CITY OF RICHARDTON RICHARDTON, NORTH DAKOTA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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CITY OFFICIALS (UNAUDITED) DECEMBER 31, 2018

Frank Kirschenheiter Commission President

Kevin RemingtonCommissionerTodd WhitneyCommissionerKoleen HoffCommissionerRalph WeisenbergerCommissioner

Marcy Kuntz City Auditor

BradyMartz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Commission City of Richardton Richardton, North Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1, this includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for presentation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Richardton, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in cash basis financial position, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Richardton's basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund statements and budgetary information schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining non-major fund statements and budgetary information schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. In our opinion, the combining non-major fund statements and budgetary information schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The schedule of city officials has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on this schedule.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 6, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Richardton'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 Richardton's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Richardton's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

May 6, 2020

Forady Martz

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities		Total	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	\$ 2,407,057 210,041	\$	569,039	\$ 2,976,096 210,041	
Total assets	2,617,098	2,617,098 569,039			
NET POSITION Restricted: Debt service Business enhancement Haliburton related expenses Unrestricted	527,917 45,614 103,275 1,940,292		- - - 569,039	527,917 45,614 103,275 2,509,331	
Total net position	\$ 2,617,098	\$	569,039	\$ 3,186,137	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and **Program Receipts** Changes in Net Position Operating Capital Cash Charges for Grants and Grants and Governmental Business-Type Services Functions/Programs Disbursements Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total Governmental activities: General government \$ 248,961 \$ 6,929 \$ \$ (242,032) \$ (242,032)Public safety 6.348 (6,348)(6,348)Public works 49,953 1,546 (48,407)(48,407)Health and welfare 48.560 (48,560)(48,560)Culture and recreation 13,712 (13,712)(13,712)Capital improvements 347,254 (347, 254)(347, 254)Principal retirement 125,000 (125,000)(125,000)38,887 Interest and fiscal charges (38,887)(38,887)6,929 1,546 (870,200)Total governmental activities 878,675 (870,200)Business-type activities: Water operating fund 152,882 241,711 88,829 88,829 74,096 34,784 Sewer operating fund 39.312 34,784 Garbage operating fund 136,723 125,822 (10,901)(10,901)Total business-type activities 328,917 441,629 112,712 112,712 1,546 (870,200)112,712 Total primary government \$ 1,207,592 448,558 (757,488)General Receipts Taxes: Property taxes 217,555 217,555 Cigarette tax 1,471 1,471 Sales taxes 153.677 153,677 Highway tax 40,838 40,838 Oil and gas tax 345,182 345,182 State aid 40,434 40,434 25 Interest income 19.567 19,592 Miscellaneous 25,821 25,821 Total general receipts 844,545 25 844,570 112,737 87,082 Change in net position (25,655)Net position - January 1 2,642,753 456,302 3,099,055 Net position - December 31 \$ 2,617,098 569,039 \$ 3,186,137

See Notes to the Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET – CASH BASIS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

	General	Street	Water, ewer, and Lagoon	lonmajor vernmental Funds	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,912,292	\$ -	\$ 320,054	\$ 174,711	\$ 2,407,057
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	103,275	-	106,766	-	210,041
Due from other funds	 61,371	 	-		61,371
Total assets	\$ 2,076,938	\$ 	\$ 426,820	\$ 174,711	\$ 2,678,469
LIABILITIES					
Due to other funds	\$ 	\$ 33,371	\$ 28,000	\$ 	\$ 61,371
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted	103,275	-	398,820	174,711	676,806
Unassigned	 1,973,663	(33,371)	 		1,940,292
Total fund balances	 2,076,938	 (33,371)	398,820	 174,711	2,617,098
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,076,938	\$ -	\$ 426,820	\$ 174,711	\$ 2,678,469

CITY OF RICHARDTON

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – CASH BASIS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	General Street		Water, Sewer, and Lagoon		Nonmajor Governmental Funds			Total			
RECEIPTS						Lagoon		- T drids		Total	
Taxes	\$	524,729	\$	40,838	\$	147,053	\$	46,103	\$	758,723	
Licenses, permits and fees	·	6,929	,	-	,	-	•	_	·	6,929	
Intergovernmental		40,434		-		-		-		40,434	
Interest income		19,567		-		-		-		19,567	
Miscellaneous		7,176		1,546				18,645		27,367	
Total receipts		598,835		42,384		147,053		64,748		853,020	
DISBURSEMENTS											
Current:											
General government		248,961		-		-		-		248,961	
Public safety		6,348		-		-		-		6,348	
Public works		-		49,953		-		-		49,953	
Health and welfare		48,560		-		-		-		48,560	
Culture and recreation		11,431		-		-		2,281		13,712	
Capital improvements		346,788		-		466		-		347,254	
Debt service:											
Principal retirement		-		-		105,000		20,000		125,000	
Interest and fiscal charges						29,302		9,585		38,887	
Total expenditures		662,088		49,953		134,768		31,866		878,675	
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements		(63,253)		(7,569)		12,285		32,882		(25,655)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in (out)		3,074		(3,074)							
Total other financing sources		3,074		(3,074)							
Excess of receipts and other sources over (under) disbursements Fund balance - January 1	:	(60,179) 2,137,117		(10,643) (22,728)		12,285 386,535		32,882 141,829		(25,655) 2,642,753	
Fund balance - December 31	\$	2,076,938	\$	(33,371)	\$	398,820	\$	174,711	\$	2,617,098	

See Notes to the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – CASH BASIS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

			Business-typ	pe Act	ivities - Ente	erprise F	-unds		
						Noi	nmajor		Total
						Ente	erprise	Enterprise	
	Water Sewer				Sarbage	Funds		Funds	
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 391,137	\$	42,579	\$	135,323	\$		\$	569,039
Total assets	\$ 391,137	\$	42,579	\$	135,323	\$	-	\$	569,039
NET POSITION									
Unrestricted	\$ 391,137	\$	42,579	\$	135,323	\$		\$	569,039

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – CASH BASIS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds									
	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds					
OPERATING RECEIPTS Charges for sales and services: Water operations	\$ 235,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235,129					
Sewer operations Garbage operations	- -	74,096 -	- 125,822	- -	74,096 125,822					
Other operating receipts	6,582				6,582					
Total operating receipts	241,711	74,096	125,822		441,629					
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS Water Sewer Garbage	152,882 - 	39,312 	- - 136,723	- - -	152,882 39,312 136,723					
Total operating disbursements	152,882	39,312	136,723		328,917					
Operating income	88,829	34,784	(10,901)		112,712					
NON-OPERATING INCOME Interest income	25				25					
Total non-operating income (expenses)	25				25					
Net income (loss) before transfers	88,854	34,784	(10,901)		112,737					
Transfer in Transfer out	77,959 	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	- (77,959)	77,959 (77,959)					
Change in net position	166,813	34,784	(10,901)	(77,959)	112,737					
Net position - January 1	224,324	7,795	146,224	77,959	456,302					
Net position - December 31	\$ 391,137	\$ 42,579	\$ 135,323	\$ -	\$ 569,039					

See Notes to the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – CASH BASIS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds								
	Water	Garbage	Sewer	Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Total Enterprise Funds				
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Receipts from customers	\$ 241,711	\$ 74,096	\$ 125,822	\$ -	\$ 441,629				
Payments to suppliers	(129,381)	(25,925)	(123,336)	-	(278,642)				
Payments to employees	(23,501)	(13,387)	(13,387)		(50,275)				
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	88,829	34,784	(10,901)		112,712				
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:									
Interest income	25	-	-	-	25				
Transfers in	77,959	-	-	-	77,959				
Transfers out				(77,959)	(77,959)				
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital									
financing activities	77,984			(77,959)	25				
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	166,813	34,784	(10,901)	(77,959)	112,737				
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	224,324	7,795	146,224	77,959	456,302				
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 391,137	\$ 42,579	\$ 135,323	\$ -	\$ 569,039				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Richardton, North Dakota, was incorporated under the laws of the State of North Dakota and operates under a city commission form of government. The accounting policy of the City of Richardton is to maintain the accounting records on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The City does not maintain capital asset records or related debt for the governmental and business-type activities. Since capital asset records are not maintained, depreciation is not recognized and recorded as an expense. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

As discussed further in the "Measurement Focus" and "Basis of Accounting" sections in Note 1, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the City of Richardton. The City has considered all potential component units for which the City is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the City would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the City to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the City. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City is not includable as a component unit within another reporting entity and the City does not have a component unit.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government of the City of Richardton. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds including its blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category-governmental and proprietary-are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Street Fund. This is a special revenue fund used to account for money received to be used for street upkeep and repairs and the related expenditures made.

Water, Sewer, and Lagoon. This is a capital projects fund used to account for revenues received to pay off the Refunding Improvement bonds issued, the proceeds of the Refunding Improvement bonds, and costs of the Water and Sewer District #8 project.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Fund. This fund is used to account for customer receipts for water fees and operating expenditures for water services.

Garbage Fund. This fund is used to account for customer receipts for garbage fees and operating expenditures for garbage services.

Sewer Fund. This fund is used to account for customer receipts for sewer fees and operating expenditures for sewer services.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

CITY OF RICHARDTON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Measurement Focus

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the cash basis of accounting, as defined below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus, as applied to the cash basis of accounting, is used as appropriate:

- a) All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available expendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available expendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b) The proprietary funds utilize an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current, financial, or non-financial) associated with their activities are reported on a cash basis. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. The City's financial statements are prepared under the cash basis of accounting.

In the government-wide statements of net position and statement of activities and the fund financial statements, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets and net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions in the government-wide statements, and proprietary fund statements. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the City utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financials would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits.

Fund Balance Classifications

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form - inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted – This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions or ordinances of the City Commission-the City's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Commission removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the City's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Commission and City Auditor have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the City's preference is to first use restricted resources, then unrestricted resources—committed, assigned, and unassigned—in order as needed.

The City does not have a minimum fund balance policy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Interfund Transactions

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

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. However, since the statements are prepared on a cash basis, management does not consider there to be any significant estimates.

NOTE 2 LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

Budgetary Information

The City Commission adopts an annual budget on a basis consistent with the cash basis of accounting for the general fund, each special revenue fund and each debt service fund of the municipality. The City is required to present the adopted and final amended revenues and expenditures for each of these funds.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- On or before August 10 of the preceding fiscal year, the City prepares a preliminary budget for the next succeeding year beginning January 1. The preliminary budget includes a detailed breakdown of the estimated revenues and appropriations.
- The governing board holds a public hearing where any taxpayer may testify in favor or against any proposed disbursements or tax levies requested in the preliminary budget. After the budget hearing which is to be held after September 7 but before October 7, the board adopts the final budget.
- The final budget must be filed with the county auditor by October 10.
- No disbursement shall be made or liability incurred in excess of the total appropriation by fund. However, the governing board may amend the budget during the year for any revenue and appropriations not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared. The budget amendments must be approved by the board and the approval must be noted in the proceedings of the board.
- All annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Budget Amendments

The City's governing board did not amend the budgets during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Excess of Actual Expenditures Over Budget

Expenditures exceeded budget in the following funds during the year ended December 31, 2018:

Governmental Funds:

Street

\$ (31,053)

No remedial action is anticipated or required by the City regarding these excess expenditures.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS

In accordance with North Dakota Statutes, the City maintains deposits at the depository banks designated by the governing board. All depositories are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Deposits must either be deposited with the Bank of North Dakota or in other financial institutions situated and doing business within the state. Deposits, other than with the Bank of North Dakota, must be fully insured or bonded. In lieu of a bond, a financial institution may provide a pledge of securities equal to 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 instrumentalities, all bonds and notes guaranteed by the United States government, irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks of a rating of AA or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Corporation, 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 instrumentalities 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 another state of the United States or such other securities approved by the banking board.

The City maintains cash on deposit at a financial institution. The amounts on deposit were insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. At December 31, 2018, none of the City's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk, as all deposits were covered by FDIC coverage and authorized collateral through local financial institutions. \$2,979,495 of the City's deposits are covered by a irrevocable letter of credit held in the City's name as of December 31, 2018.

CITY OF RICHARDTON NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

DECEMBER 31, 2018

Credit Risk

The City may invest idle funds as authorized in North Dakota Statutes, as follows:

- (a) Bonds, treasury bills and notes, or other securities that are a direct obligation insured or guaranteed by, the treasury of the United States, or its agencies, instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of congress.
- (b) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are the type listed above.
- (c) Certificates of Deposit fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.
- (d) Obligations of the state.
- (e) Commercial paper issued by a United States corporation rated in the highest quality category by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in two hundred seventy days or less.

As of December 31, 2018, the City had no investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City does not have a limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. The City does not have an investment policy that specifically addresses credit risk.

NOTE 4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – RESTRICTED

The City has \$210,041 reported as cash and cash equivalents – restricted as of December 31, 2018, respectively. The amount is made up of \$103,275 of cash from Halliburton and \$106,766 of cash held in reserve as part of bond agreements. Cash received from Halliburton is restricted to use as follows: to cover expenses directly incurred by the City for legal counsel, engineering reports, and other costs associated with the zoning, annexation, roadway construction, and railway development issues. Cash held in reserve is restricted in use for principal and interest payment on the Sales Tax Revenue Bonds of 2013 and Refunding Improvement Bonds of 2014 if collections of sales tax and special assessments are not sufficient to make the payment.

NOTE 5 PROPERTY TAXES

The county treasurer acts as an agent to collect property taxes levied in the county for all taxing authorities. Any material tax collections are distributed after the end of each month.

Property taxes are levied as of January 1. The property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1 and may be paid in two installments. The first installment includes one-half of the real estate taxes and all the special assessments and the second installment is the balance of the real estate taxes. The first installment is due by March 1 and the second installment is due by October 15. A 5% discount on property taxes is allowed if all taxes and special assessments are paid by February 15. After the due dates, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties are assessed.

Most property owners choose to pay property taxes and special assessments in a single payment on or before February 15 and receive the discount on the property taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 6 DUE TO/DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS

The due to and due from other funds consist of cash overdrafts and are as follows as of December 31, 2018:

Due to Fund	Due from Fund	 Amount
Governmental Funds:		
General	Street	\$ 33,371
General	Water, Sewer and Lagoon	28,000
		\$ 61,371

NOTE 7 DEFICIT BALANCES

The following funds were in a deficit position at December 31, 2018:

Governmental Funds:

Street \$ (33,371)

The deficits will be alleviated by tax collections, fee collections, debt financing, grant proceeds, or transfers from the general fund.

NOTE 8 TRANSFERS

The following is a reconciliation of transfers in and out as reported in the basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018:

Fund	Tr	ansfers In	Tra	nsfers Out
Governmental Funds: General	\$ 3,074		\$	_
Street		-	<u> </u>	(3,074)
	\$	3,074	\$	(3,074)
Proprietary Funds: Water Non-major	\$	77,959 -	\$	- (77,959)
	\$	77,959	\$	(77,959)

Transfers were made to close out funds into the general fund for financial reporting purposes that no longer qualified to be shown as a special revenue fund.

Transfers were made to close out funds into the water fund for financial reporting purposes that are related to water sales and not deemed necessary to keep separate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT

Below is a summary of long-term debt owed by the City. This information is not included in the financial statements, as the financial statements are prepared on a cash basis.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the following changes occurred in long-term debt:

	Balance January 1	Addi	tions	Re	ductions	Balance December 31	Due Within One Year		
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds of 2013	\$ 340,000	\$	_	\$	20,000	\$ 320,000	\$	20,000	
Refunding Improvement	4.055.000				405.000	050,000	4	00 000	
Bonds of 2014	1,055,000				105,000	950,000	1	00,000	
Total	\$1,395,000	\$		\$	125,000	\$1,270,000	\$ 1	20,000	

Long-term debt of the governmental activities at December 31, 2018 consisted of the following issues:

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds of 2013

\$400,000 sales tax revenue bonds series 2013 due in annual payments of \$20,000 through 2029 and \$25,000 annually through 2033. Interest payments are made semiannually in May and November with an annual interest rate of 2.85%.

The City is required to maintain a cash reserve in connection with the sales tax revenue bonds. The City is required to have an amount of at least the minimum of the following in reserve: 10% of the stated principal of the bond, the maximum annual principal and interest payment requirements of the bonds, or 125% of the average annual debt service requirements of the bond. There is currently \$20,000 shown as cash and cash equivalents – restricted on the basic financial statements to meet this requirement.

The City has an agreement in place with a developer who is to pay an annual \$18,644 payment, which includes interest of 4.50% to the City to help offset the costs through 2038.

Refunding Improvement Bonds of 2014

\$1,350,000 refunding improvement bonds due in annual payments ranging from \$95,000 to \$110,000 through 2028. Interest payments are made semiannually in May and November with an annual interest rate ranging from 0.50-4.00%.

The City is required to maintain a cash reserve in connection with the refunding improvement bonds revenue bonds. The City is required to have an amount of at least the minimum of the following in reserve: 10% of the stated principal of the bond, the maximum annual principal and interest payment requirements of the bonds, or 125% of the average annual debt service

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

requirements of the bond. There is currently \$106,766 shown as cash and cash equivalents – restricted on the basic financial statements to meet this requirement.

The principal maturities on debt for the years ending December 31st are as follows:

Year Ending		
December 31	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 120,000	\$ 35,710
2020	120,000	34,010
2021	120,000	31,610
2022	115,000	29,210
2023	115,000	26,293
2024-2028	560,000	79,263
2029-2033	120,000	11,100
Total	\$1,270,000	\$ 247,196

NOTE 10 RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of Richardton is exposed to various risks of loss relating to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

In 1986, state agencies and political subdivisions of the state of North Dakota joined together to form the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for the state and over 2,000 political subdivisions. The City of Richardton pays an annual premium to NDIRF for its general liability, auto, and equipment insurance coverage. The coverage by NDIRF is limited to losses of \$1,000,000 per occurrence for general liability.

The City of Richardton also participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and the State Bonding Fund. The City pays an annual premium to the Fire and Tornado Fund to cover property damage to buildings and personal property. Replacement cost coverage is provided by estimating replacement cost in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund. The State Bonding Fund currently provides the City with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of \$119,900 for its employees. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

The City of Richardton has workers compensation with the Workforce Safety and Insurance and purchases commercial insurance for employee health and accident insurance for its full time employee.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 11 FUND BALANCES

At December 31, 2018, a summary of the governmental fund balance classifications is as follows:

					Water, Sewer, and		on-major vernmental				
	Gene	General		General Street		eet	Lagoon	Funds			Total
Restricted for:											
Debt service	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 398,820	\$	129,097	\$	527,917		
Business enhancement		-		-	-		45,614		45,614		
Haliburton related expenses*	103	3,275		-	-		-		103,275		
Unassigned	1,973	3,663	(33	3,371)	-		-		1,940,292		
	\$ 2,076	6,938	\$ (33	3,371)	\$ 398,820	\$	174,711	\$ 2	2,617,098		

^{*} See Note 4 for further information regarding amounts restricted for Haliburton related expenses.

NOTE 12 COMMITMENT

The City owes the Internal Revenue Service \$18,552.80 for payroll taxes, which include both employer and employees' portion. These taxes are owed for the time period October through December 2018.

NOTE 13 NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. It also establishes disclosure of information about the nature of a government's AROs, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, provides guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*, provides guidance for reporting when a government has majority equity interest in legally separate organizations. An equity interest is explicit and measurable if the government has a present or future claim to the net resources of the entity and the method for measuring the government's share of the entity's net resources is determinable. If government's holding of that equity interest meets the definition of an investment, as defined by GASB No. 72, the equity interest should be reported as an investment and measured using the equity method and not as a component unit of the government. If a government's holding of a majority interest in a legally separate organization does not meet the definition of an investment, the holding of the majority equity interest results in the government being financially accountable for the organization and therefore, the government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, provides additional guidance to improve consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues identified during the application of certain GASB statements. This statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to leases, intra-entity transfers of assets, postemployment benefits, government acquisitions, risk financing and insurance-related activity of public entity risk pools, fair value measurements and derivative instruments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2018

GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, provides guidance to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR), most notable, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. This statement provides exceptions and clarifications regarding hedging derivative instruments for such transactions that result from the replacement of IBOR. The requirements of this Statement, except for paragraph 11b, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The requirement in paragraph 11b is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The statement provides definitions of PPPs and APAs and provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions. A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. An APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Management has not yet determined what effect these statements will have on the City's financial statements.

NOTE 14 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Federal, state, and local governments have since implemented various restrictions on travel, public gatherings, and business operations. Restrictions and government social distancing recommendations have significantly impacted the activities of the City. While the City expects this matter to negatively impact its results of operations and financial condition, the extent of the impact is uncertain.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through May 6, 2020, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – CASH BASIS - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
RECEIPTS	Budget	Budget	Actual	(Offiavorable)
Taxes Licenses, permits and fees Intergovernmental Interest income Miscellaneous Total receipts	\$ 198,722 15,400 328,600 327 3,400 546,449	15,400 328,600 327 3,400	\$ 524,729 6,929 40,434 19,567 7,176 598,835	\$ 326,007 (8,471) (288,166) 19,240 3,776 52,386
DISBURSEMENTS Current:				
General government	819,470	819,470	248,961	570,509
Public safety	12,696	12,696	6,348	6,348
Health and welfare			48,560	(48,560)
Culture and recreation			11,431	(11,431)
Capital improvements		<u> </u>	346,788	(346,788)
Total disbursements	832,166	832,166	662,088	170,078
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	(285,717	7) (285,717)	(63,253)	222,464
Other financing sources: Transfers in (out)		<u> </u>	3,074	3,074
Excess of receipts and other sources over disbursements	\$ (285,717	<u>\$ (285,717)</u>	(60,179)	\$ 225,538
Fund balance - January 1			2,137,117	
Fund balance - December 31			\$ 2,076,938	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – CASH BASIS – STREET FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

RECEIPTS	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Fina Fa	ance with al Budget avorable favorable)
Taxes	\$	38,650	\$	38,650	\$	40,838	\$	2,188
Miscellaneous		950		950		1,546		596
Total receipts		39,600		39,600		42,384		2,784
DISBURSEMENTS Current:								
Public works		18,900		18,900		49,953		(31,053)
Total disbursements		18,900		18,900		49,953		(31,053)
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	\$	20,700	\$	20,700		(7,569)	\$	(28,269)
Other financing sources: Transfers out						(3,074)		(3,074)
Total other financing sources		_				(3,074)		(3,074)
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures	\$	20,700	\$	20,700		(10,643)	\$	(31,343)
Fund balance - January 1						(22,728)		
Fund balance - December 31					\$	(33,371)		

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – CASH BASIS – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

		usiness ancement	ter/Sewer xtension	 Total		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	45,614	\$ 129,097	\$ 174,711		
Total assets	\$	45,614	\$ 129,097	\$ 174,711		
FUND BALANCES Restricted	\$	45,614	\$ 129,097	\$ 174,711		
Total fund balances		45,614	 129,097	 174,711		
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	45,614	\$ 129,097	\$ 174,711		

COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – CASH BASIS – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Business		Water/Sewer		Tatal	
	Enhancement		Extension			Total
RECEIPTS						10.100
Taxes	\$	7,684	\$	38,419	\$	46,103
Miscellaneous				18,645		18,645
Total receipts		7,684		57,064		64,748
DISBURSEMENTS						
Current:						
Culture and recreation		2,281		-		2,281
Debt service:						
Principal retirement		-		20,000		20,000
Interest and fiscal charges				9,585		9,585
Total disbursements		2,281		29,585		31,866
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements		5,403		27,479		32,882
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Excess of receipts and other sources						
over (under) disbursements		5,403		27,479		32,882
Fund balance - January 1		40,211		101,618		141,829
Fund balance - December 31	\$	45,614	\$	129,097	\$	174,711

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – CASH BASIS – NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Transfer Account		Water Replacement		RD E&E RES		Total	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$		\$	_	\$		\$	_
NET POSITION Unrestricted	\$		\$		\$		\$	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – CASH BASIS – NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Transfer Account		Water Replacement		RD E&E RES		Total	
OPERATING RECEIPTS								
Charges for sales and services: Water operations Sewer operations Garbage operations Other operating receipts	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -
Total operating revenues								
OPERATING EXPENDITURES Water Sewer Other operating expenditures		- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -
Total operating expenses								
Net income (loss) before transfers								
Transfer in Transfer out		(953)		- (68,046)		- (8,960)		- (77,959)
Change in net position		(953)		(68,046)		(8,960)		(77,959)
Net position - January 1		953		68,046		8,960		77,959
Net position - December 31	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$	_

BradyMartz

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

To the City Commission City of Richardton Richardton, 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, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Richardton, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Richardton's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 6, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described as items 2018-002 and 2018-003 in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiency described as item 2018-001 in the accompany schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Richardton's financial statements are free of 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2018-004 and 2018-005.

City of Richardton's Responses to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C. BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

May 6, 2020

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2018-001 Auditor Preparation of Financial Statements – Significant Deficiency

<u>Criteria</u>

An appropriate system of internal control requires the entity to prepare financial statements in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applied under the cash basis of accounting.

Condition

The City's personnel prepare periodic financial information for internal use that meets the needs of management and the board. However, the City currently does not prepare financial statements, including accompanying note disclosures, as required by the modified cash basis of accounting. The City has elected to have the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and notes.

Cause

The City elected to not allocate resources for the preparation of the financial statements.

<u>Effect</u>

There is an increased risk of material misstatement to the City's financial statements.

Recommendation

We recommend the City consider the additional risk of having the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and note disclosures and consider preparing them in the future. As a compensating control the entity should establish an internal control policy to document the annual review of the financial statements and schedules and to review a financial statement disclosure checklist.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

The auditing firm will continue to prepare yearly financial statements. January of 2019 to present- the City Auditor began providing the Commission financial statements including Balance Sheets, Payroll Reports, Bank Reconciliation Reports, Expenditure Reports, and Revenue Reports, including budget details.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES – CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2018-002 Segregation of Duties – Material Weakness

<u>Criteria</u>

Generally, a system of internal control has the proper separation of duties between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

Condition

There is not a system in place for accounting duties to be properly segregated between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

Cause

Size and budget constraints limiting the number of personnel within the accounting department.

Effect

The design of the internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect the ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Recommendation

The areas should be reviewed periodically and consideration given to improving the segregation of duties. Compensating controls over the underlying financial information may be obtained through oversight by management and the board.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

We continue to have only one Employee in charge of all office duties, we have taken action to utilize Commissioners to assist in reviewing reports, including Bank statements which are mailed directly from the Banking Institution to the Commissioners residence. Utility billing reports are reviewed at Commission meetings, including Profit and Loss details for garbage services.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES – CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2018-003 Journal Entries Proposed by Auditors – Material Weakness

<u>Criteria</u>

The City is required to maintain internal controls at a level where support for general ledger accounts can be developed and a determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are properly reflected in accordance with the cash basis of accounting.

Condition

During our audit, adjusting journal entries were proposed in order to properly reflect the financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting.

Cause

The City's internal controls have not been designed to address the specific training needs that are required to maintain the general ledger accounts on the cash basis of accounting.

Effect

An appropriate system of internal controls is not present to make a determination that the general ledger accounts are properly adjusted in compliance with the cash basis of accounting prior to the audit.

Recommendation

Accounting personnel will need to determine the proper balance in each general ledger account prior to audit. We recommend that the City reviews its current training system to determine if it is cost effective for the entity to obtain this knowledge internally.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Adjustments will continue to be made by auditing firm, when necessary. Periodic adjusting entries made by the City Auditor will be recorded and presented for review, to the auditing firm.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES – CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2018-004 Budget – Significant Deficiency

Criteria

Per North Dakota Century Code 40-40-06, the City should set a public hearing regarding the budget no earlier than September 7th and no later than October 7th for the purpose of adopting the final budget and making the annual levy.

Condition

The budget was not finalized and approved by the city commission until the November 11, 2018 board meeting.

Cause

Due to staff transition, this was an oversight and the new City staff was unaware of this requirement.

Effect

The City is not in compliance with budget requirements as noted in North Dakota Century Code.

Recommendation

We recommend City staff become familiar with North Dakota Century Code requirements and create a process for complying with such requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

The City was in compliance with the NDCC for the 2020 budget, and will continue the same process for the 2021 budget and beyond.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES – CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2018-005 Timely Remittance of Payroll Taxes – Significant Deficiency

Criteria

An employer is required to withhold federal income and payroll taxes from its employee's wages and pay them to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in addition to the employer's portion of payroll taxes. Employers are required to make federal payroll tax payments to the government.

Condition

The City owed \$18,552.80 of payroll taxes as of December 31, 2018 for the months of September, October, November and December 2019. These taxes are to be paid to the IRS on a monthly basis. In addition, the 3rd Quarter 941 Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return was not filed until January 2019 and was due October 31, 2019.

Cause

The City had turnover in their accounting position and the accountant was unaware of the requirements to pay payroll taxes and file quarterly payroll reports.

Effect

The City was not in compliance with the requirements set forth by the IRS.

Recommendation

We recommend the City adopt formal policies and procedures regarding payroll taxes and provide additional training to accounting staff as necessary to ensure payroll reports are timely completed along with timely remittance of payroll taxes to the IRS.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions

Implemented in Jan of 2019-Payroll taxes are consistently paid by the 15th of the following month per Federal regulations.