

Differences - Budget to GAAP
The City budgets for salaries are on the cash basis rather than on the modified accrual basis

Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes

Total expenditures as reported on the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds
\$ 2,466,470
\$
2,483,977

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

## MAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The debt service funds are established to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS-This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and payment of special assessment bonds.

SEWERMAIN BONDS-This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and payment of special assessment bonds.

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> MAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$26,329,940 | \$26,329,940 | \$ | 26,329,940 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessments | 15,695,500 | 15,695,500 |  | 14,937,993 |  | $(757,507)$ |
| Investment income | 300,000 | 300,000 |  | 453,535 |  | 153,535 |
| Transfer in | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |  | 470,624 |  | $(1,029,376)$ |
| Refunding bonds issued | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |  | - |  | $(6,000,000)$ |
| Premium on special assessment debt | 75,000 | 75,000 |  | - |  | $(75,000)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation | 49,900,440 | 49,900,440 |  | 42,192,092 |  | $(7,708,348)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal | 13,173,979 | 13,173,979 |  | 11,796,551 |  | 1,377,428 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 2,692,477 | 2,692,477 |  | 2,815,875 |  | $(123,398)$ |
| Discount on special assessment debt | 75,000 | 75,000 |  | - |  | 75,000 |
| Payment to refunded bond escrow agent | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |  | - |  | 6,000,000 |
| Transfer out | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |  | 183,821 |  | 816,179 |
| Total charges to appropriations | 22,941,456 | 22,941,456 |  | 14,796,247 |  | 8,145,209 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$26,958,984 | \$26,958,984 | \$ | 27,395,845 | \$ | 436,861 |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> MAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> SEWERMAIN BONDS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with <br> Final Budget <br> Positive (Negative) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ 5,703,932 | \$ 5,703,932 | \$ | 5,703,932 | \$ |  |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessments | 3,787,100 | 3,787,100 |  | 5,122,123 |  | 1,335,023 |
| Investment income | 80,000 | 80,000 |  | 108,815 |  | 28,815 |
| Transfer in | 500,000 | 500,000 |  | 131,812 |  | $(368,188)$ |
| Refunding bonds issued | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |  | - |  | (3,500,000) |
| Premium on special assessment debt | 45,000 | 45,000 |  | - |  | $(45,000)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation | 13,616,032 | 13,616,032 |  | 11,066,682 |  | $(2,549,350)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal | 3,064,227 | 3,064,227 |  | 2,756,432 |  | 307,795 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 677,394 | 677,394 |  | 624,649 |  | 52,745 |
| Discount on special assessment debt | 45,000 | 45,000 |  | - |  | 45,000 |
| Payment to refunded bond escrow agent | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |  | - |  | 3,500,000 |
| Transfer out | 500,000 | 500,000 |  | 67,884 |  | 432,116 |
| Total charges to appropriations | 7,786,621 | 7,786,621 |  | 3,448,965 |  | 4,337,656 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ 5,829,411 | \$ 5,829,411 | \$ | 7,617,717 | \$ | 1,788,306 |

## NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

The debt service funds are established to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

WATERMAIN BONDS-This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and payment of special assessment bonds.

SIDEWALK BONDS-This fund accounts for the collection of special assessments and payment of special assessment bonds.

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> COMBINING BALANCE SHEET <br> NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS <br> DECEMBER 31, 2018

|  | Watermain Bonds |  | Sidewalk Bonds |  | Total Debt Service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 12,652 | \$ | 109,911 | \$ | 122,563 |
| Investments |  | 530,875 |  | 630,534 |  | 1,161,409 |
| Receivables: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessments receivable |  | 1,390,435 |  | 7,721,663 |  | 9,112,098 |
| Due from other funds |  | 77 |  | 884,597 |  | 884,674 |
| Total assets | \$ | 1,934,039 | \$ | 9,346,705 | \$ | 11,280,744 |

## LIABILITIES

Accounts payable
Total liabilities
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

| $\$$ | - | $\$$ | 5,904 |  | $\$$ | 5,904 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Unavailable special assessment taxes
Total deferred inflows of resources
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of

| 1,315,260 | 6,708,897 | 8,024,157 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,315,260 | 6,708,897 | 8,024,157 |
| 1,315,260 | 6,714,801 | 8,030,061 |

## FUND BALANCES

Restricted
Total fund balances
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of

|  | 618,779 |  | 2,631,904 |  | 3,250,683 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 618,779 |  | 2,631,904 |  | 3,250,683 |
| \$ | 1,934,039 | \$ | 9,346,705 | \$ | 11,280,744 |

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

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

|  | Watermain Bonds |  | Sidewalk Bonds |  | Total Debt Service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVENUES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment income | \$ | 6,789 | \$ | 34,231 | \$ | 41,020 |
| Special assessments revenue |  | 247,567 |  | 1,677,679 |  | 1,925,246 |
| Total revenues |  | 254,356 |  | 1,711,910 |  | 1,966,266 |
| EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt service: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal retirement |  | 232,017 |  | 1,385,000 |  | 1,617,017 |
| Interest |  | 60,190 |  | 208,756 |  | 268,946 |
| Total expenditures |  | 292,207 |  | 1,593,756 |  | 1,885,963 |
| Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures |  | $(37,851)$ |  | 118,154 |  | 80,303 |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer in |  | 156 |  | 56,047 |  | 56,203 |
| Transfers out |  | (1) |  | (500) |  | (501) |
| Total other financing sources (uses) |  | 155 |  | 55,547 |  | 55,702 |
| Net change in fund balances |  | $(37,696)$ |  | 173,701 |  | 136,005 |
| Fund balances - beginning |  | 656,475 |  | 2,458,203 |  | 3,114,678 |
| Fund balances - ending | \$ | 618,779 | \$ | 2,631,904 | \$ | 3,250,683 |

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

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> WATERMAIN BONDS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts <br> (Budgetary Basis) | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$ 656,475 | \$ 656,475 | 656,475 | \$ |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessments | 298,000 | 298,000 | 247,567 | $(50,433)$ |
| Investment income | 30,000 | 30,000 | 6,789 | $(23,211)$ |
| Transfer in | 250,000 | 250,000 | 156 | $(249,844)$ |
| Refunding bonds issued | 450,000 | 450,000 | - | $(450,000)$ |
| Premium on special assessment debt | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | $(10,000)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation | 1,694,475 | 1,694,475 | 910,987 | $(783,488)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |
| Principal | 260,503 | 260,503 | 232,018 | 28,485 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 75,819 | 75,819 | 60,189 | 15,630 |
| Discount on special assessment debt | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 |
| Payment to refunded bond escrow agent | 450,000 | 450,000 | - | 450,000 |
| Transfer out | 250,000 | 250,000 | 1 | 249,999 |
| Total charges to appropriations | 1,046,322 | 1,046,322 | 292,208 | 754,114 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$ 648,153 | \$ 648,153 | 618,779 | \$ (29,374) |

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, <br> BUDGET AND ACTUAL <br> SIDEWALK BONDS <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

|  | Budgeted Amounts |  | Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) |  | Variance with Final Budget $\xrightarrow{\text { Positive (Negative) }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original | Final |  |  |  |  |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1 | \$2,458,203 | \$2,458,203 | \$ | 2,458,203 | \$ | - |
| Resources (inflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special assessments | 1,722,500 | 1,722,500 |  | 1,677,679 |  | $(44,821)$ |
| Investment income | 43,000 | 43,000 |  | 34,231 |  | $(8,769)$ |
| Transfer in | 50,000 | 50,000 |  | 56,047 |  | 6,047 |
| Premium on special assessment debt | 15,000 | 15,000 |  | - |  | $(15,000)$ |
| Amount available for appropriation | 4,288,703 | 4,288,703 |  | 4,226,160 |  | $(62,543)$ |
| Charges to appropriations (outflows) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal | 1,490,000 | 1,490,000 |  | 1,385,000 |  | 105,000 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 230,693 | 230,693 |  | 208,756 |  | 21,937 |
| Discount on special assessment debt | 15,000 | 15,000 |  | - |  | 15,000 |
| Transfer out | 50,000 | 50,000 |  | 500 |  | 49,500 |
| Total charges to appropriations | 1,785,693 | 1,785,693 |  | 1,594,256 |  | 191,437 |
| Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31 | \$2,503,010 | \$2,503,010 | \$ | 2,631,904 | \$ | 128,894 |

## NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The capital projects funds are established to account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and improvements (other than those financed by Proprietary Funds and Trust Funds).

SPECIAL DEFICIENCYIASSUMPTION - This fund is used for the deficiencies in the special assessment funds and accounts for the city's share of the special assessment improvements and taxes on public property.

TAX INCREMENT-This fund accounts for improvements made in the tax increment district. Financing is provided by a specific annual property tax on property within the district as set by NDCC.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT-This fund accounts for capital improvement expenditures financed with HUD Grant Funds.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS-This fund accounts for major improvements made to the City of Bismarck buildings and is funded by Sales Tax or General Fund Revenues.

STREET LIGHT/SIGNALS-This fund accounts for the construction and improvements to the street lights and traffic signals systems. Financing is provided by the General Fund and Street Light/Traffic Signal Special Revenue Fund.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION- This fund accounts for improvements made to the arterial streets and the traffic signal lights system. Financing is provided by Sales Tax and the North Dakota Department of Transportation.

SEWERMAIN CONSTRUCTION-This fund accounts for the construction of sewermains. Financing is provided by the proceeds from the special assessment bonds.

WATERMAIN CONSTRUCTION-This fund accounts for the construction of watermains. Financing is provided by the proceeds from the special assessment bonds.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION-This fund accounts for the construction of sidewalks. Financing is provided by the proceeds from the special assessment bonds.


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## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> COMBINING BALANCE SHEET <br> NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS <br> DECEMBER 31, 2018



1,169,049



$\begin{array}{r}25,926 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 \$ 4,618,471
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and Cash and cash equivalents Investments
recervaionornan
ceivables: Accounts receivable Special assessments
Notes receivable
Restricted investments
Total assets
LIABILITIES Accounts payable
Retainage payable
Due to other funds
Unearned revenue se!!!!!qe! IełOL
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable special assessment taxes Unavailable property taxes
 FUND BALANCES Committed
Unassigned
Total fund balances fund balances
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

| Total Capital <br> Projects |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$$ | 434,756 |
|  | $25,503,744$ |
|  | 5,861 |
|  | 380,200 |
| 212,265 |  |
|  | $1,100,098$ |
| $1,645,929$ |  |
| $\$$ | $29,282,853$ |
|  |  |
|  | $1,142,982$ |
|  | 32,625 |
| 889,771 |  |
| 800,098 |  |
| $1,645,929$ |  |
| $4,511,405$ |  |





2,948,460



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

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018


CITY OF BISMARCK，NORTH DAKOTA
OF REVENUES，EXPENDITURES，AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31， 2018

| Total Capital Projects |  |
| :---: | ---: |
|  | 363,886 |
| $\$$ | 778,712 |
| 333,268 |  |
|  | 327,478 |
| 20,003 |  |
|  | 252,941 |
|  | $2,076,288$ |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & \stackrel{N}{m} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | の | （1） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |















| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Highway } \\ \text { Construction }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |


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

## NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds are established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the governing body is to see that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL-This fund accounts for the disposal of solid waste.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTIONS-This fund accounts for the operations of solid waste collections.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY-This fund accounts for the retail properties at the Bowen Avenue Commercial Center.

NORTHERN PLAINS COMMERCE CENTRE-This fund accounts for the operations of the northern plains commerce centre.

PARKING AUTHORITY LOTS- This fund accounts for the operations of the parking lots under the jurisdiction of the Parking Authority Board.




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## ASSETS

Current assets：
Cash and cash equivalents
Investments
Accounts receivable
Interest receivable
Prepaid Items
Total current assets
Noncurrent assets：
Restricted investments

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Total assets




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Derived from pensions } \\
& \text { Total deferred outflows of resources }
\end{aligned}
$$



COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018



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







54,681,916



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 NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Investment income

Gain (loss) on disposal of assets
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)
Operating income (loss)
Total operating expenses
Depreciation expense
Personal services - salaries \& wages
Rentals
Total operating revenues
OPERATING EXPENSES
Personal services - fringe benefits
Professional legal and contracted services Building equipment and vehicle services Travel \& training Operating services

TRANSFERS OUT
Change in net position Change in net position

Total net position - ending
OPERATING REVENUES Sanitation fees Miscellaneous sales


CITY OF BISMARCK，NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31， 2018


Northern Plains



\＄574，080


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CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers and users

Payments to suppliers
Payments to employees
Net cash provided（used）by operating activities
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Payment on advance
Transfers to other funds
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from sale of capital assets

Purchase of capital assets
Net cash provided（used）by capital and related financing activities
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments
Purchase of investments
Investment income
Net cash provided（used）by investing activities
Net increase（decrease）in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents－January 1
Cash and cash equivalents－December 31
Reconciliation of operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by
operating activities：
Operating income（lo
Adjustments to reconcile operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by
operating activities：
Changes in assets and liabilities：
Change in Deferred outflows
Change in Deferred inflows
（Increase）decrease in accounts receivable
（Increase）decrease in prepaid items
Increase（decrease）in customer deposits
Increase（decrease）in accounts payable
Increase（decrease）in net pension liability
Increase（decrease）in salaries payable
Increase（decrease）in deferred revenue
Net cash provided（used）by operating activities
NONCASH INVESTING，CAPITAL，AND FINANCE ACTIVITIES Increase in fair value of investments

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies on a cost reimbursement basis.

FLEET SERVICES-This fund accounts for the distribution of vehicle maintenance and fuel sales to the departments.

LIABILITY INSURANCE-This fund provides general liability and vehicle insurance coverage for all non-enterprise funds through the North Dakota Insurance Fund.

WORKFORCE SAFETY INSURANCE-This fund provides workers compensation coverage for all employees through the North Dakota Workforce Safety.

EMPLOYEE INSURANCE-This fund accounts for the employee health, life and disability plans. This is a self-insurance fund with funding provided from each department based on a pre-established rate per employee.

REVOLVING-This fund accounts for the expenditures of goods and services that are redistributed to other departments.




## $\begin{array}{r}9,174 \\ \hline 9,174 \\ \hline\end{array}$


The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
ASSETS
Current assets:
Cash and cash equivalents
Investments
Accounts receivable
Inventories
Prepaid Items
Total current assets
Noncurrent assets:
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):
Machinery and equipment
Total noncurrent assets
Total assets
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Total deferred outflows of resources
LIABILITIES
Current liabilities:
Accounts payable
Claims and judgments payable
Total current liabilities
Noncurrent liabilities:
Net pension liability
Total noncurrent liabilities
Total liabilities
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Derived from pensions
Total deferred infows of resources

## NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets
Unrestricted
Total net
Total net position

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OPERATING REVENUES


CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Workforce <br> Insurance <br> 

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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
CITY OF BISMARCK，NORTH DAKOTA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS


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| \＄ | 141,111 |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 284 |
|  | $(93,114)$ |
|  | $(65,050)$ |
|  | $(3,180)$ |
|  | 47,038 |
|  | $(282)$ |
|  | 8,207 |
|  | 219,062 |
|  | 2,298 |
|  | - |
| $\$$ | 256,374 |

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Receipts from customers and users
Receipts fromploy receipt
Other operating cash receipts
Payments to suppliers
Payments to employees
Net cash provided（used）
CASH FLOW from other funds
Net cash provided（used）by noncapital financing activities
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Proceeds from sale of capital assets
Proceeds from insurance recoveries
Net cash provided（used）by capital and related financing activities
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Purchase of investments
Investment income
Investment income
Net cash provided（used）by investing activities
Net increase（decrease）in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents－January 1
Cash and cash equivalents－December 31
Reconciliation of operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）by operating activities：
Adjustments to reconcile operating income（loss）to net cash provided（used）
by operating activities：
Changes in assets and liabilities：
Change in deferred outflows
Change in deferred inflows
（Increase）decrease in accounts receivable
（Increase）decrease in inventories
（Increase）decrease in prepaid items
Increase（decrease）in accounts payable
Increase（decrease）in net pension liability
Increase（decrease）in salaries payable
Net cash provided（used）by operating activities
NONCASH INVESTING，CAPITAL，AND FINANCE ACTIVITIES
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement．

## CAPITAL ASSETS

## USED IN THE OPERATION

## OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES BY SOURCE <br> DECEMBER 31, 2018

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS:
Land ..... 2,767,950
Buildings and building improvements ..... 40,349,224
Improvements other than buildings ..... 85,349
Machinery and equipment ..... 41,424,013
Infrastructure ..... 440,519,705
Construction in progressTotal governmental funds capital assets526,818,348
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS CAPITAL ASSETS BY SOURCE:

General fund
Special revenue funds 21,113,206
Federal and state grants
Capital projects funds 130,827,204
358,023,768
Enterprise funds
Donations
Total governmental funds capital assets

15,210
8,878,651
526,818,348

## CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY DECEMBER 31, 2018



# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS <br> SCHEDULE OF CHANGES BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY <br> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 

| FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY | Balance January 1, 2018 |  | Additions |  | Deductions |  | Transfers |  | Balance December 31, 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Administration and management | \$ | 57,638 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 57,638 |
| Fiscal, assessing and information services |  | 1,006,832 |  | 473,833 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,480,665 |
| Common software |  | 1,058,423 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 1,058,423 |
| City/county office buildings |  | 11,668,695 |  | 21,750 |  | - |  | - |  | 11,690,445 |
| Bismarck-mandan visitors bureau |  | 1,004,475 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 1,004,475 |
| Human resources |  | 21,229 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 21,229 |
| Attorney |  | 8,423 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 8,423 |
| Municipal court |  | 269,509 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 269,509 |
| Community development |  | 208,645 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 208,645 |
| Building maintenance |  | 50,648 |  | 19,118 |  | - |  | - |  | 69,766 |
| E/H transit system |  | 9,026,348 |  | 445,103 |  | 409,141 |  | - |  | 9,062,310 |
| Total general government |  | 24,380,865 |  | 959,804 |  | 409,141 |  | - |  | 24,931,528 |
| Public safety: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Police |  | 15,137,422 |  | 898,956 |  | 133,197 |  |  |  | 15,903,181 |
| Fire and inspections |  | 14,922,181 |  | 3,245,090 |  | - |  | - |  | 18,167,271 |
| Combined communications center |  | 391,350 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 391,350 |
| Total public safety |  | 30,450,953 |  | 4,144,046 |  | 133,197 |  | - |  | 34,461,802 |
| Highways and streets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roads and streets |  | 10,058,747 |  | 348,590 |  | 10,267 |  | - |  | 10,397,070 |
| Engineering |  | 594,479 |  | 25,577 |  | 10,845 |  | - |  | 609,211 |
| Forestry |  | 737,337 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 737,337 |
| Total highways and streets |  | 11,390,563 |  | 374,167 |  | 21,112 |  | - |  | 11,743,618 |
| Health: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bismarck burleigh public health |  | 735,450 |  | 8,631 |  | 14,999 |  | - |  | 729,082 |
| Total health |  | 735,450 |  | 8,631 |  | 14,999 |  | - |  | 729,082 |
| Culture and recreation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centenniel beach |  | 29,956 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 29,956 |
| Library |  | 10,296,339 |  | 2,174,517 |  | - |  | - |  | 12,470,856 |
| Total culture and recreation |  | 10,326,295 |  | 2,174,517 |  | - |  | - |  | 12,500,812 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales tax fund |  | 22,721 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 22,721 |
| Highway construction |  | 99,068,651 |  | 41,988 |  | - |  | - |  | 99,110,639 |
| Sidewalk construction |  | 31,526,248 |  | 1,365,996 |  | - |  | - |  | 32,892,244 |
| Street light construction |  | 1,667,414 |  | 216,504 |  | - |  | - |  | 1,883,918 |
| Street improvements |  | 285,235,297 |  | 21,634,580 |  | - |  | - |  | 36,869,877 |
| Total public works |  | 417,520,331 |  | 23,259,068 |  | - |  | - |  | 40,779,399 |
| Construction in progress: |  | 12,751,432 |  | 1,345,809 |  | 12,425,134 |  | - |  | 1,672,107 |
| Total governmental funds capital assets | \$ | 507,555,889 | \$ | 32,266,042 | \$ | 13,003,583 | \$ | - |  | 26,818,348 |

## STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Bismarck's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the city's overall financial health.

## Contents <br> Page

Financial Trends134

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand and assess how the government's financial position has changed over time.

## Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to assist the reader in understanding and assessing the factors affecting the government's ability to generate its own-source revenues.

## Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information
These schedules offer demographic and economic information to (1) assist the reader in understanding the socioeconomic environment within which a government operates and (2) provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial statement information over time and among governments.

## Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year. The city implemented GASB 34 in 2003; schedules presenting government-wide information beginning in that year.

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governmental activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Invested in capital assets, net of related debt | \$ 156,325,434 | \$ 156,675,941 | \$ 148,375,719 | \$ 166,974,373 | \$ 180,195,611 | \$ 192,652,784 | \$ 197,951,649 | \$ 218,218,040 | \$ 225,240,744 | \$ 230,739,569 |
| Restricted | 12,749,497 | 13,913,204 | 25,072,759 | 17,512,811 | 22,540,504 | 20,182,943 | 25,205,341 | 31,075,288 | 49,167,595 | 55,329,012 |
| Unrestricted | 98,313,442 | 111,526,195 | 110,261,833 | 120,115,806 | 136,188,454 | 148,773,677 | 171,295,399 | 181,422,256 | 170,563,328 | 166,262,629 |
| Total governmental activities net position | \$ 267,388,373 | \$ 282,115,340 | \$ 283,710,311 | \$ 304,602,990 | \$ 338,924,569 | \$ 361,609,404 | \$ 394,452,389 | \$ 430,715,584 | \$ 444,971,667 | \$ 452,331,210 |
| Business-type activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Invested in capital assets, net of related debt | \$ 224,137,364 | \$ 226,357,253 | \$ 261,533,235 | \$ 280,053,990 | \$ 289,017,006 | \$ 319,745,687 | \$ 319,247,440 | \$ 341,955,183 | \$ 374,421,127 | \$ 401,875,951 |
| Restricted | 16,785,740 | 11,788,078 | 6,991,320 | 8,419,928 | 7,264,652 | 9,941,852 | 36,089,113 | 12,175,717 | 11,138,729 | 11,195,951 |
| Unrestricted | 27,737,575 | 36,359,215 | 44,055,121 | 40,723,027 | 52,359,095 | 59,056,335 | 38,560,107 | 51,133,751 | 42,895,634 | 43,933,922 |
| Total business-type activities net position | \$ 268,660,679 | \$ 274,504,546 | \$ 312,579,676 | \$ 329,196,945 | \$ 348,640,753 | \$ 388,743,874 | \$ 393,896,660 | \$ 405,264,651 | \$ 428,455,490 | \$ 457,005,824 |
| Primary government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net investment in capital assets | \$ 380,462,798 | \$ 383,033,194 | \$ 409,908,954 | \$ 447,028,363 | \$ 469,212,617 | \$ 512,398,471 | \$ 517,199,089 | \$ 560,173,223 | \$ 599,661,871 | \$ 632,615,520 |
| Restricted | 29,535,237 | 25,701,282 | 32,064,079 | 25,932,739 | 29,805,156 | 30,124,795 | 61,294,454 | 43,251,005 | 60,306,324 | 66,524,963 |
| Unrestricted | 126,051,017 | 147,885,410 | 154,316,954 | 160,838,833 | 188,547,549 | 207,830,012 | 209,855,506 | 232,556,007 | 213,458,962 | 210,196,551 |
| Total primary government net position | \$ 536,049,052 | \$ 556,619,886 | \$ 596,289,987 | \$ 633,799,935 | \$ 687,565,322 | \$ 750,353,278 | \$ 788,349,049 | \$ 835,980,235 | \$ 873,427,157 | \$ 909,337,034 |


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$4,293,102$
$2,262,373$
$2,071,090$
$10,010,899$
$5,311,824$
 General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets Governmental activities:

| Property taxes | \$ 16,167,137 | \$ | 16,200,763 | \$ | 17,162,429 | \$ | 17,230,221 | \$ | 17,801,629 | \$ | 18,398,151 | \$ | 19,270,501 | \$ | 20,253,570 | \$ | 21,250,283 | \$ | 20,628,624 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales tax | 11,756,546 |  | 12,403,143 |  | 13,955,767 |  | 16,388,127 |  | 17,271,062 |  | 17,238,016 |  | 17,436,203 |  | 16,747,940 |  | 15,849,579 |  | 15,543,636 |
| Occupancy tax | 674,643 |  | 753,860 |  | 914,599 |  | 1,066,817 |  | 1,174,646 |  | 1,219,152 |  | 1,188,853 |  | 1,086,064 |  | 1,014,964 |  | 965,445 |
| Lodging/liquor/food tax | 1,880,879 |  | 1,984,688 |  | 2,217,379 |  | 2,498,156 |  | 2,672,862 |  | 2,809,757 |  | 2,910,312 |  | 2,848,332 |  | 2,877,076 |  | 2,919,682 |
| Car rental tax | 55,105 |  | 58,898 |  | 75,119 |  | 87,310 |  | 77,142 |  | 72,999 |  | 71,808 |  | 73,046 |  | 78,262 |  | 66,121 |
| State aid distribution | 2,582,642 |  | 2,975,302 |  | 3,773,172 |  | 4,882,955 |  | 4,958,139 |  | 5,539,292 |  | 5,069,954 |  | 3,902,315 |  | 3,888,355 |  | 4,498,092 |
| Franchise taxes | 1,099,793 |  | 1,082,874 |  | 1,182,709 |  | 1,246,491 |  | 1,341,007 |  | 1,427,837 |  | 1,123,478 |  | 1,243,287 |  | 1,218,141 |  | 1,158,319 |
| Other taxes | 465,811 |  | 535,798 |  | 665,151 |  | 2,776,357 |  | 932,923 |  | 1,239,000 |  | 1,333,130 |  | 1,247,280 |  | 1,225,954 |  | 1,706,736 |
| Unrestricted investment earnings | 1,076,333 |  | 901,297 |  | 579,687 |  | 632,739 |  | 362,192 |  | 837,497 |  | 675,796 |  | 690,481 |  | 2,954,251 |  | 2,342,382 |
| Gain (loss) on disposal of assets | 28,153 |  | 244,748 |  | 31,259 |  | 49,510 |  | 107,871 |  | $(416,026)$ |  | - |  | 178,109 |  | 121,371 |  | 352,053 |
| Transfers | 836,582 |  | $(464,636)$ |  | $(29,440,618)$ |  | (2,173,274) |  | $(5,604,461)$ |  | $(26,321,428)$ |  | 1,959,501 |  | $(3,580,283)$ |  | $(4,348,794)$ |  | $(3,187,460)$ |
| Total governmental activities | 36,623,624 |  | 36,676,735 |  | 11,116,653 |  | 44,685,409 |  | 41,095,012 |  | 22,044,247 |  | 51,039,536 |  | 44,690,141 |  | 46,129,442 |  | 46,993,630 |
| Business-type activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other taxes | 78,488 |  | 63,107 |  | 60,524 |  | 61,658 |  | 56,441 |  | 43,158 |  | 39,923 |  | 40,714 |  | 33,643 |  | 36,465 |
| Unrestricted investment earnings | 475,469 |  | 299,907 |  | 352,646 |  | 189,974 |  | 82,393 |  | 543,817 |  | 419,227 |  | 375,048 |  | 576,858 |  | 535,407 |
| Gain (loss) on disposal of assets | 43,735 |  | 60,728 |  | 18,257 |  | 2,402,877 |  | 4,892,493 |  | 1,859,230 |  | 487,056 |  | 1,445,890 |  | 307,246 |  | 177,494 |
| Transfers | $(836,582)$ |  | 464,636 |  | 29,440,618 |  | 2,173,274 |  | 5,604,461 |  | 26,321,428 |  | (2,153,088) |  | 3,580,283 |  | 4,348,794 |  | 3,187,460 |
| Total business-type activities | $(238,890)$ |  | 888,378 |  | 29,872,045 |  | 4,827,783 |  | 10,635,788 |  | 28,767,633 |  | (1,206,882) |  | 5,441,935 |  | 5,266,541 |  | 3,936,826 |
| Total primary government | \$ 36,384,734 | \$ | 37,565,113 | \$ | 40,988,698 | \$ | 49,513,192 | \$ | 51,730,800 | \$ | 50,811,880 | \$ | 49,832,654 | \$ | 50,132,076 | \$ | 51,395,983 | \$ | 50,930,456 |
| Change in Net Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Governmental activities | \$ 17,422,744 | \$ | 14,726,967 | \$ | 1,594,971 | \$ | 20,892,679 | \$ | 34,321,579 | \$ | 22,684,835 | \$ | 42,659,366 | \$ | 31,912,341 | \$ | 14,256,083 | \$ | 7,359,543 |
| Business-type activities | 9,000,012 |  | 5,843,867 |  | 38,075,130 |  | 16,617,269 |  | 19,443,808 |  | 40,103,121 |  | 5,421,840 |  | 8,091,922 |  | 23,190,839 |  | 28,550,334 |
| Total primary government | \$ 26,422,756 | \$ | 20,570,834 | \$ | 39,670,101 | \$ | 37,509,948 | \$ | 53,765,387 | \$ | 62,787,956 | \$ | 48,081,206 | \$ | 40,004,263 | \$ | 37,446,922 | \$ | 35,909,877 |

**Event Center was reported in the General Fund and Arena \& Exhibit Operations as a Special Revenue Fund prior to 2011.

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ 29,681,652 | \$ 30,578,360 | \$33,189,580 | \$ 38,399,225 | \$38,060,526 | \$ 40,918,256 | \$ 42,010,581 | \$44,000,157 | \$42,252,472 | \$41,694,759 |
| 1,352,746 | 1,508,083 | 1,956,383 | 2,552,169 | 3,195,879 | 2,478,578 | 2,333,947 | 2,023,147 | 1,861,177 | 1,897,424 |
| 11,601,197 | 11,445,698 | 12,107,061 | 13,253,134 | 18,157,172 | 17,717,047 | 18,539,363 | 21,449,838 | 21,849,733 | 22,334,763 |
| 15,218,722 | 15,704,913 | 38,165,942 | 17,763,798 | 21,041,079 | 20,549,194 | 17,854,293 | 18,299,828 | 17,743,566 | 18,335,857 |
| 6,575,095 | 7,390,191 | 5,724,439 | 5,788,168 | 7,378,274 | 8,373,154 | 8,660,788 | 8,631,635 | 7,795,507 | 7,919,450 |
| 868,180 | 868,997 | 869,714 | 1,018,317 | 1,082,254 | 1,382,099 | 1,193,693 | 1,263,594 | 1,510,695 | 1,557,451 |
| 1,315,694 | 968,974 | 770,749 | 789,381 | 633,343 | 1,099,991 | 1,142,573 | 1,087,639 | 1,406,656 | 1,896,794 |
| 814,068 | 799,489 | 914,901 | 423,403 | 476,051 | 404,790 | 427,935 | 410,379 | 402,562 | 390,677 |
| 613,419 | 456,451 | 710,737 | 628,557 | 612,875 | 418,866 | 398,792 | 543,337 | 263,390 | 448,997 |
| 68,040,773 | 69,721,156 | 94,409,506 | 80,616,152 | 90,637,453 | 93,341,975 | 92,561,965 | 97,709,554 | 95,085,758 | 96,476,172 |

## (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

| $12,174,121$ | $11,995,913$ | $26,460,346$ | $13,785,186$ | $13,967,053$ | $15,750,318$ | $15,715,568$ | $15,192,348$ | $14,432,957$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $15,414,803$ | $16,134,498$ | $16,520,641$ | $17,040,285$ | $17,392,151$ | $19,993,552$ | $21,529,929$ | $23,883,543$ | $25,619,157$ |
| $7,596,100$ | $7,919,024$ | $7,757,762$ | $7,923,168$ | $8,103,587$ | $8,656,321$ | $9,131,659$ | $10,243,511$ | $10,734,028$ |
| $2,390,513$ | $2,804,458$ | $2,819,958$ | $2,862,728$ | $2,892,536$ | $2,786,465$ | $2,904,894$ | $3,167,152$ | $3,247,464$ |
| $4,159,604$ | $4,369,646$ | $1,954,030$ | $2,091,326$ | $2,078,185$ | $2,184,841$ | $2,230,807$ | $2,600,315$ | $2,740,879$ |
| $1,380,553$ | $1,244,878$ | $1,260,901$ | $9,866,920$ | $2,404,256$ | $1,975,649$ | $1,703,421$ | $2,931,214$ | $3,788,925$ |
| $24,142,618$ | $24,112,934$ | $28,295,435$ | $27,843,527$ | $42,597,079$ | $58,509,103$ | $44,750,179$ | $33,359,349$ | $31,585,615$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7,885,000$ | $9,020,000$ | $9,355,000$ | $9,690,000$ | $9,715,000$ | $10,660,000$ | $11,730,000$ | $14,415,000$ | $15,755,000$ |
| $2,450,581$ | $2,356,595$ | $2,230,206$ | $2,040,805$ | $1,840,051$ | $2,108,120$ | $2,315,618$ | $3,248,717$ | $3,412,221$ |
| $77,593,893$ | $79,957,946$ | $96,654,279$ | $93,143,945$ | $100,989,898$ | $122,624,369$ | $112,012,075$ | $109,041,149$ | $111,316,246$ |


| Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures | $(9,553,120)$ | $(10,236,790)$ | (2,244,773) | $(12,527,793)$ | $(10,352,445)$ | $(29,282,394)$ | $(19,450,110)$ | $(11,331,595)$ | $(16,230,488)$ | $(4,485,216)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer in | 22,825,204 | 21,050,225 | 23,187,603 | 23,914,275 | 23,576,359 | 26,863,375 | 49,932,949 | 33,181,033 | 34,653,793 | 32,490,879 |
| Transfer out | $(18,639,463)$ | $(19,472,373)$ | $(24,505,560)$ | $(23,275,607)$ | $(22,206,862)$ | $(28,710,635)$ | $(43,395,802)$ | $(33,590,238)$ | $(32,157,306)$ | $(33,410,422)$ |
| Refunding bonds issued | - | 3,855,000 | 1,605,000 | 4,365,000 | - | - | 6,510,000 | - | - |  |
| Premium on special assessment debt | 70,495 | 240,378 | 150,391 | 118,586 | 521,142 | 18,507 | 1,889,225 | 762,423 | 1,983,299 | 428,935 |
| Discount on special assessment debt | - | $(131,597)$ | $(18,189)$ | - | $(7,278)$ | $(261,951)$ | - | - | - |  |
| Payment to refunded bond escrow agent |  | $(3,880,000)$ | $(1,850,000)$ | $(5,425,000)$ | - | - | $(7,405,000)$ | - | - | - |
| Special assessment bonds issued | 8,210,000 | 20,720,000 | 10,000,000 | 9,465,000 | 22,605,000 | 26,560,000 | 33,855,000 | 20,335,000 | 19,325,000 | 15,015,000 |
| Total other financing sources (uses) | 12,466,236 | 22,381,633 | 8,569,245 | 9,162,254 | 24,488,361 | 24,469,296 | 41,386,372 | 20,688,218 | 23,804,786 | 14,524,392 |
| Net changes in fund balances | 2,913,116 | 12,144,843 | 6,324,472 | $(3,365,539)$ | 14,135,916 | $(4,813,098)$ | 21,936,262 | 9,356,623 | 7,574,298 | 10,039,176 |
| Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures | 19.3\% | 20.4\% | 16.9\% | 18.0\% | 19.8\% | 19.9\% | 20.9\% | 23.3\% | 24.0\% | 24.7\% |

Source: Fiscal Services

REVENUES
Taxes
Licenses and permits
Special assessments
Intergovernmental
Fines and forfeits Investment income Rentals

Miscellaneous
Total revenues
EXPENDITURES
General government
Public safety
Highways and streets Health and welfare Culture and recreation Public works Capital outlays Debt service

Interest and fiscal charges
Total expenditures
Interest and fiscal charges
Total expenditures
Excess (deficiency) of revenues

Debt service as a percentage of
noncapital expenditures

## CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS <br> (ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

Lodging/


State Aid
Distribution


 Franchise Tax

099,793

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| Assessed |
| :---: |
| Value as a |
| Percentage of |
| True and Full |
| Value |



| Total |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { True and Full } \\ \text { Value }\end{array}$ |
| $3,949,224,964$ |
| $4,165,916,549$ |
| $4,388,504,927$ |
| $4,444,764,100$ |
| $4,771,267,504$ |
| $5,444,985,449$ |
| $6,21,512,982$ |
| $6,928,762,778$ |
| $7,497,216,869$ |
| $8,025,649,364$ |



| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Agricultural } \\ \text { Land }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| 156,300 |
| 156,500 |
| 179,050 |
| 169,450 |
| 287,200 |
| 361,800 |
| 401,100 |
| 371,000 |
| 428,050 |
| 475,150 |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Residential } \\ \text { Land and } \\ \text { Buildings }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $1,286,286,222$ |
| $1,353,003,345$ |
| $1,432,085,034$ |
| $1,437,185,900$ |
| $1,545,634,922$ |
| $1,760,180,545$ |
| $2,012,744,111$ |
| $2,232,032,489$ |
| $2,389,363,545$ |
| $2,454,101,322$ |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Commercial } \\ \text { Land and } \\ \text { Buildings }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $660,701,410$ |
| $700,195,450$ |
| $731,769,330$ |
| $750,575,750$ |
| $802,091,790$ |
| $917,646,830$ |
| $1,041,981,000$ |
| $1,177,555,620$ |
| $1,308,377,570$ |
| $1,505,305,200$ |

        Source: Burleigh County Auditor/Treasurer Office
    CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
ASSESSED VALUE AND TRUE AND FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
${ }^{2}$ Represents the year in which property taxes are levied. Collection of taxes will be received in the subsequent year.

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|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |



Note: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.
${ }^{1}$ See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 149 for personal income and population data.
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION

|  |  | 2009 |  | 2010 |  | 2011 |  | 2012 |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | 2015 |  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Debt limit | \$ | 104,147,914 | \$ | 109,712,623 | \$ | 111,119,103 | \$ | 119,281,688 | \$ | 136,124,636 | \$ | 155,287,825 | \$ | 173,219,069 | \$ | 187,430,422 | \$ | 200,641,234 | \$ | 205,677,375 |
| Total net debt applicable to limit |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Legal debt margin | \$ | 104,147,914 | \$ | 109,712,623 | \$ | 111,119,103 | \$ | 119,281,688 | \$ | 136,124,636 | \$ | 155,287,825 | \$ | 173,219,069 | \$ | 187,430,422 | \$ | 200,641,234 | \$ | 205,677,375 |
| Total net debt applicable to the limi as a percentage of debt limit |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2018 <br> Total assessed value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 4,113,547,500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ebt limit (5\% of | tot | al assessed | valu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 205,677,375 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ebt applicable | o li |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | General obliga | tion | bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Less: Amount of general | set <br> liga | aside for rep ation debt | aym | ent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total net debt | app | licable to lim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | egal debt marg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 205,677,375 |

Note: Under state finance law, the City of Bismarck's outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 5 percent of total assessed property value. By law, the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying general obligation bonds.

# CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA <br> DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT <br> AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018 

| Governmental Unit |  | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ \text { xable Value } \end{gathered}$ |  | Net Debt utstanding | Estimated <br> Percentage <br> Applicable ${ }^{1}$ |  | Direct and erlapping Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| City of Bismarck | \$ | 386,263,173 | \$ | 129,861,275 | 100.00 \% | \$ | 129,861,275 |
| Bismarck Public School |  | 481,058,486 |  | 103,158,836 | 80.29 |  | 82,826,229 |
| Bismarck Park District |  | 386,263,173 |  | 15,702,771 | 100.00 |  | 13,890,627 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Burleigh County |  | 500,271,690 |  | 49,698,000 | 93.84 |  | 46,636,603 |
| Total Direct and Overlapping Debt |  |  | \$ | 298,420,882 |  | \$ | 273,214,735 |

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the city. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of Bismarck. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.
${ }^{1}$ The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the county's taxable assessed value that is within the government's boundaries and dividing it by the county's total taxable assessed value.
${ }^{2}$ The information for Burleigh County is from 2017 because the 2018 is unavailable.
Sources:
Bismarck Public School as of June 30, 2018
Burleigh County Levies, 2018
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

| Fiscal Year | Water Revenue Bonds |  |  |  |  |  | Sanitary Sewer Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Water Charges | Less: Operating Expenses | NetAvailable Revenue | Debt Service |  | Coverage | Sanitary Sewer Charges | Less:Operating Expenses | NetAvailable Revenue | Debt Service |  | Coverage |
|  |  |  |  | Principal | Interest |  |  |  |  | Principal | Interest |  |
| 2009 | 10,431,069 | 5,240,741 | 5,190,328 | 640,000 | 350,525 | 5.24 | 5,311,824 | 3,058,353 | 2,253,471 | 800,000 | 449,537 | 1.80 |
| 2010 | 10,278,544 | 5,098,702 | 5,179,842 | 1,165,000 | 403,604 | 3.30 | 5,428,005 | 2,641,739 | 2,786,266 | 785,000 | 455,674 | 2.25 |
| 2011 | 9,957,329 | 5,637,538 | 4,319,791 | 1,210,000 | 478,992 | 2.56 | 5,669,910 | 3,523,287 | 2,146,623 | 810,000 | 440,375 | 1.72 |
| 2012 | 12,926,268 | 5,945,048 | 6,981,220 | 7,930,000 | 412,206 | 0.84 | 6,167,541 | 3,254,117 | 2,913,424 | 835,000 | 420,125 | 2.32 |
| 2013 | 12,222,233 | 6,261,250 | 5,960,983 | 1,350,000 | 477,553 | 3.26 | 5,840,563 | 3,387,536 | 2,453,027 | 860,000 | 399,250 | 1.95 |
| 2014 | 12,869,433 | 6,195,938 | 6,673,495 | 1,685,000 | 818,438 | 2.67 | 6,719,390 | 3,588,061 | 3,131,329 | 885,000 | 377,750 | 2.48 |
| 2015 | 14,557,406 | 6,658,423 | 7,898,983 | 2,215,000 | 1,063,525 | 2.41 | 7,224,308 | 3,851,519 | 3,372,789 | 910,000 | 355,625 | 2.66 |
| 2016 | 14,483,419 | 6,476,574 | 8,006,845 | 2,765,000 | 1,018,350 | 2.12 | 8,917,827 | 3,624,122 | 5,293,705 | 1,535,000 | 1,304,875 | 1.86 |
| 2017 | 16,662,851 | 7,103,387 | 9,559,464 | 2,815,000 | 956,170 | 2.53 | 10,209,905 | 4,714,551 | 5,495,354 | 2,155,000 | 1,236,750 | 1.62 |
| 2018 | 16,504,992 | 7,604,585 | 8,900,407 | 2,870,000 | 880,017 | 2.37 | 10,963,919 | 4,448,093 | 6,515,826 | 2,200,000 | 1,152,750 | 1.94 |
| Special Assessment Bonds |  |  |  |  | Motel, Liquor, Restaurant Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiscal Year | Special <br> Assessment Collections | Debt Service |  | Coverage |  | Debt Service |  | Coverage |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Principal | Interest |  |  | Principal | Interest |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | 7,864,035 | 7,085,000 | 2,283,141 | 0.84 | 1,880,879 | 800,000 | 167,440 | 1.94 |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 9,109,289 | 8,165,000 | 2,213,955 | 0.88 | 1,984,688 | 855,000 | 142,640 | 1.99 |  |  |  |  |
| 2011 | 9,566,595 | 8,445,000 | 2,096,794 | 0.91 | 2,217,379 | 910,000 | 112,715 | 2.17 |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 10,488,662 | 13,175,000 | 1,971,244 | 0.69 | 2,498,156 | 1,940,000 | 68,548 | 1.24 |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 11,346,780 | 9,715,000 | 1,840,051 | 0.98 | 2,672,862 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 11,690,035 | 10,660,000 | 2,108,120 | 0.92 | 2,809,757 | 830,000 | 1,184,291 | 1.39 |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | 15,506,201 | 19,135,000 | 2,315,618 | 0.72 | 2,910,312 | 1,000,000 | 990,206 | 1.46 |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | 15,657,902 | 13,175,000 | 3,208,493 | 0.96 | 2,848,332 | 1,015,000 | 960,206 | 1.44 |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | 17,236,969 | 15,755,000 | 3,356,638 | 0.90 | 2,877,076 | 1,030,000 | 929,756 | 1.47 |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | 18,394,111 | 16,170,000 | 1,206,535 | 1.06 | 2,919,682 | 1,050,000 | 898,856 | 1.50 |  |  |  |  |

CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS


| Public <br> School <br> Enrollment $^{3}$ |  <br>  <br> 10,701 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10,852 |  |
| 10,971 | 3.7 |
| Rate $^{4}$ |  |$|$

Note: Population, median age, and education level information are based on surveys conducted during the last quarter of the calendar
year. Personal income information is a total for the year. Unemployment rate information is an adjusted yearly average. School enrollment is based on the census at the start of the school year.

CITY OF BISMARCK，NORTH DAKOTA
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Sources：
City of Bismarck 2017 Budget
Bismarck Mandan Development Association
ND Job Service－Labor Market Information Center website

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| 6乙 | 6乙 | 6乙 | 6乙 | G乙 | 92 | 92 | 92 | LZ | 92 | әлеృәм pue чұеән |
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| $\downarrow$ L | $\downarrow \mathcal{L}$ | $0 \varepsilon$ | $L 乙$ | 97 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 七乙 | †乙 | ләұиәэ suo！̣еэ！иишшоэ еұоуер ןедиәう <br>  |
| $\varepsilon 6$ | $\angle 8$ | 98 | 98 | ¢8 | 08 | $\varepsilon L$ | 乙L | LL | LL | ұиәшиәлоб ןеләиәэ uolpouns |
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|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source：City of Bismarck Annual Budgets
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of building permits issued | 1,513 | 1,654 | 1,879 | 2,365 | 2,218 | 1,951 | 1,756 | 1,648 | 1,410 | 1,248 |
| Number of building inspections done | 7,103 | 6,330 | 7,830 | 9,745 | 9,460 | 8,926 | 5,581 | 5,690 | 6,321 | 4,979 |
| Number of plumbing permits issued | 539 | 639 | 707 | 1,092 | 1,153 | 920 | 696 | 644 | 548 | 389 |
| Number of plumbing inspections done | 1,745 | 1,887 | 1,972 | 2,861 | 3,050 | 2,006 | 2,170 | 1,946 | 1,748 | 1,748 |
| Number of mechanical/HVAC permits issued | 1,256 | 1,348 | 1,564 | 2,037 | 2,037 | 1,692 | 1,454 | 1,649 | 1,653 | 1,577 |
| Number of mechanical/HVAC inspections done | 2,754 | 2,340 | 2,361 | 2,991 | 3,210 | 2,296 | 2,924 | 3,254 | 2,805 | 2,708 |
| Number of electrical permits issued | 1,067 | 1,127 | 1,257 | 1,589 | 1,578 | 1,248 | - | 1,395 | 1,071 | 927 |
| Number of electrical inspections done | 3,257 | 3,286 | 4,024 | 4,789 | 5,220 | 3,141 | - | 3,462 | 3,505 | 2,483 |
| Number of septic permits issued | 102 | 109 | 122 | 225 | 193 | 101 | 102 | 52 | 47 | 46 |
| Number of septic inspections done | 233 | 283 | 240 | 298 | 249 | 121 | 200 | 129 | 108 | 92 |
| Public Safety |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Police |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical arrests | 2,381 | 3,589 | 2,480 | 3,862 | 4,768 | 4,672 | 4,750 | 4,958 | 5,757 | 5,728 |
| Traffic citations | 12,008 | 12,995 | 12,869 | 14,309 | 16,168 | 15,623 | 14,831 | 16,062 | 17,733 | 19,279 |
| Parking citations | 8,977 | 8,296 | 7,975 | 8,617 | 7,898 | 15,188 | 11,845 | 11,342 | 10,903 | 10,064 |
| Number of accidents | 3,741 | 3,865 | 3,820 | 3,747 | 3,985 | 3,824 | 3,723 | 3,789 | 3,680 | 3,535 |
| Number of 911 emergency dispatches | 4,740 | 4,802 | 4,037 | 4,858 | 3,554 | 3,907 | 5,704 | 5,258 | 4,981 | 5,000 |
| Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of 911 emergency dispatches | 1,934 | 2,429 | 2,833 | 3,115 | 3,106 | 3,475 | 3,799 | 4,289 | 4,364 | 4,448 |
| Number of fire inspections conducted | 3,083 | 2,897 | 3,607 | 3,130 | 2,985 | 3,236 | 3,256 | 4,069 | 4,058 | 3,291 |
| Highways and streets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of excavation permits | 637 | 827 | 608 | 743 | 820 | 739 | 706 | 647 | 535 | 411 |
| Number of improvement projects | 36 | 36 | 35 | 72 | 82 | 57 | 65 | 37 | 28 | 38 |
| Forestry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of street trees planted | 328 | 480 | 423 | 507 | 477 | 235 | 889 | 806 | 667 | 713 |
| Number of street trees trimmed | 1,097 | 1,038 | 3,182 | 2,948 | 2,248 | 2,910 | 1,904 | 1,675 | 4,450 | 2,720 |
| Number of street trees removed | 178 | 212 | 194 | 190 | 294 | 162 | 408 | 321 | 439 | 182 |
| Roads and streets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potholes repaired | 6,657 | 6,205 | 7,640 | 844 | 5,052 | 5,634 | 108,628 | 103,677 | 63,953 | 20,122 |
| Street striping (miles) | 110 | 215 | 195 | 204 | 211 | 211 | 157 | 145 | 156 | 126 |
| Snow removal (hours) | 20,000 | 20,553 | 11,947 | 1,199 | 8,854 | 7,695 | 12,877 | 19,060 | 12,848 | 12,096 |
| Sand Ice removal (tons) | 9,926 | 6,850 | 3,889 | 4,005 | 6,216 | 4,730 | 2,329 | 4,573 | 5,493 | 4,998 |
| Salt Ice removal (tons) | 849 | 902 | 1,547 | 1,937 | 1,927 | 1,658 | 1,278 | 1,153 | 1,690 | 1,350 |
| Loads of snow hauled | 12,925 | 14,481 | 5,321 | 1,382 | 4,049 | 1,579 | 1,417 | 84,747 | 21,881 | 2,386 |
| Health and welfare |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of home visits | 6,216 | 5,239 | 5,190 | 4,240 | 4,808 | 4,302 | 4,033 | 4,426 | 4,382 | 4,473 |
| Number of immunizations | 14,766 | 12,482 | 8,473 | 6,316 | 9,039 | 8,833 | 9,719 | 7,059 | 6,881 | 6,195 |
| Number of office visits | 4,756 | 4,517 | 3,586 | 3,150 | 3,174 | 3,081 | 3,292 | 3,217 | 4,142 | 4,557 |
| Number of environmental health inspections | 3,866 | 4,988 | 2,437 | 2,270 | 1,534 | 2,091 | 1,718 | 1,821 | 1,606 | 1,548 |

(Continued from previous page)
CITY OF BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
OPERATING INDICATRS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YYARS

|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Culture and recreation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auditorium events | 115 | 113 | 108 | 90 | 123 | 174 | 153 | 138 | 150 | 162 |
| Auditorium admissions | 39,361 | 35,030 | 34,163 | 38,840 | 37,454 | 51,820 | 55,051 | 41,373 | 48,480 | 52,118 |
| Community center events | 412 | 411 | 484 | 452 | 416 | 430 | 498 | 531 | 464 | 451 |
| Community center admissions | 316,926 | 329,652 | 340,331 | 359,149 | 315,580 | 353,218 | 420,403 | 411,619 | 345,787 | 343,557 |
| Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Airport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gallons fuel dispensed (fuel permit holders) | 2,995,619 | 3,787,215 | 3,772,974 | 4,084,352 | 4,110,507 | 4,550,313 | 4,895,740 | 4,864,385 | 4,452,075 | 4,874,780 |
| Number of passengers-enplaning | 181,114 | 194,043 | 196,414 | 236,172 | 237,683 | 245,205 | 259,734 | 271,022 | 272,739 | 282,363 |
| Number of passengers-deplaning | 180,322 | 193,897 | 195,208 | 235,207 | 237,450 | 245,062 | 261,459 | 272,251 | 271,274 | 281,487 |
| Pounds of airmail-enplaning | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Pounds of airmail-deplaning | - | 239 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Pounds of freight-enplaning | 66,997 | 35,301 | 29,858 | 29,472 | 16,813 | 12,856 | 19,591 | 26,288 | 31,696 | 35,339 |
| Pounds of freight-deplaning | 85,939 | 55,130 | 35,300 | 48,135 | 13,738 | 8,149 | 10,667 | 33,840 | 31,715 | 22,545 |
| Pounds of air cargo freight-enplaning | 1,297,017 | 1,357,768 | 1,412,447 | 2,129,165 | 1,495,195 | 1,399,845 | 1,976,260 | 1,469,145 | 614,248 | 858,106 |
| Pounds of air cargo freight-deplaning | 2,995,192 | 3,254,751 | 3,486,123 | 4,853,797 | 4,535,773 | 5,193,061 | 5,926,322 | 5,699,311 | 2,860,020 | 3,036,927 |
| Solid Waste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refuse collected (tons/year) | 24,445 | 24,425 | 25,143 | 24,826 | 24,662 | 25,033 | 26,789 | 26,199 | 26,195 | 26,338 |
| Garbage accepted for disposal (tons/year) | 83,263 | 89,794 | 97,675 | 98,932 | 102,197 | 106,758 | 108,919 | 111,131 | 118,430 | 107,636 |
| Acres used at landfill | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of service connections | 18,100 | 18,400 | 18,700 | 19,420 | 20,000 | 20,350 | 20,978 | 21,237 | 21,691 | 22,024 |
| Average daily consumption (thousand of gallons) | 9,350 | 8,840 | 8,260 | 10,290 | 9,640 | 9,390 | 8,582 | 9,850 | 10,800 | 10,120 |
| Wastewater |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average daily sewage treatment (thousand of gallons) | 6,630 | 6,830 | 7,150 | 6,240 | 6,830 | 6,620 | 6,410 | 6,370 | 6,430 | 6,330 |


[^0]:    * Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2014. The 2014, 2015, 2016 \& 2017 information presented has a measurement date of December 31.

[^1]:    Total assets

