CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Mayor and City Council City of Gering, Nebraska

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gering, Nebraska, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gering, Nebraska, as of September 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 - 13 and pages 49 - 50 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated March 14, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Gering, Nebraska's internal control over financial reporting and 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Gering, Nebraska's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dana Flole+Company, LLP

Scottsbluff, Nebraska March 14, 2019

The management of the City of Gering, Nebraska (the City) offers readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. Please consider this discussion in conjunction with the additional information provided in the transactions, events, and condition reflected in the City's financial statements.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements.

#### **USING THE ANNUAL REPORT**

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The two statements, statement of net position and the statement of activities, are government-wide statements and provide information about the activities of the City as a whole. The fund financial statements report the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds.

#### CITY-WIDE STATEMENTS

#### Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a manner similar to a private-sector business using a method of accounting referred to as full accrual.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - The City's basic services are reported here, including police, fire, general administration, streets, parks, library, and recreation. Property taxes, sales taxes, fees, fines, state and federal grants, and transfers from business-type activities comprise the primary revenue sources for governmental activities.

Business-type activities - These activities are intended to be self-supporting with revenues equal to or in excess of expenses. The City's electric, water, wastewater, sanitation, golf course, civic center, and City of Gering Leasing Corporation are reported here.

#### **FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. However, the City Council establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like the Capital Street Projects Fund) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for

#### FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

using certain taxes, grants, and other monies. The City's two kinds of funds - governmental and proprietary - use different accounting approaches.

Governmental funds - Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end. These balances carry forward and are available only if budgeted in the subsequent year. Unlike the government-wide statements, which are reported on the full accrual method, the governmental fund statements are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and government-wide activities.

Proprietary funds - Activities that are intended to be self-supporting are generally reported in proprietary funds. Service charges are established to cover all expenses of the specific activity. Unlike governmental funds, proprietary funds are reported in the same way in both the statement of net position and the statement of activities using a full accrual basis. The City's proprietary fund statements are the same as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements, but are intended to provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table (Table 1) focuses on net position, or total assets minus total liabilities. All governmental activities and business-type activities are included and therefore the amounts represent the City as a whole. Interfund transactions between the governmental activities and business-type activities have been eliminated.

Table 1
Net Position
(in Millions)

								To:	tal
		Govern	mental	Busines	ss-Type	Elimir	nation	Prim	nary
		Activities		Activities		Activities		Government	
		2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Assets									
Current assets	**	10.3	11.6	15.4	11.7		*	25.7	23.4
Capital assets		10.6	8.4	29.9	29.6			40.5	38.0
Other assets		5.2	4.4	1.8	0.3	(1.8)	(0.3)	5.2	4.4
Total assets		26.1	24.3	47.2	41.7	(1.8)	(0.3)	71.5	65.7

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)

Table 1
Net Position (Continued)
(in Millions)

							Tot	tal
	Govern	mental	Business-Type		Elimir	nation	Primary	
	Activities		Activities		Activities		Govern	nment
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.4			2.2	2.9
Noncurrent liabilities	3.5	1.3	13.4	10.5	(1.8)	(0.3)	_15.1	11.5
Total liabilities	4.0	2.8	15.0	11.9	(1.8)	(0.3)	17.3	14.4
Net position								
Invested in capital assets	7.4	7.4	17.9	20.6			25.3	28.0
Restricted	5.1	5.1	2.9	2.8			8.0	7.9
Unrestricted	9.5	9.0	11.3	6.4	F		20.9	15.4
Total net position	22.1	21.5	32.1	29.8	_		54.2	51.3

The format of the following table (Table 2) is significantly different than a typical statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. In the City-wide statement, expenses are listed in the first column with revenues from that particular program reported to the right. The result is net (expense) revenue. The reason for this kind of format is to highlight the relative financial burden of each function on the City's tax-payers. It also identifies how much each function draws from the general revenues.

The following table presents revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for all activities. All governmental activities and business-type activities are included, and therefore, the amounts represent the City as a whole.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position (in Millions)

					10	lai
	Govern	mental	Busines	ss-Type	Prin	nary
	Activities		Activities		Gover	nment
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues					-	
Program revenues						
Charges for services	2.4	2.3	16.5	17.1	18.9	19.4
Operating grants and contributions	1.5	1.7			1.5	1.7
•			16.5	17.1		19.4 1.7

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position (Continued)
(in Millions)

		Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		tal nary nment
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues (Continued)						
Program revenues (Continued)						
Capital grants and contributions						
Taxes	1.8	1.7			1.8	1.7
Other taxes	1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5
Other general revenues	0.7	0.8			0.7	0.8
Total revenues	7.8	8.0	16.5	17.1	24.3	25.0
Program expenses						
General Government	3.1	3.6			3.1	3.6
Public Safety	2.1	2.0			2.1	2.0
Public Works	1.6	1.4			1.6	1.4
Culture and Recreation	2.6	2.6			2.6	2.6
Economic Development	0.8	0.8			0.8	0.8
Electric			5.4	5.7	5.4	5.7
Water			1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Wastewater			8.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Sanitation			2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
Golf Course			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Civic Center			0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Leasing Corporation			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total program expenses	10.3	10.4	11.3	11.4	21.6	22.0
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	(2.5)	(2.4)	5.2	5.7	2.7	3.0
Transfers	3.2	3.0	(3.0)	(3.0)	0.3	0.1
Increase in net position	0.7	0.4	2.2		3.0	3.3
Ending net position	21.5	21.5	29.9	29.9	51.4	51.4

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

Net position of the City's governmental activities increased from \$21.5 million to \$22.1 million for a percentage increase of 6%. The increase in total net position of \$600,000 is composed of an increase in capital and other assets and liabilities.

The City's total revenue decreased by 3%, or \$300,000. The total cost of all programs and services stayed the same from the prior year. Our analysis below separately considers the operations of governmental and business-type activities.

Revenues for the City's governmental activities decreased as did total expenses by 3%, or \$300,000.

#### **BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES**

The net position of the City's business-type activities increased from \$29.8 million to \$32.1 million for a percentage increase of 8%. The City generally can only use this net position to finance the continuing operations of the proprietary funds (electric, water, sanitation, wastewater, golf course, civic center, and leasing corporation operations).

Revenues of the City's business-type activities (Table 2) decreased by \$600,000 while expenses decreased from \$11.4 million in 2017 to \$11.3 million in 2018.

The City implemented a 0% electrical, a 0% water, a 0% wastewater, and a 0% sanitation utility rate increase. The City reviews the utility rates on an annual basis and makes adjustments during the budget process as deemed necessary. Weather conditions can have a significant impact on electrical and water revenues.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S GENERAL FUND

The following schedule presents a summary of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, and the amount and percentage of increases and decreases in relation to the prior year.

Table 3
Comparative General Fund Revenues and Expenditures

	FY 2018	%	FY 2017	%	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues					
Taxes .	1,444,532	20	1,411,26.6	20	33,266
Intergovernmental and grants	248,798	4	295,898	4	(47,100)
Charges for services	473,217	7	561,907	8	(88,690)
Interest	12,298		10,840		1,458

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S GENERAL FUND (Continued)

#### Table 3 (Continued) Comparative General Fund Revenues and Expenditures

	FY 2018	%	FY 2017	%	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues (Continued)					
Other	562,304	8	617,748	9	(55,444)
Miscellaneous			43,301	1	(43,301)
Transfers in	4,351,709	61	4,038,968	_58	312,741
Total revenues	7,092,858	100	6,979,928	100	112,930
Expenditures					
Current					
General Government	3,083,670	45	3,523,558	48	(439,888)
Public Safety	2,037,975	30	1,892,208	26	145,767
Culture and Recreation	585,995	9	577,548	8	8,447
Capital outlay	241,544	4	375,534	5	(133,990)
Transfers out	935,188	_14	992,069	_13	(56,881)
Total expenditures	6,884,372	100	7,360,917	100	(476,545)
Revenues under expenditures	208,486		(380,989)		589,475

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

On the City-wide statements, the governmental activities are reported using the categories General Government, Public Works, Public Safety, and Culture and Recreation. Some of the individual departments for each function are listed in the following table:

General Government	Occupational licenses, fees, permits, liquor licenses, and rental fees
Public Works	
Street	State highway allocation; highway STP funds; storm wastewater fees
Public Safety	
Police	Intoxilizer fees; burglar alarm fines; WING grant; airport security; law enforcement grants
Fire	Mutual Finance Organization Funds, operating grant; rural fire protection
	fee · · ·
Culture and Recreation	
Cemetery	Sale of cemetery lots; grave opening/closing fees
Parks	R.V. Park rental income; grants for park development and improvements
Swimming pool	Swimming fees
Library	State library grant, fines, and fees

#### **GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

For fiscal year 2018, the City budgeted to receive \$5,352,481 in revenues. The City actually received \$7,088,743, which is an unfavorable variance of \$1,736,262. The City budgeted \$6,245,394 for expenditures while actually spending \$6,922,779, which is a favorable variance of \$677,385.

The unfavorable variance of revenue was due to an increase of grants from the Brownsfield and Downtown Revitalization funding received. There was also an increase of reinsurance funding that we did not anticipate and the Health insurance transfers were not included in the transfer budgeted amount.

#### SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

These funds account for certain revenue sources which are restricted either internally or externally as to expenditure for specific purposes. The Special Revenue Funds of the City include the following:

#### Community Development Block Grant

Established to account for the collection and disbursement of Community Development Block Grant and HUD income to be used for community development.

#### Tourism and Recreation Fund

Established to administer the portion of the local sales tax which is to be utilized for the promotion of tourism and the development of recreational facilities to include a Recreational Vehicle (R.V.) Park. During the period ended September 30, 2018, 20% of the local sales tax proceeds were \$163,110, of which \$163,110 was allocated to tourism.

#### LB 840 Economic Development Fund

Established to account for the proceeds from a  $\frac{1}{2}$ % city sales tax to be used for economic development. A  $\frac{1}{2}$ % city sales tax was approved by the voters in November 2002 and again in May 2010, and renewed in November 2016. Tax receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, were \$407,715.

#### Keno Fund

Established to account for proceeds and disbursement of Keno income to be used for community betterment projects. At September 30, 2018, there were five separate locations operating Keno.

#### City Sales Tax Fund

Established to account for the proceeds from the 1% city sales tax and the transfer of those receipts to the appropriate recipient funds as follows:

General Fund - tax relief	50%
Downtown Redevelopment	30%
Tourism and Recreational Vehicle (R.V.) Park	20%

#### SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

#### Employee Insurance Fund

Established to account for contributions and payments pertaining to employee health insurance.

#### Memorial Tree Fund

Established to account for the charges for and costs of planting memorial trees and plaques. As of September 30, 2018, there was \$32,914.76 available for trees and plaques.

#### CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for capital improvement projects of the City other than those accounted for in Enterprise funds. The Capital Projects Funds of the City include:

#### **Downtown Development**

Established to account for improvements and renovation of downtown Gering. To date, the City has completed several projects within the downtown area. The most recent project is the Phase I of the Downtown Plaza.

#### **Capital Street Projects**

Established to account for the financing and construction of infrastructure projects, which include major street projects, paving districts, and storm wastewater.

#### Capital Sinking Fund

Established to account for the accumulation of resources designated and reserved for specific capital expenditures relative to the governmental activities.

#### **DEBT SERVICE FUND**

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and related payments of (1) general obligation bond principal and interest and (2) special assessment bond principal and interest. The fund balance decreased \$4,176 as a result of normal debt service activity from \$774,253 as of September 30, 7, to \$770,077 as of September 30, 2018.

#### **ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

Enterprise Funds are used to account for those activities which are intended to be self-supporting. Revenues, expenses, and net income for those activities are presented in the following table.

Table 4
Enterprise Activities - Revenues, Expenses, and Net Income

	Period Ending 9/30/18	Period Ending 9/30/17
Electric	-,,	-,, -
Revenues	9,951,988	10,444,628
Expenses	8,337,953	7,950,637
Net income	1,614,035	2,493,991
Water		
Revenues	1,726,507	1,675,467
Expenses	1,322,169	1,331,325
Net income	404,338	344,142
Wastewater		
Revenues	1,241,461	1,241,461
Expenses	1,381,445	1,288,244
Net income (loss)	(139,984)	(46,783)
Sanitation		
Revenues	3,321,170	2,824,700
Expenses	2,988,662	2,841,727
Net income (loss)	332,508	(17,027)
Golf		
Revenues	931,890	846,130
Expenses	816,962	771,495
Net income	114,928	74,635
Leasing		
Revenues	91,801	36,984
Expenses	142,306	142,306
Net loss	(50,505)	(105,322)

#### **ENTERPRISE FUNDS (Continued)**

#### Table 4 (Continued) Enterprise Activities - Revenues, Expenses, and Net Income

	Period	Period
	Ending	Ending
	9/30/18	9/30/17
Civic Center		
Revenues	719,615	659,780
Expenses	689,062	681,020
Net loss	30,553	(21,240)

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At the end of September 30, 2018, the City has invested in capital assets as presented in the table below. This represents a net increase of just under \$4,836,000, or 6 percent, over last year.

### Table 5 Capital Assets (in Millions)

		Governmental Activities		ss-Type vities	Totals		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Land Plant in service	0.829	0.829	3.206 36.605	3.206 35.447	4.036 36.605	4.036 35.447	
Buildings Improvements	12.762	9.990	9.456	9.325	22.219	19.315	
Equipment and vehicles	5.501	5.412	11.501	10.924	17.002	16.335	
Construction in progress			0.271	0.162	0.271	0.162	
Totals	19.092	16.232	61.039	59.054	80.132	75.296	

#### This year's major additions included:

Street new building Numerous vehicles and equipment purchased throughout the City New Ballfield City improvements including 6th and T St water/wastewater main replacements, D and U St. substations, and	961,212 1,093,603 1,658,140
other major improvements	<u>1,123,756</u> <u>4,836,711</u>

#### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

At year end, the City had \$12,799,455 in notes payable, outstanding bonds, and a capital lease compared to \$9,965,524 last year, resulting in an increase of 28 percent as shown in the following table.

#### Table 6 Long-Term Debt at End of Fiscal Year

	2018	2017
Governmental activities Bonds payable	769,455	960,524
Business-type activities Bonds/notes payable	12,030,000	9,005,000
Total Bonds/notes payable	12,799,455	9,965,524

#### **CEMETERY PERPETUAL CARE**

The City has set aside restricted funds for the purpose of cemetery perpetual care. Cemetery perpetual care has been established to accumulate funds from the sale of cemetery lots so there will be funds available for the operating expenses to maintain the cemetery. One-third of the proceeds from the sale of lots are reserved for perpetual care. The restricted cash and cemetery perpetual care fund balance for the period ending September 30, 2018, was \$381,807. The City accounts for and reports cemetery perpetual care activity in the City's General Fund.

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

Next year's General Fund budget was determined based on increased property tax revenue of \$57,566 due to the increased valuation of assessed taxable property values. General Fund budgeted expenditures decreased \$569,942 from the prior year. The City has budgeted to provide the same level of services as in prior years.

The business-type activities will see 0 percent residential and industrial and 0 percent commercial electrical, 0 percent water, 0 percent wastewater, and 0 percent sanitation utility rate increases.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Finance Director's Office at 1025 "P" Street, Gering, Nebraska.

#### CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Governmental	Business- Type	Elimi-	
	Activities	Activities	nations	Total
ASSETS	71011711100	7101171400	Traction 10	10101
Current Assets				
Cash	9,261,412	8,957,459		18,218,871
Cash - County Treasurer	81,764			81,764
Receivables				
Taxes	60,832			60,832
Accounts and grants	425,409	1,598,593		2,024,002
Unbilled receivables		927,833		927,833
Interest	32,851	44,675		77,526
Special assessment	2,880			2,880
Prepaid expense		25,000		25,000
Inventory	27,248	816,322		843,570
Capital lease receivable		160,000	(160,000)	
Total current assets	9,892,396	12,529,882	(160,000)	22,262,278
Restricted Assets				
Cash and certificates of deposit	415,954	2,906,488		3,322,442
Total restricted assets	415,954	2,906,488		3,322,442
	-			
Capital Assets				
Nondepreciable	829,498	3,477,725		4,307,223
Depreciable (net)	9,774,675	26,461,105		36,235,780
Total capital assets	10,604,173	29,938,830		40,543,003
·				
Other Long-Term Assets				
Due from other funds		297,795	(297,795)	
Economic Development real		,	, , ,	
estate	1,922,975			1,922,975
Revolving loans receivable	3,276,784			3,276,784
Capital lease receivable (net)		1,498,140	(1,498,140)	
Total other long-term assets	5,199,759	1,795,935	(1,795,935)	5,199,759
G				
TOTAL ASSETS	26,112,282	47,171,135	(1,955,935)	71,327,482
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				*
Accounts payable	119,612	473,910		593,522
Sales tax payable	10,997	78,113		89,110
Accrued wages	55,201	40,416		95,617
Accrued payroll expense	3,874	2,816		6,690
Accrued interest	19,450	102,396		121,846
Current portion of long-term debt	352,796	895,000	(160,000)	1,087,796
Total current liabilities	561,930	1,592,651	(160,000)	1,994,581
, star sar strength			(200,000)	

#### CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

		<b>Business-</b>		
	Governmental	Type	Elimi-	
	Activities	Activities	nations	Total
LIADUITIES (Ocations d)				
LIABILITIES (Continued)				
Noncurrent Liabilities		FOF 700		E0E 700
Customer deposits	007.444	525,728		525,728
Compensated absences	207,411	137,213		344,624
Landfill closure costs		1,651,190	(00= =0=)	1,651,190
Due to other funds	297,795		(297,795)	
Long-term debt	2,977,299	11,135,000	(1,498,140)	12,614,159
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,482,505	13,449,131	(1,795,935)	15,135,701
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,044,435	15,041,782	(1,955,935)	17,130,282
NET POSITION				
Investment in capital assets,				
net of related debt	7,404,163	17,908,830		25,312,993
Restricted	5,116,351	2,906,488		8,022,839
Unrestricted	9,547,335	11,314,035		20,861,370
TOTAL NET POSITION	22,067,849	32,129,353		54,197,202
	-			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

and		Elimi- nations Total	(2,376,596)	(169,160)	(848,745) 40,376 (26,046)	(6,4	4,441,693	197,297	472,286 658 864	(186,553)	(204,909) (155,260)	5,223,418	40,376 (1,248,744)	1,757,845 1,480,947	(40,376) 245,009 587,639	(40,376) 4,071,440		2,822,696	51,374,506	54,197,202
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	Primary Government	Business-Type Activities			`		4,441,693	197,297	472,286 658 864	(186,553)	(204,909) (155,260)	5,223,418	5,223,418		187,260 (	187,260	(3,141,566)	2,269,112	29,860,241	32,129,353
		Governmental Activities	(2,376,596)	(169,160)	(848,745)	(6,512,538)							(6,512,538)	1,757,845 1,480,947	98,125 587,639	3,924,556	3,141,566	553,584	21,514,265	22,067,849
ram nues	Operating	Grants and Contributions	248,798	1,284,918		1,533,716							1,533,716							
Program Revenues	Charges	for Services	473,217	158,744		2,362,273	9,844,949	1,315,961	1,261,091	549,406	533.802	16,521,413	18,883,686				ē			
		Expenses	(3,098,611)	(1,612,822)	(848,745)	(10,408,527)	(5,403,256)	(1,118,664)	(788,805)	(735,959)	(204,909)	(11,297,995)	(21,706,522)							

Governmental activities
General Government
Public Safety
Public Works
Culture and Recreation
Economic Development
Interest Expense
Total governmental activities
Business-type activities
Electric
Water
Sewer
Landfill
Golf
Gering Leasing Corp.
Civic Center
Total business-type activities
Interest income

Functions/programs Primary government See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NET POSITION, beginning of year

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

Net transfers in (out)

NET POSITION, end of year

Total general revenues

Miscellaneous

Other

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 BALANCE SHEET

Total General Keno Street Nonmajor Governmental Fund Fund Funds Funds	,068,282 1,313,955 593,031 6,286,144 9,261,412 56,272 81,764	4 4	,639,398 1,325,910 640,121 6,673,173 10,278,602	0 19,797 60,587 1 8,351	42,820     6,752     5,629     55,201       2,971     488     415     3,874       17,589     1,861     19,450       297,795     297,795	105,254 8,351 27,037 366,287 506,929	661,739     2,514,100     3,175,839       472,822     1,464,765     1,937,587       1,534,144     6,306,888     9,771,675	1,639,398 1,325,910 640,121 6,673,175 10,278,604
General Fund ASSETS	SETS Cash Cash - County Treasurer Receivables	Accounts and grants Accounts and grants Interest Special assessment Inventory : 27,248 Restricted assets Cash and certificates of deposit	TOTAL ASSETS  1,639,398  LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	ole and sales tax	Accrued wages Accrued payroll expense Accrued interest Due to other funds	Total liabilities 105,254	Assigned .       661,739         Unassigned .       472,822         Total fund balances .       1,534,144	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FILIND BALANCES

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	9,771,675
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
The property tax receivables are recognized in the fund financial statements when sources of revenues become measurable and available for current expenditures. However, receivables are recognized in the statement of net position when assessed.	14,753
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	10,604,173
Real estate held for future economic development purposes is not a current financial resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	1,922,975
Long-term loan receivables are not due and available in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Loans Accrued interest receivable	3,276,784 14,995
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	
Compensated absences Long-term debt	(207,411) (3,330,095)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	22,067,849

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA

Total Governmental Funds	1,754,178	1,533,716 2,362,273	94,413 662,898	7,888,425	3,083,670 2,037,975 1,299,674 2,448,686 1,209,417	1,202,756 24,153 66,422	(3,484,328)
Elimi- nations							
Nonmajor Funds	309,646	262,290 158,744	62,363 87,996	2,104,881	308,071 155,973 1.209.417	24,153 8,457	398,810
Street	257,105	1,022,628	5,901 12,598	1,298,232	991,603	961,212	(654,583)
Keno Fund		1,730,312	13,851	1,744,163	1,706,718		37,445
General Fund	1,444,532	248,798 473,217	12,298 562,304	2,741,149	3,083,670 2,037,975 585,995	241,544	(3,266,000)
	REVENUES Taxes Sales tax	Intergovernmental and grants Charges for services	Interest income Other Miscellaneous	Total revenues	EXPENDITURES  Current  General Government  Public Safety  Public Works  Culture and Recreation  Economic Development	Capital outlay Debt service Principal	I otal expenditures EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES

# CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Total rotal Covernmental rations Funds	6 178,746	3 (2,778,991) 3,141,566 8) 2,778,991	3,320,312	1 (164,016)	7	9,771,675
Nonmajor Funds	178,746	1,340,303 (1,518,488)	561	399,371	5,907,517	6,306,888
Street		228,545 (193,684)	34,861	(619,722)	1,232,806	613,084
Keno Fund		(131,631)	(131,631)	(94,186)	1,411,745	1,317,559
General Fund		4,351,709 (935,188)	3,416,521	150,521	1,383,623	1,534,144
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Proceeds from long-term debt Payments received on loan	Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	Total other financing sources (uses)	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	FUND BALANCES, end of year

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	(164,016)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
The recognition of property tax revenues in the fund financial statements is made when sources of revenues become measurable and available for current expenditures. However, revenues are recognized in the statement of activities when assessed.	3,667
The purchase of long-term assets held for operating is not a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is not reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	1,202,756
The depreciation of long-term operating assets is a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	(621,410)
The purchase or sale of real economic development real estate is not a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is not reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	(317,850)
The disbursement and repayment of economic development loans is not a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is not reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	261,313
The receipts and repayment of long-term debt is not a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is not reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	191,069
The accumulation and use of compensated absence obligations is a current financial resource or use and, therefore, is reported as income or expense in the statement of activities.	(1,945)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	553,584

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

ASSETS	Electric Fund	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Sanitation Fund	Golf Fund	Leasing Fund	Civic Fund	Elimi- nations	Total
Current Assets Cash	4,549,943	201,912	344,658	1,416,248	51,724	2,380,038	12,936		8,957,459
Cash - County Treasurer									
Account receivable	688,966	191,893	115,911	242,891	13,631		37,378		1,598,593
Unbilled receivables	613,467	131,013	100,097	83,256					927,833
Interest receivables	13,798	1,349	264	7,314		21,950			44,675
Prepaid expense				25,000					25,000
Inventory	610,632	125,597	25,695		42,892	11,506			816,322
Restricted cash	446,641	554,867	109,185	1,786,190			9,605		2,906,488
Capital lease receivable						280,000		(120,000)	160,000
Total current assets	7,231,370	1,206,631	695,810	3,560,899	108,247	2,693,494	59,919	(120,000)	15,436,370
Noncurrent Assets									
Capital assets Nondepreciable		192,536	63,600	716,669	1,803,584		701,336		3,477,725
Depreciable (net)	6,195,688	10,658,141	3,474,758	4,002,503	749,070	1,001,870	379,075		26,461,105
Capital lease receivable (net) Due from other funds	1,497,795					2,253,140		(755,000)	1,498,140 297,795
Total noncurrent assets	7,693,483	10,850,677	3,538,358	4,719,172	2,552,654	3,255,010	1,080,411	(1,955,000)	31,734,765
TOTAL ASSETS	14,924,853	12,057,308	4,234,168	8,280,071	2,660,901	5,948,504	1,140,330	(2,075,000)	47,171,135
LIABILITIES  Current Liabilities  Accounts payable Sales tax payable Accrued payroll expenses Accrued wages Accrued interest	317,178 73,267 673 9,538	88,250 17 403 5,795 56,324	7,712 340 4,848 15,013	26,983 926 13,816 4,748	32,097 2,732 474 6,419 4,361	250	1,440		473,910 78,113 2,816 40,416 102,396
Current portion of long-term debt		402,550	82,450	130,000	120,000	280,000		(120,000)	895,000
Total current liabilities	400,656	553,339	110,363	176,473	166,083	302,200	3,537	(120,000)	1,592,651

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Electric Fund	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Sanitation Fund	Golf Fund	Leasing Fund	Civic Fund	Elimi- nations	Total
LIABILITIES (Continued) Noncurrent Liabilities									
Customer deposit	446,930	69,493		0			9,305		525,728
Accrued compensated absences	28,421	7,407	39,275	39,219	22,891				137,213
Landfill closure costs				1,651,190					1,651,190
Due to other funds				1,200,000				(1,200,000)	
Long-term debt		5,166,489	1,068,511	555,000	755,000	4,345,000		(755,000)	11,135,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	475,351	5,243,389	1,107,786	3,445,409	777,891	4,345,000	9,305	(1,955,000)	13,449,131
TOTAL LIABILITIES	876,007	5,796,728	1,218,149	3,621,882	943,974	4,647,200	12,842	(2,075,000)	15,041,782
NET POSITION									
က Invested in capital assets,									
net of related debt	6,195,688	5,281,638	2,387,397	4,034,172	1,677,654	(3,623,130)	1,080,411	875,000	17,908,830
Restricted	446,930	554,878	109,185	1,786,190			9,305		2,906,488
Unrestricted	7,406,228	424,064	519,437	(1,162,173)	39,273	4,924,434	37,772	(875,000)	11,314,035
TOTAL NET POSITION	14,048,846	6,260,580	3,016,019	4,658,189	1,716,927	1,301,304	1,127,488		32,129,353
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Golf Leasing Fund Fund 545,955 3,451 549,406 73,093 206,786 8,017 93,773 69,067 735,959 77,084 (186,553) (77,084) (15,981) (80,950) (15,102) (36,024) (65,022) 381,605 (65,022) 316,583 114,928 (113,108)
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

Total	16,098,811 354,619	(6,805,780) (2,485,456)	7,162,194	, c	(3,141,566)	(3,099,066)	(1,975,816) 1,366,860	(46,875) (238,764)	(894,595)	156,516	156,516
Elimi- nations			ĺ	(115,000) 115,000	(1,285,620) 1,285,620			15,981	15,981	(15,981)	(15,981)
Civic Fund	511,897 2,244	(657,757)	(143,616)		185,670	185,670	(72,889)		(72,889)	143	143
Leasing Fund		(7,767)	(7,767)	115,000		115,000	1,976,860	(46,875)	1,866,051	70,431	70,431
Golf Fund	550,646 3,451	(313,077)	(121,168)	(115,000)	381,605 (65,022)	201,583	(98,605)	(12,200)	(110,805)	879	879
Sanitation Fund	2,960,994 51,001	(851,242)	1,359,786		276,545 (631,322)	(354,777)	(400,304)	(18,857)	(549,161)	24,527	24,527
Wastewater Fund	1,249,146 172	(237,635)	694,057		(592,640)	(592,640)	(118,941)	(27,158)	(227,699)	6,339	6,339
Water Fund	1,286,293 3,295	(259,636)	698,683		400,000 (203,505)	196,495	(218,552)	(132,596)	(749,548)	10,856	10,856
Electric Fund	9,539,835 294,456	(4,478,666) (673,406)	4,682,219	2.2 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	41,800 (2,934,697)	(2,850,397)	(1,066,525)		(1,066,525)	59,322	59,322
CACLET OWIC EDOMA ODEDATING ACTIVITIES	Cash received from customers  Cash received from other sources  Cosh promoted from other sources	cash payments to suppliers of goods and services Cash payments to employees	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Capital lease receipts Capital lease payments Operating loans out	Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Payments for capital assets Payments on long term debt	Proceeds from long; term debt. Payment of bond issue costs Interest payments	Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest income	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Electric Fund	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Sanitation Fund	Golf Fund	Leasing Fund	Civic Fund	Elimi- nations	Total
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	824,619	156,486	(119,943)	480,375	(29,511)	2,043,715	(30,692)		3,325,049
CASH, beginning of year	4,171,965	600,293	573,786	2,722,063	81,235	336,323	53,233		8,538,898
CASH, end of year	4,996,584	756,779	453,843	3,202,438	51,724	2,380,038	22,541		11,863,947
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities									
Operating income (loss)	4,441,693	325,864	498,380	676,820	(186,553)	(77,084)	(155,260)		5,523,860
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:									
Depreciation and amortization Noncash forgivable loan	334,268	343,846	230,479	582,342	93,773	69,067	33,199		1,686,974
(Increase) decrease in assets:									
Accounts receivable	(83,032)	(25,956)	(8,518)	7	4,691		(19,361)		(132,169)
Oriolited fevering Prepaid expense	6T0,TC	(2,540)	(3,233)	(3,200)					47,008
Inventory	(62,930)	(19,630)	1,745		(5,611)				(86,426)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:									
Accounts payable	(23,851)	74,768	(21,991)	(10,902)	(27,401)	250	(1,000)		(10,127)
Sales tax payable	950'9	(14)			(186)		(894)		4,962
Accrue d wages	(982)	(326)	(661)	(770)	(362)				(3,047)
Accrued payroll expenses	(1,464)	548	(2,122)	1,048	514				(1,476)
Customer deposit	20,755	2,123		(026)			(300)		21,628
Accrued compensated absences				115 157					115 157
Edita IIII ciosal e costs				10±'011					104,011
Total adjustments	240,526	372,819	195,677	682,966	65,385	69,317	11,644		1,638,334
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,682,219	698,683	694,057	1,359,786	(121,168)	(7,767)	(143,616)		7,162,194
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH TRANSACTIONS Forgivable loans applied to debt									

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Gering, Nebraska, is a municipality located in Scotts Bluff County. It operates as a Council-Mayor form of government. The City Council is composed of eight (8) council members and a mayor elected at-large by the citizens.

The financial statements of the City are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

#### A. REPORTING ENTITY

The basic financial statements report on the government as a whole. They include the City of Gering, Nebraska, and its component unit. The blended component unit reflects the financial information of the City of Gering Leasing Corporation as a part of the proprietary funds. The City management and governing body exercise complete financial control over the City of Gering Leasing Corporation. Its activities are for the sole benefit of the City. The services provided by the City of Gering Leasing Corporation are so intertwined with the City that the City of Gering Leasing Corporation is in substance the same as the City and it is reported as part of the City and blended into the City's financial statements.

#### B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole and report using the economic resource measurement focus on the accrual basis of accounting. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

In the statement of net position, both the governmental and business-type activities are presented on a consolidated basis, which recognizes all long-term assets, receivables, and long-term debt and obligations. Net position is reported in three categories invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted net position, and unrestricted net position.

The statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the City's governmental functions and business-type activities. The net costs of each governmental function are also supported by general government revenues (taxes and certain

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

intergovernmental revenues, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues and by operating and capital grants, if any. Program revenues must be directly associated with a governmental function or business-type activity.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements as applicable.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitutes its assets, liabilities, fund balance/net position, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The funds of the City are described below:

#### **Governmental Funds**

#### General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or designated by management to expenditures for specific purposes.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

#### <u>Fund Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

#### Governmental Funds (Continued)

#### Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

The Keno Fund is a special revenue fund and accounts for revenues and expenditures for the keno operations of the City. This fund has met the criteria for presentation in the fund financial statements as a major governmental fund.

The Street Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for receipts and disbursements attributed to maintenance and improvement of city streets and other City infrastructure. This fund has met the criteria for presentation in the fund financial statements as a major governmental fund.

The LB 840 Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for LB 840 revenues and expenses. LB 840 revenues are restricted for use on economic development for the City.

#### **Debt Service Funds**

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of funds for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs on general long-term debt.

#### Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds) and to account for the accumulation of resources designated and reserved for specific future capital outlay projects.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

#### **Enterprise Funds**

Enterprise Funds are required to be used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The Electric, Water, Wastewater, and Sanitation Funds are enterprise funds and account for the operations and maintenance of the City's various utility systems. These funds have met the criteria for presentation in the fund financial statements as major enterprise funds.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

#### Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Proprietary Funds (Continued)

#### **Enterprise Funds (Continued)**

The Golf Fund, Leasing Corporation Fund, and the Civic Center Fund are enterprise funds and account for the use, operations, and maintenance of the City's municipal activities and recreational activities. These funds have not met the criteria for presentation in the fund financial statements as major enterprise funds. However, because of the activity of the funds, community interest, and perceived importance, the City has elected to present these funds as major enterprise funds in the fund financial statements.

#### C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

#### Measurement Focus

In the government-wide statements, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus, as applied to the modified accrual basis of accounting, is used as appropriate:

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.

In the business-type fund financial statements and the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, as applied to the accrual basis of accounting, is used as appropriate:

The proprietary funds and government-wide statements utilize an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position, 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.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

#### Basis of Accounting

The governmental fund financial statements are presented using a modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities and the business-type fund financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

#### D. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

#### Government-Wide Financial and Proprietary Funds Statements

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

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

Restricted net position - Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or (2) through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position - All other assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS (Continued)

#### **Governmental Fund Statements**

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance.

#### **Fund Balance Classification**

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they either (a) are not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the City Clerk, Utility Superintendent, or through the City Council delegating this responsibility to the City Clerk through a budgetary process.

Unassigned - This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund.

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS (Continued)

#### **Governmental Fund Statements** (Continued)

#### Fund Balance Classification (Continued)

The City would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriated opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

#### E. FIXED ASSETS

#### **Government-Wide Statements**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide statements. Capital assets are defined as assets that have initial useful lives that extend beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets are stated at cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated assets, which are recorded at their fair values when donated. The City utilizes a minimum capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for capital assets.

As permitted by GASB Statement No. 34, the City has elected to capitalize governmental fund type infrastructure, consisting primarily of street improvements, on a prospective basis. Consequently, except for proprietary fund types, the financial statements do not include infrastructure prior to October 1, 2003, with the exception of significant street projects.

Major expenditures for property and those which substantially increased useful lives are capitalized. Maintenance, repairs, and minor renewals are expensed when incurred. When fixed assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, their costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and resulting gains or losses are included in income. Net interest cost relating to construction is capitalized.

Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	25 - 40 years
Improvements	10 - 40 years
Equipment and vehicles	3 - 10 years
Infrastructure	10 - 50 years

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

In the fund financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### F. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The City has defined cash to include cash on hand and cash in banks including certificates of deposit. As of September 30, 2018, there were no cash equivalents.

Certain cash and investment accounts are restricted for construction projects, debt service, compliance with bond covenants, and other purposes. Assets are also restricted in the proprietary funds for refunding customer meter deposits.

#### G. RECEIVABLES

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year end and not yet received. Principal receivable balances for the governmental activities are for accounts receivable, grants receivable, property taxes, loans, sales taxes, and interest.

Business-type activities report utilities, unbilled utilities, interest, grants, and capital lease receivables as their major receivables.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as property, sales, and use taxes, since they are usually measurable and available in 60 days. No allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable has been deemed necessary.

#### H. INVENTORY

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in first-out method.

#### I. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets include cash and certificates of deposit that are restricted as to its use. The primary restricted assets are related to debt and landfill closure costs and related liabilities. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

# NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### J. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements and the proprietary fund statements. The long-term debt consists of notes payable, revenue bonds, general obligation bonds, and capital leases.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures.

#### K. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The liability for compensated absences is recorded as either current portion and/or long-term liabilities in the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the liability payable from expendable available financial resources, while the proprietary funds report the liability as it is incurred.

### L. REVENUES

#### Program Revenues

In the statement of activities, revenues that are derived directly from each activity or from parties outside the City taxpayers are reported as program revenues. The City has the following program revenues in each activity:

General Government	Licenses	nermits	and use	fees for	recreational	nroperty
deneral dovernment	LICERSES,	permits,	anu use	1662101	recreational	property.

Public Works Commercial tax shared by the State; capital grants for

highway allocations.

Culture and Recreation Rental income, recreation fees, concession sales, and

specific donations.

Economic Development Licenses and permit and application fees.

All other governmental revenues are reported as general. All taxes are classified as general revenue even if restricted for a specific purpose.

### Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. They also include all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

# NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### M. EXPENDITURES

Expenditures are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified by character (current, capital outlay, and debt service) in the governmental funds and as operating and nonoperating in the proprietary funds. Proprietary fund inventory costs are reported in the period when inventory items are used, rather than in the period purchased.

#### N. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund activities are reported as either loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market, or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

# O. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### P. PROPERTY TAX

Real estate taxes are levied December 1 each year and become a lien on real property on January 1 of the next year. Personal property taxes on owned or leased property are assessed as of January 1 of each year and become a lien on all personal property owned as of December 31 of that year. The first half of both taxes is delinquent May 1 and the second half is delinquent September 1 of the following year. Taxes not paid by the due dates become delinquent and interest is assessed at 14%.

#### Q. SALES AND USE TAX

The City presently levies a 7% sales tax on taxable sales within the City. The sales tax is collected by the Nebraska Department of Revenue and remitted to the City in the month following receipt. The Nebraska Department of Revenue receives the sales tax approximately one month after collection by vendors. The sales tax is recorded in the Special Revenue Fund and used for budgeted appropriations.

# NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# R. BUDGETS

Budgets for the City are prepared and adopted on the cash basis of accounting for all governmental funds. The City Council may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the governing council. The City Council approved amendments to the budget during the year. The actual results of operations are presented in a budgetary comparison schedule. All governmental funds have a legally adopted annual budget. Appropriations lapse at year end but may be reappropriated in the following year.

#### NOTE 2. CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK - DEPOSITS

The City utilizes pooled cash and certificates of deposit that are available for use by all funds except those required to maintain separate accounts. Each fund type's allocable portion of these pooled funds is displayed in the financial statements as "Cash and certificates of deposit." State law requires that all funds held in depositories be fully insured or collateralized.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of September 30, 2018, deposits with financial institutions were uninsured by FDIC insurance or collateralized by pledged securities in an amount of \$2,162,904.

#### NOTE 3. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted cash in governmental funds consists of cash as follows:

City Park  Cash donated by the public specifically to be used		
for the improvement of the City's Northfield Park.		32,915
City Library		
Cash donated by the public specifically to be used		
for the improvement of the City library.		1,232
City Cemetery		
Cash received for the sole purpose of perpetual		
care of the City cemetery.		381,807
Total governmental funds restricted cash		415,954
Restricted cash in business-type funds consists of cash as follows:	0,	
Customer Deposits		

525.728

Cash required by statute to be used solely for the

purpose of refunding utility deposits held.

# NOTE 3. RESTRICTED ASSETS (Continued)

Debt Retirement Cash required to be held by debt instrument for the sole purpose of debt retirement.  Landfill Closure Costs Cash required by regulation to be set aside solely for the purpose of sanitation landfill closure and						
postclosure	costs.				1,651,190	
Total business-type funds restricted cash						
NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS						
Governmental Activities	Balance October 1, 2017	Additions	Dele- tions	Transfers	Balance September 30, 2018	
ao vornimontar / totivitios						
Land	829,498				829,498	
Buildings and improvements	9,990,458	2,771,716			12,762,174	
Equipment and vehicles	5,411,553	89,180			5,500,733	
	16,231,509	2,860,896			19,092,405	
Less accumulated						
depreciation	(7,858,064)	(630,168)			(8,488,232)	
Net capital assets	8,373,445	2,230,728			10,604,173	
Business-Type Activities						
Land	3,206,486				3,206,486	
Buildings and improvements	9,324,958	131,488			9,456,446	
Utility systems	35,447,122	1,084,801		72,898	36,604,821	
Equipment and vehicles	10,923,638	577,384			11,501,022	
Construction in progress	161,994	182,143		(72,898)	271,239	
	59,064,198	1,975,816			61,040,014	
Less accumulated						
depreciation	(29,414,210)	(1,686,974)			(31,101,184)	
Net capital assets	29,649,988	288,842			29,938,830	

Assets under a capital lease of \$2,043,280, net of related accumulated depreciation of \$1,131,803, was included in depreciable and nondepreciable assets of the Golf Fund of the proprietary fund statement of net position and is also included in business-type activities of the government-wide statement of net position. Depreciation of assets under

# NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

capital lease of \$21,478 was included in depreciation of the Golf Fund of the proprietary funds statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and also included in the business-type activities of the government-wide statement of activities.

Assets under a capital lease of \$2,115,469, net of related accumulated depreciation of \$68,192, was included in depreciable and nondepreciable assets of the General Fund Parks Ballpark of the proprietary fund statement of net position and is also included in governmental activities of the government-wide statement of net position. Depreciation of assets under capital lease of \$54,592 was included in depreciation of the General Funds Park Ballpark statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and also included in the general fund activities of the government-wide statement of activities.

Depreciation expense was recorded to activities as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	13,332
Public Safety	116,915
Public Works	305,946
Culture and Recreation	193,975
	630,168
Business-Type Activities	
Electric	337,698
Water	340,416
Wastewater	230,479
Sanitation	582,342
Golf	93,773
Leasing Corp.	69,067
Civic Center	33,199
	1,686,974

#### NOTE 5. REVOLVING LOANS RECEIVABLE

The City makes repayable and forgivable loans for the purpose of providing incentive to businesses to locate operations within the City, generally at favorable interest rates. The City generally obtains security on loans made in the event of default. As of September 30, 2018, the balance of loan payments in arrears was \$94,708. A schedule of maturities is as follows:

# NOTE 5. REVOLVING LOANS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Years Ended			
September 30,	Repayable	Forgivable	Total
In Arrears	94,708		94,708
2019	216,515	119,700	336,215
2020	244,563	110,700	355,263
2021	275,747	102,500	378,247
2022	264,967	346,500	611,467
2023	240,894	22,000	262,894
2024 - 2028	837,480		837,480
2029 - 2033	400,510		400,510
	2,575,384	701,400	3,276,784

# NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Maturities during the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	Governn	nental	Business-Type				
Years Ended	Activit	ties	Activi	ties	Tot	otal	
September 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2019	192,796	118,238	895,000	289,074	1,087,796	407,312	
2020	201,426	109,607	890,000	277,016	1,091,426	386,623	
2021	246,361	64,673	940,000	263,518	1,186,361	328,191	
2022	236,732	59,008	695,000	250,179	931,732	309,187	
2023	59,014	54,584	705,000	237,579	764,014	292,163	
2024 - 2028	271,752	174,539	2,085,000	827,802	2,356,752	1,002,341	
2029 - 2033	463,874	93,990	2,565,000	749,042	3,028,874	843,032	
2034 - 2038			3,015,000	317,015	3,015,000	317,015	
2038 - 2042			240,000	4,380	240,000	4,380	
2043 - 2048							
	1,671,955	674,639	12,030,000	3,215,605	13,701,955	3,890,244	

CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt payable at September 30, 2018, is as follows:

96	Issue Date	Due Date	Interest Rate	Balance October 1, 2017	Proceeds	Pay- ments	Balance September 30, 2018	Current	Long-Term
Governmental activities									
Note payable Note payable	9/30/17 6/27/17	9/30/22	0.00%	834,252 902,500		166,915	667,337 902,500	166,851	500,486 902,500
Note payable Note payable	3/29/07 11/12/08	12/15/21 6/15/23	7.00% 5.50%	116,066 10,206		22,679 1,475	93,387 8,731	24,385 1,560	69,002 7,171
Total governmental activities				1,863,024		191,069	1,671,955	192,796	1,479,159
Business-type activities									
Bond payable	4/17/12	9/30/23	0.35% - 2.75%	815,000		130,000	685,000	130,000	555,000
Bond payable	7/15/16	12/15/36	0.08% - 3.45%	1,232,561		81,600	1,150,961	82,450	1,068,511
Bond payable Bond payable	1/31/18 6/14/16	12/15/37 12/15/24	1.6%-1.70% 0.06% - 1.70%	000'066	3,750,000	115,000	3,750,000	160,000	3,590,000
Total business-type activities				9,005,000	3,750,000	725,000	12,030,000	895,000	11,135,000
Total government-wide activities				10,868,024	3,750,000	916,069	13,701,955	1,087,796	12,614,159

# NOTE 7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS, LOANS, AND TRANSACTIONS

#### **Transfers**

Generally transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that collects them to the fund that the budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to a debt service fund, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

	Transfers	Transfers
	In	Out
General Fund	4,351,709	935,188
Keno Fund	, ,	131,631
Street Fund	228,545	193,684
LB 840 Fund		
Nonmajor Funds	1,340,303	1,518,488
Electric Fund	41,800	2,934,697
Water Fund	400,000	203,505
Sanitation Fund		592,640
Sewer Fund	276,545	631,322
Golf Fund	381,605	65,022
Civic Center Fund	185,670	
	7,206,177	7,206,177

Additionally, the City maintains a Self-Insured Medical Insurance plan which is funded by city and employee contributions to the plan. City contributions are made at a specified rate per covered employee. Accumulated and unspent cash amounts are accounted for in the General Fund of the City.

Contributions from other funds for this purpose are reported as transfers from other funds to the General Fund. Health claims paid are reported in the General Fund as General government function. The General Fund assigns and sets aside current resources for future health costs. Amounts transferred from other funds to the General Fund for this purpose follows:

General Fund		710,995
Street Fund		163,918
Electric Fund		213,338
Water Fund .	,	135,855
Sewer Fund		112,990
Sanitation Fund	8	338,220
Golf Fund		65,022
Nonmajor Governmental funds		80,623
		1,820,962

# NOTE 7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS, LOANS AND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

### Loans

The City may make loans from one fund to another for various purposes. The following schedule summarizes interfund loans as of September 30, 2018.

The City's Electric Fund made a loan to a nonmajor governmental fund for the purposes of making economic development loans to local business. Repayment of this loan will be made as repayment is made as resources become available.

297,795

The City's Electric Fund made a loan to the Sanitation Fund for the purposes funding operations and asset acquisitions. Repayment of this loan will be made as resources become available.

1,200,000

### **Transactions**

The City is committed under lease agreement with the City of Gering Leasing Corporation for lease of the municipal golf course, Ballpark and related facilities. The terms of the leases specify that lease payments will consist of a total of all payments due to or payable on behalf of the Leasing Corporation for building bonds payable through November 15, 2037. The lease is reported as a capital lease in both the Leasing Corporation, Park Fund, and Golf Fund.

The following schedule summarizes the current and future years required payments under lease.

Years End		
September 30,		Amount
2019		137,000
2020		270,000
2021		275,000
2022	00	280,000
2023		285,000
2024 - 2027		3,225,000
		4,472,000

Elimination of current year interfund activity is as follows:

# NOTE 7. INTERFUND TRANSFERS, LOANS AND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements Governmental Funds Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance	
Net fund transfers between governmental funds	2,778,991
Proprietary Funds	
Statement of Net Position	
Capital lease receivable and payable between	
proprietary funds	875,000
Due to and from between proprietary funds	1,200,000
Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes	
in net position	
Net fund transfers between enterprise funds	1,285,620
Interest income and expense between proprietary	
funds	15,981
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	
Due from and to between governmental activities	
and business-type activities	297,795
Ballpark	1,658,140
Statement of Activities	
Fund transfers between governmental and	
proprietary funds	3,141,566
Interest Income Expense	40,376

# NOTE 8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City has established a self-funded health care plan for the benefit of eligible City employees and their eligible dependents. The plan provides reimbursement for covered charges incurred as a result of medically necessary treatment for illness or injury. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the fund. At September 30, 2018, the City's maximum liability was \$45,000 per employee annually under the plan.

#### NOTE 8. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year, the City carried commercial insurance for general liability, public officials' liability, property coverage, workers' compensation coverage, commercial excess liability coverage, and crime and blanket bond coverage insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### NOTE 9. ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

The City is subject to laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. The City's policy is to accrue environmental and cleanup-related costs of a noncapital nature when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and when the amount can be reasonably estimated. Although it is not possible to quantify with any degree of certainty the potential impact of the City's continuing compliance efforts, management believes any future remediation or other compliance-related costs will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or reported results of operations of the City.

#### NOTE 10. CONTINGENCIES

#### Self-Insurance

The City operates a self-insured medical insurance plan for dental and health insurance for its employees. The City has contracted with a third-party administrator to provide claims processing services. In addition, the City has purchased a stop-loss policy covering all claims in excess of \$45,000 per year, per claim. The City retains risk of loss for all claims up to the stop-loss amount. As of September 30, 2018, cumulative contributions and revenues in excess of claims and expenses were \$661,739, which the City has designated for payment of future claims.

#### Federal and State Grants

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

### Nebraska Unemployment

The City does not pay Nebraska Unemployment Tax, but instead operates on a reimbursable basis. The City must reimburse the State for actual benefit charges as they are incurred. Based on prior experience, the City believes claims of this nature, if any, will be immaterial.

#### NOTE 11. RETIREMENT PLANS

#### Employees Other Than Police and Fire

The City maintains a defined contribution pension plan. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the Plan plus investment earnings. Employees are eligible to participate if they have attained the age of 21, completed one year of eligible service, and are considered full-time employees.

The City contributes 12% of salary for top administrative personnel. General personnel are required to contribute a minimum of 6% of their salary. The City matches 100% of the employee's contribution up to 6% of the employee's salary. The covered employees and the City made contributions of \$185,546 and \$188,648, respectively.

#### Police and Fire Pension

The City's police and firemen employed after January 1, 1984, are covered under a defined contribution plan, with all funds held and invested in a Group Annuity Contract with Mutual of Omaha. Employees covered by the plan are required to contribute a minimum of 7% for police and 7% for firemen of salary to the plan. Matching City contributions are 7% for police and 13% for firemen. The covered employees and the City made contributions of \$80,120 and \$84,302, respectively.

#### NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS

The City has entered into an agreement with the cities of Scottsbluff, Mitchell, and Lyman to provide solid waste collection and disposal services effective through 2021.

#### NOTE 13. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The City of Gering, Nebraska's Electric Department purchases most of its electricity for resale to customers from Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska.

#### NOTE 14. LANDFILL CLOSURE COSTS

State and federal laws and regulations required the City to place a final cover on its land-fill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$1,651,190 reported as landfill closure and postclosure cost liability at September 30, 2018, represents the cumulative amount reported to date on an amount that will satisfy the expected liability at the expected closure date in the year 2023. The estimated cost of closure and postclosure were re-estimated for current costs and current standards to \$2,299,570 as of September 30, 2018. Actual postclosure costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

As of September 30, 2018, the landfill is estimated to be at 79% capacity and expected to remain open an additional 7.9 years.

# NOTE 15. FUND BALANCES AND NET POSITION

### **Governmental Funds**

The City has requirements to restrict certain balances of funds for specified future use. These restrictions are generally the result of laws, regulations, or contracts. Additionally, the City has assigned certain balances for specified future use. These assignments are generally the result of the governing body's intentions. Remaining net fund balances not restricted or assigned are unassigned. The following schedule presents restrictions to and assignments of fund balances in the governmental fund financial statements.

	General Fund	Keno Fund	Street Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for: Assets held in trust Specified use by law or	372,335				372,335
regulation	8	1,317,559	613,084	1,546,502	3,477,145
Total restricted funds	372,335	1,317,559	613,084	1,546,502	3,849,480
Nonspendable for: Inventory	27,248			1	27,248
Committed for: Debt service Total committed		1 <u>4</u>	-	781,521	781,521
funds	====	)(		781,521	781,521
Assigned for: Self-insured costs	661,739				661,739
Capital projects Total assigned	·		-	2,514,100	2,514,100
funds	661,739			2,514,100	3,175,839

# NOTE 15. FUND BALANCES AND NET POSITION (Continued)

#### **Business-Type Funds**

The City has requirements to restrict certain balances of funds for specified future use. These restrictions are generally the result of laws, regulations, or contracts. The remaining net position is unrestricted. The following schedule presents restrictions to and assignments of fund balances in the governmental fund financial statements.

	Electric Fund	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Sanitation Fund	Golf Fund	Leasing Fund	Civic Fund	Total
Restricted for:  Debt retirement  Landfill closure		485,385	109,185	135,000				729,570
costs Refundable customer				1,651,190				1,651,190
deposits	446,930	69,493	,			-	9,305	525,728
Total restricted funds	446,930	554,878	109,185	1,786,190			9,305	2,906,488

#### NOTE 16. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REAL ESTATE

The City acquires real property for the purpose of economically distressed areas for improvements and resale. Acquisitions are generally expected to produce sale proceeds below acquisition cost upon sale. As of September 30, 2018, the City holds three properties for this purpose at a total cost of \$310,356.

The City acquires real property for the purpose of providing suitable locations and incentive for potential new commercial businesses to establish or relocate business operations within the City's economic area. As of September 30, 2018, the City holds two properties for this purpose at a total cost of \$1,612,619.

#### NOTE 17. PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

On June 27 2017 the City entered into a tax increment financing agreement with a local business in the amount of 902,500. The loan was made by obtaining a note with a financial institution in the same amount of the same date. The loan receivable and payable were erroneously omitted from the statement of net position as of September 30, 2017. Net position was unaffected by the omission.

# NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing the financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 14, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

# CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CASH BASIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

	Genera	General Fund	Keno Fund	Fund	Street Fund	Fund
	Original		Original		Original	
	מוום בווום		and Final		and rinal	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
RECEIPTS						
Taxes	1,521,857	1,443,966				
Sales tax					250,000	247,633
Intergovernmental and grants	253,803	248,079			1,013,987	1,022,628
Charges for services	439,921	473,217	1,703,000	1,776,750		
Interest income	12,000	8,197	8,000	9,125		5,901
Other	2,449,400	563,661		1,109	200	12,598
Miscellaneous						
Proceeds from long-term debt						
Payments received on loan						
	2,769,491	4,351,709		8	627,000	228,545
Total receipts	7,446,472	7,088,829	1,711,000	1,786,984	1,891,487	1,517,305
DISBURSEMENTS						
General Government	3,127,095	3,138,154				
Public Safety	2,007,985	2,073,983				
Public Works					1,029,798	980,005
<b>Culture and Recreation</b>	553,245	596,349	1,588,000	1,706,718		
Economic Development						
Capital outlay	556,648	245,812			1,204,510	961,212
Interest expense		57,965				
Transfers	801,299	935,188		131,631	193,304	193,684
Total disbursements	7,046,272	7,047,451	1,588,000	1,838,349	2,427,612	2,134,901
2						
RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER)		()	0	, , ,	0.00	11
DISBURSEMENTS	400,200	41,378	123,000	(51,365)	(536,125)	(060,110)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### NOTE 1. BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

# Basis of Accounting

The accompanying budgetary comparison schedule is presented on the cash basis of accounting.

### **Budget Law**

The City is required by state law to hold public hearings and adopt annual budgets for all funds on the cash basis of accounting. Total expenditures for each fund may not exceed the total budgeted expenditures. Appropriations for expenditures lapse at year-end. Any revisions to the adopted budget of total expenditures to any fund require a public hearing.

# Reconciliation of Budget Basis Amounts

Amounts reported as receipts and disbursements in the City's budgetary comparison schedule are reported using the City's reporting basis for budgetary purposes, which is the cash basis of accounting. The City's fund financial statements are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, as prescribed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following summary reconciles amounts reported in the budgetary comparison schedules to amounts reported in the fund financial statements.

	General Fund	Keno Fund	Street Fund
Revenues, Budgetary Basis	7,088,829	1,786,984	1,517,305
Change in: Accounts receivable	566		0.472
Intergovernmental receivables	719		9,472
Other receivables	2,744	(41,712)	
Revenues, Modified Accrual Basis	7,092,858	1,745,272	1,526,777
Expenditures, Bugetary Basis	7,047,451	1,838,349	2,134,901
Change in:			
Inventory	(24)		
Accounts payable	(107,693)		16,043
Payroll liabilities	2,603		(4,445)
Expenditures, Modified Accrual Basis	6,942,337	1,838,349	2,146,499
	50		



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

To the Mayor and City Council City of Gering, Nebraska

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, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gering, Nebraska, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Gering, Nebraska's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 14, 2019.

# Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that 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.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Gering, Nebraska'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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2018-001.

# City of Gering, Nebraska's Response to Findings

The City of Gering, Nebraska's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City of Gering, Nebraska's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Dana Flole+Company, LLP

Scottsbluff, Nebraska March 14, 2019

# CITY OF GERING, NEBRASKA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

#### 2018-001 UNCOLLATERALIZED BANK ACCOUNTS

#### **Criteria**

Nebraska state statutes require that all deposits be collateralized.

#### Condition

As of September 30, 2018, the City had uncollateralized deposits in the amount of \$2,162,904.

#### Cause

The City issued bonds for the purpose of constructing ballfield facilities. Proceeds were deposited in a trust account as a means of facilitating the debt issuance and proceeds. The trust account is not covered by FDIC insurance nor is any collateralization held for this account.

#### Potential Effect

The City bears unnecessary risk of loss of amounts held in the trust account in the event of failure by the trust company.

#### Recommendation

Management should monitor cash balances to determine risk on a regularly recurring basis and request collateralization when necessary to ensure that all deposits are collateralized and/or covered by FDIC insurance.

### City's Response

The City had not identified and considered this trust account to be a cash account in conducting its regular risk analysis of cash balances and therefore had not identified the risk. The City is considering its options to correct the condition.