Annual Financial Report
With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon

June 30, 2021

CITY OF WESTMORLAND, CALIFORNIA
Annual Financial Report
June 30, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Westmorland Westmorland. California

Report on the Audit of 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 Westmorland, California (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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, as of June 30, 2021, 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 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 the City 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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and 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 or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Westmorland Westmorland, California

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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'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'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

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires 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.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison schedules, as listed under the Table of Contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Westmorland Westmorland, California

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 Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 21, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Fechter & Company

Certified Public Accountants

Sacramento, California

August 21, 2024

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total
ASSETS				,	
Current assets:					
Cash and investments	\$	3,661,318	\$ 956,863	\$	4,618,181
Accounts receivable		203,819	23,076		226,895
Internal balances		58,537	(58,537)		-
Notes receivable		1,058,074	-		1,058,074
Due from successor agency		30,000	-		30,000
Total current assets		5,011,748	921,402		5,933,150
Non-current assets:					
Capital assets not being depreciated		870,304	957,413		1,827,717
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		5,668,675	1,554,731		7,223,406
Total non-current assets		6,538,979	2,512,144		9,051,123
Total assets		11,550,727	3,433,546		14,984,273
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		508,386	23,545		531,931
Accrued liabilities		58,321	65,512		123,833
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		194,606	82,481		277,087
Due in more than one year		1,216,042	562,146		1,778,188
Total liabilities		1,977,355	733,684		2,711,039
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets		5,144,512	1,867,517		7,012,029
Restricted for:					
Community development		1,311,717	-		1,311,717
Streets and roads		2,287,482	-		2,287,482
Unrestricted		829,661	832,345		1,662,006
Total net position	\$	9,573,372	\$ 2,699,862	\$	12,273,234

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		F	Program Revenu	ies		Expense) Reveninges in Net Pos	
Functions/Programs	Evnances	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activites	Business- Type Activites	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activites	Activites	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 422,100	\$ 9,295	\$ 251,833	\$ -	\$ (160,972)	\$ -	\$ (160,972)
Public safety	563,258	63,491	159,486	Ψ -	(340,281)	φ -	(340,281)
Streets and roads	(321,795)	5,250	103,796	358,871	789,712	_	789,712
Culture and leisure	821,106	8,454	-	-	(812,652)	_	(812,652)
Community development	27,417	-	_	_	(27,417)	_	(27,417)
Trash services	214,737	265,503	_	_	50,766	_	50,766
Total governmental activities	1,726,823	351,993	515,115	358,871	(500,844)		(500,844)
Total go verimental activities	1,720,023	331,773		330,071	(200,011)		(300,011)
Business-type activities:							
Water	509,768	537,774	_	_	-	28,006	28,006
Wastewater	236,873	323,997	_	_	-	87,124	87,124
Total business-type activities	746,641	861,771				115,130	115,130
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				-			
Total primary government	\$ 2,473,464	\$ 1,213,764	\$ 515,115	\$ 358,871	(500,844)	115,130	(385,714)
	General revenu	ies:					
	Taxes:						
	Property to				77,170	16,106	93,276
	Sales taxe				628,040	-	628,040
	Transient	lodging taxes			83,921	-	83,921
	Franchise	taxes			22,760	-	22,760
		icense taxes			7,308	-	7,308
	Licenses and	l permits			33,717	-	33,717
	Fines and fo				1,896	-	1,896
	Use of mone	ey and property			45,925	-	45,925
	Gain on sale	of assets			13,872	-	13,872
	Other				44,215	-	44,215
	Transfers				(39,537)	39,537	
	Total gene	eral revenues an	nd transfers		919,287	55,643	974,930
	Change in net	position			418,443	170,773	589,216
	Net position -	beginning			9,154,929	2,529,089	11,684,018
	Net position -	ending			\$ 9,573,372	\$ 2,699,862	\$12,273,234

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2021

	General	Tra	ansportation	Street Projects
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$ 319,342	\$	2,447,125	\$ -
Accounts receivable	173,798		30,021	-
Due from other funds	976,588		-	-
Due from successor agency	30,000		-	-
Notes receivable	 _			 _
Total assets	\$ 1,499,728	\$	2,477,146	\$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 6,895	\$	500,485	\$ 800
Accrued liabilities	58,321		-	-
Due to other funds	 _		203,553	 587,870
Total liabilities	 65,216		704,038	 588,670
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for:				
Streets and roads	-		1,773,108	
Community development	-		-	-
Unassigned	 1,434,512		-	 (588,670)
Total fund balances	1,434,512		1,773,108	 (588,670)
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,499,728	\$	2,477,146	\$

(continued)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2021

	Revolving							
		Loans		Gas Tax		Funds		Total
ASSETS								
Cash and investments	\$	177,817	\$	641,002	\$	76,032	\$	3,661,318
Accounts receivable		-		-		, -		203,819
Due from other funds		-		-		_		976,588
Due from successor agency		_		-		_		30,000
Notes receivable		1,058,074		-		_		1,058,074
Total assets	\$	1,235,891	\$	641,002	\$	76,032	\$	5,929,799
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES	5							
Accounts payable	\$	77	\$	-	\$	129	\$	508,386
Accrued liabilities		-		-		-		58,321
Due to other funds		-		126,628				918,051
Total liabilities		77		126,628		129		1,484,758
FUND BALANCES Restricted for:								
Streets and roads		_		514,374		_		2,287,482
Community development		1,235,814		-		75,903		1,311,717
Unassigned		-		-		_		845,842
Total fund balances		1,235,814		514,374		75,903		4,445,041
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,235,891	\$	641,002	\$	76,032	\$	5,929,799

CITY OF WESTMORLAND RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2021

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 4,445,041
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation have not been included as financial resources in the governmental funds.	6,538,979
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Compensated absences liability	(16,181)
Loan payable	(1,394,467)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 9,573,372

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	General Transportation		Transportation		Street Projects
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$ 819,199	\$	-	\$	_
Licenses and permits	33,717		-		-
Intergovernmental	461,319		358,871		-
Charges for services	346,743		-		5,250
Fines and forfeitures	1,896		-		-
Use of money and property	34,149		200		-
Miscellaneous	 75,067				
Total revenues	 1,772,090		359,071		5,250
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government	420,880		-		-
Public safety	591,400		-		-
Streets and roads	18,692		31,204		2,400
Culture and leisure	54,294		-		-
Community development	16,068		-		-
Trash services	214,737		-		-
Capital outlay	57,873		697,124		-
Total expenditures	1,373,944		728,328		2,400
Excess of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	398,146		(369,257)		2,850
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	14,567		-		-
Transfers out	 (56,460)				
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (41,893)				<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	 356,253		(369,257)		2,850
Fund balances - beginning	 1,078,259		2,142,365		(591,520)
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,434,512	\$	1,773,108	\$	(588,670)

(continued)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	т) avalvina			Cov	Other		
	r	Revolving Loans	(Gas Tax		ernmental Funds		Total
REVENUES:								
Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	819,199
Licenses and permits	т.	_	_	_	_	_	_	33,717
Intergovernmental		_		53,796		_		873,986
Charges for services		_		-		-		351,993
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		_		1,896
Use of money and property		11,475		-		101		45,925
Miscellaneous		<u>-</u>				-		75,067
Total revenues		11,475		53,796		101		2,201,783
EXPENDITURES:								
Current:								
General government		-		-		3,186		424,066
Public safety		-		-		-		591,400
Streets and roads		-		144,279		-		196,575
Culture and leisure		-		-		-		54,294
Community development		11,349		-		-		27,417
Trash services		-		-		-		214,737
Capital outlay		169,176						924,173
Total expenditures		180,525		144,279		3,186		2,432,662
Excess of revenues over								
(under) expenditures		(169,050)		(90,483)		(3,085)		(230,879)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		16,923		-		-		31,490
Transfers out						(14,567)		(71,027)
Total other financing sources (uses)		16,923				(14,567)		(39,537)
Net change in fund balances		(152,127)		(90,483)		(17,652)		(270,416)
Fund balances - beginning		1,387,941		604,857		93,555		4,715,457
Fund balances - ending	\$	1,235,814	\$	514,374	\$	75,903	\$	4,445,041

CITY OF WESTMORLAND RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (270,416) Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the costs of those capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Expenditures for general capital assets, infrastructure, and other related capital asset adjustments 907,193 Less: current year depreciation (346,928)560,265 Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Principal payments on long-term debt 126,628 Expenditures in the Statement of Activities that do not require the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the funds: Change in the compensated absences liability 1,966

\$ 418,443

Change in net position of governmental activities

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2021

Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water		W	Vastewater Variation	Total
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and investments	\$	198,417	\$	758,446	\$ 956,863
Total current assets		212,367		767,572	 979,939
Non-current assets:					
Capital assets not being depreciated		202,212		755,201	957,413
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		1,411,953		142,778	 1,554,731
Total non-current assets		1,614,165		897,979	 2,512,144
Total assets		1,826,532		1,665,551	3,492,083
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable		8,721		14,824	23,545
Accrued liabilities		62,049		3,463	65,512
Due to other funds		46,352		12,185	58,537
Loan payable - current		65,312		17,169	 82,481
Total current liabilities		182,434		47,641	 230,075
Non-current liabilities:					
Loan payable - non-current		445,131		117,015	562,146
Total liabilities		627,565		164,656	792,221
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets		1,103,722		763,795	1,867,517
Unrestricted		95,245		737,100	832,345
Total net position	\$	1,198,967	\$	1,500,895	\$ 2,699,862

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water		W	/astewater	 Total
Operating Revenues	'	_	•	_	
Charges for services (net of refunds)	\$	537,774	\$	323,997	\$ 861,771
Total operating revenues		537,774		323,997	 861,771
Operating Expenses					
Salaries and benefits		142,072		84,300	226,372
Administration		37,323		23,215	60,538
Supplies and services		214,998		121,823	336,821
Depreciation		115,375		7,535	 122,910
Total operating expenses		509,768		236,873	746,641
Operating income		28,006		87,124	115,130
Non-operating Revenue					
Intergovernmental revenue		16,106			 16,106
Total non-operating revenues		16,106			16,106
Net income before transfers		44,112		87,124	131,236
Transfers in		39,537			39,537
Change in net position		83,649		87,124	170,773
Net position - beginning		1,115,318		1,413,771	2,529,089
Net position - ending	\$	1,198,967	\$	1,500,895	\$ 2,699,862

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Business-type Activities	
Enterprise Funds	

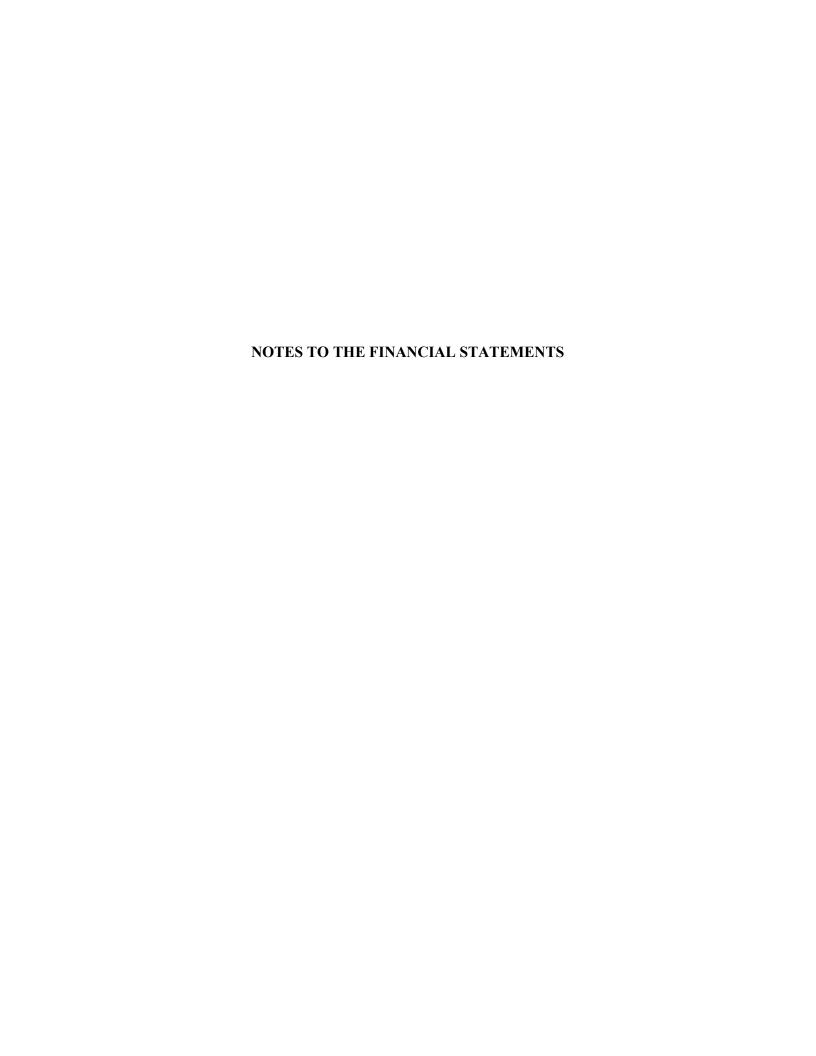
	Enterprise Funds					
		Water	W	astewater		Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:						
Cash received from customers and users	\$	527,810	\$	318,117	\$	845,927
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(231,813)		(144,617)		(376,430)
Cash payments for employees and benefit programs		(142,072)		(84,300)		(226,372)
Net cash provided by operating activities		153,925		89,200		243,125
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(45,046)		(11,262)		(56,308)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(45,046)		(11,262)		(56,308)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers from other funds		39,537		-		39,537
Government grant		16,106		-		16,106
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		55,643				55,643
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		164,522		77,938		242,460
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		33,895		680,508		714,403
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	198,417	\$	758,446	\$	956,863
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities						
Operating income	\$	28,006	\$	87,124	\$	115,130
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation		115,375		7,535		122,910
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Decrease in accounts receivable		(9,964)		(5,880)		(15,844)
Decrease in prepaid expense		13,793		-		13,793
Decrease in accounts payable		-		(3,042)		(3,042)
Increase in accrued liabilities		6,715		3,463		10,178
Total adjustments		125,919		2,076		127,995
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	153,925	\$	89,200	\$	243,125

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2021

	Private Purpose
	Trust Fund
	RDA
	Successor
	Agency
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 133,536
Prepaid expenses	1,658
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	11,484
Total assets	146,678
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	7,237
Deferred revenue	38,859
Due to City	30,000
Long-term debt, due in more than one year	240,000
Total liabilities	316,096
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	(169,418)
Total net position	\$ (169,418)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Private Purpos Trust Fund	e
	RDA	
	Successor	
	Agency	
ADDITIONS:		
Tax increment	\$ 67,54	4
Use of money and property	1	4_
Total additions	67,55	8
DEDUCTIONS:		
Community development	14,90	9
Interest	20,10	9
Total deductions	35,01	8
Change in net position	32,54	0
Net position - beginning	(201,95	8)
Net position - ending	\$ (169,41	8)



Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Westmorland, California was incorporated June 30, 1934, under the general laws of the State of California and enjoys all the rights and privileges pertaining to "General Law" cities. The City of Westmorland, California, operates under a Council-managed form of government and provides the following services as authorized by the California Government Code: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, health and social services, culture and recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The City is governed by a five-member Council, elected at large for four years on staggered schedules. The Council selects the Mayor from its members, generally for a one-year term. The City also has a City Clerk and a City Treasurer which are appointed positions.

A key element of the City's financial management process is the preparation of the annual budget. Each fiscal year the City Council proposes a budget, which includes all current balances and expected revenues and other financing sources of the City, and describes by department how those resources will be utilized. Under terms of various grant and financing agreements, the budget is to be adopted by the end of June, prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. The budget is adopted by motion of the City Council, and if amended, generally is done by resolution.

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of government authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (City). These statements include the financial activities of the overall City government, except for fiduciary activities. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions, and are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental funds financial statements include a Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the United States of America.

Proprietary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Proprietary funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which liability is incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

B. Basis of Presentation, continued

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operation of the fund. All other revenues are reported as nonoperating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as nonoperating expenses.

C. Major Funds

GASB Statement No. 34, defines major funds and requires that the City's major governmental funds are identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements. All other funds, called nonmajor funds, are combined and reported in a single column, regardless of their fund-type. Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses equal to ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total of all fund types excluding fiduciary. The General Fund is always a major fund. The City may also select other funds it believes should be presented as major funds.

The City reported the following major governmental funds in the accompanying financial statements:

General Fund

This fund accounts for all financial resources except those to be accounted for in another fund. It is the general operating fund of the City.

Transportation Special Revenue Fund

To account for revenue received from the State under the Articles of the Transportation Development Act (Section 99400(a) of the Public Utilities Code). Uses are restricted to local streets and roads.

Street Projects Special Revenue Fund

To account for street projects funded by intergovernmental grants and local sources.

Revolving Loans Special Revenue Fund

To account for loans given by the City to individuals and local businesses.

Gas Tax Fund

To account for the City's share of state gas tax revenue restricted for street improvements and maintenance.

In addition, the City reports the following non-major governmental funds:

OTC Applications Fund

To account for an Over the Counter (OTC) grant under the Department of Housing and Community Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

CIRP Fund

To account for the Capital Improvement Replacement Program (CIRP).

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

C. Major Funds, continued

The City reported the following major proprietary funds in the accompanying financial statements:

Water Fund

This fund accounts for the costs of treatment and distribution of drinking water to the community.

Wastewater Fund

This fund accounts for the costs of collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage generated in the community.

D. Accounting Policies

The government-wide statements report using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, generally including the reclassification or elimination of internal activity (between or within funds). Proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements also report using this same focus and 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 tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied while grants are recognized when grantor eligibility requirements are met.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require all governmental funds to use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. An exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on long-term debt is recognized when due.

The purchase of capital items in the proprietary funds is recorded as capital assets and depreciated under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the governmental funds, the City records these items as expenditures when they are incurred.

The purchase of capital assets is capitalized and depreciated in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities under GASB Statement No. 34.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the City considers cash and cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. The City follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds except for funds required to be held by outside fiscal agents under the provisions of bond indentures and funds for the Successor Agency to the Westmorland Community Redevelopment Agency. Cash equivalents have an original maturity date of three months or less from the date of purchase.

F. Cash and Investments

Most cash balances of the City's funds and some of its component units are pooled and invested by the City Treasurer. Unless otherwise dictated by legal or contractual requirements, income earned or losses arising from the investment pooled cash are allocated on a monthly basis to the participating funds and component units based on their proportionate shares of the average weekly cash balance.

Investments are stated at fair value. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the City has defined cash and cash equivalents to be change and petty cash funds, equity in the City's cash and investment pool and restricted, non-pooled investments with initial maturities of three months or less.

G. Interfund Transactions

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

With Council approval, resources may be transferred from one City fund to another. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from one fund that statute or budget requires collecting them, to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in the other funds, in accordance with budget authorizations.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

H. Property Taxes

The City's property taxes are levied on the first day of January by the County assessor, and are payable to the County tax collector in two installments. The first installment is due November 1st, and is delinquent after December 10th the second installment is due February 1st and is delinquent after April 10th. Taxes become a lien on the property on January 1st, and on the date of the transfer of the title, and the date of new construction.

The minimum property value which is taxed is \$2,000; however, tax bills are prepared for properties valued at less than \$2,000 if there is a special assessment to be collected.

Article 13A of the California Constitution states: "The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed one percent (1%) of the full cash value of such property. The one percent tax is to be collected by the Counties and appointed according to law to the districts within the counties."

The City has elected under State law (TEETER) to receive all of the annual property assessments in three installments as follows:

December	55%
April	40%
June	5%

I. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 for property, plant, and equipment and \$25,000 for infrastructure. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the City, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated lives of 2 to 50 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

K. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits and sick leave. All vacation and sick leave benefits are accrued as earned by employees. All vacation and sick leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignation and retirements.

L. Insurance

The City is self-insured for general liability, auto liability, and certain other risks. The City is insured for worker's compensation through the State Compensation Insurance Fund of California. Financial statements for the Fund can be found on their website at www.statefundca.com.

M. Long-Term Debt, Discount, Premiums, and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed during the current period.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

N. Net Position and Fund Equity

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is reported in three categories under GASB Statement No. 34. These captions apply only to net position, which are determined only at the government-wide level, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds are described below.

- Net Investment in Capital Assets describes the portion of net position which is represented by the current net book value of the City's capital assets, less the outstanding balance of any debt issued to finance these assets.
- Restricted describes the portion of position which is restricted as to use by the terms and conditions of agreements with outside parties, governmental regulations, laws, or other restrictions which the City cannot unilaterally alter. These principally include developer fees received for use on capital projects, debt service requirements, redevelopment funds restricted for low-and-moderate income purposes, and gas tax funds for street construction.
- *Unrestricted* describes the portion of net position which is not restricted as to use.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

O. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

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

Restricted fund balance - amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance - amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority (the City Council) and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.

Assigned fund balance - amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose.

Unassigned fund balance - the residual classification for the City's funds that include amounts not contained in the other classifications.

P. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the GASB and the AICPA, require management to make assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. Use of Restricted Resources

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City Council is required to adopt an annual budget resolution by July 1st of each fiscal year for the General Fund, special revenue, capital projects, debt service, and enterprise funds. These budgets are adopted and presented for reporting purposes on a basis consistent with the financial statements.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level. The City Council made several supplemental budgetary appropriations throughout the fiscal year.

B. Deficit Fund Balances

At June 30, 2021, the following funds had an accumulated deficit:

Fund		<u>Amount</u>
Major Governmental Fund: Street Projects Fund	\$	588,670
Fiduciary Fund: RDA Successor Agency		169,418

This fund balance deficit is primarily due to the City incurring costs in excess of revenues. The Fund should alleviate this deficit as revenues are received.

C. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the following funds had excess of expenditures over appropriations:

Fund	App	Final propriation	Exp	penditures	 Excess
Major Fund:					
Transportation Fund	\$	329,086	\$	728,328	\$ 399,242
Revolving Loans Fund		41,880		180,525	138,645
Gas Tax Fund		16,825		144,279	127,454

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2021 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Primary Government:	
Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and investments	\$ 4,618,181
Fiduciary Fund:	
Cash and investments - restricted	133,536
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 4,751,717
Cash and investments as of June 30, 2021, consist of the following:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 3,412,506
Money market funds	1,339,211
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 4,751,717

A. Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the City of Westmorland (City) by the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the City, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Government Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	10%	None
U.S. Government Agency Issues	5 years	10%	None
Bankers' Acceptances	270 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper, Prime Quality	180 days	40%	10%
Time Certificates of Deposit	3 years	25%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3 years	30%	None
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements	1 year	20%	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	15%
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool)	N/A	None	\$50 Million

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS, continued

B. Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy. The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for investments held by bond trustees. The table also identifies certain provisions of these debt agreements that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	None	None	None
Mortgage-backed Securities	3 years	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	360 days	None	None
Commercial Paper	None	None	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	None	None	None
Investment Agreements	None	None	None
Repurchase Agreements	30 days	None	None
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool)	N/A	None	None

C. Disclosures Relating Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

D. Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

The City has no investments, including investments held by bond trustees, that are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

E. Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS, continued

F. Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. There was no investment in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represents 5% or more of total City investments.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits; The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the government unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2021, none of the City's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollateralized accounts.

NOTE 4 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

A. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of normal operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds". The following presents a summary of current interfund balances at June 30, 2021.

Receivable Fund		Amount Payable Fund		 Amount
Major Governmental Funds:		_	Major Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	\$	976,588	Transportation Fund	\$ 203,553
	\$	976,588	Street Projects Fund	587,870
	· ·	Gax Tax		126,628
			Major Proprietary Funds:	
			Water	46,352
			Sewer	 12,185
				\$ 976,588

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 4 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS, continued

B. Interfund Transfers

Transfers are utilized for funding for capital projects, lease payments or debt service, subsidies of various City operations, and re-allocations of special revenues. All inter-fund transfers between individual government funds have been eliminated on the government-wide statements. The following presents a summary of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Transfers To	Transfers From	A	mount
Major Governmental Funds: General Fund	CIRP	\$	14,567
Revolving Loans	General Fund		16,923
Major Proprietary Fund: Water	General Fund	\$	39,537 71,027

NOTE 5 – NOTES RECEIVABLE

Notes receivable amounts primarily represent loans made for redevelopment, economic development, and property rehabilitation.

Revolving Loans Special Revenue Fund

Deferred notes receivable. No installment payments of principal or interest are required until the loans reach their maturity or underlying property is sold. Secured by deeds of trust. Interest is not accrued on these loans.

\$1,058,074

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance at July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance at June 30, 2021
Nondepreciable capital assets	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	11 ansiers	June 30, 2021
Land	\$ 225.246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,246
	\$ 225,246		\$ -		4,
Construction in progress Total nondepreciable capital assets	225,246	814,234		(169,176)	645,058
Total nondepreciable capital assets	223,240	814,234		(169,176)	870,304
Depreciable capital assets					
Equipment	842,558	109,939	(50,752)	-	901,745
Improvements	6,162,705	-	-	169,176	6,331,881
Buildings	3,012,438	-	-	-	3,012,438
Total depreciable capital assets	10,017,701	109,939	(50,752)	169,176	10,246,064
Less accumulated depreciation					
Equipment	(798,559)	(26,977)	33,772	_	(791,764)
Improvements	(680,044)	(308,136)	-	_	(988,180)
Buildings	(2,785,630)	(11,815)	_	_	(2,797,445)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,264,233)	(346,928)	33,772		$\frac{(2,777,113)}{(4,577,389)}$
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,204,233)	(340,728)	33,112		(4,377,367)
Net depreciable capital assets	5,753,468	(236,989)	(16,980)	169,176	5,668,675
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,978,714	\$ 577,245	\$ (16,980)	\$ -	\$ 6,538,979
	Balance at				Balance at
Business-Type Activities	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	June 30, 2021
Nondepreciable capital assets					
Land	\$ 957,413	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 957,413
Total nondepreciable capital assets	957,413				957,413
Depreciable capital assets					
Equipment	-	56,308	-	-	56,308
Improvements	703,164	_	_	_	703,164
Buildings	5,900,000	_	_	_	5,900,000
Total depreciable capital assets	6,603,164	56,308	_	_	6,659,472
Less accumulated depreciation					
Equipment	_	(1,085)		_	(1,085)
Improvements	(35,158)	(35,158)	_		(70,316)
Buildings	,	(86,667)	-	-	(5,033,340)
	(4,946,673)				
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,981,831)	(122,910)			(5,104,741)
Net depreciable capital assets	1,621,333	(66,602)			1,554,731
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	\$ 2,578,746	\$ (66,602)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,512,144

CITY OF WESTMORLAND, CALIFORNIA

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS, continued

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:		Business-Type Activities:	
Public safety	\$ 29,731	Water	\$ 115,375
Streets and roads	305,382	Wastewater	7,535
Culture and leisure	11,815	Total	\$ 122,910
Total	\$ 346,928		

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The City entered into a development agreement with the Love's Country Stores of California, Inc. (Love's) in November 2017 to begin and complete construction of the new Love's Travel Stop within city limits. The Love's Travel Stop commenced operations in July of 2019. Under the agreement, Love's is required to construct or pay for certain offsite public infrastructure improvements, including sanitary sewer lines, storm drainage improvements, water lines, and general improvements that will provide benefits to the City and Love's. The City agreed to reimburse Love's for off-site public infrastructure improvements from future sales tax revenues up to the actual costs incurred by Love's for the off-site public infrastructure improvements. Therefore, the City recorded an interest-free loan payable to Love's for the cost of the public infrastructure improvements, or \$2,224,259, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The improvements and the offsetting loan payable has been allocated to the benefitting funds as follows: Gas Tax Fund – 68%, Water Fund – 25%, and Sewer Fund – 7%. The balance of the loan as of June 30, 2021 was \$2,039,094.

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2021	Due within one year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated absences liability	\$ 18,147	\$ -	\$ (1,966)	\$ 16,181	\$ 16,181
Loan payable	1,521,095	-	(126,628)	1,394,467	178,425
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,539,242	\$ -	\$(128,594)	\$ 1,410,648	\$ 194,606
Business-type Activities					
Loan payable	\$ 703,164	\$ -	\$ (58,537)	\$ 644,627	\$ 82,481
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 703,164	\$ -	\$ (58,537)	\$ 644,627	\$ 82,481

NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granter cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

CITY OF WESTMORLAND, CALIFORNIA

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

NOTE 9 – SUCCESSOR AGENCY TRUST FOR ASSETS OF FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court upheld Assembly Bill IX 26 ("the Bill") that provides for the dissolution of all redevelopment agencies in the State of California. This action impacted the reporting entity of the City of Westmorland (City) that previously had reported a redevelopment agency within the reporting entity of the City as a blended component unit.

The Bill provides that upon dissolution of a redevelopment agency, either the city or other unit of local government will agree to serve as the "successor agency" to hold the assets units until they are distributed to other units of state and local government. On January 10, 2012, the City Council elected to become the Successor Agency for the former redevelopment agency in accordance with the Bill as part of the City resolution number 12-001.

After enactment of the law, which occurred on June 28, 2011, redevelopment agencies in the State of California cannot enter into new projects, obligations, or commitments. Subject to the control of a newly established oversight board, remaining assets can only be used to pay enforceable obligations in existence as of the date of the dissolution (including the completion of any unfinished projects that were subject to legally enforceable contractual commitments).

In future fiscal years, successor agencies will only be allocated revenue in the amount that is necessary to pay the estimated annual installment payments on enforceable obligations of the former redevelopment agency until all enforceable obligations of the prior redevelopment agency have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

Long-term debt of the Successor Agency as of June 30, 2021, consisted of the following:

	Balance at			Balance at	Due within	
	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2021	one year	
Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds	\$ 280,000	\$ -	\$(40,000)	\$ 240,000	\$ -	
Total Fiduciary Fund	\$ 280,000	\$ -	\$(40,000)	\$ 240,000	\$ -	

2011 Tax Allocation Bonds Payable

The Redevelopment Agency issued \$580,000 of 2011 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds. Interest is payable semiannually each April 1 and October 1 with principal due each October 1 beginning in 2011 with final maturity in 2026. The bonds were issued with interest rates varying between 3.65% and 5.00%. Proceeds from the issue are to be used to finance improvements, fund a reserve account, fund a capitalized interest account, and pay costs of issuance. Tax increment revenue is pledged against the bonds. The balance payable at June 30, 2021 is \$240,000.

CITY OF WESTMORLAND, CALIFORNIA

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2021

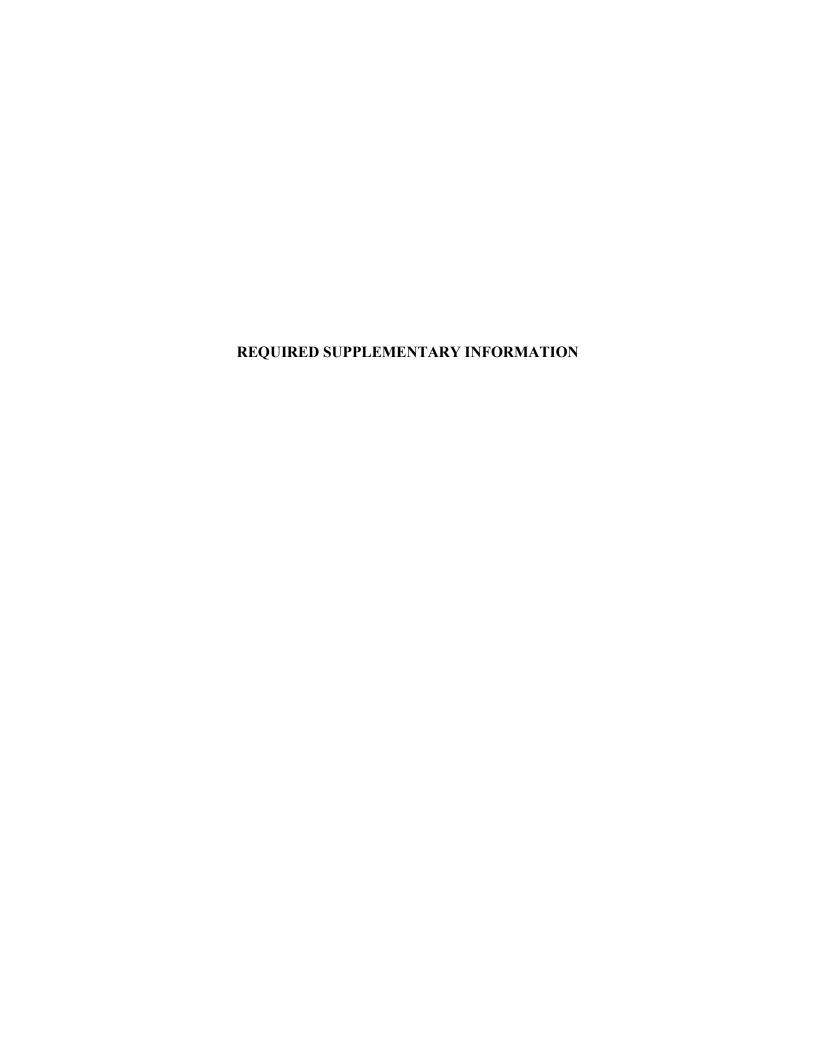
NOTE 9 – SUCCESSOR AGENCY TRUST FOR ASSETS OF FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, continued

The scheduled annual minimum debt service requirements at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	<u> P</u>	rincipal	I	nterest	Total
2022	\$	_	\$	8,700	\$ 8,700
2023		40,000		15,950	55,950
2024		45,000		12,869	57,869
2025		50,000		9,425	59,425
2026		50,000		5,800	55,800
2027		55,000		1,994	 56,994
Total	\$	240,000	\$	54,738	\$ 294,738

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 21, 2024, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, it was determined that no subsequent events occurred that require recognition or additional disclosure in the financial statements.



CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$ 298,048	\$ 298,048	\$ 819,199	\$ 521,151	
Licenses and permits	4,549	4,549	33,717	29,168	
Intergovernmental	283,741	283,741	461,319	177,578	
Charges for services	354,656	354,656	346,743	(7,913)	
Fines and forfeitures	4,270	4,270	1,896	(2,374)	
Use of money and property	21,767	21,767	34,149	12,382	
Miscellaneous	76,041	76,041	75,067	(974)	
Total revenues	1,043,072	1,043,072	1,772,090	729,018	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General government	386,685	386,685	420,880	(34,195)	
Public safety	549,151	549,151	591,400	(42,249)	
Streets and roads	14,718	14,718	18,692	(3,974)	
Culture and leisure	49,915	49,915	54,294	(4,379)	
Community development	21,420	21,390	16,068	5,322	
Trash services	224,687	224,687	214,737	9,950	
Capital outlay	128,865	128,865	57,873	70,992	
Total expenditures	1,375,441	1,375,411	1,373,944	1,467	
Excess of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	(332,369)	(332,339)	398,146	730,485	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	14,567	14,567	
Transfers out			(56,460)	(56,460)	
Total other financing sources (uses)			(41,893)	(41,893)	
Net change in fund balances	(332,369)	(332,339)	356,253	688,592	
Fund balances - beginning	1,078,259	1,078,259	1,078,259		
Fund balances - ending	\$ 745,890	\$ 745,920	\$ 1,434,512	\$ 688,592	

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$ 579,906	\$ 579,906	\$ 358,871	\$ (221,035)
Use of money and property	103	103	200	97
Total revenues	580,009	580,009	359,071	(220,938)
EXPENDITURES: Current:				
Streets and roads	64,064	63,896	31,204	32,692
Capital outlay	265,190	265,190	697,124	(431,934)
Total expenditures	329,254	329,086	728,328	(399,242)
Net change in fund balances	250,755	250,923	(369,257)	(620,180)
Fund balances - beginning	2,142,365	2,142,365	2,142,365	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,393,120	\$ 2,393,288	\$ 1,773,108	\$ (620,180)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE STREET PROJECTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

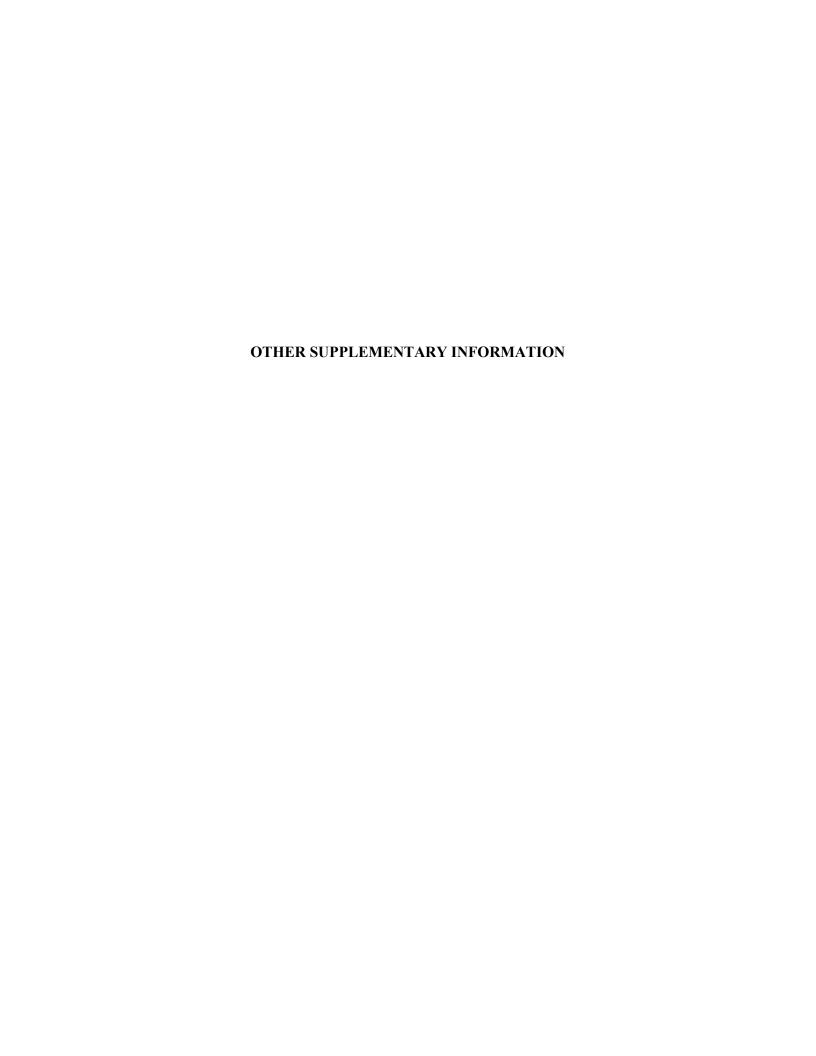
		Budgeted	Am	nounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	(Original		Final	 Amounts	Positi	ive (Negative)
REVENUES:							
Intergovernmental	\$	44,459	\$	44,459	\$ -	\$	(44,459)
Charges for services					 5,250		5,250
Total revenues		44,459		44,459	5,250		(39,209)
EXPENDITURES: Current:							
Streets and roads		23,880		23,880	2,400		21,480
Capital outlay		10,000		10,000	-		10,000
Total expenditures		33,880		33,880	2,400		31,480
Net change in fund balances		10,579		10,579	 2,850		(7,729)
Fund balances - beginning		(591,520)		(591,520)	 (591,520)		
Fund balances - ending	\$	(580,941)	\$	(580,941)	\$ (588,670)	\$	(7,729)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE REVOLVING LOANS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Rudgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ (25,000)	
Use of money and property	825	825	11,475	10,650	
Total revenues	25,825	25,825	11,475	(14,350)	
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Community development	41,880	41,880	11,349	30,531	
Capital outlay			169,176	(169,176)	
Total expenditures	41,880	41,880	180,525	(138,645)	
Excess of revenues under expenditures	(16,055)	(16,055)	(169,050)	(152,995)	
Other Financing Sources Transfers in			16,923	16,923	
Net change in fund balances	(16,055)	(16,055)	(152,127)	(136,072)	
Fund balances - beginning	1,387,941	1,387,941	1,387,941		
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,371,886	\$ 1,371,886	\$ 1,235,814	\$ (136,072)	

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GAS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$ 41,134	\$ 41,134	\$ 53,796	\$ 12,662
Total revenues	41,134	41,134	53,796	12,662
EXPENDITURES: Current:				
Streets and roads	16,825	16,825	144,279	(127,454)
Total expenditures	16,825	16,825	144,279	(127,454)
Net change in fund balances	24,309	24,309	(90,483)	(114,792)
Fund balances - beginning	604,857	604,857	604,857	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 629,166	\$ 629,166	\$ 514,374	\$ (114,792)



CITY OF WESTMORLAND COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2021

	OTC Applications CIRP		CIRP	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
ASSETS						
Cash and investments Total assets	<u>\$</u> \$	(285)	\$	76,317 76,317	\$	76,032 76,032
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES Accounts payable Total liabilities	\$	129 129	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	129 129
FUND BALANCES Restricted for: Community development		(414)		76,317		75,903
Total fund balances		(414)		76,317		75,903
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	(285)	\$	76,317	\$	76,032

CITY OF WESTMORLAND COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		OTC	CIRP	Total Nonmajor Governmental		
REVENUES:	App	lications	 JRP		Funds	
Use of money	\$		\$ 101	\$	101	
Total revenues			 101		101	
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:		2.106			2.106	
General government		3,186	 		3,186	
Total expenditures		3,186	 -		3,186	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(3,186)	101		(3,085)	
Other Financing Uses Transfers out			(14,567)		(14,567)	
Total other financing uses			 (14,567)		(14,567)	
Net change in fund balances		(3,186)	(14,466)		(17,652)	
Fund balances - beginning		2,772	 90,783		93,555	
Fund balances - ending	\$	(414)	\$ 76,317	\$	75,903	

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



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 Members of the City Council City of Westmorland Westmorland, California

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 Westmorland, California (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 21, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2021-01 through 2021-05 to be material weaknesses.

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Westmorland Westmorland, California

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2021-06 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City'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 that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standard*.

City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our engagement and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the engagement to audit the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Fechter & Company

Certified Public Accountants

Flechter + Company
Sacramento, California

August 21, 2024

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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Finan	c1a1	Stater	nents

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiencies identified not considered	
to be material weaknesses?	Yes
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

Finding 2021-01

Recording of Revenues and Expenditures in the Proper Fiscal Year

Criteria

Internal controls should be in place that provide reasonable assurance that the trial balances used in the financial statement preparation process are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principes (GAAP).

Condition

During the audit, a significant number of audit adjustments were needed to produce GAAP-compliant financial statements. For example, we found several instances of revenue and expenditures being recorded in the wrong fiscal year. For revenues, we found a few instances in which revenues were recorded when the cash was received rather than when the revenue had actually been earned. For expenditures, there were a few instances of expenditures being recorded when the expenditure was paid instead of when the expenditure had been incurred.

Cause

The City has not implemented policies and procedures to ensure GAAP reporting, nor has the City fully implemented year-end financial statement closing policies and procedures.

Effect of condition

There were several audit adjustments to record these transactions in the proper fiscal year which had a material effect on the financial statements.

Recommendation

We recommend the City implement proper procedures to determine that revenue and expenditure transactions are recorded in the proper fiscal year.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

Policies and Procedures Documentation – The City intends to implement policies and procedures to guide staff in recording transactions correctly. This documentation includes guidelines for recognizing revenue and expenses, handling accruals, and performing year-end close processes.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2021-02

Tracking of Accounts Receivable by Fund

Criteria

Fund accounting requires that financial resources be separated into distinct funds, allowing for individual financial statements for each fund to be presented in separate columns in the combined and combining financial statements.

Condition

During the audit, we requested that accounts receivable detail schedules be broken out by fund. Although the City provided detail schedules that agreed to the total of accounts receivable, they were unable to provide us a breakdown by fund.

Cause

The City uses QuickBooks for its accounting software. Although QuickBooks can be used for fund accounting, it is not specifically designed for it and does have limitations. Since the City bills a customer's water, sewer, and trash services on the same invoice, it is not possible to record the individual services in the correct fund's accounts receivable account during the original invoice entry. During the original invoice entry, QuickBooks records all of the services in the General Fund's accounts receivable account, and at the end of the fiscal year, the City records journal entries to reclassify the transactions to the proper fund.

Effect of condition

Audit adjustments were needed to record account receivable balances in the proper fund which had a significant impact on the financial statements.

Recommendation

We recommend the City transition from using QuickBooks to a fund accounting software system.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

Software Implementation – The City has procured a new software that will align with the City's compliance requirements.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2021-03

Tracking of Accounts Payable by Fund

Criteria

Fund accounting requires that financial resources be separated into distinct funds, allowing for individual financial statements for each fund to be presented in separate columns in the combined and combining financial statements.

Condition

During the audit, we requested that accounts payable detail schedules be broken out by fund. Although the City provided detail schedules that agreed to the total of accounts payable, they were unable to provide us a breakdown by fund.

Cause

The City uses QuickBooks for its accounting software. Although QuickBooks can be used for fund accounting, it is not specifically designed for it and does have limitations. QuickBooks is unable to print an accounts payable aging report by fund.

Effect of condition

Without the ability to run an accounts payable aging report by fund, it is difficult to determine whether the account payable balances are properly allocated and the individual fund financial statements are accurately stated.

Recommendation

We recommend the City transition from using QuickBooks to a fund accounting software system.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

Software Implementation – The City has procured a new software that will align with the City's compliance requirements.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2021-04

Writing Off Old Receivables

Criteria

Writing off uncollectible ensures that the financial statements of an entity accurately reflect its financial position. Overall, writing off bad debts is an important accounting practice that helps an entity maintain accurate financial records, adhere to accounting principles, and make informed decisions about its accounts receivable.

Condition

During the audit, we noticed that there were several past-due receivable balances on the books that appear to be uncollectible. We also noticed that the City continues to bill some customers on a monthly basis even though they have amounts that are more than one year past due.

Cause

It appears that the City does not write off uncollectible receivables on a regular basis.

Effect of condition

By not writing off uncollectible receivables, the City is overstating its financial position.

Recommendation

We recommend the City review the list of outstanding receivables on a regular basis and write off those amounts that are deemed uncollectible.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

Policies and Procedures Documentation – The City will implement policies to address this matter. The City will define uncollectible receivables and write-off thresholds. Next, it will implement procedures to review receivables on a periodic basis, document and perform collection efforts, authorization approval from management for write-offs deemed uncollectible, and for accounting entries to record the write-offs.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2021-05

Customer Overpayments

Criteria

Amounts owed to customers should be recorded as a liability rather than an asset.

Condition

During the audit, we noticed that there were several credit balances listed in the accounts receivable aging schedule. Upon inquiry of these balances, the City told us that these amounts represented overpayments by customers.

Cause

Customer overpayments are recorded to accounts receivable rather than to a liability account.

Effect of condition

By not recording customer overpayments to a liability account, the City is understating both its accounts receivables and its liabilities.

Recommendation

We recommend the City either record customer overpayments directly to a liability account, or at a minimum, reclassify the credit amounts in accounts receivable to a liability account at year-end so that both its assets and liabilities are fairly stated.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

The City will record customer overpayments directly to a liability account.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Finding 2021-06 - Missing Supervisor's Signature on Timesheets

Criteria

Proper control requires that review by a supervisor be documented. It is best practice for both the employee and the employee's supervisor sign his/her timesheets before it is processed for payment.

Condition

During the audit, we noticed that there were several timesheets that did not have a supervisor's signature indicating his/her approval.

Cause

It appears that the City does not consistently adhere to the policy of requiring supervisor approval of timesheets.

Effect of condition

By not obtaining supervisor approval of timesheets, there is a greater risk of the time and leave records not being accurate.

Recommendation

We recommend that all timesheets are signed by both the employee and the employee's supervisor to ensure that all time and leave records are current and accurate for their areas of responsibility.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions

The City will ensure that every department supervisor signs off on every subordinate's timesheet.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2021

SECTION III - STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

Finding 2020-01 - Recording of Revenues and Expenditures in the Proper Period

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2021

Finding 2020-02 - Tracking of Accounts Receivable by Fund

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2021

Finding 2020-03 - Tracking of Accounts Payable by Fund

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2021