

AUDIT REPORT

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

RATH & MEHRER, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

TABLE OF CONTENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Officials	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2-3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4-11
 BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	12
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis	13
Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis	17
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds	19
Statement of Cash Flows - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds	20-21
Notes to the Financial Statements	22-38
 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Modified Cash Basis General Fund	39
Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	40
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability ND Public Employees Retirement System	41
Schedule of Fund Activity Arising from Cash Transactions	42-43
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	44
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	45-46
Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	47-48
Schedule of Findings and Responses	49-50

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

CITY OFFICIALS

Dan Uran	Mayor
Thomas Leon	Council Member
Terry Mathson	Council Member
Thomas Nash	Council Member
Dean Niemitalo	Council Member
Eileen Zaun	Auditor

Rath & Mehler, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

Jayson Rath, CPA
Ken Mehler, CPA
Bryce Fischer, CPA

425 North Fifth Street
Bismarck, ND 58501
Phone 701-258-4560
Fax 701-258-4983

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board
City of New Town
New Town, North Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Town, New Town, North Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the city's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation 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 from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Town, New Town, North Dakota, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position; and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting 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 modified 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

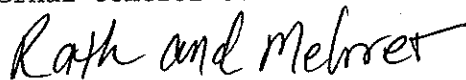
Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the city's basic financial statements. The management's discussion and analysis, budgeting comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability and the schedule of fund activity arising from cash transactions are presented for additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 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 management's discussion and analysis, budgeting comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability, schedule of fund activity arising from cash transactions 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 management's discussion and analysis, budgeting comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability, schedule of fund activity arising from cash transactions 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 7, 2017 on our consideration of the city's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the city's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Rath and Mehrer, P.C.

Bismarck, North Dakota

July 7, 2017

CITY OF NEW TOWN

Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2016

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the City of New Town's financial performance provides an overall review of the city's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The intent of the MD&A is to look at the city's financial performance as a whole. It should, therefore, be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and related notes.

The MD&A is a new element of the Required Supplementary Information specified in the Government Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 34 "*Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - For State and Local Governments*". Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

- * Total net position of the city increased \$4,480,744 as a result of the current year's operations. Net position of the governmental activities decreased \$4,405,317 and net position of the business-type activities increased \$8,886,061.
- * Governmental net position totaled \$10,500,704 and business-type net position totaled \$21,606,020.
- * Total revenues from all sources were \$4,247,639 for governmental activities and \$7,135,232 for business-type activities.
- * Total expenses were \$4,905,564 for governmental activities and \$1,996,562 for business-type activities.
- * The city's general fund had \$3,583,611 in total revenues and \$1,646,351 in total expenditures. There was a total of \$6,056,239 paid from other financing uses. Overall, the general fund balance decreased by \$4,118,978 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual financial report consists of a series of statements and related footnotes. These statements are organized so that the reader can understand the city as a financial whole. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at financial activities.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole city, presenting both an aggregate view of the city's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. These statements present information as follows:

- * Governmental activities - this includes most of the city's basic services which are primarily supported by property taxes, 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.

Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. These statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. 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.

REPORTING ON THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

These statements are summaries of all the funds used by the city to provide programs and activities and attempt to answer the question "How did the city do financially during the year ended December 31, 2016?"

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all 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 fiscal year. This statement is presented using the modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes revenues and expenses when they result from cash transactions with provisions for depreciation of capital assets, and issuance of and payments made on long-term debt issues.

These two statements report the city's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the city as a whole, the financial position of the city has improved or deteriorated. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial and some not.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the city reports governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the city's programs and services are reported including, but not limited to, general government, public safety, streets and public works, culture and recreation, and debt service. Business-type activities are where the city's enterprise services are reported including, but not limited to, garbage operation, sewer operation, water system operation, water system project and water main replacement.

REPORTING ON THE CITY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

The city uses separate funds to account for and manage money dedicated for particular purposes (e.g. taxes collected from special mill levies and funds received from grants and donations). The fund basis financial statements allow the city to demonstrate its stewardship over and accountability for resources provided by taxpayers and other entities. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the city's major funds. Using the criteria established by GASB Statement No. 34, the city's general fund, building fund, interim fund and Surge Fund Construction Projects Fund are considered "major governmental funds". The city's enterprise operating fund, water system project fund and water main replacement fund are considered "major enterprise funds".

The city's other funds, which are used to account for a multitude of financial transactions, are summarized under the heading "Other Governmental Funds".

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Table I provides a summary of the city's net position as of December 31, 2016. A comparative analysis of city-wide data is presented for both current and prior year.

As indicated in the financial highlights above, the city's net position increased by \$4,480,744 for the year ended December 31, 2016. Changes in net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the city's financial position.

The city's net position of \$32,106,725 are segregated into three separate categories. Net investment in capital assets totals \$24,449,214. It should be noted that these assets are not available for future spending. The restricted component of net position is \$1,271,575 of the city's total net position and represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they must be spent. The remaining unrestricted component of net position is \$6,385,936, which includes (\$314,914) relating to the reporting of it's share of the unfunded liability for the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System as required by GASB Statement No. 68. The net amount of \$6,700,850 is available to meet the city's ongoing obligations.

Table I

Net Position
As of December 31, 2016

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current Assets	6,190,690	1,781,734
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	5,188,928	24,230,917
Total Assets	<u>11,379,618</u>	<u>26,012,651</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>349,737</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current Liabilities	96,000	251,476
Long-Term Liabilities	468,000	4,155,155
Net Pension Liability	542,239	
Total Liabilities	<u>1,106,239</u>	<u>4,406,631</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>122,412</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Net Position</u>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,624,928	19,824,286
Restricted	290,663	980,912
Unrestricted	5,585,114	800,822
Total Net Position	<u>10,500,704</u> =====	<u>21,606,020</u> =====

Net Position
As of December 31, 2015

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Current Assets	10,454,586	1,195,967
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	5,375,041	14,131,390
Total Assets	<u>15,829,627</u>	<u>15,327,357</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>112,660</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current Liabilities	102,400	93,517
Long-Term Liabilities	564,000	2,513,881
Net Pension Liability	309,458	
Total Liabilities	<u>975,858</u>	<u>2,607,398</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>60,408</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Net Position</u>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,708,641	11,523,992
Restricted	360,935	763,454
Unrestricted	9,836,445	432,513
Total Net Position	<u>14,906,021</u> =====	<u>12,719,959</u> =====

Table II shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. A comparative analysis of city-wide data is presented for both current and prior year.

Table II

Changes in Net Position
As of December 31, 2016

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
Revenues		
<u>Program Revenues:</u>		
Charges for Services	165,454	1,640,837
Operating Grants and Contributions	334,392	127,584
Capital Grants and Contributions		5,366,810
<u>General Revenues:</u>		
Property Taxes	255,699	
Other Taxes	2,772,479	
Intergovernmental - Unrestricted	185,008	
Interest Earnings and Other Revenue	530,997	
Gain on Trade-in of Capital Assets	3,610	
Total Revenues	<u>4,247,639</u>	<u>7,135,232</u>
Expenses		
General Government	931,562	
Public Safety	814,377	
Streets and Public Works	2,991,671	
Culture and Recreation	72,997	
Urban and Economic Development	25,283	
Other	55,701	
Interest on Long-Term Debt	13,973	
Garbage		505,735
Sewer		218,272
Water System		1,000,400
Water System Project		207,341
Water Main Replacement		64,813
Total Expenses	<u>4,905,564</u>	<u>1,996,562</u>
Net Change in Position Before Transfers	<u>(657,926)</u>	<u>5,138,670</u>
Transfers	<u>(3,747,391)</u>	<u>3,747,391</u>
Net Change in Position	<u>(4,405,317)</u>	<u>8,886,061</u>

Property taxes constituted 2%, other taxes 24%, unrestricted intergovernmental 2%, grants and contributions 51%, and charges for services made up 16% of the total revenues of all activities of the city for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

General government constituted 13%, public safety 12%, streets and public works 43%, and enterprise 29% of total expenses for all activities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Changes in Net Position
As of December 31, 2015

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
Revenues		
<u>Program Revenues:</u>		
Charges for Services	261,129	1,482,692
Operating Grants and Contributions	9,083,873	65,308
Capital Grants and Contributions		4,676,573
<u>General Revenues:</u>		
Property Taxes	238,699	
Other Taxes	3,573,148	
Intergovernmental - Unrestricted	231,380	
Interest Earnings and Other Revenue	568,304	15,967
Gain on Trade-in of Capital Assets	54,500	
Total Revenues	14,011,034	6,240,539
Expenses		
General Government	745,726	
Public Safety	700,562	
Streets and Public Works	10,864,368	
Culture and Recreation	86,282	
Urban and Economic Development	41,835	
Other	121,526	
Interest on Long-Term Debt	16,614	
Discount on Bonds Issued	4,207	
Garbage		636,122
Sewer		200,386
Water System		976,060
Water System Project		214,060
Water Main Replacement		98,311
Total Expenses	12,581,121	2,124,939
Net Change in Position Before Transfers	1,429,913	4,115,600
Transfers	(1,091,668)	1,091,668
Net Change in Position	338,246	5,207,267

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table III shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services for governmental activities. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and other unrestricted revenues.

Table III
Total and Net Cost of Services
As of December 31, 2016

	<u>Total Cost Year Ended Dec. 31, 2016</u>	<u>Net Cost Year Ended Dec. 31, 2016</u>
General Government	931,562	827,954
Public Safety	814,377	697,265
Streets and Public Works	2,991,671	2,808,233
Culture and Recreation	72,997	69,969
Urban and Economic Development	25,283	25,283
Other	55,701	45,701
Interest on Long-Term Debt	13,973	(68,687)
Total Expenses	4,905,564	4,405,718

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The purpose of the city's governmental funds is to provide information on the near-term inflows, outflows and balances of available resources. Unassigned fund balance generally can be used as a measure of the city's net resources available for spending as of the end of the fiscal year. These funds are accounted for using the modified cash basis of accounting. The city's governmental funds had total revenue of \$4,244,029 and expenditures of \$4,760,533 for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the unassigned fund balance of the city's general fund was \$1,586,509.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

During the course of fiscal year 2016, the city did not amend the general fund budget.

Actual revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$453,494 less than budgeted. This budget variance was due to the city overestimating actual collections for oil and gas production taxes. Actual expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2016 were under budget by \$3,961,449. This budget variance was due to the city appropriating monies for various street improvements, which were shown as expenditures under the Surge Fund Construction Projects Fund.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of December 31, 2016, the city had \$29,419,845 invested in capital assets. The following table show the balances, for governmental and business-type activities, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Table IV

Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
As of December 31, 2016

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
Land	455,480	
Construction in Progress		18,092,050
Buildings and Infrastructure	4,276,183	5,925,535
Machinery and Vehicles	457,265	213,332
Total (net of depreciation)	<u>5,188,928</u> =====	<u>24,230,917</u> =====

This total represents an increase of \$9,913,414 in capital assets from January 1, 2016. The increase in capital assets resulted from the city purchasing a 2017 Ford Interceptor for the police department and a 2016 JD 320E Skidsteer. Construction in progress increased as the city is currently in the process of upgrading the water treatment plant. For a detailed breakdown of the additions and deletions to capital assets, readers are referred to Note 4 to the audited financial statements which follow this analysis.

Capital Assets
 (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
 As of December 31, 2015

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business- Type</u>
Land	425,480	
Construction in Progress		7,765,500
Buildings and Infrastructure	4,436,909	6,133,443
Machinery and Vehicles	512,652	232,447
Total (net of depreciation)	5,375,041	14,131,390

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

As of December 31, 2016, the city had \$4,970,631 in outstanding debt of which \$347,476 was due within one year. During fiscal year 2016, the city issued one new long-term debt obligation.

Revenue Bonds Payable, in the amount of \$2,893,750. The city issued the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2016, available funding of \$5,000,000, to provide funding for an ongoing water treatment plant upgrade. These bonds will have a final payment on September 1, 2035.

For a detailed breakdown of the long-term debt, readers are referred to Note 5 to the audited financial statements which follow this analysis.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the city's finances and to show the city's accountability for the money it receives. Anyone who has questions about information contained in this report or who is interested in receiving additional information is encouraged to contact Eileen Zaun, City Auditor, New Town, ND.

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
December 31, 2016

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	New Town Airport Authority	New Town Fire Department
ASSETS:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,190,690.37	1,781,734.40	7,972,424.77	93,988.47	1,545.54
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land	455,480.00		455,480.00		
Construction in Progress		18,092,050.00	18,092,050.00		
Buildings and Infrastructure	4,276,183.00	5,925,535.00	10,201,718.00		
Machinery and Vehicles	457,265.00	213,332.00	670,597.00		
Total Capital Assets	5,188,928.00	24,230,917.00	29,419,845.00		
Total Assets	11,379,618.37	26,012,651.40	37,392,269.77	93,988.47	1,545.54
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Changes in Resources Related to Pensions	349,737.00		349,737.00		
LIABILITIES:					
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year:					
Revenue Bonds Payable		197,476.00	197,476.00		
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	96,000.00	54,000.00	150,000.00		
Due After One Year:					
Revenue Bonds Payable		3,543,155.27	3,543,155.27		
Special Assessment Bonds Payable	468,000.00	612,000.00	1,080,000.00		
Net Pension Liability	542,239.00		542,239.00		
Total Liabilities	1,106,239.00	4,406,631.27	5,512,870.27		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Changes in Resources Related to Pensions	122,412.00		122,412.00		
NET POSITION:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,624,928.00	19,824,285.73	24,449,213.73		
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	94,978.51	922,832.26	1,017,810.77		
Construction		58,080.00	58,080.00		
Special Purposes	195,684.14		195,684.14		
Unrestricted	5,585,113.72	800,822.14	6,385,935.86	93,988.47	1,545.54
Total Net Position	10,500,704.37	21,606,020.13	32,106,724.50	93,988.47	1,545.54

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	Program Revenues				Primary Government			Component Units	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	New Town Airport Authority	New Town Fire Department
<u>Functions/Programs</u>									
<u>Primary Government:</u>									
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>									
General Government	931,561.95	103,607.72			(827,954.23)		(827,954.23)		
Public Safety	814,376.57	60,743.32	56,368.25		(697,265.00)		(697,265.00)		
Streets and Public Works	2,991,671.18	183,438.17			(2,808,233.01)		(2,808,233.01)		
Culture and Recreation	72,997.15	1,103.39	1,925.00		(69,968.76)		(69,968.76)		
Urban and Economic Development	25,283.20		10,000.00		(25,283.20)		(25,283.20)		
Other	55,701.30		82,660.26		(45,701.30)		(45,701.30)		
Interest on Long-Term Debt	13,973.10				68,687.16		68,687.16		
Total Governmental Activities	4,905,564.45	165,454.43	334,391.68	5,366,810.39	(4,405,718.34)		(4,405,718.34)		
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>									
Garbage	505,734.85	440,948.79				(64,786.06)	(64,786.06)		
Sewer	218,271.62	92,257.13				(126,014.49)	(126,014.49)		
Water System	1,000,400.45	824,268.16		5,366,810.39		5,190,678.10	5,190,678.10		
Water System Project	207,341.40	283,363.27				76,021.87	76,021.87		
Water Main Replacement	64,813.40	127,583.81				62,770.41	62,770.41		
Total Business-Type Activities	1,996,561.72	1,640,837.35	127,583.81	5,366,810.39		5,138,669.83	5,138,669.83		
Total Primary Government	6,902,126.17	1,806,291.78	461,975.49	5,366,810.39	(4,405,718.34)	5,138,669.83	732,951.49		
<u>Component Units:</u>									
Airport Authority	45,137.42	4,146.00	30,180.00					(40,991.42)	(45,231.88)
Fire Department	75,411.88								
Total Component Units	120,549.30	4,146.00	30,180.00						(45,231.88)

<u>General Revenues:</u>				
Taxes:				
Property taxes; levied for general purposes	238,420.50	238,420.50		53,030.76
Property taxes; levied for special purposes	17,278.25	17,278.25		
City occupancy taxes	25,283.20	25,283.20		
Cigarette taxes	5,826.26	5,826.26		
Oil and gas production taxes	2,741,369.87	2,741,369.87		
Intergovernmental revenue not restricted to specific programs	185,007.96	185,007.96		
Earnings on investments and other revenue	530,996.67	530,996.67		3,309.83
Gain on trade-in of capital assets	3,610.00	3,610.00		
Transfers	(3,747,391.40)	3,747,391.40		
Total General Revenues and Transfers	401.31	3,747,391.40	3,747,792.71	56,340.59
Change in Net Position	(4,405,317.03)	8,886,061.23	4,480,744.20	15,349.17
Net Position - January 1	14,906,021.40	12,719,958.90	27,625,980.30	78,639.30
Net Position - December 31	10,500,704.37	21,606,020.13	32,106,724.50	93,988.47
				=====
				1,545.54

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2016

Major Funds

	General	Building	Interim Fund	Surge Fund Construction Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,586,508.72	2,060,571.04	1,324,763.20	18,870.53	1,199,976.88	6,190,690.37
FUND BALANCES:						
Restricted for:						
Public Safety					34,221.99	34,221.99
Urban and Economic Development					37,595.78	37,595.78
Culture and Recreation					85,723.40	85,723.40
Emergency Services					9,550.57	9,550.57
Debt Service					94,978.51	94,978.51
Water Park					2,500.00	2,500.00
Other Purposes					26,092.40	26,092.40
Assigned to:						
Streets and Public Works				18,870.53	303,704.79	322,575.32
Building Projects		2,060,571.04			17,586.70	2,078,157.74
Interim Fund			1,324,763.20			1,324,763.20
Equipment Purchases					588,022.74	588,022.74
Unassigned	1,586,508.72					1,586,508.72
Total Fund Balances	1,586,508.72	2,060,571.04	1,324,763.20	18,870.53	1,199,976.88	6,190,690.37

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds		6,190,690.37
<p>Total net position reported for government activities in the statement of net position is different because:</p> <p>Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.</p>		
Cost of Capital Assets	7,291,618.00	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,102,690.00)	
Net Capital Assets		5,188,928.00
<p>The deferred outflows and inflows of resources reported on the statement of net position are the result of changes in resources related to pensions and do not affect current financial resources.</p>		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	349,737.00	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	(122,412.00)	
Net Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources		227,325.00
<p>Long-term liabilities applicable to the city's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities -both current and long-term- are reported in the statement of net position. Balances at December 31, 2016 are:</p>		
Special Assessments Bonds Payable	(564,000.00)	
Net Pension Liability	(542,239.00)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(1,106,239.00)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities		10,500,704.37

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Modified Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Major Funds					Total Governmental Funds
	General	Building	Interim Fund	Surge Fund Construction Projects	Other Governmental Funds	
Revenues:						
Taxes	238,420.50				42,561.45	280,981.95
Special Assessments					82,660.26	82,660.26
Licenses, Permits and Fees	103,607.72				832.01	104,439.73
Intergovernmental	2,932,204.09				251,731.42	3,183,935.51
Charges for Services	533.00				271.38	804.38
Fines and Forfeits	60,210.32					60,210.32
Miscellaneous	248,635.80		1,611.76		280,749.11	530,996.67
Total Revenues	3,583,611.43		1,611.76		658,805.63	4,244,028.82
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General Government	798,639.93				36,628.02	835,267.95
Public Safety	718,250.55				39,760.02	758,010.57
Streets and Public Works	93,962.09			2,295,490.76	422,500.33	2,811,953.18
Culture and Recreation					62,046.15	62,046.15
Urban and Economic Development					25,283.20	25,283.20
Other	5,500.00	38,925.00			11,276.30	55,701.30
Capital Outlay	29,998.00		30,000.00		35,900.00	95,898.00
Debt Service:						
Principal					102,400.00	102,400.00
Interest and Service Charges					13,973.10	13,973.10
Total Expenditures	1,646,350.57	38,925.00	30,000.00	2,295,490.76	749,767.12	4,760,533.45
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,937,260.86	(38,925.00)	(28,388.24)	(2,295,490.76)	(90,961.49)	(516,504.63)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	664,000.00			2,266,296.64	348,250.66	3,278,547.30
Transfers Out	(6,720,238.89)			(305,699.81)		(7,025,938.70)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(6,056,238.89)			1,960,596.83	348,250.66	(3,747,391.40)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(4,118,978.03)	(38,925.00)	(28,388.24)	(334,893.93)	257,289.17	(4,263,896.03)
Fund Balance - January 1	5,705,486.75	2,099,496.04	1,353,151.44	353,764.46	942,687.71	10,454,586.40
Fund Balance - December 31	1,586,508.72	2,060,571.04	1,324,763.20	18,870.53	1,199,976.88	6,190,690.37

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (4,263,896.03)

The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:

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

Current Year Capital Outlay	95,898.00	
Current Year Depreciation Expense	(285,621.00)	(189,723.00)

The proceeds of debt issuances are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which repayment of debt exceeded debt proceeds.

Debt Proceeds	0.00	
Repayment of Debt	102,400.00	102,400.00

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Net Increase to Pension Expense (57,708.00)

In the statement of activities, only the gain on the trade-in of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the result of this transaction has no effect on financial resources. Thus, the net effect on financial resources, (i.e., sales, trade-ins) is to increase net position.

3,610.00

		(4,405,317.03)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		=====

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2016

	Major Enterprise Funds			Total Enterprise Funds
	Enterprise Operating	Water System Project	Water Main Replacement	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	800,822.14	629,054.52	351,857.74	1,781,734.40
Noncurrent Assets:				
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depr):				
Construction in Progress	18,092,050.00			18,092,050.00
Buildings and Infrastructure	769,509.00	3,909,796.00	1,246,230.00	5,925,535.00
Machinery and Vehicles	213,332.00			213,332.00
Total Noncurrent Assets	19,074,891.00	3,909,796.00	1,246,230.00	24,230,917.00
Total Assets	19,875,713.14	4,538,850.52	1,598,087.74	26,012,651.40
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Revenue Bonds Payable	160,000.00	37,476.00		197,476.00
Special Assessment Bonds Payable			54,000.00	54,000.00
Total Current Liabilities	160,000.00	37,476.00	54,000.00	251,476.00
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Revenue Bonds Payable	1,732,750.00	1,810,405.27		3,543,155.27
Special Assessment Bonds Payable			612,000.00	612,000.00
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,732,750.00	1,810,405.27	612,000.00	4,155,155.27
Total Liabilities	1,892,750.00	1,847,881.27	666,000.00	4,406,631.27
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	17,182,141.00	2,061,914.73	580,230.00	19,824,285.73
Restricted for:				
Debt Service		629,054.52	293,777.74	922,832.26
Construction			58,080.00	58,080.00
Unrestricted	800,822.14			800,822.14
Total Net Position	17,982,963.14	2,690,969.25	932,087.74	21,606,020.13

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Major Enterprise Funds			Total Enterprise Funds
	Enterprise Operating	Water System Project	Water Main Replacement	
<u>Operating Revenues:</u>				
Charges for Sales and Services:				
Charges for Services	1,321,271.73	283,363.27		1,604,635.00
Miscellaneous Charges	36,202.35			36,202.35
Total Operating Revenues	1,357,474.08	283,363.27		1,640,837.35
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>				
Garbage	483,082.85			483,082.85
Sewer	186,931.62			186,931.62
Water System	991,455.69			991,455.69
Depreciation	62,540.00	126,122.00	46,061.00	234,723.00
Total Operating Expenses	1,724,010.16	126,122.00	46,061.00	1,896,193.16
Operating Income (Loss)	(366,536.08)	157,241.27	(46,061.00)	(255,355.81)
<u>Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):</u>				
Special Assessments			127,583.81	127,583.81
Energy Impact Grants	4,366,810.39			4,366,810.39
Loan Forgiveness	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Debt Service - Interest	(396.76)	(81,219.40)	(18,752.40)	(100,368.56)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	5,366,413.63	(81,219.40)	108,831.41	5,394,025.64
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	4,999,877.55	76,021.87	62,770.41	5,138,669.83
Transfers In	3,747,391.40		49,828.20	3,797,219.60
Transfers Out		(49,828.20)		(49,828.20)
Change in Net Position	8,747,268.95	26,193.67	112,598.61	8,886,061.23
Net Position - January 1	9,235,694.19	2,664,775.58	819,489.13	12,719,958.90
Net Position - December 31	17,982,963.14	2,690,969.25	932,087.74	21,606,020.13

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Cash Flows - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Major Enterprise Funds			Total Enterprise Funds
	Enterprise Operating	Water System Project	Water Main Replacement	
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>				
Receipts from customers	1,357,474.08	283,363.27		1,640,837.35
Payments to employees and suppliers	(1,661,470.16)			(1,661,470.16)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(303,996.08)	283,363.27		(20,632.81)
<u>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</u>				
Transfers in	3,747,391.40		49,828.20	3,797,219.60
Transfers out		(49,828.20)		(49,828.20)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital and related financing activities	3,747,391.40	(49,828.20)	49,828.20	3,747,391.40
<u>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</u>				
Special assessments			127,583.81	127,583.81
Energy impact grants	4,366,810.39			4,366,810.39
Drinking water SRF bonds issued	2,893,750.00			2,893,750.00
Purchase of fixed assets	(7,700.00)			(7,700.00)
Water treatment plant upgrade	(7,187,400.00)			(7,187,400.00)
Clear wells project	(3,139,150.00)			(3,139,150.00)
Principal payments	(1,000.00)	(35,917.00)	(57,600.00)	(94,517.00)
Interest and service charges	(396.76)	(81,219.40)	(18,752.40)	(100,368.56)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(3,075,086.37)	(117,136.40)	51,231.41	(3,140,991.36)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	368,308.95	116,398.67	101,059.61	585,767.23
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	432,513.19	512,655.85	250,798.13	1,195,967.17
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	800,822.14	629,054.52	351,857.74	1,781,734.40

(continued)

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Statement of Cash Flows - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(continued)

	Major Enterprise Funds			Total Enterprise Funds
	Enterprise Operating	Water System Project	Water Main Replacement	
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities</u>				
Operating income (loss)	(366,536.08)	157,241.27	(46,061.00)	(255,355.81)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:</u>				
Depreciation expense	62,540.00	126,122.00	46,061.00	234,723.00
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(303,996.08)	283,363.27	-0-	(20,632.81)

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2016

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of New Town operates under a city council form of government. The financial statements of the city have been prepared on a modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Government 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.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the city. 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 are such that exclusion would cause the city's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Government Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criteria includes 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 on these criteria, the component units discussed below are included within the city's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the city.

Discretely Presented Component Units: The component units' columns in the basic financial statements include the financial data of the city's two component units. These units are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the city.

New Town Airport Authority: The New Town Airport Authority's governing board is appointed by the city's governing board. The city's governing body has the authority to disapprove, amend, or approve the airport authority budget. The airport authority has the authority to issue its own debt.

New Town Fire Department: The New Town Fire Department's governing board is appointed by the city's governing board. The city's governing body has the authority to disapprove, amend, or approve the fire department budget. The fire department has the authority to issue its own debt.

The financial statements of each of the two discretely presented component units are presented in the basic financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government, the City of New Town and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the city. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the city's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

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

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. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investments earnings, result from nonexchange 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.

Building. This fund accounts for the accumulation of a portion of the city's oil and gas production tax to fund future building projects.

Interim Fund. This fund is used to account for a portion of the city's bulk water sales assigned to fund future capital outlay projects.

Surge Fund Construction Projects. This fund accounts for the 2015 SB 2103 Section 1 funding (Surge Funds) from the State of North Dakota that the city used to fund various infrastructure improvement projects. The city transferred oil and gas production funds from the general fund to complete these various projects during 2016.

The city reports the following major enterprise funds:

Enterprise Operating. This fund accounts for the activities of the city's water distribution system, sewage collection system and garbage collection system.

Water System Project. This fund is used to account for resources used to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds related to the construction of the city's water plant.

Water Main Replacement. This fund is used to account for resources used to pay principal and interest on special assessment bonds related to the city's water main replacement project.

The city reports the following fund type:

Agency Funds. These funds account for assets held by the city in a custodial capacity as an agent on behalf of others. The city's agency funds are used to account for various deposits of other governments.

C. 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.

Measurement Focus

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

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus, as applied to the modified 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 spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b. The proprietary fund utilizes 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 noncurrent, financial or nonfinancial) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental, business-like and fiduciary fund activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions with a provision for depreciation in the government-wide statements and proprietary fund statements. This basis is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As a result of the use of this modified 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.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, money market accounts and highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

E. Capital Assets

Capital assets include plant and equipment. Assets are reported in the governmental activities column and the business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Assets are also reported in the proprietary fund statements. Capital assets are defined by the city as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more. Such assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and Infrastructure	25 to 75 years
Machinery and Vehicles	5 to 30 years

F. Compensated Absences

No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is not reported in the government-wide statement of net position as it is considered immaterial.

G. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs are recognized in the current period since the amounts are not material.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs in the current period. The face amount of the debt is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

H. Pension

For purposes of measuring 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); 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.

I. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the city is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash such as inventories or prepaid expenses) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (i.e., endowment funds).

Restricted - Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the city or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments (i.e., funds restricted by state statute, unspent bond proceeds, grants earned but not spent, debt covenants or taxes raised for a specific purpose).

Committed - Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the city council through the adoption of a resolution. The city council also may modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned - Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the city's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned - Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The city reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions - When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the city's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the city's policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- * Committed
- * Assigned
- * Unassigned

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the city has not spent) for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted as described in the fund balance section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

J. Interfund Transactions

In the governmental and proprietary fund statements, transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

In the government-wide financial statements, interfund transactions have been eliminated.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the special reporting framework (SRF) used by the city requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures (such as estimated useful lives in determining depreciation expense); accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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, Federal Land Bank bonds, bonds, notes, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, insured certificates of deposit, shares of investments 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 any 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 other securities approved by the banking board.

At December 31, 2016 the city's carrying amount of deposits was \$7,972,075 and the bank balance was \$8,054,346. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. The remaining balance of \$7,804,346 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the government's name.

Credit Risk

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

- (1) 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.
- (2) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are of the type listed above.
- (3) Certificates of deposit fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.
- (4) Obligations of the State.

At December 31, 2016 the city held certificates of deposit in the amount of \$518,403, which are all considered deposits.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The city does not have a limit on the amount the city may invest in any one issuer.

Note 3 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.

Note 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	<u>Balance January 1</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance December 31</u>
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	425,480	30,000		455,480
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and Infrastructure	5,980,664			5,980,664
Machinery and Vehicles	849,307	83,898	77,731	855,474
Total	6,829,971	83,898	77,731	6,836,138
<i>Less accumulated depreciation for:</i>				
Buildings and Infrastructure	1,543,755	160,726		1,704,481
Machinery and Vehicles	336,655	124,895	63,341	398,209
Total	1,880,410	285,621	63,341	2,102,690
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,949,561	(201,723)	14,390	4,733,448
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	5,375,041	(171,723)	14,390	5,188,928

	<u>Balance</u> <u>January 1</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>December 31</u>
Business-type Activities:				
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Construction in Progress	7,765,500	10,326,550		18,092,050
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and Infrastructure	8,386,235			8,386,235
Machinery and Vehicles	313,834	7,700		321,534
Total	8,700,069	7,700		8,707,769
<i>Less accumulated depreciation for:</i>				
Buildings and Infrastructure	2,252,792	207,908		2,460,700
Machinery and Vehicles	81,387	26,815		108,202
Total	2,334,179	234,723		2,568,902
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	6,365,890	(227,023)		6,138,867
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	14,131,390	10,099,527	-0-	24,230,917

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

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
General Government	38,586
Public Safety	56,366
Streets and Public Works	179,718
Culture and Recreation	10,951
Total	285,621
=====	
<u>Business-type Activities:</u>	
Water	8,548
Sewer	31,340
Garbage	22,652
Water Main Replacement Project	46,061
Water System Project	126,122
Total	234,723
=====	

Note 5 LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the long-term liabilities:

Governmental Activities:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>January 1</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>December 31</u>	<u>Due Within</u> <u>One Year</u>
Sp. Assessment Bonds	666,400	-0-	102,400	564,000	96,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Business-type Activities (Proprietary Funds):

	<u>Balance</u> <u>January 1</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>December 31</u>	<u>Due Within</u> <u>One Year</u>
Sp. Assessment Bonds	723,600		57,600	666,000	54,000
Revenue Bonds	1,883,798	2,893,750	1,036,917	3,740,631	197,476
Total	<u>2,607,398</u>	<u>2,893,750</u>	<u>1,094,517</u>	<u>4,406,631</u>	<u>251,476</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Outstanding debt at December 31, 2016 consists of the following:

Governmental Activities:

Special Assessment Bonds Payable. The city has issued special assessment bonds to provide funds for the construction of streets. Special assessment bonds outstanding at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

\$625,000 Refunding Improvement Bonds of 2012, due in annual installments of \$75,000 to \$80,000 through May 1, 2020; interest is at 1.55%.	305,000.00
\$281,400 Refunding Improvement Bonds, Series 2015, due in annual installments of \$7,000 to \$21,000 through May 1, 2036; interest is at 1.75% to 4.1%.	259,000.00
Total Special Assessment Bonds Payable	<u>564,000.00</u>
	=====

The annual requirements to amortize the outstanding special assessment bond debt are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>December 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	96,000.00	11,059.10
2018	94,600.00	9,541.35
2019	94,600.00	8,035.85
2020	99,600.00	6,491.60
2021	19,600.00	5,528.60
2022-2026	75,600.00	21,843.85
2027-2031	43,400.00	12,588.80
2032-2036	40,600.00	4,046.70
Total	<u>564,000.00</u>	<u>79,135.85</u>
	=====	=====

Business-type Activities:

Special Assessment Bonds Payable. The city has issued special assessment bonds to provide funds for the replacement of water/sewer lines. Special assessment bonds outstanding at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

\$723,600 Refunding Improvement Bonds,
Series 2015, due in annual installments of
\$18,000 to \$54,000 through May 1, 2036;
interest is at 1.75% to 4.1%. 666,000.00
=====

The annual requirements to amortize the outstanding special assessment bond debt are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	54,000.00	17,775.90
2018	50,400.00	16,862.40
2019	50,400.00	15,980.40
2020	50,400.00	15,098.40
2021	50,400.00	14,216.40
2022-2026	194,400.00	56,169.90
2027-2031	111,600.00	32,371.20
2032-2036	104,400.00	10,405.80
Total	<u>666,000.00</u>	<u>178,880.40</u>

Revenue Bonds. The city has issued bonds whereby the city pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. Revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

\$2,054,320 Water Improvement Revenue Bonds of 2004,
Series B due in annual installments of \$33,730 to
\$98,390 through June 17, 2043; interest is at
4.375% 1,655,577.27

\$217,394 Water Improvement Revenue Bonds of 2005,
due in annual installments of \$1,491 to \$11,157
through September 27, 2045; interest is at
4.125% 192,304.00

Total Revenue Bonds Payable 1,847,881.27
=====

The annual requirements to amortize the outstanding revenue bond debt are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	37,476	79,626
2018	39,110	77,964
2019	40,811	76,229
2020	42,579	74,418
2021	44,433	72,529
2022-2026	252,905	331,304
2027-2031	312,921	270,100
2032-2036	387,186	194,365
2037-2041	479,070	100,650
2042-2045	211,390	10,295
Total	<u>1,847,881</u>	<u>1,287,481</u>

The city has also received funding as part of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, from the North Dakota Public Finance Authority. The city is in the process of upgrading the water treatment plant and issued the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2016, in the amount of \$5,000,000. As of December 31, 2016, the city had requested drawdowns of \$2,893,750, received loan forgiveness of \$1,000,000 and has repaid principal of \$1,000. The project was not completed as of December 31, 2016 and a final debt service repayment schedule is not available since the city had not yet received the full amount of the drawdowns under this agreement. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2016 was \$1,892,750. The city has \$2,106,250 still available as of December 31, 2016.

Note 6 TRANSFERS

The following is a reconciliation between transfers in and transfers out as reported in the basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfer In</u>	<u>Transfer Out</u>
Highway Distribution	114,778.62	
Social Security	36,378.02	
Planning	250.00	
Sewer	100,000.00	
Garbage	100,000.00	
SRF 2015 Reserve	1,396.76	
General Fund		352,803.40
WTP 2014 Upgrade	305,699.81	
Surge Fund		305,699.81
General Fund	664,000.00	
Oil and Gas Production		664,000.00
Water Main Replacement		
Project	49,828.20	
Water System Project		49,828.20

To subsidize expenditures/eliminate deficit balances.

NT East Sanitary Truck Main	650,367.29	
NT Lift Station Rodeo Ground	2,582.50	
NT West Sanitary Sewer/Lift		
Station	1,373,082.18	
NT College Dr Extension	3,081.25	
NT East Backage Road Improv.	60,893.02	
ND Hwy 1804 Tranmission Impr.	74,278.52	
Lagoon Expense	65,274.90	
NT 3rd Street NE Improv.	36,736.98	
Clear Wells	3,139,155.83	
NW Water Tower	77,639.00	
NT Street Lights 2016	17,959.51	
Wastewater	23,500.00	
ND Street Project	78,884.51	
Oil and Gas Production		5,603,435.49

To subsidize expenditures of various city street and improvement projects.

Equipment Reserve	100,000.00	
General Fund		100,000.00

To set-aside funds for future equipment purchases.

Note 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The City of New Town purchases a portion of its services and supplies from various entities that are controlled by the city council members. It was not reasonably possible to determine the dollar amount of these transactions for 2016.

Note 8 RISK MANAGEMENT

The City of New Town 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 pays an annual premium to NDIRF for its general liability, automobile and public assets insurance coverage. The coverage by NDIRF is limited to losses of \$2,000,000 per occurrence for general liability, \$1,000,000 for automobile; and \$917,953 for public assets.

The city 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 Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of \$1,000,000 per occurrence during a 12 month period. The State Bonding Fund currently provides the city with a blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of \$1,098,000 for its employees. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

The city has worker's compensation with the Department of Workforce Safety and Insurance; and purchases commercial insurance for employee health and accident insurance.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9 PENSION PLAN

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 NDPERS plan is financed by investment income and contributions.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS benefits program is assigned to a Board comprised of seven 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 active membership of the NDPERS system; and one member elected by the retired public employees.

Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provision 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 or more years of service.

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 contributions 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 of 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 covered compensation. 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:

- 1 to 12 months of service -
Greater of one percent of monthly salary or \$25
- 13 to 25 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, 2016, the City of New Town reported a liability of \$542,239 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The city's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the city's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At June 30, 2015 the city's proportion was .079743 percent, which was an increase of .030988 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2016 the city recognized pension expense of \$91,855. At December 31, 2016 the city reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources -----	Deferred Inflows of Resources -----
Differences between expected and actual experience	15,731	
Changes in assumptions		48,311
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	62,655	74,101
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	200,029	
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date (see below)	71,322	
Total	----- 349,737 =====	----- 122,412 =====

\$71,322 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from city contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

Year ended June 30:	

2017	25,485
2018	25,485
2019	25,485
2020	49,138
2021	30,448
Thereafter	0

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.50%
Salary increases	4.50% per annum
Investment rate of return	8.00%, 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 Retiree Morality Table with ages set back one year for males (not set back for females).

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed in 2015. They are the same as the assumptions used in the July 1, 2015, funding actuarial valuation for NDPERS.

As a result of the 2015 actuarial experience study, the NDPERS Board adopted several changes to the actuarial assumptions effective July 1, 2015. This includes changes to the mortality tables, disability incidence rates, retirement rates, administrative expenses, salary scale, and percent married assumption.

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 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:

Asset Class	Long-Term	
	Target Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return
-----	-----	-----
Domestic Equity	31%	6.90%
International Equity	21%	7.55%
Private Equity	5%	11.30%
Domestic Fixed Income	17%	1.52%
International Equity Income	5%	0.45%
Global Real Assets	20%	5.38%
Cash Equivalents	1%	0.00%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8 percent as of June 30, 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2015, Actuarial Valuation Report. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members as of June 30, 2015. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015.

Sensitivity of the city's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the city's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8 percent, as well as what the city's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (7%)	Current Rate (8%)	1% Increase (9%)
	-----	-----	-----
The city's proportionate share of the net pension liability	831,496	542,239	305,574

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

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Modified Cash Basis
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	235,449.67	235,449.67	238,420.50	2,970.83
Licenses, Permits and Fees	111,200.00	111,200.00	103,607.72	(7,592.28)
Intergovernmental	3,470,455.90	3,470,455.90	2,932,204.09	(538,251.81)
Charges for Services	500.00	500.00	533.00	33.00
Fines and Forfeits	73,500.00	73,500.00	60,210.32	(13,289.68)
Miscellaneous	146,000.00	146,000.00	248,635.80	102,635.80
Total Revenues	4,037,105.57	4,037,105.57	3,583,611.43	(453,494.14)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	746,600.00	746,600.00	798,639.93	(52,039.93)
Public Safety	589,200.00	589,200.00	718,250.55	(129,050.55)
Streets and Public Works	4,237,000.00	4,237,000.00	93,962.09	4,143,037.91
Other			5,500.00	(5,500.00)
Capital Outlay	35,000.00	35,000.00	29,998.00	5,002.00
Total Expenditures	5,607,800.00	5,607,800.00	1,646,350.57	3,961,449.43
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,570,694.43)	(1,570,694.43)	1,937,260.86	3,507,955.29
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	664,000.00	664,000.00	664,000.00	
Transfers Out	(1,148,000.00)	(1,148,000.00)	(6,720,238.89)	(5,572,238.89)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(484,000.00)	(484,000.00)	(6,056,238.89)	(5,572,238.89)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,054,694.43)	(2,054,694.43)	(4,118,978.03)	(2,064,283.60)
Fund Balance - January 1	5,705,486.75	5,705,486.75	5,705,486.75	
Fund Balance - December 31	3,650,792.32	3,650,792.32	1,586,508.72	(2,064,283.60)

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules
December 31, 2016

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT BUDGET POLICIES

Based upon available financial information and requests by the governing board, the city auditor prepares the preliminary budget. The city budget is prepared for the general, special revenue and debt service funds by function and activity on the cash basis of accounting. The preliminary budget includes the proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

The governing board holds a public hearing where any taxpayer may testify in favor of, or against, any proposed expenditures or tax levies requested in the preliminary budget. After the budget hearing and on or before October 7, the board adopts the final budget. The final budget must be filed with the county auditor by October 10. No expenditure shall be made, or liability incurred, in excess of the total appropriation by fund except as authorized by North Dakota Century Code Section 40-40-18. However, the governing board may amend the budget during the year for any revenues 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 official proceedings of the board.

Note 2 LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Budget Amendments

The governing board approved the following amendments to the city's budget for the year ending December 31, 2016:

	Original Budget	Amendment	Amended Budget
<u>Appropriations</u>			
<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			
Social Security		36,378	36,378
Planning		250	250
Public Building		11,168	11,168
Library	49,500	62,046	111,546
City Lodging Tax	18,000	25,283	43,283
Grants Fund		64,760	64,760
<u>Debt Service Fund</u>			
Street Impact Fund		30,143	30,143

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
ND Public Employees Retirement System
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2015 -----	2016 -----
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.048755%	0.079743%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	309,458	542,239
City's covered-employee payroll	541,812	919,267
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	57.12%	58.99%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.70%	77.15%

Schedule of Employer Contributions
ND Public Employees Retirement System
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2015 -----	2016 -----
Statutorily required contribution	36,375	65,452
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(36,375)	(65,452)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	0	0
City's covered-employee payroll	541,812	919,267
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.71%	7.12%

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

- For changes of assumptions, see Note 9 to the financial statements.

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Schedule of Fund Activity
Arising from Cash Transactions
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Balance 1-1-16	Receipts	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Disbursements	Balance 12-31-16
Major Governmental Funds						
General Fund:						
General	1,392,508.81	842,241.56	664,000.00	452,803.40	1,646,350.57	799,596.40
Oil and Gas Production	4,312,977.94	2,741,369.87		6,267,435.49		786,912.32
Total General Fund	5,705,486.75	3,583,611.43	664,000.00	6,720,238.89	1,646,350.57	1,586,508.72
Building Interim Fund	2,099,496.04				38,925.00	2,060,571.04
	1,353,151.44	1,611.76			30,000.00	1,324,763.20
Surge Fund Constr. Projects:						
Surge Fund	305,699.81			305,699.81		
East Sanitary Truck Main	(3,156.00)		650,367.29		647,211.29	
4th St. South Improvement	87,957.63				69,087.10	18,870.53
Lift Station Rodeo Grounds			2,582.50		2,582.50	
West Sanitary Sewer/Lift Station			1,373,082.18		1,373,082.18	
College Drive Extension			3,081.25		3,081.25	
East Backage Road Improvement			60,893.02		60,893.02	
ND HWY 1804 Transmission Impr.			74,278.52		74,278.52	
Lagoon Expense			65,274.90		65,274.90	
3rd Street NE Improvement	(36,736.98)		36,736.98			
Total Major Governmental Funds	9,511,898.69	3,585,223.19	2,930,296.64	7,025,938.70	4,010,766.33	4,990,713.49
Non-Major Governmental Funds						
Highway Distribution		183,738.17	114,778.62		298,516.79	
Social Security			36,378.02		36,378.02	
Emergency Planning	9,550.57		250.00		250.00	9,550.57
Cemetery	25,449.76	750.64			108.00	26,092.40
Public Buildings		28,755.00			11,168.30	17,586.70
Economic Development	37,595.78					37,595.78
Recreation	75,826.20	373.69				76,199.89
Library	51,207.94	20,361.72			62,046.15	9,523.51
Civil Defense	1,544.51					1,544.51
Equipment Reserve	523,721.31	201.43	100,000.00		35,900.00	588,022.74
City Lodging Tax		25,283.20			25,283.20	
ND Street Project		1,813.27	78,884.51		80,697.78	
Street Improvement District	58,031.04	246,000.00			326.25	303,704.79
Grants Fund	31,069.25	66,368.25			64,760.02	32,677.48
Water Park		2,500.00				2,500.00
Street Lights 2016			17,959.51		17,959.51	
Sinking Fund	80,894.36	57,656.47			86,230.50	52,320.33
Street Impact Fund	47,796.99	25,003.79			30,142.60	42,658.18
Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	942,687.71	658,805.63	348,250.66		749,767.12	1,199,976.88
Total Governmental Funds	10,454,586.40	4,244,028.82	3,278,547.30	7,025,938.70	4,760,533.45	6,190,690.37

(continued)

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Schedule of Fund Activity
Arising from Cash Transactions
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(continued)

	Balance 1-1-16	Receipts	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Disbursements	Balance 12-31-16
Major Enterprise Funds						
Enterprise Operating:						
Enterprise	426,000.37	823,645.16			921,473.93	328,171.60
Sewer	54,577.47	92,457.13	100,000.00		163,431.62	83,602.98
Garbage		441,371.79	100,000.00		483,082.85	58,288.94
WTP 2014 Upgrade	(48,064.65)	7,260,560.39	305,699.81		7,187,436.93	330,758.62
Clear Wells			3,139,155.83		3,139,155.83	
NW Water Tower			77,639.00		77,639.00	
Wastewater			23,500.00		23,500.00	
SRF 2016 Reserve			1,396.76		1,396.76	
Water System Project	512,655.85	283,363.27		49,828.20	117,136.40	629,054.52
Water Main Replacement Project:						
Construction	58,080.00					58,080.00
Debt Service	192,718.13	127,583.81	49,828.20		76,352.40	293,777.74
Total Major Enterprise Funds	1,195,967.17	9,028,981.55	3,797,219.60	49,828.20	12,190,605.72	1,781,734.40
Agency Fund						
Airport		62,266.45			62,266.45	
Total Primary Government	11,650,553.57	13,335,276.82	7,075,766.90	7,075,766.90	17,013,405.62	7,972,424.77
Discretely Presented						
Component Units:						
New Town Airport Authority	78,639.30	60,486.59			45,137.42	93,988.47
New Town Fire Department	21,793.49	55,163.93			75,411.88	1,545.54
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	100,432.79	115,650.52			120,549.30	95,534.01
Total Reporting Entity	11,750,986.36	13,450,927.34	7,075,766.90	7,075,766.90	17,133,954.92	8,067,958.78

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Grant Number	Expenditures
<u>Environmental Protection Agency</u>			
Passed through the ND Public Finance Authority:			
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	66.468	3100744-01	2,893,750.00 =====

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting.

The de minimis indirect cost rate was not used.

Note 2 - Loans Outstanding

Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Outstanding Loan Balances
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	10.760	1,847,881.27
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	66.468	1,892,750.00

Rath & Mehrer, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

Jayson Rath, CPA
Ken Mehrer, CPA
Bryce Fischer, CPA

425 North Fifth Street
Bismarck, ND 58501
Phone 701-258-4580
Fax 701-258-4983

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board
City of New Town
New Town, 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 aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Town, New Town, North Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the city's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 7, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2016-001 and 2016-002, that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the city'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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City's Response to Findings

The city's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Responses*. The city'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 city's internal control or on compliance. This is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the city's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rath and Mehrer

Rath and Mehrer, P.C.

Bismarck, North Dakota

July 7, 2017

Rath & Mehrer, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

Jayson Rath, CPA
Ken Mehrer, CPA
Bryce Fischer, CPA

425 North Fifth Street
Bismarck, ND 58501
Phone 701-258-4580
Fax 701-258-4983

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board
City of New Town
New Town, North Dakota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of New Town'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 the city's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2016. The city's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and responses.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the city'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 the city'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 the city's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the city 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, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of New Town 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 the city'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 the city'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 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.



Rath and Mehrer, P.C.

Bismarck, North Dakota

July 7, 2017

CITY OF NEW TOWN
New Town, North Dakota

Schedule of Findings and Responses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS:

Financial Statements

Type of Auditor's Report Issued:

Governmental Activities	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis
Business-Type Activities	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis
Discretely Presented Component Units	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis
Major Governmental Funds	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis
Major Business-Type Funds	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Unmodified-Modified Cash Basis

Internal control over financial reporting:

* Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No

* Significant deficiency(ies) identified? X Yes None Reported

Noncompliance Material to financial statements noted? Yes X No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major program(s):

* Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No

* Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes X None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major program(s): Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes X No

Identification of major program(s):

<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program</u>
66.468	Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes X No

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS:

Significant Deficiencies

1. 2016-001 - Segregation of Duties

Condition: The city has one person responsible for most accounting functions.

Criteria: There should be sufficient accounting personnel so duties of employees are segregated. The segregation of duties would provide better control over assets of the city.

Effect: There is no segregation of duties as one employee is responsible to collect monies, deposit monies, issue checks, send checks to vendors, record receipts and disbursements in journals, maintain the general ledger and prepare financial statements. This increases the risk of misstatement of the city's financial condition.

Recommendation: Due to the size of the city, it is not feasible to obtain proper separation of duties and no recommendation will be made.

Client Response: No response is considered necessary.

2. 2016-002 - Financial Statement Preparation

Condition: The city's financial statements as of December 31, 2016 are prepared by the city's external auditors.

Criteria: A good system of internal controls requires the city to determine that the financial statements are prepared based on the modified cash basis of accounting. This means that the city must maintain knowledge of current accounting principles and required financial statement disclosures.

Effect: A control system is not in place to determine that the financial statements are properly stated and in compliance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Recommendation: We recommend the city obtain the necessary knowledge of current accounting principles to prepare financial statements or outsource the preparation of its financial statements.

Client Response: It is not cost effective for the city to prepare its own financial statements.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No matters were reported.