CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(with supplementary information) Year Ended December 31, 2019

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota CONTENTS Year Ended December 31, 2019

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Schauer & Associates, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Jamestown, North Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, as of December 31, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 through 12 and 55 through 62 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 comprise the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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 and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 2020, on our consideration of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'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 JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'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 CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SCHAUER & ASSOCIATES, P.C. Certified Public Accountants

Shower 3 Corociates, PC

Jamestown, North Dakota October 5, 2020

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS Year Ended December 31, 2019

As management of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, we offer readers of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information presented in the accompanying basic financial statements, the fund financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The net position of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN increased by \$1,033,281 or 2.0% as a result of current year operations. Net position of the business type activities increased by \$1,534,194 and net position of the governmental activities decreased by \$500,913.
- Total revenues from all sources were \$25,674,980. Revenue from governmental activities was \$14,188,670 and revenues from business type activities were \$11,486,310.
- Total cost of all programs was \$24,641,699. This was comprised of \$15,701,988 in governmental activities and \$8,939,711 in business type activities.
- Governmental fund balance totaled \$13,080,563 as of December 31, 2019.
- Governmental net change in fund balances was a decrease by \$1,799,313.
- Unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$689,259, 8.5% of the total general fund expenditures.

Using This Annual Report

This annual report presents the following three components of the financial statements:

- 1. Government-wide financial statements provide information for the City as a whole.
- 2. Fund financial statements provide detailed information for the City's significant funds.
- 3. Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to understanding the government-wide and fund statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

The Statement of Activities presents information on how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. This statement is presented using the accrual basis of accounting, which means that all changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information as follows:

- Governmental activities this includes most of the City's basic services, which are primarily supported by property and sales taxes, interest income, user fees and intergovernmental revenues.
- Business-type activities this includes those services which are intended to recover all or a significant part of their costs through user fees.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City (known as the primary government), but also one legally separate entity for which the City is financially accountable. The component unit is the Jamestown Regional Airport Authority. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government. Separately issued financial statements are available from their administrative offices as noted in footnote 1 B in the notes to the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements begin on page 13.

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 JAMESTOWN, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's significant funds – not the City as a whole. The City's funds 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. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the government operations and the basic services it provides, and are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting which focuses on available spendable resources. This allows the reader to evaluate the City's short-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 the comparison between the governmental funds and the government-wide financial statements.

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN maintains 42 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, and the following major funds; equipment replacement fund, city sales tax fund, city share specials — reserve, special assessment deficiency fund, and the construction fund. Data from the 36 other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN adopts an annually appropriated budget for all governmental and proprietary funds. Budgetary comparison schedules for the general and major special revenue funds are required to be presented and are included in the required supplementary information section on pages 55 – 59 of this report.

The governmental fund financial statements begin on page 15.

Proprietary Funds. The CITY OF JAMESTOWN maintains two 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 government-wide statements. The CITY OF JAMESTOWN uses enterprise funds to account for its water utility, sewer utility, sanitation, solid waste, water meter deposits, landfill deposits and stormwater utility. Internal Service funds are used to report activities that provide services to other City programs and activities. The CITY OF JAMESTOWN uses an internal service fund to account for the self-funded insurance program. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide statements, only in more detail. The internal service fund is shown in a single column in the proprietary fund financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund statements begin on page 19.

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

The basic fiduciary fund statement is found on page 22.

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 23 - 54 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining fund statements and other schedules can be found on pages 63 - 68.

Financial Analysis of the City as a Whole

The following tables present condensed information on the City's Net Position and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, assets exceeded liabilities by \$52,473,049 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Table I NET POSITION December 31, 2019 and 2018

		ntal Activities		ype Activities		tal
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current assets Noncurrent assets	\$ 15,853,141 2,826,027	\$ 17,821,768 669,063	\$ 17,680,385	\$ 16,490,771	\$ 33,533,526 2,826,027	\$ 34,312,539 669,063
Capital assets Deferred outflows of	25,492,599	26,530,660	49,651,678	49,390,937	75,144,277	75,921,597
resources Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	2,617,491	3,259,384			2,617,491	3,259,384
of Resources	\$ 46,789,258	\$ 48,280,875	\$ 67,332,063	\$ 65,881,708	<u>\$ 114,121,321</u>	\$ 114,162,583
LIABILITIES Current liabilities	\$ 2,956,328	\$ 3,615,042	\$ 1,776,199	\$ 1,800,027	\$ 4,732,527	\$ 5,415,069
Long-term liabilities	25,842,838	30,340,843	24,294,712	24,354,723	50,137,550	54,695,566
Total Liabilities	28,799,166	33,955,885	26,070,911	26,154,750	54,870,077	60,110,635
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	6,778,195	2,612,180			6,778,195	2,612,180
NET POSITION						2,012,100
Net investment in capital assets	3,409,122	2,015,157	23,777,603	23,472,447	27,186,725	25,487,604
Restricted	10,306,242	10,016,060	16,148,850	12,145,010	26,455,092	22,161,070
Unrestricted Total Net Position	(2,503,467) 11,211,897	(318,407)	1,334,699	4,109,501	(1,168,768)	3,791,094
1 otal inct Position	11,211,697	11,712,810	41,261,152	39,726,958	52,473,049	51,439,768
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net						
Position	\$ 46,789,258	\$ 48,280,875	\$ 67,332,063	\$ 65,881,708	\$ 114,121,321	\$ 114,162,583

Net investment in capital assets consists of land, buildings, infrastructure and equipment, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S net position (\$53,641,817) represents resources that are restricted by external restrictions on how they may be used.

At the end of 2019, the CITY OF JAMESTOWN is able to report positive balances in two of its categories of net position, for the government as a whole.

Table II
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Years Ending December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Governmer 2019	ntal Activities 2018		Type Activities	=	otal
REVENUES	2019		2019	2018	2019	2018
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 636,252	\$ 645,336	\$11,426,810	\$11,248,799	\$ 12,063,062	\$ 11,894,135
Operating grants	1,087,617	1,095,055	Ψ11,420,010	Ψ11,2-τ0,177	1,087,617	1,095,055
Capital grants	3,558	7,964			3,558	7,964
General revenues	5,550	7,504			3,336	7,704
Property taxes, general	4,497,136	3,409,335			4,497,136	3,409,335
Property taxes, debt service	1,916,009	1,868,294			1,916,009	1,868,294
State aid distribution	899,432	798,566			899,432	798,566
Miscellaneous taxes	664,112	658,933			664,112	658,933
Sales taxes	2,619,468	2,532,072			2,619,468	2,532,072
Investment earnings	209,207	154,649	59,500	42,044	268,707	196,693
Repayment of economic	•	,	•	,	,	
development funds	210,249	261,403			210,249	261,403
Miscellaneous	1,216,320	1,051,385			1,216,320	1,051,385
Gain on sale of assets	229,310	163,764			229,310	163,764
Total Revenues	14,188,670	12,646,756	11,486,310	11,290,843	25,674,980	23,937,599
EXPENSES						
General government	1,420,495	1,367,392			1,420,495	1,367,392
Public safety	4,082,044	4,920,984	•	•	4,082,044	4,920,984
Public works	5,899,579	7,732,107			5,899,579	7,732,107
Flood control	149,112	1,732,107			149,112	7,732,107
Health	56,295	56,280			56,295	56,280
Civic center	868,059	880,661			868,059	880,661
Interest on long-term debt	640,768	633,400			640,768	633,400
Visitor's promotion	581,563	519,939			581,563	519,939
Business and industrial	,	,			201,202	517,757
development	2,004,073	2,379,290			2,004,073	2,379,290
Water utility		_,,	3,134,765	3,135,828	3,134,765	3,135,828
Sewer utility			2,777,406	2,187,096	2,777,406	2,187,096
Sanitation			1,588,380	1,370,650	1,588,380	1,370,650
Solid waste			1,393,061	1,430,755	1,393,061	1,430,755
Other enterprise funds			46,099	36,854	46,099	36,854
Total Expenses	15,701,988	18,490,053	8,939,711	8,161,183	24,641,699	26,651,236

Change before transfers Transfers	2019 (1,513,318) 1,012,405	2018 (5,843,297) 1,301,497	2019 2,546,599 (1,012,405)	2018 3,129,660 (1,301,497)	2019 1,033,281	<u>2018</u> (2,713,637)
Change in net position	(500,913)	(4,541,800)	1,534,194	1,828,163	1,033,281	(2,713,637)
BEGINNING NET POSITION Prior period adjustment	11,712,810	20,447,675 (4,193,065)	39,726,958	37,898,795	51,439,768	58,346,470 (4,193,065)
ENDING NET POSITION	\$ 11,211,897	\$11,712,810	\$41,261,152	\$39,726,958	\$52,473,049	\$ 51,439,768

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S governmental funds is to provide information on the near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$13,080,563, a decrease of \$1,799,313. The governmental funds unassigned fund has a deficit balance of \$5,264,770. The rest of the fund balances are restricted to indicate that they are not available for new spending because they have already been committed.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$689,259. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unreserved fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 8.5% of total general fund expenditures. Total general fund cash at year end is \$7,780,966.

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S general fund balance decreased by \$244,477 during the current fiscal year.

The debt service funds have a total fund balance of \$5,936,121, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service.

Proprietary Funds

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate financial information for the water utility, sewer utility, sanitation and solid waste, all of which are considered to be major funds of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were no changes to the original budgets for 2019. Differences between the budgeted and actual amounts in the general fund consisted of total revenues being \$3,538 less than budgeted. The total general government expenditures were \$120,659 less than budgeted. This was made up of small amounts in various departments.

Capital Assets

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2019, amounts to \$75,144,277 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, infrastructure and equipment. The total value of land owned by the City has not been determined and will be added when it can be determined.

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

- Approximately \$808,000 was spent on acquiring equipment and vehicles
- Approximately \$1,500,000 was spent on water main replacement
- Approximately \$246,000 was spent on the inert landfill

Table III
Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
December 31, 2019

	G	overnmental Activities	siness-Type Activities	 Total
Land	\$	7,200	\$ 60,000	\$ 67,200
Construction in progress			1,829,392	1,829,392
Buildings	-	2,590,440	11,806,677	14,397,117
Infrastructure		19,986,796	34,116,200	54,102,996
Equipment		2,908,163	1,839,409	4,747,572
Total Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)	\$	25,492,599	\$ 49,651,678	\$ 75,144,277

Additional information on the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S capital assets can be found in note 5 on pages 33 – 35 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

At year end the City had total long-term debt of \$54,483,908, a decrease of \$4,826,474 over the prior year.

The city issued new debt for Solid Waste Disposal Revenue Bonds for \$1,983,889 and \$515,865 in deferred improvement warrants.

The CITY OF JAMESTOWN continues to receive a rating of AA3 from the rating agencies for their bonds. Additional information on the CITY OF JAMESTOWN's long term debt can be found in Note 7 on pages 35 - 40 of this report.

Table IV Long-Term Liabilities December 31, 2019

	overnmental Activities	siness-Type Activities		Total
Revenue bonds	\$	\$ 24,467,148	\$ 2	24,467,148
Refunding improvement bonds	20,784,009	, ,		20,784,009
Lease/purchase	1,299,468			1,299,468
Landfill closure costs		1,406,927		1,406,927
Compensated absences	302,183	145,637		447,820
Net pension obligation	5,713,560			5,713,560
Net OPEB liability	 364,976			364,976
Total	\$ 28,464,196	\$ 26,019,712	\$ 3	54,483,908

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

New residential construction slowed in 2019, but 2019 commercial construction showed growth. The 2019 commercial construction activities included the new construction of UJ Place on the campus of the University of Jamestown, a five-story, mixed-use facility which opened in August 2020.

Year	Building Permits Value	Number of Permits
2019	\$26,274,994	113
2018	\$12,649,387	113
2017	\$11,352,039	140

2019 permits included:

Owner	Amount	Description
Jamestown College (UJ)	\$ 9,460,000	New student housing, parking garage, commercial
BT-OH, LLC	\$ 3,200,000	Remodel for UPS sort facility
Cavendish Farms Inc.	\$1,113,000	Addition
Cavendish Farms	\$743,000	Building addition
Blu Frog Properties LLP	\$291,000	New
Berndt	\$187,000	New
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	\$132,000	Remodel for online pickup
GR Properties ND Jamestown LLC	\$125,000	Remodel
Lunde	\$80,000	Addition to start restaurant
Badlands Resources LLC	\$75,000	New storage building

Total commercial construction for 2019 totaled \$16,237,000 including six new commercial buildings valued at \$11,176,000. Thirty-six residential permits in 2019 included four new residential buildings which had a total value of \$867,000.

Indications for 2020 show construction for commercial buildings are increasing. Residential construction remains slow for new home construction and the renovation of existing homes and other structures on residential properties is increasing. As of September 4, 2020, the City has issued 81 building permits for a total value of \$8,374,000. These include the St. Johns Academy addition, remodel of Wal-Mart, remodel and expansion of the Jamestown Gymnastics Club, a new Orthodontics clinic for The Dental Specialists, and a new splash pad aquatic for the Jamestown Parks and Recreation Two Rivers Activity Center (TRAC).

The real estate market has held and taxable valuations in the City have been slightly increasing. This trend is expected to continue in Jamestown during the pandemic as people are spending more time at home and seeking comfort. The City added to the assessing staff in January 2019 to maintain the steady growth in building permits and valuations.

The City's mill levy in 2019 was a total of 117.93 mills, a 15% mill increase from the previous year and a 5% increase in mill value. The City's mill levy in 2020 is the same number of mills as the previous year (0 %mill increase) and a 5% increase in mill value.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has made it difficult to utilize the standard long-term economic projections. However, the unemployment rate for Stutsman County, including Jamestown, was low at the start of the pandemic in mid-March 2020 and then rose to almost 3,500 claims by the end of March. It is now below 100 initial claims per week and continues to drop. Continued claims are at 1,920 and decreasing. The peak was early May. Unemployment claims are steadily decreasing as businesses continue to be supported locally. While there were initial closures in March and April, there have been no major layoffs by local employers in the past six months.

In 2021 the City expects several larger building permits, including a new facility for the Anne Carlsen Center.

Moody's changed the City's bond rating from AA3 to A1 on February 18, 2020 due primarily to the drawdown of the Special Assessment Deficiency Fund which was the primary fund source for debt service of the main sanitary sewer project rather than citywide special assessment. The City Council voted to increase the city sales tax to fund infrastructure needs including servicing this Sanitary Sewer bond debt and the City's Civic Center. Even during the pandemic, the city sales tax has proved a resilient and reliable funding source.

The City will also receive over \$1,000,000 in unbudgeted state and federal funds for three federally declared disasters that occurred in October 2019, April 2020, and the ongoing COVID-19 disaster. These funds will be allocated to specific projects for the first two listed and to the general fund for the COVID-19 disaster as the primary costs have been wages, personal protective equipment, and other prophylactic items for personnel. City staff continue to work with other agencies, organizations, and businesses to minimize the risk and costs to our citizens and community.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives to the citizens of Jamestown. If you have any questions on this report or need further information, contact the CITY OF JAMESTOWN'S City Administrator at 102 3rd Avenue SE, Jamestown, North Dakota 58401.

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and equivalents Cash restricted	\$ 22,226,154	\$ 8,477,129	\$ 30,703,283	\$ 22,401
Reserve account				78,360 50,000
Accounts receivable	8,660	889,952	898,612	28,199
Internal balances	(8,313,304)	8,313,304	070,012	20,173
Due from other governmental agencies	1,931,631	0,515,504	1,931,631	111,937
Net City pension assets	2,615,274		2,615,274	200,000
Property held for resale	210,753		210,753	
Capital assets			•	
Land and improvements not being depreciated	7,200	60,000	67,200	317,471
Construction in progress		1,829,392	1,829,392	56,380
Buildings	6,053,325	23,886,056	29,939,381	5,044,954
Infrastructure	38,311,187	41,064,698	79,375,885	16,130,704
Equipment	7,725,150	5,672,547	13,397,697	1,672,069
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(26,604,263)	(22,861,015)	(49,465,278)	(10,258,223)
Net Capital Assets	25,492,599	49,651,678	75,144,277	12,963,355
Total Assets	44,171,767	67,332,063	111,503,830	13,254,252
			111,505,050	13,231,232
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows related to pension	2,531,844		2,531,844	164,839
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	85,647	•	85,647	7,022
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Total Deterred Outhows of Resources	2,617,491		2,617,491	171,861
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 46,789,258	\$ 67,332,063	\$ 114,121,321	\$ 13,426,113
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 334,970	\$ 51,199	\$ 386,169	\$ 67,964
Long-term liabilities	4 22.,,,	4,	4 000,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Due within one year			·	
Bonds, capital leases and contracts	2,621,358	1,725,000	4,346,358	98,408
Due in more than one year				
Bonds, capital leases and contracts	19,462,119	24,149,075	43,611,194	1,457,703
Compensated absences	302,183	145,637	447,820	
Net pension obligation	5,713,560		5,713,560	241,130
Net OPEB liability	364,976	***************************************	364,976	15,404
Total Liabilities	28,799,166	26,070,911	54,870,077	1,880,609
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred revenues in custody of other governments	1,670,795		1,670,795	
Deferred inflows of resources related to City pension	2,049,414		2,049,414	
Deferred inflows of resources related to City pension	3,032,437		3,032,437	131,787
Deferred inflows of resources related to TERS pension Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	25,549		25,549	500
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,778,195		6,778,195	132,287
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	3,409,122	23,777,603	27,186,725	11,407,244
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	3,867,658	9,370,654	13,238,312	15,640
Debt service	6,026,752	4,480,755	10,507,507	62,720
Other projects	411,832	2,297,441	2,709,273	
Unrestricted net position	(2,503,467)	1,334,699	(1,168,768)	(72,387)
Total Net Position	11,211,897	41,261,152	52,473,049	11,413,217
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net				
Position	\$ 46,789,258	\$ 67,332,063	\$ 114,121,321	\$ 13,426,113
	Ψ ¬υ,107,230	Ψ 01,332,003	Ψ 117,161,061	Ψ 10,720,113

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2019

				-									
Assets	Component	Units	ь					(701,247) (701,247)	303,305	26,317	329,622 (371,625)	11,784,842	\$ 11,413,217
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Primary Government		Total	\$ (1,420,495) (3,965,672) (4,699,826) (149,112)	(56,295) (456,757) (640,768) (581,563) (2,004,073)	(13,974,561)	2,178,172 21,619 628,771 (447,115)	2,487,099 (11,487,462)		4,497,136 1,916,009 899,432 664,112	2,619,468 268,707 210,249 1,216,320	12,520,743	51,439,768	\$ 52,473,049
(Expense) Revenue and Primary Government	Business-type	Activities	6			2,178,172 21,619 628,771 (447,115)	2,487,099			29,500	(1,012,405) (952,905) 1,534,194	39,726,958	\$ 41,261,152
Net (F	Governmental	Activities	\$ (1,420,495) (3,965,672) (4,699,826) (149,112)	(56,295) (456,757) (640,768) (581,563) (2,004,073)	(13,974,561)		(13,974,561)		4,497,136 1,916,009 899,432 664,112	2,619,468 209,207 210,249 1,216,320	1,012,405 13,473,648 (500,913)	11,712,810	\$ 11,211,897
	Capital Grants and	Contributions	3,558		3,558		3,558	150,449		spu	ers		
Program Revenue	Operating Grants and	Contributions	\$ 68,056 1,019,561		1,087,617		1,087,617		l purposes srvice	Sates taxes Miscellancous - repayment of economic development funds Miscellancous - egin on sale of assets	rs Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers Change in Net Position		
	Charges for	Services	\$ 44,758 180,192	411,302	636,252	5,312,937 2,799,025 2,217,151 945,946 151,751	11,426,810 12,063,062	439,643 439,643	ces: cs, levied for general purposes ces, levied for debt service stribution us taxes	Saues taxes Unrestricted investment earnings Miscellancous - repayment of econ Miscellancous	Transfers Total General Revenues, Spec Change in Net Position	car	ling
		Expenses	\$ 1,420,495 4,082,044 5,899,579 149,112	26,293 868,059 640,768 581,563 2,004,073	15,701,988	3,134,765 2,777,406 1,588,380 1,393,061 46,099	8,939,711 24,641,699	y 1,291,339 1,291,339	General Revenues: Taxes: Property taxes, levied Property taxes, levied State aid distribution Miscellaneous taxes	Sates taxes Unrestricted in Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Special item - gal	Transfers Total Ge	Net Position: Beginning of year	Net Position - Ending
	;	Functions/Programs Primary Government Governmental Activities	General government Public safety Public works Flood control	Civic center Civic center Interest on long-term debt Visitor's promotion Business and industrial development	Total Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities Water utility Sewer utility Sanitation Sanitation Solid waste Other enterprise funds	Total Business-Type Activities Total Primary Government	Jamestown Municipal Airport Authority Total Component Units					

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

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

		Equipment		City Share Specials -	Special Assessment		Other Governmental	Total Governmental
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF	General Fund	Replacement	City Sales Tax	Reserve	Deficiency	Construction	Funds	Funds
SSOURCES Cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable, net Due from other funds Receivable from other governments	\$ 7,780,967 1,309,239 1.248	\$ 3,447,274	\$ 5,979,192	\$ 1,012,123	\$ 1,068,642	Θ	\$ 2,937,956 619,504 3,458,235 1,640	\$ 22,226,154 1,928,743 5,840,056 2.888
ner receivables Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources \$\overline{\Sigma}\$	60'6	\$ 3,447,274	\$ 7,260,289	\$ 1,012,123	\$ 2,169,366	5-7	8,660 \$ 7,025,995	8,660 \$ 30,006,501
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Total Liabilities	\$ 42,426 7,080,521 7,122,947	69	e	\$ 463,670 463,670	ь.	\$ 40,263 5,913,766 5,954,029	\$ 175,999 1,320,475 1,496,474	\$ 258,688 14,778,432 15,037,120
Deferred inflows of resources Long - term receivables	1,279,248						609,570	1,888,818
	036 089	3,447,274	374,014 6,886,275	548,453	2,169,366	(000 130 37	3,766,755 37,818 1,115,378	5,936,121 411,832 11,997,880
Total Fund Balances Total Lishilities Deferred Inflants of Resources	689,259	3,447,274	7,260,289	548,453	2,169,366	(5,954,029)	4,919,951	13,080,563
iiiows of thesources allu	\$ 9,091,454	\$ 3,447,274	\$ 7,260,289	\$ 1,012,123	\$ 2,169,366	\$	\$ 7,025,995	\$ 30,006,501

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

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

Total Fund Balance, Governmental Funds	\$ 13,080,563
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities and property held for resale are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	25,703,352
Certain other long-term assets are not available to pay current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	218,023
Net OPEB liability and OPEB related deferred: outflows and inflows of resources are not due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These amounts consist of: Net OPEB liability Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources	(364,976) 85,647 (25,549)
Net PERS pension liability and pension related deferred: outflows and inflows of resources are not due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These amounts consist of: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources	(5,713,560) 2,531,844 (3,032,437)
Net City plan pension asset and pension related deferred: outflows and inflows of resources are not due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These amounts consist of: Net pension asset Deferred inflows of resources	2,615,274 (2,049,414)
The assets and liabilities of certain internal service funds are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	548,790
Some liabilities, (such as Notes Payable, Capital Lease Contract Payable, Long-term Compensated Absences, and Bonds Payable), are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	(22,385,660)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	\$ 11,211,897

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Farringent		240.43	Special		Other	Total
REVENIES	General Fund	Replacement	City Sales Tax	Specials - Reserve	Deficiency	Construction	Funds	Funds
Property taxes Sales and miscellaneous taxes	\$ 4,200,015 88,990	69	\$ 1,177,127	\$ 1,177,127	69	6	\$ 2,231,464 575,123	\$ 6,431,479
Licenses and permits Intergovernmental	340,918 1,962,240						28,367	113,893 340,918 1,990,607
Charges for services Investment earnings	456,060 77,127	34,802	48.357	6.409	12.886		95,132	551,192
Menards sales tax & TIF Miscellaneous	57.281		210 249			142 000	457,295	457,295
Total Revenues	7,296,524	34,802	1,435,733	1,183,536	12,886	142,092	3,493,597	13,599,170
EXPENDITURES Current:								
General government	849,047				306			849,353
Public safety	3,694,509	1					15,353	3,709,862
Public works Health	2,493,569	7,582					235,775	2,736,926
Flood control	149,112							36,293 149,112
Civic center	646,636							646,636
Visitor's promotion Business and industrial devolutions			200.00				580,250	580,250
Menards share			2,004,073				132 504	2,004,073
Debt Service:							+60,001	+4C,CC1
Principal	114,221						2,813,159	2,927,380
Interest and other charges Capital outlay	43,222	700 NS3.					644,730	687,952
Capital Sandy Total Expenditures	8,074,043	541,609	2,004,073		306	2,141,791	13,251	2.716,501
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(777,519)	(506,807)	(568,340)	1,183,536	12,580	(1,999,699)	(942,515)	(3,598,764)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Proceeds from issue of bonds Transfers in Transfers out	1,303,333	780,427	(44 432)	(1 791 914)	2,238	515,865 3,137,642	833,298	515,865 6,056,938
Total other financing sources				7	(2:2:2:)	(100,000)	(25,25)	(2):12:1(2)
(nses)	532,510	266,607	(44,432)	(1,791,914)	(116,975)	1,544,440	770,398	1,460,634
SPECIAL ITEM Proceeds from sale of equipment Net change in fund balances Fund Balances - Beginning Fund Balances - Ending	532 (244,477) 933,736 \$ 689,239	137,112 196,912 3,250,362 \$ 3,447,274	200,787 (411,985) 7,672,274 \$ 7,260,289	(608,378) 1,156,831 \$ 548,453	386 (104,009) 2,273,375 \$ 2,169,366	(455,259) (5,498,770) \$ (5,954,029)	(172,117) 5,092,068 \$ 4,919,951	338,817 (1,799,313) 14,879,876 \$ 13,080,563

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

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental
Funds to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds:	\$ (1,799,313)
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period. This is the amount by which depreciation \$1,500,806 exceeded capital outlay \$573,606 in the current period.	(927,200)
Governmental funds report the entire net sales price (proceeds) from sale of an asset as revenue because it provides current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only the gain on the sale of the assets. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the asset sold.	(109,507)
Governmental funds do not present revenues that are not available to pay current obligations. In contrast, such revenues are reported in the Statement of Activities when earned.	66,731
Governmental funds report bond proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of bond principal as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded proceeds.	2,411,516
Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, it also includes the amortization of bond issue costs.	20,510
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, such as deferred pension expense and OPEB expense.	(138,510)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, such as compensated absences, and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(16,791)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as health care, to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of certain internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	 (8,349)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (500,913)

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Internal Service	Fulles	€5	678,384						678,384		100 35	70,281	76,281				76,281				602,103 \$ 602,103
	Total	10001	\$ 8,477,129 889,952	8,259,991	900 000	1,829,392	41,064,698 23,886,056	5,672,547	49,651,678	67,278,750		51,199	1,725,000	1,776,199	145,637	1,406,927 22,742,148	24,294,712	26,070,911	202 555 50	4,480,755	9,370,654	1,281,386
	Other Enterprise	1	\$ 39,710	175,414						215,124												\$ 215,124
Enterprise Funds	Solid Waste		\$ 1,528,475	2,486,579 4,015,054	90.000	291,330	12,233,766	466,292	7,691,600	11,706,654		3,424	225,000	228,424	27,269	2,993,683	3,020,952	3,249,376	7 10 CLV	426,316	126,950 2,297,441	1,133,654
Enterp	Sanitation		\$ 201,723	498,922		7.000	4,721,216 2,618,701	3,167,929	6,781,422	7,482,067		406		406	32,489	1,400,927	1,439,416	1,439,822	5 374 405	6,1,1		667,750 \$ 6,042,245
	Sewer Utility		\$ 2,990,533 227,802	2,041,030 5,259,365	,	10.000	5,991,260	1,538,411	19,307,313	24,566,678		29,800	685,000	714,800	26,122	10,630,000	10,656,122	11,370,922	7 992 313	3,178,032	5,462,262	(3,436,851)
	Water Utility		\$ 3,958,121 420,717	3,058,046 7,436,884		1,538,062	3,042,329	499,915	15,871,343	23,308,227		17,569	815,000	832,569	59,757	9,118,465	9,178,222	10,010,791	5.937.878	876,407	3,781,442	2,701,709 \$ 13,297,436
		ASSETS Current assets:	Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net	Due from other funds Total Current Assets	Non-current assets: Capital assets: Land	Construction in progress	Buildings	Equipment and furniture Less accumulated depreciation	Total non-current assets	Total Assets	LIABILITIES Current Liabilities:	Accounts payable Accrued health insurance benefits	Bonds, notes and loans payable	l otal Current Liabilities Non-current liabilities:	Compensated absences	Bonds, notes and loans payable	Total non-current liabilities	TOTAL LIAUTINES	NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets	Restricted for debt service	Restricted for other purposes	Unrestricted Total Net Position

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended December 31, 2019 CITY OF JAMESTOWN

	Internal Service	Funds	1,326,932	1,326,932							1.281.968			1,281,968	44,964					44 964			44.964	557,139		602,103
	Intern	F	8							•																64
		Total	\$ 11,240,366	11,426,810		3,016,431	855,207	779,684	1,333,335	885,640	31,168	182,015	1,457,092	8,540,572	2,886,238		59,500	(452,454)	(372,734)	2,493,284	3,944,404	(4,889,172)	1.548,516	39,659,323	- 1	\$ 41 207 839
Other	Enterprise	Funds	\$ 133,751	151,751				497				45,601		46,098	105,653					105.653		(65,577)	40,076	175,048		\$ 215 124
Funds		Solid Waste	\$ 936,944	945,947		690,498	73,312	74,924	145,612	88,366	10,679	21,907	266,827	1,372,125	(426,178)		11,064	(34,307)	(547,62)	(449,421)	1,217,270	(2,134,432)	(1,366,583)	8,077,213	1,746,648	
Enterprise Funds		Sanitation	\$ 2,217,151	2,217,151		466,145	493,008		153,715	107,207	1,699	2,576	372,537	1,596,887	620,264					620,264	267,002	(955,350)	(68,084)	4,715,727	1,394,602	
		Sewer Utility	\$ 2,796,277	2,799,024		622,106	141,776	451,430	665,347	131,936		26,580	492,183	2,561,358	237,666		20,234	(227,138)	(200,204)	30,762	708,250	(317,610)	421,402	15,915,604		3.195.756
		Water Utility	\$ 5,156,243	5,312,937		1,237,682	147,111	252,833	368,661	558,131	18,790	55,351	325,545	2,964,104	2,348,833		28,202	(191,009)	(105,201)	2,186,026	1,751,882	(1,416,203)	2,521,705	10,775,731	3 12 207 426	3 13.297.430
		Obed 4 TING BRITIES	Charges for services Miscellaneous	Total Operating Revenues	OPERATING EXPENSES	Personal services	Contractual services	Utilities	Repairs and maintenance	Other supplies and expenses	Insurance claims and expenses	Sundry expenses	Depreciation	Total Operating Expenses	Operating Income (Loss)	NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	Interest and investment revenue	interest expense Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	Income (loss) before contributions and	transfers	Transfers in	Transfers out	Change in net position	Total fund net position - beginning	Prior period correction Total find not nocition—anding	i otal luliu liet position - ciluing

Change in net position, per above Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of certain internal service funds is reported with Business Activities. Change in Business-Type Activities in Net Position per Government-Wide Financial Statements

1,548,516

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended December 31, 2019 Enterprise Funds

	į							Enterprise		Internal Service	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Š	Water Utility	Sew	Sewer Utility	Sanitation	Soli	Solid Waste	Funds	Total	Funds	
Receipts from customers and users Payments to suppliers Darmonte to manifolds	S	5,318,562 (1,370,569)	S	3,024,725 (1,450,273)	S 2,228,044 (756,099)	8 (e)	936,943 (471,086)	112,041 (46,098)	S 11,620,315 (4,094,125)	\$ 1,326,932	
A dynamis to chiphoyees Payments on claims		(1,231,452) (18,790)		(616,853)	(462,234) (1,699)	2 &	(687,070)		(2,997,609)	(1,277,425)	
Internal activity - payment from (to) other funds Other receipts		(949,234) 156,694		(432,010) 2,747	(52,662)	7)	(972,118)	(366)	(2,406,390)	(49,507)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		1,905,211		528,336	955,350		(1,195,007)	65,577	2,259,467		
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfer in Transfer out Transfers out Net Cash Provided by Uleed in Noncanital Financing		1,751,882 (1,416,203)		708,250	267,002 (955,350)	6 5	1,217,270 (2,134,432)	(65,577)	3,944,404		
Activities		335,679		390,640	(688,348)	8	(917,162)	(65,577)	(944,768)		
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition & construction of capital assets Proceeds from issue of familial 44bt		(1,751,882)		(21,255)	(267,002)	2	(17,412)		(2,057,551)		
Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt Not Cosh Domidod Hot (Inch in Not C		(798,000)		(670,583) (227,138)			(220,000) (34,307)		1,983,889 (1,688,583) (452,454)		
Financing Activities		(2,740,891)		(918,976)	(267,002)	් ස	1,712,170	Managar de la companya de la company	(2,214,699)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest and investment revenue Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		28,202		20,234			11,064		59,500 59,500		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(471,799)		20,234			(388,935)		(840,499)		
Cash and cash equivalents, January I		4,429,920		2,970,299			1,917,410		9,317,629		
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	S	3,958,121	S	2,990,533	S	S	1,528,475	S	\$ 8,477,129	S	
RECONCILLATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income (Loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	s O	2,348,833	v	237,666	\$ 620,264	S	(426,178)	\$ 105,653	\$ 2,886,238	\$ 44,964	
Depreciation expense Change in Assets and Liabilities		325,545		492,183	372,537	7	266,827		1,457,092	-	
Receivables, net Due to (from) other funds Accounts payable Compensated absences		162,319 (949,234) 11,518 6,230		228,448 (432,010) (3,203) 5,252	10,894 (52,662) 406 3,911	+85-1	(972,118) (66,966) 3,428	(39,710)	361,951 (2,406,390) (58,245) 18,821	(49,507)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	S	1,905,211	S	528,336	\$ 955,350	s s	(1,195,007)	\$ 65,577	\$ 2,259,467	S	

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Statement of Assets and Liabilities Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2019

	Agency Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Total Assets	\$ 192,258 192,258
LIABILITIES	
Due to other governments Total Liabilities	192,258 \$ 192,258

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City's more significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Description of the Reporting Entity

CITY OF JAMESTOWN is a municipal corporation governed by an elected five-member council. As of 1978, the City adopted a home rule charter.

B. Reporting Entity

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

The Jamestown Regional Airport Authority operates the City's airport facility. The Authority's budget is subject to approval by the city council.

The component unit condensed financial information reflects this discretely presented unit. Complete financial statements for the individual component unit may be obtained from its administrative office as follows:

Jamestown Regional Airport Authority Jamestown Airport Jamestown, ND 58401

Governmental accounting standards require reasonable separation between the primary government (including its blended component units) and its discretely presented component units, both in the financial statements and in the related notes and required supplementary information. Because the discretely presented component unit, although legally separate, has been and is operated as if it is part of the primary government, there are limited instances where special note references or separation will be required. If no separate note reference or categorization is made, the user should assume that information presented is equally applicable to the City and to its component unit.

B. Reporting Entity - continued

Condensed Component Unit Financial Statements

		Jamestown gional Airport Authority
ASSETS & DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
Current assets	\$.	290,897
Capital assets, net		12,963,355
Deferred outflows of resources		171,861
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows		13,426,113
LIABILITIES & DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Current liabilities		166,372
Long-term liabilities		1,714,237
Deferred inflows of resources		132,287
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows		2,012,896
NET POSITION	***************************************	
Invested in capital assets		11,407,244
Restricted for debt service		62,720
Restricted for PFC improvements		15,640
Unrestricted		(72,387)
Total Net Position	\$	11,413,217
REVENUES		
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	\$	439,643
Capital contributions		150,449
General revenues		
Property taxes		303,305
Other revenues		26,317
Total Revenues		919,714
EXPENDITURES		
Operating		639,064
Non-operating		652,275
Total Expenditures		1,291,339
Change in Net Position		(371,625)
Net Position beginning of year		11,784,842
Net Position end of year	\$	11,413,217

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities

C. Basis of Presentation – continued

generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees and charges for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. Program revenues include (1) fines, fees and charges for services to customers that benefit from the services provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. General revenues, including taxes, are those revenues that are not properly classified as program revenue.

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

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which are considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures.

Funds are organized as major funds or non-major funds within the governmental statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental category. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund or meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures of that individual governmental fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures of that individual governmental fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental funds combined.
- 3. In addition, any other governmental fund that the City believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are utilized to account for most of the City's governmental functions. The City's major governmental funds are as follows:

General Fund - The General Fund is the operating fund of the City and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

C. Basis of Presentation – continued

Equipment Replacement Fund - This fund is used to account for the transfer of monies from the different funds to finance the purchase of major equipment.

City Sales Tax Fund - This fund is used to account for the portion of sales tax collections dedicated to economic development and payments are made towards economic development projects.

City Share Specials – Reserve – This fund is used to fund the City's share of costs in special assessment projects.

Special Assessment Deficiency Fund - This fund is used to account for the sale of lots received for tax deficiencies and pay off the taxes due on the associated lots.

Construction Fund - This fund is used to account for the issue of bonds and the construction of major projects for the City.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Utility Fund – This fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the City.

Sewer Utility Fund – This fund is used to account for the provision of sewer services to the residents of the City.

Sanitation Fund – This fund is used to account for the provision of garbage pickup services to the residents of the City.

Solid Waste Fund – This fund is used to account for the provision of landfill services to the residents of the City.

In addition, the City reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Fund – These funds are used to account for services provided to other City departments, or other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The Health Insurance Fund is used to account for the cost of providing health insurance to City employees.

Agency Funds – These funds are used to account for assets held by the City as agent for other individuals, private organizations, or other governmental units and /or funds.

D. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. The City's internal service fund also uses the accrual basis of accounting.

D. Basis of Accounting - continued

Governmental funds and agency funds follow the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e. both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of its fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest not matured on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property tax revenue is recorded as revenue in the year the tax is levied in the government-wide financial statements. Property tax revenues in the governmental funds are recorded when it becomes available.

Property taxes are levied and certified no later than October 10 and the property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 and are due and payable at that time. The first installment of taxes becomes delinquent March 1 and the second installment on October 15. The taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City on a monthly basis.

State general and categorical aids and other entitlements are recognized as revenues in the period the City is entitled to the resources and the amounts are available. Expenditure-driven programs currently reimbursable are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to the City which are not available are recorded as receivables and deferred revenue. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred revenue.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, expenditure-driven grant programs, and interest income. Fines, permits and fees are not susceptible to accrual because they are not measurable until received in cash.

For governmental fund financial statements, deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenue also arises when resources are received before the City has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the City has legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations.

E. Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. Under this concept, revenues and expenses are matched using the accrual basis of accounting.

E. Measurement Focus - continued

The measurement focus of all governmental funds is the flow of current financial resources concept. Under this concept, sources and uses of financial resources, including capital outlays, debt proceeds, and debt retirements are reflected in operations. Resources not available to finance expenditures and commitments of the current period are recognized as deferred revenue or a reservation of fund equity.

Liabilities for claims, judgments, compensated absences and pension contributions that will not be currently liquidated using expendable available financial resources are included as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements but are excluded from the governmental fund financial statements. The related expenditures are recognized in the governmental fund financial statements when the liabilities are liquidated.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the City's policy is to apply restricted net assets first.

F. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

G. Deposits and Investments

The City maintains deposits at depository banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. North Dakota laws require all public deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds. Authorized collateral includes bills, notes, or bonds issued by the United States government, its agencies or instrumentality's, all bonds and notes guaranteed by the United States government, federal land bank bonds, bonds, notes, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, insured certificates of deposit, shares of investment companies registered under the Investment Companies Act of 1940, and all other forms of securities issued by the State of North Dakota, its boards, agencies, or instrumentality's, or by any county, city, township, school district, park district, or other political subdivision of the State of North Dakota, whether payable from special revenues or supported by the full faith and credit of the issuing body, and bonds issued by any other state of the United States or such other securities approved by the banking board.

Interest rate risk. The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk. North Dakota State Statute limits political subdivisions to invest their surplus funds in:

1. 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, instrumentality's, or organizations created by an act of Congress.

G. Deposits and Investments - continued

- 2. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are of a type listed above.
- 3. Certificates of deposit fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the state.
- 4. Obligations of the state.

The City has no investments other than demand and time deposits.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the City's deposits were fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions in the City's name. (See note 2)

H. Cash Flow Information

The City considers cash and cash equivalents in proprietary funds for purposes of the statement of cash flows to be cash on hand, demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less.

I. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Statements

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported as assets in the fund financial statements. All capital assets are recorded at cost (or estimated historical cost). The assets are updated for additions and retirements during the City's year. The City has established a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 and having a useful life in excess of two years. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value at the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

The City's land and construction in progress are capitalized but are not depreciated. All the remaining capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The City has established the following useful lives:

Buildings 25 to 50 years
Infrastructure 50 to 60 years
Equipment 5 to 20 years

I. Capital Assets - continued

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets are not capitalized and related depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.

J. Long-Term Obligations

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources is reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds and compensated absences.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources. The payment of principal and interest are reported as expenditures.

K. Compensated Absences

The City allows employees to accumulate up to a maximum of 960 hours of sick leave. On termination no payment is made for unused sick leave. Vacation can be carried over up to 40 hours per year. Any vacation not taken is paid for upon termination. The amount to be paid from current resources is not significant.

L. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

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

- 1. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt.
- 2. Restricted net position consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or, b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net position all other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

L. Equity Classifications - continued

Fund Statements

In the governmental fund statements, fund balances are classified as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance represents a portion of fund balance that reflects constraints placed on the use of resources (other than nonspendable items) that are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations.

Committed fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority which is the City Council through an ordinance or resolution.

Assigned fund balance represents amounts constrained by the government's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance represents residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance not assigned to other funds and is not restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it would be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

M. Pension

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

N. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents." The following summary presents the amount of the City's deposits which are fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name (category 1), those deposits which are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent in the City's name (category 2), and those deposits which are not collateralized (category 3) at December 31, 2019.

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Primary Government					
Cash deposits	\$ 14,506,662	\$ 7,103,201	\$	\$21,609,863	\$21,059,283
Certificates of deposit	250,000	9,394,000		9,644,000	9,644,000
Fiduciary funds					
Cash deposits	192,258			192,258	192,258
Total Deposits	\$14,948,920	\$16,497,201	\$	\$31,446,121	\$ 30,895,541

3. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Cash of all funds is commingled into pooled cash. Separate cash balances are maintained for each fund in the records of the City. When a fund overdraws its share of pooled cash it is shown as a liability of that fund and a receivable of a fund with a positive cash balance since the actual deficit balance in any particular fund is not a bank deficit balance.

Balances due to/from other funds at December 31, 2019, consist of the following:

	Receivable	Payable
General	\$	\$ 7,080,521
Equipment replacement		
City sales tax	1,281,097	
City share specials		463,670
Special assessment deficiency	1,100,724	
Construction		5,913,766
Business type activities	8,259,992	
Internal service fund	678,384	
Other governmental funds	2,137,760	
Interfund Totals	\$ 13,457,957	\$ 13,457,957

Transfers to/from other funds at December 31, 2019, consist of the following:

From the General Fund to the Equipment Replacement Fund to finance equipment purchases \$ 545,655

3. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers - continued

From Construction Fund to General Fund to reimburse costs	286,588
From City Share Specials to Construction Fund to close out projects	295,367
From Business-Type Activities to the Equipment Replacement Fund	
to finance equipment purchases	230,272
From Other Governmental Funds to Equipment Replacement Fund to	
finance equipment purchases	4,500
From City Share Specials to Other Governmental Funds to finance debt service	833,297
Between Business-Type Activities to fund Solid Waste	1,199,854
From Other Governmental Funds to Business-Type Activities for debt service	45,000
From Other Governmental Funds to Construction Fund to close out funds	11,161
From Equipment Replacement Fund to Business-Type Activities to replace vehicles	213,820
From City Sales Tax Fund to Construction Fund to fund engineering costs	44,432
From Other Governmental Funds to Special Assessment Deficiency for close outs	2,238
From Business-Type Activities to Construction Fund to closeout project	119,213
From Civic Center to General Fund to record revenues generated	225,168
From Business-Type Activities to General Fund to support project	65,577
From City Share Specials to Business-Type Activities as budgeted	663,250
From Other Governmental Funds to Business-Type Activities to fund debt service	1,822,479
From Business-Type Activities to Construction Fund to fund projects	2,667,469
From Business-Type Activities to General Fund as budgeted	726,000
••	\$ 10,001,340

4. Property Held for Resale

Property held for resale was obtained in the settlement of litigation. The property is being held only for resale. The property is currently valued at cost.

5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	12/31/18	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	12/31/19
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	\$ 7,200	\$	\$	\$ 7,200
Total capital assets not being				
depreciated	7,200			7,200
Capital assets being depreciated:	•			
Buildings	6,053,325			6,053,325
Infrastructure	38,311,187			38,311,187
Equipment	7,487,161	573,163	335,174	7,725,150
Total capital assets being depreciated	51,851,673	573,163	335,174	52,089,662

5. Capital Assets - continued

Total accumulated depreciation 25,328,213 1,500,806 224,756 26,604,263 Net capital assets being depreciated Governmental Activities capital assets, net 26,523,460 (927,643) 110,418 25,485,399 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated Land \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated Equipment Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated Equipment Equipme		12/31/18	Additions	_Deletions_	12/31/19
Infrastructure					
Equipment 4,418,753 622,990 224,756 4,816,987 Total accumulated depreciation 25,328,213 1,500,806 224,756 26,604,263 Net capital assets being depreciated Governmental Activities capital assets, net 26,523,460 (927,643) 110,418 25,485,399 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated Land \$60,000 \$ \$60,000 \$60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated Equipment 5,769,591 235,077,433 23,886,056 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	<u> </u>	3,267,560	195,325		3,462,885
Total accumulated depreciation 25,328,213 1,500,806 224,756 26,604,263 Net capital assets being depreciated Governmental Activities capital assets, net 26,523,460 (927,643) 110,418 25,485,399 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated Land \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated Capital assets being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301	Infrastructure	17,641,900	682,491		18,324,391
Net capital assets being depreciated Governmental Activities capital assets, net 26,523,460 (927,643) 110,418 25,485,399 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated Land \$60,000 \$ \$60,000 \$ \$60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 3,207,433 41,064,698 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Equipment	4,418,753	622,990	224,756	4,816,987
Governmental Activities capital assets, net \$ 26,530,660 \$ (927,643) \$ 110,418 \$ 25,492,599 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 \$ 60,000	Total accumulated depreciation	25,328,213	1,500,806	224,756	26,604,263
Governmental Activities capital assets, net \$ 26,530,660 \$ (927,643) \$ 110,418 \$ 25,492,599 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 \$ 60,000	Net capital assets being depreciated	26,523,460	(927,643)	110,418	25,485,399
net \$ 26,530,660 \$ (927,643) \$ 110,418 \$ 25,492,599 Business-Type Activities 12/31/18 Additions Deletions 12/31/19 Capital assets not being depreciated \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated 3,614,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 23,886,056 Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379					
Capital assets not being depreciated \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated 3,614,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 23,886,056 Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	•	\$ 26,530,660	\$ (927,643)	\$ 110,418	\$25,492,599
Land \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated 3,614,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 23,886,056 Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Business-Type Activities	12/31/18	Additions	Deletions	12/31/19
Land \$ 60,000 \$ \$ 60,000 Construction in progress 3,554,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,829,392 Total capital assets not being depreciated 3,614,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 23,886,056 Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379					
Total capital assets not being depreciated 3,614,066 1,822,479 3,547,153 1,889,392 Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 Buildings 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Land	\$ 60,000	\$	\$	\$ 60,000
Capital assets being depreciated 23,886,056 23,886,056 Buildings 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Construction in progress	3,554,066	1,822,479	3,547,153	1,829,392
Capital assets being depreciated Buildings 23,886,056 23,886,056 Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,614,066	1,822,479	3,547,153	1,889,392
Infrastructure 37,857,265 3,207,433 41,064,698 Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Capital assets being depreciated				
Equipment 5,769,591 235,075 332,119 5,672,547 Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Buildings	23,886,056			23,886,056
Total capital assets being depreciated 67,512,912 3,442,508 332,119 70,623,301 Less accumulated depreciation 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Infrastructure	37,857,265	3,207,433		41,064,698
Less accumulated depreciation Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Equipment	5,769,591	235,075	332,119	5,672,547
Buildings 11,647,129 432,250 12,079,379	Total capital assets being depreciated	67,512,912	3,442,508	332,119	70,623,301
	Less accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure 6.270.322 678.176 6.948.498	Buildings	11,647,129	432,250		12,079,379
	Infrastructure	6,270,322	678,176		6,948,498
Equipment 3,818,590 346,667 332,119 3,833,138	Equipment	3,818,590	346,667_	332,119	3,833,138
Total accumulated depreciation 21,736,041 1,457,093 332,119 22,861,015	Total accumulated depreciation	21,736,041	1,457,093	332,119	22,861,015
Net capital assets being depreciated 45,776,871 1,985,415 47,762,286	Net capital assets being depreciated	45.776.871	1,985,415		47,762,286
Business-Type Activities capital assets, net \$49,390,937 \$ 3,807,894 \$3,547,153 \$ 49,651,678			***************************************	\$3,547,153	***************************************

Discretely Presented Component Units

Activity for Jamestown Municipal Airport Authority for the year ended December 31, 2019 follows:

	12/31/18	Additions	Deletions	12/31/19
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 317,471	\$	\$	317,471
Construction in progress	3,140,299	141,426	3,225,345	56,380
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,457,770	141,426	3,225,345	373,851
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	5,044,954			5,044,954
Equipment	1,694,449		22,380	1,672,069
Infrastructure	12,905,359	3,225,345		16,130,704
Total capital assets being depreciated	19,644,762	3,225,345	22,380	22,847,727

5. Capital Assets - continued

	12/31/18	Additions	Deletions	12/31/19
Less accumulated depreciation	9,671,404	609,199	22,380	10,258,223
Net capital assets being depreciated,	9,973,358	2,616,146		12,589,504
Component Units capital assets, net	\$13,431,128	\$ 2,757,572	\$ 3,225,345	\$12,963,355

Depreciation expense by function - primary government:

Governmental	Activities	Business-Type Activities		
General government	\$ 36,958	Water utility	\$ 325,545	
Public safety	206,687	Sewer utility	492,183	
Public works	1,033,076	Sanitation	372,537	
Civic center	224,085	Solid waste	266,828	
Total	\$ 1,500,806	Total	\$ 1,457,093	

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2019.

In addition to liabilities, the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The City has unavailable revenue from a variety of sources in the governmental funds. The City has deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

7. Long-Term Obligations

Governmental activities include the following types of long-term debt:

Special assessment bonds are issued to provide for the construction of improvement projects for residential and commercial developments. Special assessment bonds are paid directly from the sinking fund that has been set up to accumulate the taxes collected by the County from the property owners who directly benefit from each project.

7. Long-Term Obligations - continued

Refunding Improvement Bonds	
\$1,309,568 Wastewater Treatment Assessment Warrant of 2004 due in annual installments of \$55,000 to \$85,000 through September 1, 2024, interest at 2.5%	\$ 405,000
\$1,820,000 2006 Series O bonds due in annual installments of \$10,000 to \$250,000 through May 1, 2021, interest at 4.0% to 4.4%	25,000
\$1,467,998 2007B improvement bonds replace sanitary sewer mains due in annual installments of \$74,998 to \$79,000 through September 1, 2026, interest at 2.5%	546,000
\$2,675,000 2010 Series S bonds due in annual installments of \$20,000 to \$370,000 through May 1, 2025, interest at 1.00% to 3.20%	130,000
\$2,955,000 2011 Series T bonds due in annual installments of \$80,000 to \$560,000 through May 1, 2026, interest at 2.00% to 3.55%	590,000
\$2,540,000 2012 Series U bonds due in annual installments of \$95,000 to \$345,000 through May 1, 2022, interest at 1.00% to 1.65%	285,000
\$2,210,000 2013 Series V bonds due in annual installments of \$15,000 to \$310,000 through September 1, 2026, interest at 2.5%	415,000
\$4,520,000 2014 Series W bonds due in annual installments of \$290,000 to \$315,000 through May 1, 2029, interest at 1% to 3%	2,965,000
\$870,000 2014 Series X bonds due in annual installments of \$50,000 to \$65,000 through May 1, 2029, interest at 2% to 4%	550,000
\$3,710,000 2015 Series Y bonds due in annual installments of \$75,000 to \$455,000 through May 1, 2036, interest at 1.5% to 5.25%	3,385,000
\$1,975,000 2015 Series Z bonds due in annual installments of \$270,000 to \$295,000 through May 1, 2022, interest at 2%	810,000
\$1,123,587 2016B water treatment assessment warrants due in annual installments of \$45,000 to 70,000 through September 1, 2036, interest at 2.5%	985,000
\$4,090,000 Series 2017 AA bonds due in annual installments of \$540,000 to 665,000 through May 1, 2024, interest at 2%	2,820,000
\$2,049,964 Series 2017 definitive improvement warrant due in semi-annual installments of \$75,938.96 including interest to May 1, 2047, interest at 2%	2,226,279

7. Long-Term Obligations - continued

\$2,701,875 Series 2017 definitive improvement warrant due in semi-annual installments of \$67,062.61 including interest to May 1, 2047, interest at 2%		2,655,291
\$2,170,000 Series 2018 AB bonds due in annual installments of \$295,000 to \$330,000 including interest to May 1, 2015, interest at 2%		1,875,000
	_\$	20,667,570
Business-Type activities include the following types of long-term debt: Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues from the Enterprise Funds to pay the debt so	ervice	
Revenue Bonds \$2,534,604 water treatment bonds of 2005 due in annual installments of \$104,604 to \$155,000 through September 1, 2025, interest at 2.5%	\$	885,000
\$1,475,346 master lift station revenue bonds of 2005 due in annual installments of \$57,346 to \$93,000 through September 1, 2026, interest at 2.5%		605,000
\$2,076,816 water treatment revenue bonds of 2007 due in annual installments of \$90,000 to \$135,000 through September 1, 2026 interest at 2.5%		875,000
\$2,996,823 water treatment revenue bonds of 2010 due in annual installments of \$135,000 to \$165,000 through September 1, 2030, interest at .5%		1,725,000
\$1,140,023 wastewater treatment revenue bonds of 2011 due in annual installments of \$50,000 to \$90,000 through September 1, 2030, interest at 2.5%		705,000
\$2,653,177 water treatment revenue bonds of 2010B, due in annual installments of \$105,000 to \$170,000 through September 1, 2030, interest at 2.5%. In 2013, the City received \$381,617 in ARRA debt forgiveness.		1,360,000
\$822,306 clean water revenue bonds of 2013, due in annual installments of \$32,306 to \$50,000 through September 1, 2033, interest at 2%		615,000
\$1,000,000 wastewater treatment assessment warrant of 2013, due in annual installments of \$35,000 to \$70,000 through September 1, 2034, interest at 2%		800,000
\$10,350,000 wastewater treatment revenue bonds of 2013, due in annual installments of \$405,000 to \$655,000 through September 1, 2034, interest at 2%		8,015,000
\$3,812,000 water tower revenue bonds of 2013, due in annual installments of \$152,000 to \$235,000 through September 1, 2033, interest at 2%		2,780,000
\$910,000 (not fully issued) drinking water revenue bonds of 2014, due in annual installments of \$35,000 to \$50,000, through September 1, 2034, interest at 2%		620,000

7. Long-Term Obligations - continued

\$521,119 solid waste treatment revenue bonds of 2016, due in annual installments of \$20,000 to \$35,000 through September 1, 2031, interest at 2%	460,000
\$539,511 water treatment revenue bonds of 2016C, due in annual installments of \$30,000 to \$40,000 through September 1, 2031, interest at 2%	440,000
\$1,174,794 solid waste disposal revenue bonds of 2017, due in annual installments of \$200,000 to \$215,000 through September 1, 2037, interest at 2%	2,758,683
\$597,583 waste water treatment revenue bonds of 2017B, due in annual installments of \$30,000 to \$35,000 through September 2, 2037, interest at 2%	575,000
\$1,316,465 water treatment revenue bonds of 2017C, due in annual installments of \$70,000 to \$85,000 through September 1, 2037, interest at 1.5%	 1,248,465
	\$ 24,467,148

Conduit Debt. From time to time, the City has approved issuance of Municipal Industrial Development Act 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 property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. The City is not 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, 2019, the number of Industrial Revenue Bonds outstanding and the aggregate principle amount payable is unknown.

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	12/31/18	 Additions	Reductions	12/31/19	Oue Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Long-term debt					
Refunding improvement					
bonds	\$22,964,865	\$ 515,865	\$2,813,160	\$20,667,570	\$ 2,503,458
Issue costs	136,949		20,510	116,439	
Lease/purchase	1,413,689		114,221	1,299,468	117,900
Total Long-Term Debt	24,515,503	 515,865	2,947,891	22,083,477	 2,621,358
Compensated absences	285,392	16,791		302,183	
Net pension obligation PERS	8,108,894		2,395,334	5,713,560	
Net OPEB liability	355,287	9,689		364,976	
Governmental Activities Long					
Term Liabilities	\$ 33,265,076	\$ 542,345	\$ 5,343,225	\$ 28,464,196	\$ 2,621,358

7. Long-Term Obligations - continued

	12/31/18	Additions	Reductions	12/31/19	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities					
Long-term debt					
Revenue bonds	\$24,171,842	\$1,983,889	\$1,688,583	\$24,467,148	\$ 1,725,000
Landfill closure costs	1,746,648		339,721	1,406,927	
Total Long-Term Debt	25,918,490	1,983,889	2,028,304	25,874,075	1,725,000
Compensated absences	126,816	18,821		145,637	
Business-Type Activities Long					
Term Liabilities	\$26,045,306	\$2,002,710	\$2,028,304	\$26,019,712	\$ 1,725,000
Discretely presented component unit					
Long-term debt					
Revenue bonds	\$ 730,473	96,004	54,318	\$ 772,159	\$ 55,000
Notes payable	828,726	9,362	54,136	783,952	43,408
Total long-term debt	1,559,199	105,366	108,454	1,556,111	98,408
Total long-term debt	1,339,199	103,300	100,434	1,550,111	20,100
Net pension obligation	237,345	203,118	199,333	241,130	
Net OPEB liability	10,399	9,401	4,396	15,404	
Discretely Presented Component					
Unit Long Term Liabilities	\$ 1,806,943	\$ 317,885	\$ 312,183	\$ 1,812,645	\$ 98,408

Annual debt service requirements to maturity (not including compensated absences) are as follows:

	Government	al Activities	Business-Type Activities		
•	Special Asses	sment Bonds	Revenue B	<u>londs</u>	
Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	
2020	\$ 2,503,458	\$ 540,414	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 613,350	
2021	2,195,693	482,390	1,777,000	571,870	
2022	2,186,953	425,998	1,809,000	529,043	
2023	1,813,239	372,313	1,861,000	485,355	
2024	1,824,550	322,196	1,909,000	440,405	
2025 - 2029	4,325,360	1,105,392	8,784,000	1,542,862	
2030 - 2034	2,265,329	569,140	6,323,683	509,404	
2035 - 2039	1,586,166	161,953	278,465	11,204	
2040 - 2044	901,276	69,662			
2045 - 2047	1,065,546	32,043			
Total	\$ 20,667,570	\$ 4,081,501	\$ 24,467,148	\$ 4,703,493	

7. Long-Term Obligations - continued

The City leases equipment with a historical cost of \$1,524,826 and accumulated amortization of \$525,218 under capital lease arrangements. Future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

2020	\$ 157,443
2021	157,443
2022	157,443
2023	157,443
2024	157,443
2025 - 2029	 721,610
Total minimum lease payments	1,508,825
Less deferred interest	 209,357
Present value minimum lease payments	\$ 1,299,468

8. Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

The City provides pension benefits for employees of the City including Park Board employees, through the Retirement Plan of the City of Jamestown (single employer plan).

All employees who are employed for more than 20 hours a week and more than five months a year, with one year of continuous service, are eligible to participate. Benefits are 50% vested at five years of credited service and thereafter an additional 10% per year until they are 100% vested at 10 years of service.

A member may retire with an age and service benefit after completing 25 years of credited service and attaining the normal retirement age of 65. The retirement benefit for employees terminating after January 1, 1998, payable monthly for life equals 1.2% of a member's average monthly earnings multiplied by credited service (maximum 30). For those participant's that are age 60 or older as of January 1, 1998, their benefit will be the greater of the benefit calculated as stated previously or 60% of average monthly earnings minus 75% of his social security benefit, reduced 1/25 for each year of credited service less than 25 at normal retirement date. The minimum benefit shall be the accrued benefit under the old benefit formula as of January 1, 1998. If a member has less than 25 years of credited service the benefit is determined by taking the above formula times the fraction of the years of credited service divided by 25. A member's average monthly earnings is the average pay over the highest five consecutive years of employment. A member may retire early and receive a percentage of the accrued benefit based on the number of years retired early as long as the member has earned at least ten years credited service, is within ten years of normal retirement, and has the employer's approval.

Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by City ordinance. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. The City is required to make all contributions necessary to fund the Plan using the actuarial basis specified by City ordinance. There are no related party transactions.

8. Pension Plan - continued

B. Funding Status and Progress

The amount shown below as the "pension benefit obligation" is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases and step-rate benefits, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The measure is intended to help users assess the funding status of the Plan on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons among employers. The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is independent of the funding method used to determine contributions to the Plan.

The pension benefit obligation was computed as part of an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2020. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation include (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 7% a year compounded annually, (b) projected salary increases of 4% a year compounded annually, attributable to inflation, and (c) no postretirement benefit increases.

Assets in excess of accumulated pension benefit obligation were \$2,615,274 at December 31, 2019, as follows:

	Jan	uary 1, 2020
Accumulated pension benefit obligation: Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees not yet receiving benefits	\$	5,520,796
Current employees 100% vested Deferred vested		2,053,179 724,267
Total pension benefit obligation Net assets available for benefits at market (cost unavailable)		8,298,242 10,913,516
Assets in excess of accumulated pension benefit obligation	\$	2,615,274

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the employer recognized pension expense of \$0 and deferred inflows of resources of \$180,087.

Effective January 1, 2009, the actuarial cost method changed from the entry age normal with closed 30-year level dollar amortization method to entry age normal with closed 25-year level dollar amortization method and the mortality tables changed from 1983 Group Annuity Mortality table to RP2000 combined healthy mortality table. Effective January 1, 2014, the actuarial cost method changed to entry age normal with closed 25-year level dollar amortization. Effective January 1, 2008, The City began participation in the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System. Employees were allowed to transfer to the ND PERS at that time.

C. Actuarially Determined Contribution Requirements and Contributions Made

The Plan's funding policy provides for actuarially determined periodic contributions at rates necessary to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

8. Pension Plan - continued

The significant actuarial assumptions used to compute the actuarially determined contribution rate are the same as those used to compute the pension benefit obligation as described in B above.

The contributions to the Plan for 2020 was calculated to be \$0 based on actuarially determined requirements computed through actuarial valuations performed as of January 1, 2020.

D. Trend Information

Trend information gives an indication of the progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Ten-year trend information may be found on page 60 of the City's financial statements. For the three years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017, available assets were sufficient to fund 132%, 106%, and 117%, respectively, of the pension benefit obligation. The Plan went from an overfunded plan of \$1,413,163 in 2017 to an overfunded plan of \$459,665 in 2018 and an overfunded plan of \$2,615,274 in 2019. The City's contributions for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017 were 0.00%, 0.00%, and 2.00%, respectively, of annual covered payroll, all made in accordance with actuarially determined requirements.

9. North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System)

The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDCC Chapter 54-52 for more complete information.

NDPERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all employees of the State of North Dakota, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. NDPERS provides for pension, death and disability benefits. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit pension plan is assigned to a Board composed of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system; one member elected by the retired public employees and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Members of the Main system are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equal or exceed 85 (Rule of 85), or at normal retirement age (65). For members hired on or after January 1, 2016 the Rule of 85 will be replaced with the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 60. The monthly pension benefit is equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 180 months of service, for each year of service. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64 with three of more years of service.

9. North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System) - continued

Members may elect to receive the pension benefits in the form of a single life, joint and survivor, term-certain annuity, or partial lump sum with ongoing annuity. Members may elect to receive the value of their accumulated contributions, plus interest, as a lump sum distribution upon retirement or termination, or they may elect to receive their benefits in the form of an annuity. For each member electing an annuity, total payment will not be less than the members' accumulated contribution plus interest.

Death and Disability Benefits

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active member dies with less than three years of service for the Main System, a death benefit equal to the value of the member's accumulated contributions plus interest, is paid to the member's beneficiary. If the member has earned more than three years of credited service for the Main System, the surviving spouse will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50% of the member's accrued normal retirement benefit, or monthly payments in an amount equal to the member's accrued 100% Joint and Survivor retirement benefit if the member had reached normal retirement age prior to date of death. If the surviving spouse dies before the member's accumulated pension benefits are paid, the balance will be payable to the surviving spouse's designated beneficiary.

Eligible members who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days of service, receive monthly disability benefits equal to 25% of their final average salary with a minimum benefit of \$100. To qualify under this section, the member has to become disabled during the period of eligible employment and apply for benefits within one year of termination. The definition for disabled is set by the NDPERS in the North Dakota Administrative Code.

Refunds of Member Account Balance

Upon termination, if a member of the Main System is not vested (is not 65 or does not have three years of service), they will receive the accumulated member contributions and vested employer contributions, plus interest, or may elect to receive this amount at a later date. If the member has vested, they have the option of applying for a refund or can remain as a terminated vested participant. If a member terminated and withdrew their accumulated member contribution and is subsequently reemployed, they have the option of repurchasing their previous service.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to NDPERS are set by statute and are established as a percent of salaries and wages. Member contribution rates are 7% and employer contribution rates are 7.12% of covered compensation.

The member's account balance includes the vested employer contributions equal to the member's contributions to an eligible deferred compensation plan. The minimum member contribution is \$25 and the maximum may not exceed the following:

9. North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System) - continued

1 to 12 months of service – Greater of one percent of monthly salary or \$25 13 to 24 months of service – Greater of two percent of monthly salary or \$25 25 to 36 months of service – Greater of three percent of monthly salary or \$25 Longer than 36 months of service – Greater of four percent of monthly salary or \$25

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

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$5,713,560 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of July 1, 2019 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At July 1, 2019, the Employer's proportion was .487475%, which is an increase of .006979 from its proportion measured as of July 1, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Employer recognized pension expense of \$1,027,891. At December 31, 2019, the Employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		I	Deferred nflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	3,383	\$	1,036,902
Changes of assumptions		2,135,007		1,833,088
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		99,544		
Changes in proportion and differences between employer				•
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		106,523		162,447
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		187,387		
• •	\$	2,531,844	\$	3,032,437

\$187,387 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020.

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

\$ 177,433
43,807
(225,282)
(524,746)
(159,192)
\$

9. North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System) - continued

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%		
	Service at	State	Non-State
Salary Increases	Beginning of Year	Employee	Employee
	0	12.00%	15.00%
	1	9.50%	10.00%
	2	7.25%	8.00%
	3		
	4		
	Age		
	Under 30	7.25%	10.00%
	30 - 39	6.50%	7.50%
	40 – 49	6.25%	6.75%
	50 – 59	5.75%	6.50%
	60+	5.00%	5.25%

*Age-based salary increase rates apply for employees with three or more years of service

Investment rate of return

7.75%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	30%	6.05%
International Equity	21%	6.71%
Private Equity	7%	10.20%
Domestic Fixed Income	23%	1.45%
International Fixed Income	0%	0.00%
Global Real Assets	19%	5.11%
Cash Equivalents	0%	0.00%

9. North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System) - continued

Discount rate. For PERS, GASB Statement No. 67 includes a specific requirement for the discount rate that is used for the purpose of the measurement of the Total Pension Liability. This rate considers the ability of the System to meet benefit obligations in the future. To make this determination, employer contributions, employee contributions, benefit payments, expenses and investment returns are projected into the future. The current employer and employee fixed rate contributions are assumed to be made in each future year. The Plan Net Position (assets) in future years can then be determined and compared to its obligation to make benefit payments in those years. In years where assets are not projected to be sufficient to meet benefit payments, which is the case for the PERS plan, the use of a municipal bond rate is required.

The Single Discount Rate (SDR) is equivalent to applying these two rates to the benefits that are projected to be paid during the different time periods. The SDR reflects (1) the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (during the period in which the fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.75%; the municipal bond rate is 3.62%; and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 6.32%.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.32 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.32 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.32 percent) than the current rate:

	1	% Decrease (5.32%)	 rent Discount ate (6.32%)	1	% Increase (7.32%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	8,192,015	\$ 5,713,560	\$	3,631,224

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

10. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

The following brief description of the NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDAC Chapter 71-06 for more complete information.

NDPERS OPEB plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, and Judges retired under Chapter 27-17 of the North Dakota Century Code a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon the member's years of credited service. Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and

10. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - continued

any other health insurance plan. The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit OPEB plan is assigned to a Board comprised of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system; one member elected by the retired public employees and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

OPEB Benefits

The employer contribution for the PERS, the HPRS and the Defined Contribution Plan is set by statute at 1.14% of covered compensation. The employer contribution for employees of the state board of career and technical education is 2.99% of covered compensation for a period of eight years ending October 1, 2015. Employees participating in the retirement plan as part-time/temporary members are required to contribute 1.14% of their covered compensation to the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund. Employees purchasing previous service credit are also required to make an employee contribution to the Fund. The benefit amount applied each year is shown as "prefunded credit applied" on the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position for the OPEB trust funds.

Retiree Health insurance credit benefits and death and disability benefits are set by statute. There are no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees who are receiving monthly retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, the Defined Contribution Plan, the Chapter 27-17 judges or an employee receiving disability benefits, or the spouse of a deceased annuitant receiving a surviving spouse benefit or if the member selected a joint and survivor option are eligible to receive a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan.

Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and any other health insurance plan. The benefits are equal to \$5.00 for each of the employee's, or deceased employee's years of credited service not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage. The retiree health insurance credit is also available for early retirement with reduced benefits.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At December 31, 2019, the Employer reported a liability of \$364,976 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's share of covered payroll in the OPEB plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating OPEB employers. At July 1, 2019, the Employer's proportion was .45441% which was an increase of .003291% from its proportion measured as of July 1, 2018.

10. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Employer recognized OPEB expense of \$47,283. At December 31, 2019, the Employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	D	eferred	D	eferred
	Ou	tflows of	In	flows of
	Re	esources	Re	esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	9,012	\$	11,401
Change of assumptions		43,499		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
OPEB plan investments		407		
Changes in proportion and differences between employer				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		2,725		14,148
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		30,004		
	\$	85,647	\$	25,549

\$30,004 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB's will be recognized in OEPB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:		
2020	\$	4,368
2021		4,368
2022		7,766
2023	<u>-</u>	7,142
2024		3,386
Thereafter		3,064

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	Not applicable
Investment rate of return	7.50%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

10. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) - continued

The long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for the RHIC fund was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of RHIC 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. Estimates of arithmetic real rates of return, for each major asset class included in the RHIC's target asset allocation as of July 1, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic Equities	37%	5.80%
Small Cap Domestic Equities	9%	7.05%
International Equities	14%	6.20%
Core-Plus Fixed Income	40%	1.46%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member and statutory/Board approved employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2018, and July 1, 2017, HPRS actuarial valuation reports. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current RHIC members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the RHIC fiduciary net positon was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on RHIC investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Plans as of July 1, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the RHIC net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Decrease	Curr	ent Discount	1%	6 Increase
		(6.5%)	R	ate (7.5%)		(8.5%)
Employer's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	465,844	\$	364,976	\$	278,634

11. Cobra Benefits

Under the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA), the City makes health care benefits available to eligible former employees and eligible dependents. Certain requirements are outlined by the federal government for this coverage. The premium is paid in full by the insured before the first day of the month for the actual month covered. This program is offered for a period of 18 months after the employee's termination date. There is no cost to the City.

12. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; health care of its employees and natural disasters. The City is self-insured for employee health insurance. The City has established a separate fund to account for this activity: Group Health Insurance. Each participating fund makes payments to the group health insurance fund. Such payments are displayed on the financial statement as revenues and expenditures/expenses to the extent that the charge to the other funds is based on the actual expenses of the funds plus an additional amount for catastrophic losses. Payments in excess of these amounts, if any, are reported as operating transfers.

The City has contracted with third party administrators (TPAS) to administer the employee health insurance programs and to review and process claims. In addition, the City has contracted with third party carriers for specific and aggregate stop loss coverage to limit the City's exposure to losses. The specific and aggregate stop loss coverage is as follows:

Health insurance – The City is self-insured for \$20,000 per individual per year with the aggregate stop loss attachment point of 120% of expected plan benefits incurred during the contract year.

A reconciliation of claims payable for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, is as follows:

	 2019	 2018
Claims payable, January 1	\$ 71,738	\$ 82,709
Add: Claims incurred	662,721	560,565
Less: Claims paid	 (658,178)	 (571,536)
Claims payable, December 31	\$ 76,281	\$ 71,738

Claims payable are based on claims paid in January, February, March and April of 2020 for claims incurred in 2019.

The City participates in the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF) entity risk pool established by certain municipalities ("Members") to provide liability coverage. The City's payments to NDIRF are displayed on the financial statements as expenditures/expenses in the appropriate funds.

The purpose of the NDIRF is to act as a joint self-insurance pool for the purpose of seeking the prevention or lessening of liability claims for injuries to persons or property or claims for errors and omissions made against the Members and other parties included within the scope of coverage of the NDIRF.

The city does not exercise any control over the activities of the NDIRF.

The City's risk for workers' compensation is covered by premiums paid to the North Dakota Workforce Safety and Insurance. It was created by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota. The City's risk for property coverage is covered by premiums paid to the North Dakota State Fire and Tornado fund. The Fund was established by the State of North Dakota to insure political subdivisions and certain other

12. Risk Management - continued

entities against loss to public buildings and permanent contents from damage caused by fire, tornadoes and other types of risks.

For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

13. Closure and Post-closure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its landfill site 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 has calculated a liability as of the financial statement date. The estimated landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2019, is \$238,987 representing the cumulative amount to date based on 15 percent of the estimated capacity used to date. An additional \$1,167,940 is the remaining balance of the estimated cost of closure and post-closure care for the remaining capacity. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2019. The City expects to close the landfill in the year 2020. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations.

The City is required by state and federal regulations to demonstrate the financial assurance mechanism established for closure and post-closure costs. The City must meet the following test:

- 1. A ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than one and five-tenths or a current rating for the owner's or operator's most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA or A as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa or A as issued by Moody's; and
- 2. Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the sum of the current cost estimates for closure or post-closure, whichever is applicable; and
- 3. Tangible net worth of at least two million dollars; and
- 4. Assets located in the United States amounting to at least four times the current cost estimates for closure or post-closure care, whichever is applicable.

The City is in compliance with the above requirements.

14. Litigation

The City is party to various legal proceedings which normally occur in government operations. These legal proceedings and negotiations are not likely to have a material adverse impact on the affected funds of the City.

15. Tax Abatements

Per GASB Statement No. 77, a tax abatement is defined as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or

15. Tax Abatements – continued

entity promises to tax a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

As of December 31, 2019, the City of Jamestown provided tax abatements in the form of property tax exemptions for certain new residential properties, improvements made to existing commercial and residential buildings, new and expanding businesses, tax increment financing, and properties in the Renaissance Zone.

The property tax exemption for certain single family, condominium and townhouse residential properties, NDCC § 57-02-08 (35), allows for a property tax exemption of up to one year, excluding land, up to a maximum of \$150,000 for improvements. Property tax exemption for builders of certain new single-family residential properties NDCC § 57-02-08 (42) allows for a property tax exemption, if owned by the builder for up to two years, excluding land, with no maximum amount for improvements. These may also be used in combination totaling 2 years combined.

The property tax incentive for new or expanding businesses, NDCC § 40-57.1, provides for property tax exemptions as well as payments in lieu of taxes to revenue-producing, primary sector enterprises. This incentive allows for a new or expanding business to be granted a property tax exemption for up to five years or a payment in lieu of tax option for up to twenty years. This is to encourage activities in the public interest by assisting in establishing industrial plants, expanding and retaining existing businesses, and to help promote economic activities within the state and thereby increasing production of wealth and adding to the volume of employment.

Tax increment financing, NDCC § 40-58-20, allows for providing a property tax exemption to provide assistance in a development of commercial or industrial property or urban renewal area for the development of commercial or industrial property or for the elimination and prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight.

The Renaissance Zone property tax exemption, NDCC § 40-63, is for commercial and residential properties located within a renaissance zone and allows for the buildings to be exempt for up to five years. A renaissance zone is a geographic area, proposed by a city, and designated by the State Department of Commerce. This incentive is to encourage the purchase, lease, rehabilitation, or historical preservation or renovation of properties within the zone.

The total reduction in property tax revenue due to tax abatements in 2019 is as follows:

Single family residence/builders	\$ 4,882
Tax increment finance	59,084
Renaissance zone	15,929
New or expanding business	 43,330
	\$ 123,225

16. Subsequent Events

On April 23, 2020, the City Council awarded the bid for \$1,961,148 for seal coat, patching, construction and reconstruction and \$1,081,456 for the state hospital water lines. On May 4, 2020 they awarded the bid for \$1,596,678 for water main improvements and issued \$2,123,000 in water treatment assessment warrants.

17. Joint Venture

The Jamestown/Stutsman Development Corporation is organized to improve business conditions of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN and Stutsman County, North Dakota, to attract new primary sector businesses and industry, and support existing business and industry. The Corporation is primarily supported by the CITY OF JAMESTOWN through sales tax revenues and Stutsman County by a dedicated mill levy.

The Corporation issued separate financial statements available at their offices located at 210 10th Street NE, Jamestown, North Dakota.

18. Federal and State Grants

In the normal course of operations, the City receives grant funds from various federal and state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authorities to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as a result of these audits is not believed to be material.

19. City of Jamestown Sales Tax

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the City of Jamestown collected 2% City sales tax.

City Sales tax fund	
Sales tax	\$ 1,177,127
Park District sales tax	2,619,468
City Share special reserves	
Sales tax	1,177,127
Series Y – TIF District	
Menards sales tax	 265,215
Total Collections	5,238,937
Passed thru to Jamestown Park & Recreation District	 2,619,468
Total City Sales Tax	\$ 2,619,469

20. Deficit Fund Balances

The deficit of \$4,975 in the Forestry Grant Fund (special revenue fund), \$33 in the Bulletproof Vest Fund (special revenue fund) and \$3,942 in the City Taxi Fund (special revenue fund) are due to timing differences for expenses that will be reimbursed by the grant or by matching funds.

The deficit of \$263,045 in the Series 2017 Definitive Improvement Warrant fund (16-42) and \$279,331 in the Series 2017 Definitive Improvement Warrant fund (16-43) (all debt service funds) are due to timing differences for when the specials will be assessed.

21. Net Position

Governmental activities net position reported on the Government Wide Statement of Net Position at December 31, 2019 include the following:

	G 	overnmental Activities	В	usiness-type Activities
Net investment in capital assets				
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$	25,492,599	\$	49,651,678
Less: related long-term debt		22,083,477		25,874,075
Net Investment in Capital Assets		3,409,122		23,777,603
Restricted				
Capital projects		3,867,658		9,370,654
Debt service		6,026,752		4,480,755
Special revenue		411,832		2,297,441
Total Restricted		10,306,242		16,148,850
Unrestricted		(2,503,467)		1,334,699
Total Net Position	\$	11,211,897	\$	41,261,152

21. Governmental Fund Balances

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2019, include the following:

	General	Equipment Replacement	City Sales Tax	Special Assessment Deficiency	Construction	City Share Specials - Reserve	G	Other overnmental Funds		Total
Restricted:									_	
Debt service	.\$	\$. \$	\$ 2,169,366	\$	\$.	\$	3,766,755	\$:	5,936,121
Committed:			374,014					37,818		411,832
Assigned:										
Equipment replacement		3,447,274							-	3,447,274
Economic		3,447,274							-),441,214
development/										
infrastructure			6,886,275						6	5,886,275
Capital projects						£ 40 450		412,530		412,530
City share specials				•		548,453		201 207		548,453
Vector control Visitor's promotion								391,307		391,307
Visitor's promotion capital								178,806		178,806
construction								137,049		137,049
City taxi								(3,942)		(3,942)
Bulletproof vest								(33)		(33)
Homeland security								625		625
Forestry								(4,975)		(4,975)
DARE								4,011		4,011
Unassigned	689,259 \$ 689,259	\$3,447,274	\$ 7,260,289	\$2,169,366	(5,954,029) \$ (5,954,029)	\$ 548,453	<u></u>	4,919,951		<u>264,770)</u> ,080,563
							**********	Toolson and the same of the sa	-	

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Stutsman County, North Dakota Required Supplementary Information Budget and Actual (with Variances) Schedule General Fund Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Budgeted	Amou	ints		ual Amounts, Igetary Basis	Fin	riance with al Budget - Positive Negative)
		Original Original	ZXIIIOC	Final		igetal y Dasis		icharite)
REVENUES		Original.	***************************************	X 111111				
Property taxes	\$	4,414,420	\$	4,414,420	\$	4,173,880	\$	(240,540)
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	•	84,205	•	84,205	•	88,990	•	4,785
Fees and fines		185,000		185,000		113,893		(71,107)
Licenses and permits		277,470		277,470		340,918		63,448
Intergovernmental		1,851,700		1,851,700		1,965,299		113,599
Charges for services		397,400		397,400		450,380		52,980
Investment earnings		5,000		5,000		76,685		71,685
Miscellaneous		161,800		161,800		163,412		1,612
Total Revenues		7,376,995		7,376,995		7,373,457	•	(3,538)
Total Novolidos		1,570,555		1,510,555		7,373,437	***************************************	(3,330)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General government		852,581		852,581		848,076		4,505
Public safety		4,035,950		4,035,950		3,694,509		341,441
Public works		2,020,458		2,020,458		2,497,762		(477,304)
Flood control		2,020,150		2,020,100		144,084		(144,084)
Health		56,295		56,295		56,295		(144,004)
Civic center		475,196		475,196		466,060		9,136
Debt Service		475,150		473,170		400,000		2,150
Principal		114,222		114,222		114,221		1
Interest		43,223		43,223		43,222		1
Capital Outlay		414,395		414,395		27.432		386,963
Total Expenditures	•	8,012,320		8,012,320		7,891,661		120,659
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(635,325)		(635,325)		(518,204)	*************	117,121
Excess (deficiency) of feverides over expenditures	-	(033,323)		(033,323)		(310,204)		117,121
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in		726,000		726,000		1,270,477		544,477
Transfers out		(193,760)		(193,760)		(803,760)		(610,000)
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)		532,240		532,240		466,717		(65,523)
Total Other Phancing Sources and (Oses)	-	332,240		332,240		400,717		(03,323)
SPECIAL ITEM								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets						532		532
•		(103,085)		(103,085)		(50,955)		52,130
Net change in fund balances Fund Balances - Beginning		2,718,238		2,718,238		2,718,238		32,130
Fund Balances - Beginning Fund Balances - Ending	-\$	2,718,238	\$	2,615,153	\$	2,667,283	\$	52,130
rund Dalances - Bhumg	<u> </u>	2,013,133	<u> </u>	2,013,133	Φ	2,007,203	Φ	32,130

Stutsman County, North Dakota Required Supplementary Information Budget and Actual (with Variances) Schedule Notes to RSI - General Fund Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note A - Explanation of Differences Between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

Sources/Inflows of Resources

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 7,373,457
Taxes receivable collected in first 60 days of the year are not considered revenues for budgetary purposes	26,136
Grants accrued at prior year are included for budgetary purposes	(4,307)
Grants accrued are not considered revenues for budgetary purposes	1,248
Engineering fees are treated as transfers for fund purposes	(286,589)
The net proceeds from the civic center are included in the budget	 186,579
Total Revenues as Reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 7,296,524
Uses/Outflows of Resources	
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 7,891,661
Accounts payable at prior year end are included in the budget	(27,499)
Accounts payable at current year end are not included in the budget	42,426
The expenses from promotion, revolving and concession funds are not included in the budget	 167,455
Total Expenditures as Reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 8,074,043

Stutsman County, North Dakota
Required Supplementary Information
Budget and Actual (with Variances) Schedule
Notes to RSI - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note B - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets should be adopted for the general fund, each special revenue fund and each debt service fund. The final budget and tax levy must be approved by October 7th. The final budget must be submitted to the county auditor no later than October 10th.

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

- Prior to September 10, the City Administrator submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the year beginning January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Annual appropriations lapse at year end.
- 2 Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- 3 Prior to October 1st, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of an ordinance.
- 4 Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device for the year.

Stutsman County, North Dakota Required Supplementary Information Budget and Actual (with Variances) Schedule Major Special Revenue Fund Year Ended December 31, 2019

		City S	ales Tax	
	Budgeted	······	Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUES	Original	<u>Final</u>		
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,177,127	\$ (122,873)
Investment earnings	16,500	16,500	48,357	31,857
Miscellaneous	145,000	145,000	210,249	65,249
Total revenues	1,461,500	1,461,500	1,435,733	(25,767)
EXPENDITURES Current:				
Business and industrial development Capital Outlay	1,531,500	1,531,500	2,004,073	(472,573)
Total Expenditures	1,531,500	1,531,500	2,004,073	(472,573)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures	(70,000)	(70,000)	(568,340)	(498,340)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in				
Transfers out	No. of the Control of		(44,432)	(44,432)
Total other financing sources (uses)		***************************************	(44,432)	(44,432)
SPECIAL ITEM				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	70,000	70,000	200,787	130,787
Net change in fund balances			(411,985)	(411,985)
Fund balances - beginning	7,672,274	7,672,274	7,672,274	0 (411.00%)
Fund balances - ending	\$ 7,672,274	\$ 7,672,274	\$ 7,260,289	\$ (411,985)

Stutsman County, North Dakota
Required Supplementary Information
Budget and Actual (with Variances)
Note to RSI - Major Special Revenue Fund Schedule
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note A - Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Expenditures in the City Sales Tax Fund exceeded appropriations by \$472,573 All expenditures were approved by the City Council. These expenditures were all funded by available fund balances.

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Year Ended December 31, 2019

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF JAMESTOWN ANALYSIS OF PENSION PLAN FUNDING PROGRESS (UNAUDITED)

	Net Assets	Accumulated		Assets in Excess	
	Available	Pension		of Pension	Annual
	for	Benefit	Percentage	Benefit	Covered
Year	Benefits	Obligation	Funded	Obligation	Payroll
2010	\$ 5,674,474	\$ 6,548,722	87%	\$ (874,248)	\$ 1,422,001
2011	5,716,727	6,773,236	84%	(1,056,509)	1,148,046
2012	6,239,168	7,080,369	88%	(841,201)	1,063,773
2013	7,593,591	7,268,583	104%	325,008	1,068,364
2014	8,176,763	7,635,616	107%	541,147	N/A
2015	7,935,683	7,618,177	104%	317,506	N/A
2016	8,359,910	8,282,730	101%	77,180	N/A
2017	9,695,014	8,281,851	117%	1,413,163	N/A
2018	8,792,073	8,332,408	106%	459,665	N/A
2019	10,913,516 ·	8,298,242 .	132%	2,615,274 .	N/A

^{*}effective January 1, 2008 partial switch to North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City's Share of Net Pension Liability ND Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Years*

Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2019	2018	2017	2016 0.497234%	2015
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 5,713,560	\$ 8,108,894	\$ 8,133,016	\$ 4,846,030	\$ 3,406,089
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 5,070,567	\$ 4,936,222	\$ 5,165,421	\$ 5,010,950	\$ 4,462,486
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered - employee payroll	112.68%	164.27%	157.45%	96.71%	76.33%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.66%	62.80%	61.98%	70.46%	77.15%

^{*} Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of City's Contributions
ND Public Employees Refirement System
Last 10 Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 369,166	\$ 363,574	\$ 374,556	\$ 374,556 \$ 362,784	\$ 338,961
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 373,010	\$ 369,992	\$ 373,010 \$ 369,992 \$ 369,566 \$ 351,874 \$ 333,948	\$ 351,874	\$ 333,948
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (3,844)	\$ (6,418)	\$ (3,844) \$ (6,418) \$ 4,990 \$ 10,910	\$ 10,910	\$ 5,013
Employer's covered - employee payroll	\$ 5,070,567	\$ 4,936,222	\$ 4,936,222 \$ 5,165,421 \$ 5,010,950 \$ 4,462,486	\$ 5,010,950	\$ 4,462,486
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	7.36%	7.50%	7.15%	7.02%	7.48%

^{*} Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Change of Assumptions

Amounts reported in 2019 reflect actuarial assumption changes effective July 1, 2018 based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed in 2015. This includes changes to the mortality tables, disability incidence rates, retirement rates, administrative expenses, salary scale, and percent married assumption.

Stutsman County, North Dakota

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City's Share of Net OPEB Liability

ND Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Years*

	2019	2018	2017
Employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.454410%	0.451119%	0.477466%
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 364,976	\$ 355,287	\$ 377,681
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 5,070,567	\$ 4,936,222	\$ 5,165,421
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability			
as a percentage of its covered - employee payroll	7.20%	7.20%	7.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	63.13%	61.89%	59.78%

^{*} Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2017

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota Required Supplementary Information Schedule of City's Contributions to OPEB ND Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Years*

		2019		2018		2017
Statutorily required contribution	\$	58,971	\$	57,899	\$	60,044
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$	59,723	\$	59,241	\$	59,172
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(752)	\$	(1,342)	\$	872
Employer's covered - employee payroll	\$ 5	,070,567	\$ 4	,936,222	\$ 5	,165,421
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		1.18%		1.20%		1.15%

^{*} Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2017

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Change of Assumptions

Amounts reported in 2018 reflect actuarial assumption changes effective July 1, 2018 based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed in 2015. This includes changes to the mortality tables, disability incidence rates, retirement rates, administrative expenses, salary scale and percent married assumption.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota Combining Balance Sheet Other Governmental Funds December 31, 2019

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	onmajor Special Kevenue	-	Public Building Site	Nor	nmajor Debt Service	otal Other vernmental Funds
OF RESOURCES Cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable, net Due from other funds Receivable from other governments Other receivables	\$ 740,956 1,640 8,660	\$	1,000,000 67,894	\$	1,197,000 551,610 3,458,235	\$ 2,937,956 619,504 3,458,235 1,640 8,660
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	 751,256	\$	1,067,894	\$	5,206,845	\$ 7,025,995
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Total Liabilities	\$ 1,640 8,950 10,590	\$	40,765 548,290 589,055	\$	133,594 763,235 896,829	\$ 175,999 1,320,475 1,496,474
Deferred inflows of resources Long - term receivables			66,309		543,261	 609,570
Fund Balances: Restricted for: Debt service Committed Assigned Total Fund Balances	37,818 702,848 740,666		412,530 412,530		3,766,755	3,766,755 37,818 1,115,378 4,919,951
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 751,256	_\$	1,067,894	_\$	5,206,845	 7,025,995

Stutsman County, North Dakota Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Other Governmental Funds Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Nonmajor Special Revenues	Publ	ic Building Site	Nor	ımajor Debt Service	Total Other Governmental Funds		
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	\$	216,034	\$	2,015,430	\$	2,231,464	
Sales and miscellaneous taxes	575,123					575,123		
Menards sales tax & TIF					457,295		457,295	
Intergovernmental	28,367						28,367	
Charges for services	95,132						95,132	
Investment earnings	2,022		12,407		15,194		29,623	
Miscellaneous	783		75,810				76,593	
Total Revenues	701,427		304,251		2,487,919	3,493,597		
EXPENDITURES							÷	
Current:								
Public safety	15,353						15,353	
Public works	57,359		178,416				235,775	
Visitor's promotion	580,250						580,250	
Principal					2,813,159		2,813,159	
Interest and other charges					644,730		644,730	
Menards share					133,594		133,594	
Capital outlay			13,251				13,251	
Total Expenditures	652,962		191,667		3,591,483	4,436,112		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over expenditures	48,465	,	112,584		(1,103,564)		(942,515)	
OTHER FINANCING								
SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in					833,298		833,298	
Transfers out	(4,500)				(58,400)		(62,900)	
Total other financing sources								
(uses)	(4,500)				774,898		770,398	
Net change in fund balances	43,965		112,584		(328,666)		(172,117)	
Fund balances - beginning	696,701		299,946		4,095,421		5,092,068	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 740,666	\$	412,530	\$	3,766,755	\$	4,919,951	

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
December 31, 2019

Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		740,956 1,640 8,660	751,256		1,640	10,590		37,818 702,848 740,666	751,256
Total	nade	69	€S		69				8
D.A.R.E.	Fund	\$ 4,011	\$ 4,011		69			4,011	\$ 4,011
70000	Grant				4 975	4,975		(4,975)	
7	 	ا » ا	~ &		69			 	% %
DEC Homolond	Security	625	625					625	625
טבע	Se	89	64		€9				8
Bullotanoof Voot	Grant				33	33		(33)	The state of the s
BR.	aling	€9	æ		643				63
	City Taxi	69	\$		3 942	3,942		(3,942)	8
holtor	ant	1,640	1,640		1,640	1,640			1,640
Sofo Sholter	Grant	€	€		€9				S
Visitor's Promotion	Construction	174,867	174,867					37,818 137,049 174,867	174,867
, F	:	6 5	. 69		€9		.		8
Vicitoric	Promotion	\$ 178,806	\$ 178,806		€9			178,806	\$ 178,806
Vector	Control	\$382,647	\$391,307		69			391,307 391,307	\$391,307 \$ 178,806
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Cash and cash equivalents Receivable from other governments Other receivables Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources				LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:	Accounts payable Due to other funds	Total Liabilities	Deferred inflows of resources Long - term receivables	Fund balances: Committed Assigned Total Liabilities Deferred Inflows of Resources	

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Total Nonmajor Special Revenue	runas	\$ 575,123	28,367 95,132 2,022 783	701,427	15 252	57,359 57,359 580,250	652,962	48,465		(4 500)	(000)	(4,500)	43,965	696 701	\$ 740,666
D.A.R.E.	rrogram rund	6/3	3,558	3,558	4 154	, ·	4,154	(965)					(965)	4 607	\$ 4,011
Forestry	OCAIII	€9	1,921	1,921				1,921					1,921	(9889)	\$ (4,975)
DES Homeland	Security .	€9	7,529	7,529	7 529		7,529							62.5	\$ 625
Bulletproof Vest		\$			420	}	420	(420)					(420)	387	\$ (33)
. Tank	CITY TANI	69	12,109	12,109		1,500	1,500	10,609					10,609	(14.551)	\$ (3,942)
Safe Shelter Grant		64)	3,250	3,250	3,250		3,250								S
Visitor's Promotion Capital		\$ 83,249		83,249		98,299	98,299	(15,050)					(15,050)	189,917	\$ 174,867
Visitor's Promotion		\$ 491,874	708	492,582		481,951	481,951	10,631					10,631	168,175	\$ 178,806
Vector Control		€9	95,132 1,314 783	97,229		55,859	55,859	41,370		(4,500)	(4.500)		36,870	354,437	\$ 391,307
	REVENUES Sales and	miscellaneous taxes	Intergovernmental Charges for services Investment earnings Miscellaneous	Total Revenues	EXPENDITURES Current: Public safety	Public works Visitor's promotion	Total Expenditures Excess (deficiency) of	revenues over expenditures	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in	Transfers out	Total other financing sources (uses)	Net change in fund	balances	rund balances - beginning	Fund balances - ending

CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Stutsman County, North Dakota
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
December 31, 2019

Series 2017 Def Imp Warrants (16-43)	s 50,000	\$ 50,000	S 329,331	329,331		(279,331)	S 50,000
Series 2017 Def Imp Warrants (16-42)	s 30,000 12,161	\$ 42,161	\$ 293,045	293,045	12,161	(263,045)	\$ 42,161
Series 2016B Refunding Improvement	74,000 13,641	87,641	57,244	57,244	13,349	17,048	87,641
	1 _	7	ν				S
Series AA Refunding Improvement	\$ 429,000 131,862	S 389,354	S		130,089	259,265	\$ 389,354
Series Z Refunding Improvement	130,000 49,913 71,286	7			49.189	202,010	251,199
	1		S]		S
Series Y Refunding Improvement	712.705	712,705	133 594	133,594		579,11	712,705
Se Ref Impr	S	S	W				S
Series 2013 SRF Refunding Improvement	20,155				20,155	136,339	156,494
	s 00	%	. S	5	1	ا ایرای	s 00
Series X Refunding Improvement	89,000	89,000	83,615	83,615		5.385	89.000
S S I	w	S	ν				S
Series W Refunding Improvement	40,000 30,274 355,151	425,425			30,274	395,151 395,151	425,425
	S	v	W				∞
Series V Refunding Improvement	51,645		,		50,001	201,575 201,575	251,576
1	× + 1	v	S	 	ا	امام	- -
Series U Refunding Improvement	26,734 130,727	157,461			25,538	131,923	157,461
Ser Refu Impro	S	S	v				S
ig ent	7,209	i ii			6.316	000	\$ 916,138
Series T Refunding Improvement	7,209	561,316			9	555,000 555,000	561,
E E	v	\ \	S				S.
Curb and Gutter	\$ 6,441 632.539	\$ 638,980	Ø		6.441	632,539	\$ 638,980
	ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Cabs and casts equivalents Taxes receivable, net Due from other funds	Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Due to other funds Accounts payable	Total Liabilities	Deferred inflows of resources Long - term receivables	Fund balances: Restricted Debt service Total Fund Balances	Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances

	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	S 1,197,000 551,610 3,458,235	\$ 5,206,845	\$ 763,235 133,594 896,829	543,261	3,766,755	5.206,845		
	Series S T Refunding Improvement	S 6,690	\$ 201,605 \$	ω	6,634	194,971	\$ 201,605 \$		
	Series Q Refunding Improvement	ø	S	ν			S		
	Series 2007B SW Sewer	\$ 8,793 407,354	\$ 416,147	Ø	8,793	407,354	\$ 416,147		
	Series P Refunding Improvement	s	s	vs	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PERSON NAMED I		S		
	Series O Refunding Improvement	\$ 1,253 124,712	\$ 125,965	S	1,233	124,732	s 125,965		
	Series WWTA Refunding Improvement	\$ 27,233 239,973	S 267,206	v	25,593	241,613	s 267,206		
	Series N Refunding Improvement	4,664	123,992		4,664	119,328	123,992		
·	Series M Refunding Improvement	s	S .	s			S		
		8	S	ν			S		
	1999 BND (98-71)	ω	8	ν			S		
	Series C NW Watermain	\$ 10,843	\$ 10,843	ν	10.843		S 10.843		
	Series AC Refunding Improvement	S 64,272	\$ 65,229	v	64,272	957	S 65,229		
	Series AB Refunding Improvement	\$ 355,000 77,827 (250,281)	S 182,546	S	77.716	104,830	\$ 182,546		

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Debt Service Funds Year Ended December 31, 2019

Series 2017 Def	Imp Warrants	(10-43)	1 337	1,337	89,300	39,490	128,790	(127,453)			(127,453)	(151,878)
		0	1.178	1,178	76,859	53,239	130,098	(128,920)			(128,920)	(134,125) (263,045) S
Series 2017 Def	Imp Warrants	(10-42)	,		•	۷,	12	(1)			(12	(13 S (26
Series 2016B	Refunding	improvement S 66 173	832	67,005	45,000	25,750	70,750	(3,745)	24,395	24,395	20,650	(3,602)
		1		22	00	32	32	୍ଥ	17		22	85 88 S
Series AA	Refunding	c 488 128		492,082	605,000	63,532	668,532	(176,450)	196,117	196,117	19,667	239,598 S 259,265
Series Z	Refunding	1 mprovement		238,635	290,000	20,213	310,213	(71.578)	93,879	93,879	22,301	202,010
Series Y		1mprovement		457,546	125,000	161,697	420,291	37,255			37,255	S 579,111
Series 2013 SRF	Refunding	3 69 908		806'69		21,125	21,125	48,783	22,826 (45,000)	(22,174)	26,609	S 136,339
Series X	Refunding	S 85.061	819	85,880	000'59	20,061	85,061	819			818	5,385
Series W		1 .	496	70,122	310,000	79,407	389,407	(319,285)	210,500	210,500	(108,785)	\$ 395,151
Series V	Refunding	1		218,369	295,000	18,300	313,300	(94,931)	90,264	90,264	(4,667)	1 11
Series U	Refunding	1	. 12	239,844	310,000	7,453	317,453	(77,609)	81,795	81,795	4,186	S 131,923
Series T	Refunding		31	3,566	80,000	19,966	996'66	(96,400)			(96,400)	\$ 555,000
	Curb and	4	1,933	37,787				37,787	10,077	(1,084)	36,703	3 11
		REVENUES Property taxes	Menards sales tax & TIF Investment earnings	Total Revenues	EXPENDITURES Principal Menards share	Interest and other charges	Total Expenditures	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Transfers out	Total other financing sources (uses)	Net change in fund balances	Fund balances - ending

Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	\$ 2,015,430	457,295 15,194 2,487,919	2,813,159	133,594 644,730 3,591,483	(1,103,564)	833,298 (58,400 <u>)</u>	774,898	(328,666) 4,095,421 S 3,766,755
Series S Refunding Improvement	\$ 25,278	25,284	25,000	30,669	(5,385)	3,505	3,505	(1,880) 196,851 S 194,971
Series Q Refunding Improvement	9 S	9			9	(9)	(9)	s
Series 2007B SW Sewer	S 60,161	191'09	77,000	18,498	(35,337)	15,188	15,188	(20,149) 427.503 \$ 407,354
Series P Refunding Improvement	S 20	20			20	(20)	(20)	S
Series O Refunding Improvement	8,976	8,979	15,000	2,565	(8,586)	3,696	3,696	(4,890) 129,622 S 124,732
Series WWTA Refunding Improvement	\$ 80,483	80,483	75,000	14.214	(8.731)	2,175	2,175	(6,556) 248,169 S 241,613
Series N Refunding Improvement	\$ 27,929	27,932	35,000	1,232	(8,300)	3,505	3,505	(4,795) 124,123 S 119,328
Series M Refunding Improvement	S 24	24			. 24	(24)	(24)	S
Series J Refunding Improvement	S					(2,185)	(2,185)	(2,185) 2,185 S
1999 BND (98-71)	S 4	4			4	(4)	(4)	S
Series C NW Watermain	S							S
Series AC Refunding Improvement	S 957	957			957	S. Carrier and C. Car		957
Series AB Refunding Improvement	\$ 297,688	3,122	295,000	72,319	(66,509)	75,376	75,376	8,867 95,963 S 104,830

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - continued Year Ended December 31, 2019

LIST OF CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor Dwaine Heinrich

Council David Steele

Steve Brubakken

Dan Buchanan

Pam Phillips

City Administrator Sarah Hellekson



Schauer & Associates, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Honorable Mayor and City Council CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Jamestown, North Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain

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

deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be a significant deficiency. (2014-001)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

CITY OF JAMESTOWN's Response to Findings

Dehaver 3 Corociates, PC

CITY OF JAMESTOWN's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. CITY OF JAMESTOWN's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

SCHAUER & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

Jamestown, North Dakota October 5, 2020



Schauer & Associates, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Honorable Mayor and City Council CITY OF JAMESTOWN
Jamestown, North Dakota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019. CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA'S compliance.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

SCHAUER & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Shaver 3 Consenter, PC

Certified Public Accountants Jamestown, North Dakota

October 5, 2020

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Year Ended December 31, 2019

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program Grant Title	Federal CFDA #	Pass-Through Grantor's #	Expenditures		
Department of Agriculture Passed through ND Forest Service Specialty Crop Block Grant Program Total Department of Agriculture	10.170	18-187	\$ 1,921 1,921		
Department of Housing & Urban Development Passes through ND Department of Commerce Main Street storefronts Daycare working capital James River Tree Snagging Total Department of Housing & Urban Development	14.228 14.228 14.228	CDBG 4455 SL18 MS CDBG 4584 SL 19 ED R B-13-DC-38-0001	39,535 10,900 10,000 60,435		
Department of Justice Passed Through State Attorney General's Office Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Total Department of Justice	16.738	2018-DJ-BX-0715	3,250 3,250		
Department of Transportation Passed Through State Department of Transportation Occupant protection enforcement Impaired driving enforcement Underage drinking laws enforcement Districted driving Underage drinking laws enforcement Highway Safety Cluster Total Department of Transportation	20.610 20.610 20.610 20.600 20.616	PHSPOP1905-05-08 PHSPID1910-02-07 PHSPID1910-12-05 PHSPDD1911-02-06 PHSPID2010-12-05	6,659 3,309 796 1,790 651 13,205		
Environmental Protection Agency Passed Through State Department of Health Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds (1) (2) Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster Total Environmental Protection Agency	66.458	380808-08	1,983,889 1,983,889 1,983,889		
Department of Homeland Security Passed Through State Department of Emergency Services Homeland Security Grant Program Total Department of Homeland Security	97.067	EMW 2018 SS00008	7,529 7,529		
Total City of Jamestown (1) major programs (2) State Revolving Loans comingled funds			\$ 2,070,229		

CITY OF JAMESTOWN Stutsman County, North Dakota NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended December 31, 2019

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of CITY OF JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN, it is not intended to and does not present the financial positon, changes in net position, or cash flows of the CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

B. Basis of Accounting

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. CITY OF JAMESTOWN has elected not to use the 10-percent de Minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

C. State Revolving Loan Balances at year end

2004 Wastewater Treatment Assessment Warrant	\$	405,000
2005 Water Treatment Revenue Bonds	•	885,000
2005 B Master Lift Station Revenue Bonds		605,000
2007 B Improvement Bonds Replace Sanitary Sewer Mains		546,000
2007 Water Treatment Revenue Bonds		875,000
2010 Waste Treatment Revenue Bonds	1	1,725,000
2010 B Waste Treatment Revenue Bonds		1,360,000
2011 Wastewater Treatment Revenue Bonds		705,000
2013 Clean Water (Wastewater Inlet Piping) Revenue Bonds		615,000
2013 Wastewater Treatment Assessment Warrant		800,000
2013 D Wastewater Treatment Revenue Bonds	8	3,015,000
2014 Water Tower Revenue Bonds		2,780,000
2014 Drinking Water Revenue Bonds		620,000
2016 Solid Waste Treatment Revenue Bonds		460,000
2016 C Water Treatment Revenue Bonds		440,000
2016 B Water Treatment Assessment warrant		985,000
2017 Solid Waste Disposal revenues bonds	2	2,758,683
2017B Wastewater treatment revenue bonds	_	575,000
2017C Water treatment assessment warrant	1	,248,465

CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Stutsman County, North Dakota SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Year Ended December 31, 2019

A. Summary of Audit Results

Financial Statements				
Type of auditors' report issued – unmodified				
Internal control over financial reporting Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?			X	
				none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?		_ yes	X	no no
Federal Awards				
Internal control over major federal programs Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not		_ yes	X	_ no
considered to be material weaknesses?		_ yes	X	none reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs - unmodified				
Identification of major programs				
66.458 Capitalization Grants for Clean Water - Sta	te Revolving	Funds		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and Type B programs		\$1	750,000	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	•	_ yes	X	_ no
B. Financial Statements Findings.				
2014-001 Significant Deficiency - Financial Statement Prepar	ration			
Condition - Schauer & Associates, P.C. assists the statements that are presented, including note disclosur accounting principles.				
Criteria - As a matter of internal control, management she financial statements in conformity with generally accepted				of preparing

Stutsman County, North Dakota SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued Year Ended December 31, 2019

Cause - The City Council feels it is more cost effective to ask an independent accountant to prepare the complete financial statements and disclosures, rather than to invest in ongoing specialized training that would be necessary.

Effect - Without the assistance of the auditors, the financial statements could be misstated or omit material financial statement disclosures.

Recommendation - We recommend that management be aware of this condition and be prepared and able to provide all necessary information and schedules to complete the financial statements and disclosures. We further recommend that a responsible official review a current appropriate disclosure checklist or other guidance to ensure the financial statements contain all necessary disclosures.

View of Responsible Officials - Concur

C. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs.

1. None

CITY OF JAMESTOWN 102 3rd Ave SE Jamestown, ND 58401

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS Year Ended December 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2014-001

Finding Title: Financial Statement Preparation

Summary of Condition: The City of Jamestown does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of financial statements being audited.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The City Council is aware of this condition. The Council will continue to request that Schauer & Associates, P.C. assist with preparation of financial statements but will instruct City administration to provide all requested schedules.



SARAH HELLEKSON CITY ADMINISTRATOR/CITY AUDITOR 102 THIRD AVENUE SOUTHEAST JAMESTOWN, ND 58401 SHellekson@JamestownND.gov 701 252 5900 GENERAL LINE www.JamestownND.gov Info@JamestownND.gov

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN Year Ended December 31, 2019

Finding Number 2014-001

Finding Title: Financial Statement Preparation

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Sarah Hellekson, City Administrator

Corrective Action Planned:

The City Council is aware of this condition. The Council will continue to request that Schauer & Associates, P.C. assist with the preparation of financial statements, but will instruct the City administration to provide all requested schedules.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Not Applicable