Annual Financial Report With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon

June 30, 2023

CITY OF WESTMORLAND, CALIFORNIA Annual Financial Report June 30, 2023

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FINANCIAL SECTION



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 businesstype 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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 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

echter + Company

Sacramento, California August 21, 2024

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$	3,290,143	\$ 1,452,370	\$ 4,742,513
Accounts receivable		90,235	34,991	125,226
Internal balances		211,593	(211,593)	-
Notes receivable		1,021,169	-	1,021,169
Lease receivable, current		11,108	 -	11,108
Total current assets		4,624,248	1,275,768	5,900,016
Non-current assets:				
Lease receivable, non-current		90,155	-	90,155
Capital assets not being depreciated		299,823	957,413	1,257,236
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		6,111,567	1,637,127	7,748,694
Total non-current assets		6,501,545	2,594,540	9,096,085
Total assets		11,125,793	3,870,308	 14,996,101
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable		36,281	49,960	86,241
Accrued liabilities		92,438	72,363	164,801
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year		296,973	124,856	421,829
Due in more than one year		793,285	366,715	1,160,000
Total liabilities		1,218,977	613,894	1,832,871
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Leases		99,702	-	99,702
Total deferred inflow of resources		99,702	-	 99,702
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets		5,438,171	2,102,969	7,541,140
Restricted for:		-, -~,+	,,	
Community development		1,202,457	-	1,202,457
Streets and roads		2,114,193	-	2,114,193
Unrestricted		1,052,293	1,153,445	2,205,738
Total net position	\$	9,807,114	\$ 3,256,414	\$ 13,063,528

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		ī	Program Revenu			Expense) Reven nges in Net Pos	
		1	Operating	Capital		Business-	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Туре	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activites	Activites	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 579,426	\$ 7,213	\$ 276,782	\$-	\$ (295,431)	\$ -	\$ (295,431)
Public safety	553,123	63,482	149,983	-	(339,658)	-	(339,658)
Streets and roads	484,161	5,610	113,283	376,690	11,422	-	11,422
Culture and leisure	353,624	12,182	8,000	-	(333,442)	-	(333,442)
Community development	54,194	-	-	-	(54,194)	-	(54,194)
Trash services	247,973	276,419	-	-	28,446	-	28,446
Total governmental activities	2,272,501	364,906	548,048	376,690	(982,857)	-	(982,857)
Business-type activities:							
Water	618,307	675,319	-	-	-	57,012	57,012
Wastewater	288,447	360,142	-	-	-	71,695	71,695
Total business-type activities	906,754	1,035,461	-	-		128,707	128,707
Total primary government	\$ 3,179,255	\$ 1,400,367	\$ 548,048	\$ 376,690	(982,857)	128,707	(854,150)
	General revenu	ies:					
	Taxes:						
	Property ta	axes			61,237	208,071	269,308
	Sales taxes				524,863	-	524,863
	Transient	lodging taxes			66,757	-	66,757
	Franchise				23,886	-	23,886
		icense taxes			8,040	-	8,040
	Licenses and				33,074	-	33,074
	Fines and for				964	-	964
	Use of mone	y and property	7		77,507	-	77,507
	Other				101,920	-	101,920
	Total gene	eral revenues			898,248	208,071	1,106,319
	Change in net	position			(84,609)	336,778	252,169
	Net position - I	beginning			9,891,723	2,919,636	12,811,359
	Net position - o	ending			\$ 9,807,114	\$ 3,256,414	\$13,063,528

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	 General	Tra	ansportation	Street rojects
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$ 567,191	\$	1,825,816	\$ -
Accounts receivable	59,117		31,118	-
Due from other funds	669,314		210	-
Notes receivable	-		-	-
Total assets	\$ 1,295,622	\$	1,857,144	\$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accrued payable	\$ 31,850	\$	2,568	\$ 200
Accrued liabilities	92,438		-	-
Due to other funds	 3,363		-	 -
Total liabilities	 127,651		2,568	 200
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for:				
Streets and roads	-		1,854,576	-
Community development	-		-	-
Unassigned	1,167,971		-	(200)
Total fund balances	 1,167,971		1,854,576	 (200)
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,295,622	\$	1,857,144	\$ -

(continued)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2023

					(Other		
	I	Revolving			Gove	ernmental		
		Loans	Gas Tax		Funds			Total
ASSETS								
Cash and investments	\$	178,212	\$	718,924	\$	_	\$	3,290,143
Accounts receivable	Ψ	170,212	Ψ	/10,724	Ψ		Ψ	90,235
Due from other funds		3,153		-		-		672,677
Notes receivable		1,021,169		-		-		1,021,169
Total assets	\$	1,021,109	\$	718,924	\$	-	\$	5,074,224
1 otal assets	¢	1,202,334	Φ	/10,924	φ	-	φ	3,074,224
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
LIABILITIES								
Accrued payable	\$	77	\$	1,586	\$	-	\$	36,281
Accrued liabilities		-		-		-		92,438
Due to other funds		-		457,721		-		461,084
Total liabilities		77		459,307		-		589,803
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted for:								
				250 617				2 114 102
Streets and roads		-		259,617		-		2,114,193
Community development		1,202,457		-		-		1,202,457
Unassigned		-		-		-		1,167,771
Total fund balances		1,202,457		259,617		-		4,484,421
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	1,202,534	\$	718,924	\$	-	\$	5,074,224

CITY OF WESTMORLAND RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$ 4,484,421
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Lease receivable - GASB 87		101,263
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation have not been included as financial resources in the governmental funds.		6,411,390
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Compensated absences liability	(26,884)	
Loan payable	(1,063,374)	(1,090,258)
Deferred inflow of resources - GASB 87		 (99,702)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 9,807,114

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	 General Transportation		 Street Projects	
REVENUES:				
Taxes	\$ 684,783	\$	-	\$ -
Licenses and permits	33,074		-	-
Intergovernmental	496,296		376,690	-
Charges for services	359,296		-	5,610
Fines and forfeitures	964		-	-
Use of money and property	62,620		155	-
Miscellaneous	 101,920		-	 -
Total revenues	 1,738,953		376,845	 5,610
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government	649,830		-	-
Public safety	724,247		-	-
Streets and roads	35,624		72,235	3,161
Culture and leisure	129,503		-	-
Community development	15,341		-	-
Trash services	247,973		-	-
Capital outlay	 296,291		-	 -
Total expenditures	 2,098,809		72,235	 3,161
Excess of revenues (under)				
over expenditures	(359,856)		304,610	2,449
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	20,514		210	3,161
Transfers out	 (18,867)		-	 (5,610)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 1,647		210	 (2,449)
Net change in fund balances	 (358,209)		304,820	
Fund balances - beginning	1,737,977		1,855,002	(588,670)
Restatement	(211,797)		(305,246)	588,470
Fund balances - beginning, restated	1,526,180		1,549,756	 (200)
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,167,971	\$	1,854,576	\$ (200)

(continued)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2023

	JUP	NE 30, 20.	23				
	Revolving Loans Gas Tax		Other Governmental Funds		Total		
REVENUES:							
Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 684,783
Licenses and permits		-		-		-	33,074
Intergovernmental		-		51,752		-	924,738
Charges for services		-		-		-	364,906
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-	964
Use of money and property		13,952		-		-	76,727
Miscellaneous		-		-		-	 101,920
Total revenues		13,952		51,752		-	 2,187,112
EXPENDITURES: Current:							
General government		-		-		-	649,830
Public safety		-		-		-	724,247
Streets and roads		-		171,580		-	282,600
Culture and leisure		-		-		-	129,503
Community development		18,414		-		-	33,755
Trash services		-		-		-	247,973
Capital outlay		-		-		-	 296,291
Total expenditures		18,414		171,580		-	2,364,199
Excess of revenues (under)							
over expenditures		(4,462)		(119,828)		-	(177,087)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		15,496		-		-	39,381
Transfers out		(14,904)		-		-	 (39,381)
Total other financing sources (uses)		592				-	 -
Net change in fund balances		(3,870)		(119,828)			 (177,087)
Fund balances - beginning Restatement	1,2	206,327		379,445 -		71,427 (71,427)	4,661,508 -
Fund balances - beginning, restated	1,2	206,327		379,445		-	4,661,508
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,2	202,457	\$	259,617	\$	-	\$ 4,484,421

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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (177,087)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Lease revenue - GASB 87		780
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	376,401	
Less: current year depreciation	(428,198)	
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		(51,797)
Principal payments on long-term debt		152,668
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		(9,173)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (84,609)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds								
		Water	W	Vastewater		Total			
ASSETS									
Current assets:									
Cash and investments	\$	584,628	\$	867,742	\$	1,452,370			
Accounts receivable		18,979		16,012		34,991			
Total current assets		603,607		883,754		1,487,361			
Non-current assets:									
Capital assets not being depreciated		202,212		755,201		957,413			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		1,370,936		266,191		1,637,127			
Total non-current assets		1,573,148		1,021,392	-	2,594,540			
Total assets		2,176,755		1,905,146		4,081,901			
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable		19,887		30,073		49,960			
Accrued liabilities		66,067		6,296		72,363			
Due to other funds		167,548		44,045		211,593			
Loan payable - current		98,866		25,990		124,856			
Total current liabilities		352,368		106,404		458,772			
Non-current liabilities:									
Loan payable - non-current		290,381		76,334		366,715			
Total liabilities		642,749		182,738		825,487			
NET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets		1,183,901		919,068		2,102,969			
Unrestricted		350,105		803,340		1,153,445			
Total net position	\$	1,534,006	\$	1,722,408	\$	3,256,414			

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds								
		Water	Wastewater			Total			
Operating Revenues									
Charges for services (net of refunds)	\$	675,319	\$	360,142	\$	1,035,461			
Total operating revenues		675,319		360,142		1,035,461			
Operating Expenses									
Salaries and benefits		169,737		77,020		246,757			
Administration		44,744		25,532		70,276			
Supplies and services		257,535		165,779		423,314			
Depreciation		146,291		20,116		166,407			
Total operating expenses		618,307		288,447		906,754			
Operating income		57,012		71,695		128,707			
Non-operating Revenue									
Intergovernmental revenue		208,071		_		208,071			
Total nonoperating revenue		208,071				208,071			
Change in net position		265,083		71,695		336,778			
Net position - beginning		1,268,923		1,650,713		2,919,636			
Net position - ending	\$	1,534,006	\$	1,722,408	\$	3,256,414			

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Total		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 656,340	\$ 344,130	\$1,000,470	
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(283,258)	(167,801)	(451,059)	
Cash payments for employees and benefit programs	(169,737)	(77,020)	(246,757)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	203,345	99,309	302,654	
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(15,838)	(9,223)	(25,061)	
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(15,838)	(9,223)	(25,061)	
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities: Government grant	208,071		208,071	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	208,071		208,071	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	395,578	90,086	485,664	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	189,050	777,656	966,706	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 584,628	\$ 867,742	\$1,452,370	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities				
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$ 57,012	\$ 71,695	\$ 128,707	
Depreciation	146,291	20,116	166,407	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(4 - 0 - F)	(a · · · · · · ·	
Increase in accounts receivable	(18,979)	(16,012)	(34,991)	
Increase in accounts payable	14,237	17,214	31,451	
Increase in accrued liabilities Total adjustments	4,784 146,333	6,296	<u> 11,080</u> 173,947	
·				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 203,345	\$ 99,309	\$ 302,654	

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Private Purpose
	Trust Fund
	RDA
	Successor
	Agency
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 241,158
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	11,484
Total assets	252,642
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	9,706
Deferred revenue	38,350
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	45,000
Due in more than one year	155,000
Total liabilities	248,056
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	4,586
Total net position	\$ 4,586

CITY OF WESTMORLAND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Priva	ate Purpose
	Tr	rust Fund
		RDA
	S	uccessor
	1	Agency
ADDITIONS:		
Tax increment	\$	105,890
Use of money and property		232
Total additions		106,122
DEDUCTIONS:		
Community development		6,508
Interest		15,950
Total deductions		22,458
Change in net position		83,664
Net position - beginning		(79,078)
Net position - ending	\$	4,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023

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 shortterm, 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.

H. Leases

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, GASB 87, *Leases*, became effective. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The City was not impacted by the Statement as a lessee; however, adjustments were made in fiscal year 2022 for a lease receivable.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

I. 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%

J. 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.

K. 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, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

L. 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.

M. 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.

N. 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 straightline 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.

O. 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, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

P. 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.

Q. 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.

R. 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, 2023

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, 2023, the following funds had an accumulated deficit:

Fund	An	nount
Major Governmental Fund:		
Street Projects Fund	\$	200

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, 2023, the following fund had excess of expenditures over appropriations:

Fund	Ap	Final propriation	Ex	penditures	Excess
<u>Major Fund:</u> General Fund Gas Tax Fund	\$	2,071,345 21,000	\$	2,098,809 171,580	\$ 27,464 150,580

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2023 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Primary Government:		
Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and investments	\$	4,742,513
Fiduciary Fund:		
Cash and investments		241,158
Total Cash and Investments	\$	4,983,671
Cash and investments as of June 30, 2023, consist of the following:		
Deposits with financial institutions	\$	4,983,671
Total Cash and Investments	\$	4,983,671
	_	

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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023, 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, 2023.

Receivable Fund	 Amount	Payable Fund	 Amount
Major Governmental Funds:		Major Governmental Funds:	
General	\$ 669,314	General	\$ 3,363
Transportation	210	Gas Tax	457,721
Revolving Loans	3,153	Major Proprietary Funds:	
Total	\$ 672,677	Water	167,548
		Sewer	 44,045
		Total	\$ 672,677

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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, 2023.

Transfers To	Transfers From	Amount	
Major Governmental Funds:			
General Fund	Street Projects Fund	\$	5,610
	Revolving Loan Fund		14,904
Transportation	General Fund		210
Street Projects Fund	General Fund		3,161
Revolving Loans	General Fund		15,496
		\$	39,381

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.	\$1,021,169

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance at July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2023
Nondepreciable capital assets	ouij 1,2022	11441010115	2 010010115	<u> </u>
Land	\$ 225,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,246
Construction in progress	44,704	29,873	-	74,577
Total nondepreciable capital assets	269,950	29,873	-	299,823
Depreciable capital assets				
Equipment	1,008,151	311,728	-	1,319,879
Improvements	7,123,624	34,800	-	7,158,424
Buildings	3,012,438	-	-	3,012,438
Total depreciable capital assets	11,144,213	346,528	-	11,490,741
Less accumulated depreciation				
Equipment	(833,643)	(64,036)	-	(897,679)
Improvements	(1,308,073)	(356,347)	-	(1,664,420)
Buildings	(2,809,260)	(7,815)		(2,817,075)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,950,976)	(428,198)		(5,379,174)
Net depreciable capital assets	6,193,237	(81,670)		6,111,567
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,463,187	\$ (51,797)	\$ -	\$ 6,411,390
	Balance at			Balance at
Business-Type Activities	July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2023
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	\$ 957,413	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 957,413
Total nondepreciable capital assets	957,413			957,413
Depreciable capital assets				
Equipment	145,224	-	-	145,224
Improvements	989,839	25,061	-	1,014,900
Buildings	5,900,000			5,900,000
Total depreciable capital assets	7,035,063	25,061		7,060,124
Less accumulated depreciation				
Equipment	(27,834)	(29,044)	-	(56,878)
Improvements	(108,749)	(50,696)	-	(159,445)
Buildings	(5,120,007)	(86,667)	-	(5,206,674)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,256,590)	(166,407)	-	(5,422,997)
Net depreciable capital assets	1,778,473	(141,346)		1,637,127
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	\$ 2,735,886	\$ (141,346)	\$ -	\$ 2,594,540

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS, continued

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

Governmental Activities:		Business-Type Activities:	
General government	\$ 913	Water	\$ 146,291
Public safety	40,538	Wastewater	20,116
Streets and roads	354,229	Total	\$ 166,407
Culture and leisure	12,079		
Community development	20,439		
Total	\$ 428,198		

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, 2023 was \$1,554,945.

	Balance at July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2023	Due within one year
Governmental Activities		. <u></u>			
Compensated absences liability	\$ 17,711	\$ 9,173	\$ -	\$ 26,884	\$ 26,884
Loan payable	1,216,042	-	(152,668)	1,063,374	270,089
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,233,753	\$ 9,173	\$(152,668)	\$ 1,090,258	\$ 296,973
Business-type Activities					
Loan payable	\$ 562,146	\$ -	\$ (70,575)	\$ 491,571	\$ 124,856
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 562,146	\$ -	\$ (70,575)	\$ 491,571	\$ 124,856

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

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, 2023, consisted of the following:

	Balance at July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2023	Due within one year
Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds	\$ 200,000	<u>\$ </u>	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 45,000
Total Fiduciary Fund	\$ 200,000		\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 45,000

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, 2023 is \$200,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

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

The scheduled annual minimum debt service requirements at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
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	\$	200,000	\$	30,088	\$	230,088

NOTE 10 – LEASE RECEIVABLE/DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES

Effective for the year ended June 30, 2022, under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, a lessor should recognize a lease receivable, measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term, and a deferred inflow of resources.

The City leases property to NTCH-CA, Inc. under a lease that extends through October of 2031. Under this lease, a fixed rent payment is due annually which increases approximately 12.5% every 5 years. A discount rate of 1.37% was used in calculating the net present value of expected payments to be received under the agreement, which was determined based on the 5-year Treasury Rate as of January 1, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total lease receivable and total inflows of resources recognized from operating leases in accordance with GASB 87 were \$101,263 and \$99,702, respectively.

The schedule of expected future minimum lease payments to be received under this agreement as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
2024	\$	11,108	\$	1,387	\$	12,495
2025		11,260		1,235		12,495
2026		11,414		1,081		12,495
2027		13,132		924		14,056
2028		13,311		745		14,056
2029-2031		41,038		1,130		42,168
Total	\$	101,263	\$	6,502	\$	107,765

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

NOTE 11 – RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES

On July 1, 2022, the City closed out several dormant sub-funds to the General Fund. Below are the funds that were impacted.

Funds Impacted by Closed Sub-Funds	Amount	
Major Governmental Funds:		
General	\$	(211,797)
Transportation		(305,246)
Street Projects		588,470
Non-major funds:		
OTC Applications		414
CIRP		(71,841)
Total	\$	-

NOTE 12 – 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.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
			Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	\$ 587,500	\$ 587,500	\$ 684,783	\$ 97,283
Licenses and permits	30,300	30,300	33,074	2,774
Intergovernmental	727,952	727,952	496,296	(231,656)
Charges for services	388,700	388,700	359,296	(29,404)
Fines and forfeitures	1,000	1,000	964	(36)
Use of money and property	37,400	37,400	62,620	25,220
Miscellaneous	37,000	37,000	101,920	64,920
Total revenues	1,809,852	1,809,852	1,738,953	(70,899)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government	840,300	840,300	649,830	190,470
Public safety	571,220	571,220	724,247	(153,027)
Streets and roads	13,200	13,200	35,624	(22,424)
Culture and leisure	97,425	97,425	129,503	(32,078)
Community development	26,250	26,250	15,341	10,909
Trash services	272,950	272,950	247,973	24,977
Capital outlay	250,000	250,000	296,291	(46,291)
Total expenditures	2,071,345	2,071,345	2,098,809	(27,464)
Excess of revenues under				
expenditures	(261,493)	(261,493)	(359,856)	(98,363)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	20,514	20,514
Transfers out			(18,867)	(18,867)
Total other financing sources (uses)			1,647	1,647
Net change in fund balances	(261,493)	(261,493)	(358,209)	(96,716)
Fund balances - beginning	1,737,977	1,737,977	1,737,977	-
Prior period adjustment	(211,797)	(211,797)	(211,797)	
Fund balances - beginning, restated	1,526,180	1,526,180	1,526,180	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,264,687	\$ 1,264,687	\$ 1,167,971	\$ (96,716)

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 380,000	\$ 380,000	\$ 376,690	\$ (3,310)
Charges for services	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Use of money and property	200	200	155	(45)
Total revenues	385,200	385,200	376,845	(8,355)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Streets and roads	68,950	68,950	72,235	(3,285)
Capital outlay	1,035,000	1,035,000		1,035,000
Total expenditures	1,103,950	1,103,950	72,235	1,031,715
Excess of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(718,750)	(718,750)	304,610	1,023,360
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers in			210	210
Total other financing sources			210	210
Net change in fund balances	(718,750)	(718,750)	304,820	1,023,570
Fund balances - beginning	1,855,002	1,855,002	1,855,002	-
Prior period adjustment	(305,246)	(305,246)	(305,246)	
Fund balances - beginning, restated	1,549,756	1,549,756	1,549,756	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 831,006	\$ 831,006	\$ 1,854,576	\$ 1,023,570

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE STREET PROJECTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Pudgatad	Amounta	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Budgeted AmountsOriginalFinal		Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 35,383	35,383	\$ -	(35,383)	
Charges for services	2,000	2,000	5,610	3,610	
Total revenues	37,383	37,383	5,610	(31,773)	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Streets and roads	7,883	7,883	3,161	4,722	
Total expenditures	7,883	7,883	3,161	4,722	
Excess of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	29,500	29,500	2,449	(27,051)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	3,161	3,161	
Transfers out			(5,610)	(5,610)	
Total other financing sources (uses)			(2,449)	(2,449)	
Net change in fund balances	29,500	29,500		(29,500)	
Fund balances - beginning	(588,670)	(588,670)	(588,670)	_	
Prior period adjustment	-	-	588,470	588,470	
Fund balances - beginning, restated	(588,670)	(588,670)	(200)	588,470	
Fund balances - ending	\$ (559,170)	\$ (559,170)	\$ (200)	\$ 558,970	

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE REVOLVING LOANS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Oliginai	Tillai	Amounts	Toshive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Use of money and property	350	350	13,952	13,602
Total revenues	350	350	13,952	13,602
EXPENDITURES: Current:				
Community development	189,586	189,586	18,414	171,172
Total expenditures	189,586	189,586	18,414	171,172
Excess of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(189,236)	(189,236)	(4,462)	184,774
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	15,496	15,496
Transfers out			(14,904)	(14,904)
Total other financing sources (uses)			592	592
Net change in fund balances	(189,236)	(189,236)	(3,870)	185,366
Fund balances - beginning	1,206,327	1,206,327	1,206,327	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,017,091	\$ 1,017,091	\$ 1,202,457	\$ 185,366

CITY OF WESTMORLAND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GAS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,752	\$ 51,752	
Total revenues			51,752	51,752	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Streets and roads	21,000	21,000	171,580	(150,580)	
Total expenditures	21,000	21,000	171,580	(150,580)	
Net change in fund balances	(21,000)	(21,000)	(119,828)	(98,828)	
Fund balances - beginning	379,445	379,445	379,445		
Fund balances - ending	\$ 358,445	\$ 358,445	\$ 259,617	\$ (98,828)	

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF WESTMORLAND COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

		OTC ications	CIRP		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
ASSETS Cash and investments Total assets	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	-	- <u>\$</u> \$	-
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Due to other funds Total liabilities		-		-		-
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted for: Streets and roads						_
Community development		-		-		-
Total fund balances				-	<u></u>	_
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-

CITY OF WESTMORLAND COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	OTC Applications		CIRP		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES:						
Intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total revenues						_
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government		-		-		-
Streets and roads		-		-		-
Total expenditures						
Excess of revenues over						
(under) expenditures		-		-		-
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out		-		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)						
Net change in fund balances		-		-		-
Fund balances - beginning		(414)		71,841		71,427
Restatement		414		(71,841)		(71,427)
Fund balances - beginning, restated		-		-		-
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$		\$	

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, 2023, 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 2023-01 through 2023-05 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2023-06 to be a significant deficiency.

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

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 result 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**

echter + Company

Sacramento, California August 21, 2024

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2023

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements	
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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

Finding 2023-01

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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2023-02

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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2023-03

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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2023-04

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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES, CONTINUED

Finding 2023-05

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, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS, CONTINUED

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Finding 2023-06 - 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, 2023

SECTION III - STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

Finding 2021-01 – Recording of Revenues and Expenditures in the Proper Period

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023

Finding 2021-02 – Tracking of Accounts Receivable by Fund

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023

Finding 2021-03 – Tracking of Accounts Payable by Fund

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023

Finding 2021-04 – Writing Off Old Receivables

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023

Finding 2021-05 – Customer Overpayments

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

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

Status: Not implemented, repeat finding in fiscal year 2023