CITY OF DONNELLY, IDAHO

Report on Audited Basic Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

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Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and City Council Donnelly, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Donnelly, Idaho (the City) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Donnelly, Idaho, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of City of Donnelly and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The City of Donnelly's 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; for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions ore events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Donnelly's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Donnelly, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Donnelly, Idaho's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the City's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability, and the schedule of City contributions on pages 31 through 34 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Donnelly, Idaho's basic financial statements. The supplemental information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 16, 2023, on our consideration of the City of Donnelly, Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Donnelly, Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zwyzart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho February 16, 2023

City of Donnelly, Idaho Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2022

	Р	nt	
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 570,968	\$ 146,369	\$ 717,337
Receivables, Net:			
Property Taxes	5,953	-	5,953
Accounts Receivable	-	22,185	22,185
Intergovernmental	7,143	-	7,143
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash	-	42,770	42,770
Capital Assets:			
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	115,595	3,503	119,098
Buildings, Net	355,415	444,902	800,317
Improvements, Net	25,506	1,821,156	1,846,662
Equipment, Net	63,941	83,414	147,355
Total Capital Assets	560,457	2,352,975	2,913,432
Total Assets	1,144,521	2,564,299	3,708,820
Deferred Outflows			
Pension Related Items	41 500	27 672	60 192
	41,509	27,673	<u> </u>
Total Deferred Outflows	41,509	27,673	69,182
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	3,253	1,973	5,226
Salaries and Benefits Payable	4,187	1,780	5,967
Security Deposits and Refund Payable	2,150	-	2,150
Accrued Interest	-	5,581	5,581
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due within One Year:			
Compensated Absences	4,129	2,752	6,881
Bonds and Notes Payable	-	31,603	31,603
Due in More than One Year:		,	,
Bonds and Notes Payable	-	592,343	592,343
Net Pension Liability	78,263	52,176	130,439
Total Liabilities	91,982	688,208	780,190
Defense d lefterer		·	·
Deferred Inflows		==	10.011
Pension Related Items	7,809	5,205	13,014
Total Deferred Inflows	7,809	5,205	13,014
Net Position			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	560,457	1,729,029	2,289,486
Restricted	212,564	42,770	255,334
Unrestricted (Deficit) Surplus	313,218	126,760	439,978
Total Net Position	\$ 1,086,239	\$ 1,898,559	\$ 2,984,798
,	<u> </u>		,001,100

City of Donnelly, Idaho Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

			Program Revenu	ies	Net (Expense)	Revenue and Cł Position	nanges in Net
		Charges for	Operating	Capital	Primary G	Primary Government	
		Services	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
	Expenses	and Sales	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary Government:	*						
Governmental Activities:							
General and Administrative	\$ 272,832	\$ 65,002	\$ 23,445	\$-	\$ (184,385)	\$-	\$ (184,385)
Public Safety	4,648	-	-	- -	(4,648)		(4,648)
Highways and Streets	111,665	-	-	-	(111,665)	-	(111,665)
Parks and Recreation	35,603	-	-	-	(35,603)	-	(35,603)
Depot	6,596	-	-	-	(6,596)	-	(6,596)
Total Governmental Activities	431,344	65,002	23,445		(342,897)		(342,897)
Business-type Activities:							
Water	256,173	153,176	-	-	-	(102,997)	(102,997)
Sewer	146,580	107,635	-	-	-	(38,945)	(38,945)
Water Improvement	-	-	200,473	-	-	200,473	200,473
Total Business-type Activities	402,753	260,811	200,473	-	-	58,531	58,531
Total Primary Government	\$ 834,097	\$ 325,813	\$ 223,918	\$-	(342,897)	58,531	(284,366)

General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	138,320	-	138,320
Local Option Tax	199,436	-	199,436
State Sources	94,259	-	94,259
Other	93,601	-	93,601
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	371	1,524	1,895
Transfer Between Government Activities and			
Business-type Activities	(10,736)	10,736	
Total General Revenues and Special Items	515,251	12,260	527,511
Change in Net Position	172,354	70,791	243,145
Net Position, Beginning of Year	913,885	1,827,768	2,741,653
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,086,239	\$ 1,898,559	\$ 2,984,798

Balance Sheet -Governmental Funds September 30, 2022

				Total	
		Local	Gov	vernmental	
	General	Option Tax		Funds	
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 355,204	\$ 215,764	\$	570,968	
Receivables, Net:					
Property Taxes	5,953	-		5,953	
Intergovernmental	7,143			7,143	
Total Assets	\$ 368,300	\$ 215,764	\$	584,064	
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 53	\$ 3,200	\$	3,253	
Salaries and Benefits Payable	4,187	-		4,187	
Security Deposits	2,150			2,150	
Total Liabilities	6,390	3,200		9,590	
Deferred Inflows					
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	5,619			5,619	
Total Deferred Inflows	5,619		5,619		
Fund Balances					
Restricted for:					
Local Option Tax	-	212,564		212,564	
Unassigned	356,291			356,291	
Total Fund Balances	356,291	212,564		568,855	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows	• • • • • • • • •		•		
and Fund Balances	\$ 368,300	\$ 215,764	\$	584,064	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

\$ 568,855

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. The cost of assets consist of:

Land\$ 115,595Buildings, net of \$440,545 accumulated depreciation355,415Improvements, net of \$32,578 accumulated depreciation25,506Equipment, net of \$84,159 accumulated depreciation63,941	- 560,457
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period's expenditures, and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	5,619
Long-term liabilities, applicable to the City's governmental activities, are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the Statement of Net Position.	
Compensated Absences (4,129)	-
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position.	(4,129)
Net Pension Liability\$ (78,263)Pension Related Deferred Inflows(7,809)Pension Related Deferred Outflows41,509	
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,086,239

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

			Total			
		Local	Go۱	/ernmental		
	General Option Tax			Funds		
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 139,898	\$ 199,436	\$	339,334		
Licenses and Permits	55,579	-		55,579		
Intergovernmental	117,704	-		117,704		
Charges for Services	9,423	-		9,423		
Other	93,972			93,972		
Total Revenues	416,576	199,436		616,012		
Expenditures						
Current:						
General and Administrative	132,061	145,760		277,821		
Public Safety	4,648	-		4,648		
Roads and Streets	91,697	-		91,697		
Parks and Recreation	31,564	-		31,564		
Depot Expense	6,596			6,596		
Total Expenditures	266,566	145,760		412,326		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	150,010	53,676		203,686		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers In (Out)	(10,736)			(10,736)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,736)			(10,736)		
Net Change in Fund Balances	139,274	53,676		192,950		
Fund Balances - Beginning	217,017	158,888		375,905		
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 356,291	\$ 212,564	\$	568,855		

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, 2022

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$	192,950
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay\$ 32,603Depreciation Expense(39,566)		(6,963)
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities.	I	(1 570)
		(1,578)
Compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This amount represents the net change in compensated absences.		
		(747)
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost- sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of net Position. The changes in the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows does not affect the governmental funds, but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	;	
		(11,308)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	172,354

Statement of Net Position -

Proprietary Funds

September 30, 2022

5	epten	IDEI 30, 202	22					
						Water		
		Water		Sewer	Impi	rovement		Total
Assets								
Current Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	33,288	\$	113,081	\$	-	\$	146,369
Receivables, Net		12,337		9,848		-		22,185
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash		23,892		18,878		-		42,770
Capital Assets:								
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure		3,503		-		-		3,503
Buildings, Net		444,902		-		-		444,902
Improvements, Net		1,688,950		132,206		-		1,821,156
Equipment, Net		77,688		5,726		-		83,414
Total Assets		2,284,560		279,739		-		2,564,299
Deferred Outflows								
		20 755		6 0 1 9				07 670
Pension Related Items		20,755		6,918		-		27,673
Total Deferred Outflows		20,755		6,918		-		27,673
Liabilities								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		1,949		24		-		1,973
Salaries and Benefits Payable		1,676		104		-		1,780
Accrued Interest		4,162		1,419		-		5,581
Compensated Absences		2,064		688		-		2,752
Current Portion Long-term Debt		20,403		11,200		-		31,603
Total Current Liabilities		30,254		13,435		-		43,689
Long torm Liphilitics.								
Long-term Liabilities:				20 550				500 242
Bonds and Notes Payable		555,785		36,558		-		592,343
Net Pension Liability		39,132		13,044		-		52,176
Total Liabilities		625,171		63,037		-		688,208
Deferred Inflows								
Pension Related Items		3,904		1,301		-		5,205
Total Deferred Inflows		3,904		1,301		-		5,205
Not Desition								
Net Position								
Invested in Capital Assets,				00 474				4 700 000
Net of Related Debt		1,638,855		90,174		-		1,729,029
Restricted for Debt Service		23,892		18,878		-		42,770
Unrestricted	*	13,493		113,267	<u>_</u>	-	•	126,760
Total Net Position	\$	1,676,240	\$	222,319	\$	-	\$	1,898,559

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

			Water						
	Water Sewer Imp		provement		Total				
Operating Revenues									
Charges for Services	\$	153,176	\$	107,635	\$	-	\$	260,811	
Total Operating Revenues		153,176		107,635		-		260,811	
Operating Expenses									
Wages		48,419		4,684		_		53,103	
Payroll Taxes and Benefits		19,948		3,235		_		23,183	
Utilities		6,369		0,200 65				6,434	
Professional Services		1,897		340		_		2,237	
Maintenance and Operations		64,834		102,408		-		167,242	
Depreciation		102,159		33,535		-		135,694	
Total Operating Expenses		243,626		144,267				387,893	
		,		,					
Operating Income (Loss)		(90,450)		(36,632)		-		(127,082)	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)									
Grant Revenue		_		-		200,473		200,473	
Interest Earned		1,023		501				1,524	
Interest Expense		(12,547)		(2,313)		-		(14,860)	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(11,524)		(1,812)		200,473		187,137	
Income (Loss) Before Transfers		(101,974)		(38,444)		200,473		60,055	
licome (Loss) Beiore Transiers		(101,974)		(30,444)		200,473		00,055	
Transfers In		1,605,952		-		-		1,605,952	
Transfers Out		-		-	((1,595,216)	(1,595,216)	
Total Transfers		1,605,952		-	((1,595,216)		10,736	
Change in Net Position		1,503,978		(38,444)	((1,394,743)		70,791	
Net Position - Beginning		172,262		260,763		1,394,743		1,827,768	
Net Position - Ending	\$ ^	1,676,240	\$	222,319	\$		\$	1,898,559	

Statement of Cash Flows -Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

					Water		
		Water		Sewer	Im	provement	 Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from Customers Payments to Suppliers Payments to Employees Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	153,248 (75,543) (62,341) 15,364	\$	107,525 (102,813) (5,911) (1,199)	\$	(210,727) - (210,727)	\$ 260,773 (389,083) (68,252) (196,562)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities				<u> </u>			 <u> </u>
Transfers In (Out)		-		-		10,736	 10,736
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		-		-		10,736	10,736
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Purchase of Capital Assets Principal Paid on Capital Debt		- (19,714)		- (10,718)		-	- (30,432)
Operating Grant Funds Received		-		-		200,473	200,473
Interest Paid on Capital Debt Net Cash Used by Capital and Related		(12,931)		(2,631)		-	 (15,562)
Financing Activities		(32,645)		(13,349)		200,473	154,479
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest and Dividends		1,023		501			 1,524
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities		1,023		501		-	1,524
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(16,258)		(14,047)		482	(29,823)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning		73,438		146,006		(482)	218,962
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$	57,180	\$	131,959	\$	-	\$ 189,139
Displayed As:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	33,288	\$	113,081	\$	-	146,369
Internal Balance Restricted Cash		- 23,892		- 18,878		-	- 42,770
-	\$	57,180	\$		\$	-	\$ 189,139
Schedule of Non-Cash Transactions							
Transfer of Capital Assets	\$	1,605,952	\$		\$	(1,605,952)	\$

Statement of Cash Flows -Proprietary Funds (continued) For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Water	Sewer	Water Improvement	Total	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	\$ (90,450)	\$ (36,632)	\$-	\$ (127,082)	
Depreciation Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	102,159	33,535	-	135,694	
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	72	(110)	-	(38)	
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows	(9,921)	(3,307)	-	(13,228)	
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(2,443)	-	(210,727)	(2,443)	
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	373	124	-	497	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	39,853	13,284	-	53,137	
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	(24,279)	(8,093)	-	(32,372)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 15,364	\$ (1,199)	\$ (210,727)	\$ 14,165	

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the City of Donnelly, Idaho (the City), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public safety, highways and streets, parks and recreation, planning and zoning, and water and sewer services within the City. The City receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the City is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles. Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. In addition, the City's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the City, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.
- Indirect expenses are expenses of the general government related to the administration and support of the City's programs, such as personnel and accounting (but not interest on long-term debt) and are allocated to programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses. Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital assets financed with long-term debt.

• Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and state formula aid, are presented as general revenues.

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General fund.* This is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- *Local Option Tax fund.* This fund was stablished to account for the revenue and expenditures of the Local Option Tax.

Proprietary fund operating revenues and expenses are related to providing water and sewer services to the residents and businesses of the City and providing services to other parts of the City government. Revenues and expenses that arise from capital and non-capital financing activities and from investing activities are presented as non-operating revenues or expenses.

The City has the following major enterprise funds:

- *Water fund.* This fund accounts for the activities of the City's water supply system, pumping stations, and collection systems.
- *Sewer fund.* This fund accounts for the activities of the City's sewage treatment plant and collection systems.
- *Water Improvement Fund.* This fund is to record all the items for the new water project.

Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Balance Reporting in Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the governmental fund Balance Sheet.

The City uses the following fund balance categories in the governmental fund financial statements:

- *Nonspendable.* Prepaid items that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- *Restricted.* Balances constrained to a specific purpose by enabling legislation, external parties, or constitutional provisions.
- Unassigned. Balances available for any purpose.

The remaining fund balance classifications (committed, and assigned) are either not applicable or no formal policy has yet been established to be able to utilize such classifications of fund balance. However, if there had been committed funds, these amounts would have been decided by the City Council, the City's highest level of decision making authority, through a formal action. The City Council would also have the authority to assign funds or authorize another official to do so.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the City funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position/fund balances available to finance the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

There is also no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the City's intent that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the City considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the City is deposited into the various cash and investment accounts for each fund and is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the Statement of Net Position and governmental fund Balance Sheet by activity or fund.

For presentation in the financial statements, investments in the investment pool and others with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

Property Tax Calendar

The City levies its real property taxes through the county on or before the 2nd Monday of September. One-half of the real property taxes are due on or before the 20th of December. The remaining one-half of the real property tax is due on or before June 20th the following year. Property taxes are considered delinquent on January 1 and July 1, at which time the property is subject to lien.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are shown below:

	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated
	Policy	Method	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings and Improvements	\$5,000	Straight-Line	15 – 47 Years
Equipment and Vehicles	\$5,000	Straight-Line	5 – 15 Years

General infrastructure assets acquired prior to October, 2003 are not reported in the basic financial statements. General infrastructure assets include all roads and bridges and other infrastructure assets acquired subsequent to October 1, 2003.

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

Accounts Receivable

The City has created an allowance for doubtful accounts for water and sewer balances deemed uncollectible. The amount in the allowance is currently \$0.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of September 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$529,710 and the respective bank balances totaled \$563,157. The entire bank balance was insured or collateralized with pool securities held by the pledging institution in the name of the City.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2022, all of the City's deposits were covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the City's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the City, and thus were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The City does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits. The City had \$250 of cash on hand at the end of the year.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City does not have a formal policy limiting its custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments

The City voluntarily participates in the State of Idaho Investment Pool which is not rated. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. Oversight of the pool is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. The fair value of the City's investment in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The City follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

Idaho Code authorizes the City to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

The City's investments at September 30, 2022, are summarized below:

		Investment Maturities (in Years				
Investment	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5			
External Investment Pool	<u>\$ 230,147</u>	<u>\$ 230,147</u>	<u>\$</u>			

At year-end, the deposits and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	vernmental Activities	Βι	siness-type Activities	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 527,962	\$	1,998	\$ 529,960
Restricted Cash	-		42,770	42,770
Investments categorized as deposits	43,006		144,371	187,377
	\$ <u>570,968</u>	\$	<u>189,139</u>	<u>\$ 760,107</u>

3. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City presently accumulates unused vacation days and sick leave calculated on an individual basis according to an employee's total years worked and total hours-per-week worked. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated leave. A summary of the current year activity and year-end liability for the government-wide financial statements is as follows:

									С	urrent
	9/30/2021		Increase		Decrease		9/30/2022		Portion	
Governmental Activities	\$	3,382	\$	4,699	\$	(3,952)	\$	4,129	\$	4,129
Business-type Activities		2,255		3,132		(2,635)		2,752		2,752
	\$	5,637	\$	7,831	\$	(6,587)	\$	6,881	\$	6,881

4. PROPERTY TAXES

The City receives property tax revenue from Valley County. The County is responsible for property valuation and collection of tax levies. The taxes that have not been remitted to the City by the County as of September 30, 2022, are considered by the City as a receivable. Taxes not collected within 60 days after September 30, 2022, are not considered available for use by the City and are recorded as deferred revenue.

5. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Donnelly, Idaho contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 74% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2022 it was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for public safety. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City of Donnelly, Idaho's contributions were \$15,394 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

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

At September 30, 2022, the City of Donnelly, Idaho reported a liability (asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City of Donnelly, Idaho's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the City of Donnelly, Idaho's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2022, the City of Donnelly, Idaho's proportion was 0.00331170 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City of Donnelly, Idaho recognized pension expense/(revenue) of \$34,243. At September 30, 2022, the City of Donnelly, Idaho reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	14,344	\$	582
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		21,266		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		30,013		-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions		-		12,433
City of Donnelly, Idaho's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		3,560		-
Total	\$	69,182	\$	13,014

\$3,560 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ending September 30, 2022.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2022, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2021, is 4.6 and 4.6 for measurement period June 30, 2022.

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

For the Year		
Ended		
September 30:	F	PERSI
2023	\$	14,509
2024		12,281
2025		4,584
2026		24,794

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability (asset) based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

0%
5%
5%
5 %, net of investment expense

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

- General Employees and All Beneficiaries Males-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
- General Employees and All Beneficiaries Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
- Teachers Males Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
- Teachers Females Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
- Fire & Police Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
- Fire & Police Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
- Disabled Members Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increase 38%
- Disabled Members Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability (Asset) as of June 30, 2022 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2022.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2022.

Fixed Income	30.00%
US/Global Equity	55.00%
International Equity	15.00%
Cash	0.00%
Total	100.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset). The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Decrease (5.35%)	Curre	ent Discount Rate (6.35%)	6 Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	230,213	\$	130,439	\$ 48,778

5. PENSION PLAN (continued)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

6. RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of September 30, 2022, \$42,770 was restricted for debt service.

7. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Amounts due from other governmental units (State of Idaho) consist of state revenue sharing of \$7,143.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts, and professional liabilities.

9. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

		Balance /30/2021	Additions		Disposals			3alance /30/2022
Governmental Activities:								
Capital Assets Not Being Deprecia	ated	:						
Land	\$	115,595	\$		\$		\$	115,595
Capital Assets Being Depreciated								
Buildings		783,357	12,	603		-		795,960
Improvements		38,084	20,	000		-		58,084
Equipment		148,100		-		-		148,100
Total Depreciable Assets		969,541	32,	603		-	_1	,002,144
Less: Accumulated Depreciation								
Buildings		419,745	20,	800		-		440,545
Improvements		30,839	1,	739		-		32,578
Equipment		67,132	17,	027		-		84,159
Total Acc. Depr.		517,716	39,	566				557,282
Net Depreciable Assets		451,825	(6,	963)		-		444,862
Governmental Activities								
Capital Assets – Net	\$	567,420	<u>\$ (6.</u>	<u>963)</u>	<u>\$</u>	_	<u>\$</u>	<u>560,457</u>

City of Donnelly, Idaho Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

9. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

	Balance 9/30/2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance 9/30/2022
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Deprecia	ated:			
Land	\$ 3,503	\$-	\$-	\$ 3,503
Construction in Progress	1,605,952		1,605,952	
Total Non Deprec. Assest	1,609,455		1,605,952	3,503
Capital Assets Being Depreciated	:			
Buildings	578,340	-	-	578,340
Improvements	2,113,662	1,535,944	-	3,649,606
Equipment	83,758	70,008	1,951	151,815
Total Depreciable Assets	2,775,760	1,605,952	1,951	4,379,761
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	116,959	16,479	-	133,438
Improvements	1,716,847	111,603	-	1,828,450
Equipment	62,740	7,612	1,951	68,401
Total Acc. Depr.	1,896,546	135,694	1,951	2,030,289
Net Depreciable Assets	879,214	1,470,258		2,349,472
Business-type Activities				
Capital Assets – Net	<u>\$2,488,669</u>	<u>\$1,470,258</u>	<u>\$1,605,952</u>	<u>\$2,352,975</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the City as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General and Administrative	\$	23,740
Highways and Streets		7,913
Parks and Recreation		7,913
	<u>\$</u>	39,566

10. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Business-type Activities:

Bonds and notes payable have been issued to provide funds for water and sewer improvement projects.

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2022, are as follows:

			Re	equired								С	urrent
Description	Maturity	Rate	F	Reserve	9	/30/2021	Incr	ease	D	ecrease	9/30/2022	Ρ	ortion
Business-Type Activities													
1998 Revenue Bonds	2026	5.00%	\$	13,012	\$	56,241	\$	-	\$	(10,200)	\$ 46,041	\$	10,710
1998 Revenue Bonds	2026	4.50%		13,349		58,476		-		(10,718)	47,758		11,200
USDA RD Loan	2060	1.88%		1,963		539,661		-		(9,514)	530,147		9,693
			\$	28,324	\$	654,378	\$		\$	(30,432)	<u>\$623,946</u>	\$	<u>31,603</u>

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

	Business-type Activities							
Year Ending	Bonds and Notes							
September 30,	F	Principal		nterest				
2023	\$	31,603	\$	14,391				
2024		32,824		13,170				
2025		34,098		11,896				
2026		35,150		10,843				
2027		10,440		9,193				
2028-2032		55,213		42,952				
2033-2037		60,587		37,578				
2038-2042		66,484		31,681				
2043-2047		72,955		25,210				
2048-2052		80,056		18,109				
2053-2057		87,848		10,317				
2058-2060		56,690		2,138				
	\$	<u>623,946</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>227,479</u>				

Interest incurred on long-term obligations totaled \$14,860, all of which was expensed. No interest was capitalized during the year.

11. LESSOR AGREEMENTS

The City leases business space known as the Donnelly Depot Center to various business owners. All leases at the Donnelly Depot Center are year to year. The city entered in to a lease with Horizon Tower, LLC for a parcel of land for their communication tower beginning in 2019. This lease is for 5 years and will automatically renew for 6 additional 5-year terms, unless agreed upon by tenant and the city per the terms of the contract.

Lease income for the year ended September 30, 2022 was \$55,000.

Future lease payments expected to be received for years ending.

Year Ending	
September 30,	Amount
2022	\$20,775
2023	9,750
2024	600
2025	750
	\$ 31,875

12. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Amounts transferred between funds consisted of:

\$ 1,595,216 Transfer from Water Improvement Fund to Water to move completed project.

10,736 Transfer from Water Improvement Fund to General Fund to reimburse operating costs. \$ 1,605,952

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgetary (GAAP Basis) Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted	Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 145,857	\$ 145,857	\$ 139,898	\$ (5,959)
Licenses and Permits	7,980	7,980	55,579	47,599
Intergovernmental	97,679	97,679	117,704	20,025
Charges for Services	8,300	8,300	9,423	1,123
Other	69,350	69,350	93,972	24,622
Total Revenues	329,166	329,166	416,576	87,410
Expenditures				
Current:				
General and Administrative	161,508	161,508	132,061	29,447
Public Safety	1,500	1,500	4,648	(3,148)
Roads and Streets	193,200	193,200	91,697	101,503
Parks and Recreation	73,124	73,124	31,564	41,560
Depot Expense	17,900	17,900	6,596	11,304
Total Expenditures	447,232	447,232	266,566	180,666
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(118,066)	(118,066)	150,010	268,076
Net Change in Fund Balances	(118,066)	(118,066)	139,274	257,340
Fund Balances - Beginning	118,066	118,066	217,017	98,951
Fund Balances - Ending	\$-	\$-	\$ 356,291	\$ 356,291

Budgetary (GAAP Basis) Comparison Schedule Local Option Tax For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 162,000	\$ 162,000	\$ 199,436	\$ 37,436
Total Revenues	162,000	162,000	199,436	37,436
Expenditures Current:				
General and Administrative	162,000	162,000	145,760	16,240
Total Expenditures	162,000	162,000	145,760	16,240
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	53,676	53,676
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	53,676	53,676
Fund Balances - Beginning	-	-	158,888	158,888
Fund Balances - Ending	\$-	\$-	\$ 212,564	\$ 212,564

1. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

- A. Prior to September 1, the City Clerk, Mayor, and City Council prepare a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. Public hearings are conducted at the City Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- C. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- D. The City is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, no revision can be made to increase the overall tax supported funds except when federal or state grants are approved. The City, however, must follow the same budgetary procedures as they followed when the original budget was approved. The budget for enterprise funds may also be revised in the same manner as those situations involving federal and state grants.
- E. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General fund and Special Revenue funds.

City of Donnelly

Schedules of Required Supplemental Information Public Employees Retirement System of Idaho Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

Schedule of the City of Donnelly's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	City's proportion of the net pension liability	sha	City's oportionate re of the net sion liability		∕'s covered⊷ mployee	City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension
Year	(asset)		(asset)	payroll		employee payroll	liability (asset)
2022	0.0033117%	\$	130,439	\$	128,931	101.17%	83.09%
2021	0.0030439%	\$	(2,404)	\$	114,914	-2.09%	100.36%
2020	0.0031437%	\$	73,001	\$	108,827	67.08%	88.22%
2019	0.0045910%	\$	52,405	\$	150,501	34.82%	93.79%
2018	0.0046689%	\$	68,867	\$	147,629	46.65%	91.69%
2017	0.0051699%	\$	81,264	\$	157,940	51.45%	90.68%
2016	0.0048457%	\$	98,230	\$	157,573	62.34%	87.26%
2015	0.0040252%	\$	53,006	\$	111,406	47.58%	91.38%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022

Schedule of the City of Donnelly's Contributions

X	r	ntractually equired	rela col	tributions in ation to the ntractually required	Contributions deficiency		/'s covered-	Contributions as a percentage of covered-
Year	COI	ntributions	CO	ntributions	(excess)	emp	loyee payroll	employee payroll
2022	\$	15,394	\$	15,394		\$	128,931	11.94%
2021	\$	13,721	\$	13,721	-	\$	114,914	11.94%
2020	\$	12,994	\$	12,994	-	\$	108,827	11.94%
2019	\$	17,194	\$	17,194	-	\$	150,501	11.42%
2018	\$	16,728	\$	16,728	-	\$	147,629	11.33%
2017	\$	17,895	\$	17,895	-	\$	157,940	11.33%
2016	\$	17,852	\$	17,852	-	\$	157,573	11.33%
2015	\$	12,623	\$	12,623	-	\$	111,406	11.33%

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2022

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City of Donnelly, Idaho will present information for those years for which information is available.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Schedule of Revenues by Source -Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Taxes			
Property Taxes	\$ 137,657	\$ 132,927	\$ (4,730)
Franchise Fees	8,200	6,971	(1,229)
Total Taxes	145,857	139,898	(5,959)
Licenses & Permits			
Licenses & Permits	600	2,700	2,100
Business License	1,550	1,675	125
Alcohol Permits	1,500	1,500	-
Catering Permits	60	-	(60)
Community Center Rental	500	345	(155)
Building Permits	3,000	48,469	45,469
Dog Licenses	120	65	(55)
Sign Permits	650	825	175
Total Licenses and Permits	7,980	55,579	47,599
Intergovernmental			
Grant Revenue	10,000	23,445	13,445
State Revenue Sharing	21,356	26,220	4,864
County Revenue Sharing	2,276	1,138	(1,138)
State Highway Users	10,347	16,617	6,270
State Liquor Fees	52,700	49,387	(3,313)
Airport Revenue	1,000	897	(103)
Total Intergovernmental	97,679	117,704	20,025
Charges for Services			
Development Fees	-	-	-
Parks and Rec Fees	8,300	9,423	1,123
Total Other	8,300	9,423	1,123
Other			
Interest Income	750	371	(379)
Depot Rental	42,100	44,375	2,275
Land Lease	9,900	10,625	725
Miscellaneous	16,600	38,601	22,001
Total Other	69,350	93,972	24,622
Total Revenue	\$ 329,166	\$ 416,576	\$ 87,410

Supplemental Schedule of Expenditures by Object of Expenditure -Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
General and Administrative Personnel Administration	\$ 81,498 80,010	\$ 68,453 63,608	\$ 13,045 16,402
Total General and Administrative	161,508	132,061	29,447
Public Safety	1,500	4,648	(3,148)
Roads and Streets	193,200	91,697	101,503
Parks and Recreation	73,124	31,564	41,560
Depot Expenses	17,900	6,596	11,304
Total Expenditures	\$ 447,232	\$ 266,566	\$ 180,666

FEDERAL REPORTS



ZWYGART JOHN

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Honorable Mayor and City Council Donnelly, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Donnelly, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Donnelly, Idaho's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Donnelly, Idaho'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 Donnelly, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Donnelly, Idaho'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 Donnelly, Idaho's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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.

Zwyzart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho February 16, 2023