

Washington State Auditor's Office
Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit Report

City of Moses Lake
Grant County

Audit Period
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008

Report No. 1001786

Issue Date
June 20, 2009



WASHINGTON
BRIAN SONNTAG
STATE AUDITOR



**Washington State Auditor
Brian Sonntag**

June 20, 2009

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

Report on Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit

Please find attached our report on the City of Moses Lake's financial statements and compliance with federal laws and regulations.

We are issuing this report in order to provide information on the City's financial condition.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Sonntag". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "Sonntag" clearly distinguishable.

BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM
STATE AUDITOR

Table of Contents

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008**

Federal Summary	1
Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	3
Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to its Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133	5
Independent Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements.....	7
Financial Section.....	9

Federal Summary

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008**

The results of our audit of the City of Moses Lake are summarized below in accordance with U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An unqualified opinion was issued on the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:

- **Significant Deficiencies:** We reported no deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.
- **Material Weaknesses:** We identified no significant deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

We noted no instances of noncompliance that were material to the financial statements of the City.

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal Control Over Major Programs:

- **Significant Deficiencies:** We reported no deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control over major federal programs that we consider to be significant deficiencies.
- **Material Weaknesses:** We identified no significant deficiencies that we consider to be material weaknesses.

We issued an unqualified opinion on the City's compliance with requirements applicable to its major federal program.

We reported no findings that are required to be disclosed under OMB Circular A-133.

Identification of Major Programs:

The following was a major program during the period under audit:

<u>CFDA No.</u>	<u>Program Title</u>
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster - Highway Planning and Construction

The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as prescribed by OMB Circular A-133, was \$300,000.

The City did not qualify as a low-risk auditee under OMB Circular A-133.

**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal
Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters in Accordance
with *Government Auditing Standards***

City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Moses Lake, Grant County, Washington, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 28, 2009.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the City's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended for the information and use of management, the Mayor and City Council, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.



BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM
STATE AUDITOR

May 28, 2009

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to its Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008**

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

COMPLIANCE

We have audited the compliance of the City of Moses Lake, Grant County, Washington, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2008. The City's major federal program is identified in the Federal Summary. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2008.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal

control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is a more than remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in a more than remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Mayor and City Council, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

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BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM
STATE AUDITOR

May 28, 2009

Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements

**City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008**

Mayor and City Council
City of Moses Lake
Moses Lake, Washington

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 Moses Lake, Grant County, Washington, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed on page 9. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Moses Lake, as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Street funds, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 10 through 22 , information on post-employment benefits other than pensions on page 71 and infrastructure modified approach information on pages 72 through 73 and are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. This schedule is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Sonntag". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brian" and last name "Sonntag" clearly distinguishable.

BRIAN SONNTAG, CGFM
STATE AUDITOR

May 28, 2009

Financial Section

City of Moses Lake
Grant County
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2008

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets – 2008
Statement of Activities – 2008
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds – 2008
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds – 2008
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities – 2008
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund – 2008
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Street Fund – 2008
Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds – 2008
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Proprietary Funds – 2008
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds – 2008
Statement of Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds – 2008
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds – 2008
Notes to the Financial Statements – 2008

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions – 2008
Infrastructure Modified Approach Information – 2008

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards – 2008
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards – 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Moses Lake, we offer readers of the City of Moses Lake's financial statement this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Moses Lake for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The information presented here should be read in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, the financial statements and notes to the financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the City of Moses Lake exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$114,899 (net assets). Of this amount, \$13,238 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net assets increased by \$6,920.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,973, a slight increase over the prior year. Almost the entire amount, \$2,439, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was in a deficit position of \$418 resulting from the closure of the Capital Project 2006 Fund and the subsequent transfer of related debt of \$1,843.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Moses Lake's basic financial statements. The City of Moses Lake's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Moses Lake's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

The **statement of activities** presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues

and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Moses Lake that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City of Moses Lake include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, economic development, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City of Moses Lake include a water and sewer utility, sanitation, ambulance and airport.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Moses Lake, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Moses Lake can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near term financing decision. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Moses Lake maintains sixteen individual governmental funds. The City has two major governmental funds. The general fund and street fund are presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet, and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City of Moses Lake adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. The City of Moses Lake maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the

government-wide financial statements. The City of Moses Lake uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer utility, sanitation, ambulance, and airport operations. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City of Moses Lake's various functions. The City of Moses Lake also uses internal systems to account for its fleet of vehicles, self insurance, unemployment programs, building services, and computer services. Because these services predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer utility, sanitation, ambulance and airport as all are considered to be major funds of the City of Moses Lake. Conversely, the internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary funds financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Moses Lake's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

Other information.

Required Supplemental Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach and pension plan funding.

The required supplementary information immediately follows the notes to the financial statements in the Basic Statements section of this report.

Combining Statements. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds are presented in a separate section immediately following the required supplemental information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Assets

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Moses Lake, assets exceeded liabilities by \$114,503 at December 31, 2008.

City of Moses Lake's Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Current and other assets	\$5,563	\$6,338	\$12,716	\$12,344	\$18,279	\$18,683
Capital assets	60,621	56,872	66,621	64,109	127,242	120,982
Total assets	<u>66,184</u>	<u>63,211</u>	<u>79,337</u>	<u>76,454</u>	<u>145,521</u>	<u>139,665</u>
Long-term liabilities	10,504	10,937	16,624	17,443	27,128	28,380
Other liabilities	2,029	1,726	1,465	1,841	3,494	3,567
Total liabilities	<u>12,534</u>	<u>12,663</u>	<u>18,089</u>	<u>19,284</u>	<u>30,622</u>	<u>31,947</u>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	50,482	46,373	49,930	46,611	100,413	92,984
Restricted	396	-	852	852	1,249	852
Unrestricted	2,771	4,174	10,466	9,707	13,238	13,881
Total net assets	<u>\$53,650</u>	<u>\$50,548</u>	<u>\$61,249</u>	<u>\$57,170</u>	<u>\$114,899</u>	<u>\$107,717</u>

The largest portion of the City of Moses Lake's net assets (87.7 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Moses Lake uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Moses Lake's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City of Moses Lake's net assets (.7 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets (\$13,238) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year. The City's financial position for the year has improved and is expected to continue improving.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

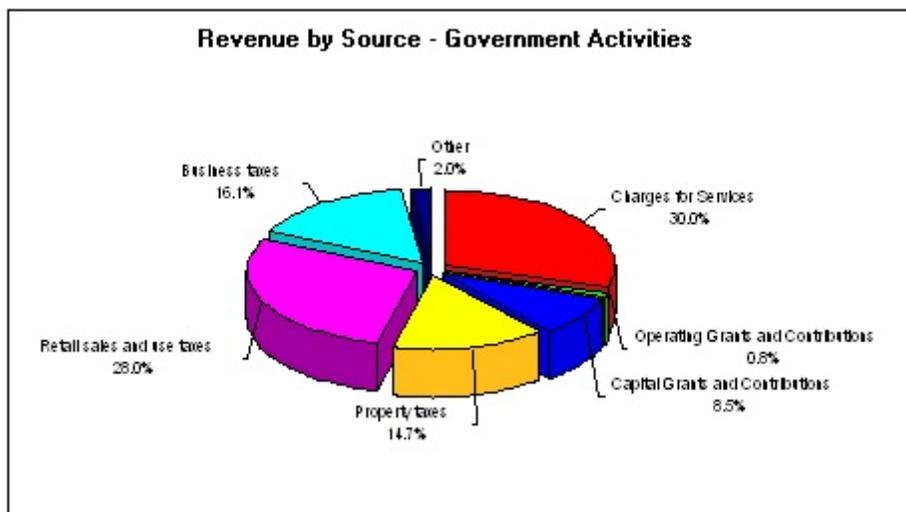
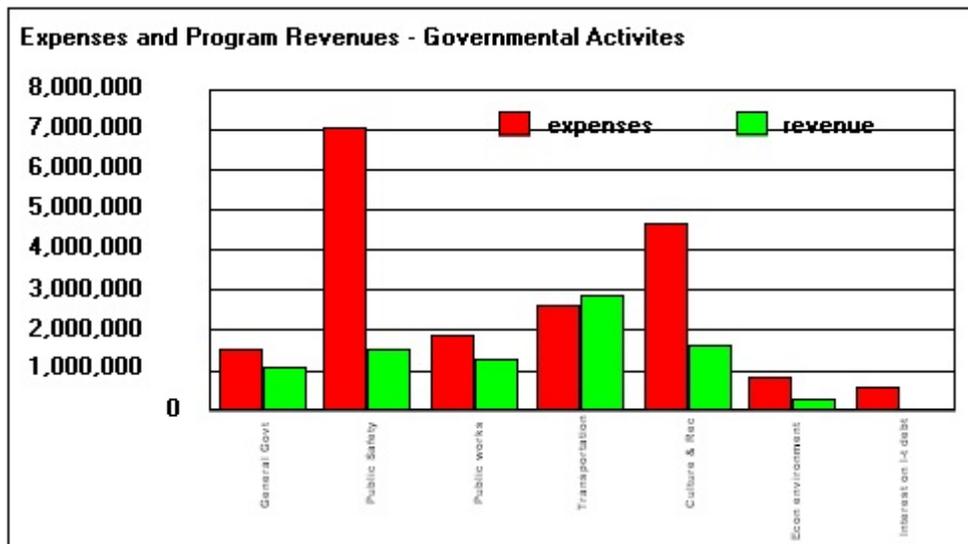
The changes in net assets table indicates the increases or decreases in net assets of the city resulting from its operations. The City's total net assets, before prior period adjustments, increased by \$6,920 in 2008. The increase was split among governmental (\$2,870) and business-type activities (\$4,050). Prior period adjustments reduced governmental net assets by a negligible \$261. Detail of prior period adjustment can be found in Note 16 to the financial statements.

The following is a summarized version of the city's changes in net assets. The table shows the revenues, expenses, and related changes in net assets in table form for the governmental activities autonomous from the business-type activities for 2008.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues:						
Program revenue:						
Charges for services	\$6,655	\$5,684	\$12,617	\$17,121	\$19,272	\$22,805
Operating grants and contributions	170	404	-	-	170	404
Capital grants and contributions	1,884	2,380	2,428	3,131	4,312	5,511
General revenue						
Property taxes	3,271	2,940	-	-	3,271	2,940
Sales taxes	6,226	5,711	-	-	6,226	5,711
business taxes	3,571	3,118	-	-	3,571	3,118
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	210	710	330	211	540	921
Total revenues	21,987	20,947	15,375	20,463	37,362	41,410
Expenses:						
General government	1,559	1,323	-	-	1,559	1,323
Public safety	7,040	6,338	-	-	7,040	6,338
Public works	1,851	1,839	-	-	1,851	1,839
Transportation	2,618	2,379	-	-	2,618	2,379
Culture & recreation	4,663	3,920	-	-	4,663	3,920
Economic environment	797	830	-	-	797	830
Interest on long-term debt	589	534	-	-	589	534
Water/sewer utility	-	-	7,040	8,122	7,040	8,122
Sanitation	-	-	2,166	1,947	2,166	1,947
Ambulance	-	-	1,960	1,566	1,960	1,566
Airport	-	-	159	54	159	54
Total expenses	19,117	17,163	11,325	11,689	30,442	28,852
Increase in net assets before transfers	2,870	3,784	4,050	8,774	6,920	12,558
Transfers	233	113	(233)	(113)	-	-
Increase in net assets	3,103	3,897	3,817	8,661	6,920	12,558
Net assets 01/01	50,548	57,547	57,170	48,508	107,718	106,055
Prior period adjustment	-	(10,897)	261	-	261	(10,897)
change in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets 12/31	\$53,651	50,547	\$61,248	\$57,169	\$114,899	\$107,716

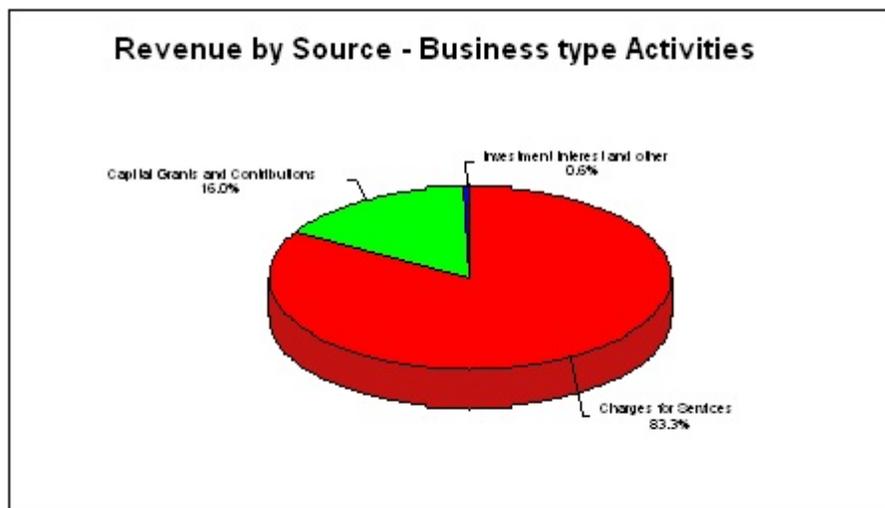
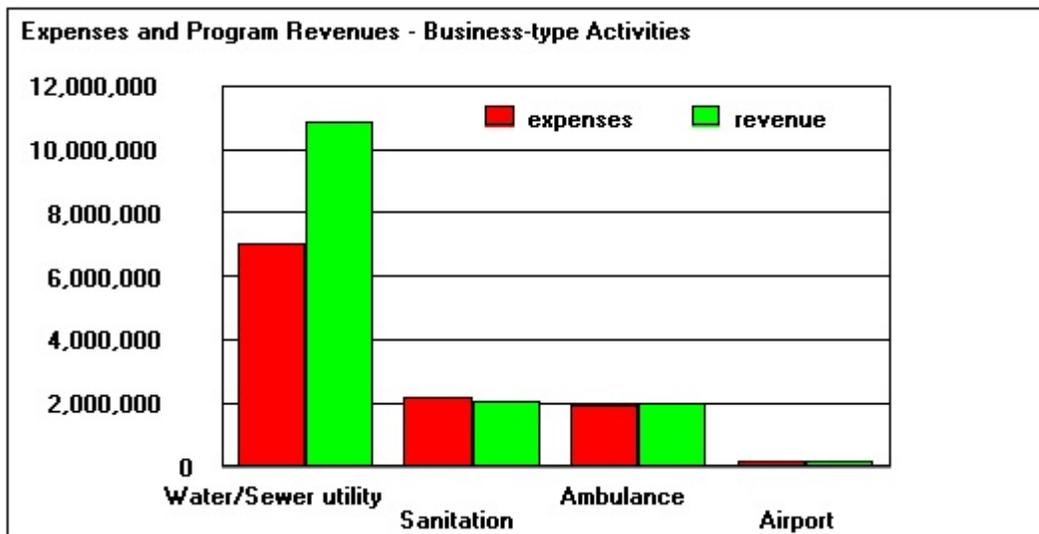
Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City of Moses Lake’s net assets by \$3,103. As shown in the Statement of Activities \$8,709 of the total cost was paid for by either those directly benefitting from the programs or by governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs through grants and contributions. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- The largest revenue increase of \$971 was in charges for services, coming mostly from an \$286 increase in admissions to the City’s water park, \$273 additional fees collected for camera enforcement, and \$162 from federal direct and indirect grants.
- The sales tax revenue increase (\$515) and business taxes (\$453) for the year was a direct result of commercial and residential construction in and around the City and additional utility accounts and rate increases.
- The large increase in public safety expense (\$702) is attributable to an increase in monthly charges for camera enforcement equipment, utility rate increases, and additions of new accounts from annexations and development. The \$743 increase in culture expenses is mostly due to the increase in personnel and related cost due to the expansion of the water park facility.



Business-type activities. Total net assets of Business-type activities increased by \$4,079 for the year. As with governmental activities, revenues were the main reason for the increase in net assets. Key elements of the increase are as follows.

- After adjusting the 2007 revenue for the \$5,676 in insurance recoveries, 2008 charges for services had an increase in revenue of \$1,172 which \$1,073 can be traced to increased usage. The remainder of the increase can be linked to development charges.
- The decrease in operating expenses of \$364 is almost entirely due to the reduction of costs related to the Operations and Maintenance yard Super Site clean up and the completion of the new Operations facility in 2007.
- Of the \$394 increase in ambulance expense, \$287 is attributable to wages and benefits and the entire \$219 increase in Sanitation is due to contractual obligations and dumping fees.



FUND-LEVEL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, the City of Moses Lake uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Moses Lake's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of 2,973, an increase of \$27 in comparison with the prior year. Almost the entire amount constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior period (\$169), for debt service payments (\$341) and a variety of other restricted purposes (\$25).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Moses Lake. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was in a deficit of \$418 while the total fund balance was at a deficit \$295.

The fund balance of the City of Moses Lake's General Fund decreased by \$1,456 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this decline are as follows:

- The Capital Project 2006 fund was closed during the current year and the related debt of \$2,000 was transferred to the General Fund.
- The marked decline in investment interest (\$458) along with the increase in public safety expenses (\$632) because of wages and benefits paid for the police and fire departments that are now at full staff was offset by the increase in tax revenue (\$1118) from retail and business, increased charges for services (\$322) due largely from water park admissions, and additional license and permit fees from construction .

Proprietary funds. The City of Moses Lake's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The proprietary funds are those funds that account for government operations where the intent is for the costs to be paid primarily by user charges. Enterprise funds are those that provide services predominantly to external users and the internal service funds provide service principally to other governmental units or within the City. The funds consist of four enterprise funds, and five internal service funds.

Unrestricted net assets of the Water and Sewer Utility at the end of the year amounted to 7,176, and those for the Sanitation Utility amounted to \$3,799. The total of the two funds accounted for 18% of the total net assets for all enterprise funds. Other factors concerning the finances of these two

funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Moses Lake's business-type activities.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Original compared to final budget

The final revenue budget was \$1,701 (11%) higher than the original budget. This was the result of budget amendments approved by City council during the year. The major budget changes are listed below.

- The \$1,455 increase in tax revenue was from unforeseen sales in construction in both the residential and commercial sector..
- A significant increase in the number of citations, due to the installation of additional cameras to monitor speeding, amounted to a \$145 rise in fines collected.
- The City applied for additional funding from state and federal agencies for the extension of existing utility services, in the amount of \$198.
- With the excessively warm weather and the addition of additional rides at the water park the city experienced a record number of admissions increasing the estimated charges for service revenue by \$274.

Actual results compared to final budget

General fund revenues and expenditures came in under the final amended budget by \$227 (1%) and \$ 91 (.6%) respectively. Factors contributing to this outcome include the following:

- Interest earnings came in under budget by \$336 due to the national economic downfall.
- The City was able to procure additional federal and state funding of \$96 for numerous projects that were not originally anticipated.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. The City of Moses Lake's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2008, amounts to \$127,242 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, aquatic facilities, and streets . The total increase in the City of Moses Lake's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 5% (a 6.6% increase for governmental activities and a 4% increase for business-type activities).

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- The Operations and Maintenance Complex project was complete with a total project cost of \$8,076.
- The City's water park addition was completed at a cost of \$4,624.
- An ice skating rink with a total cost of \$1,605 was finished and placed into service.
- Numerous vehicles were purchased during the year at a cost of \$685 at year end.
- A new ambulance was purchased for a cost of \$148.

City of Moses Lake's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

actual amounts

	Government Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Land and land improvements	\$4,485,742	\$1,044,634	\$5,530,375
Buildings	18,626,580	26,656,036	45,282,616
Machinery and equipment	2,838,173	1,401,395	4,239,568
Infrastructure	33,882,783	37,319,568	71,202,351
Construction in progress	787,771	199,316	987,087
Total assets	<u>\$60,621,049</u>	<u>\$66,620,949</u>	<u>\$127,241,998</u>

Additional information regarding the capital assets of the City of Moses Lake can be found in note 6 .

Infrastructure. The City of Moses Lake has elected to use the modified approach as defined by GASB statement 34 for reporting it's streets, alleys, bike paths, parking lots and bridges. The city has made a commitment to preserve and maintain the street infrastructure at an acceptable condition rather than recording depreciation. The rating scales for paved streets and bridges are further explained in the required supplementary information, which follows the notes to the basic financial statements.

The City's engineering department evaluates the condition that paved streets are kept based on a formula established by a street assessment program. The formula is calculated using 8 different criteria applied to all paved streets from one intersection to another. Among the criteria is depths and lengths of cracks, sags and humps, and patching. From the inputting of the information the system evaluates all criteria and produces a rating. The condition assessment is taken at least once every three years. The City has no set policy as to the level the streets are to be maintained. However, the City has a program where the streets have a crack seal process applied every six years to bring the condition of the street substantially up.

By definition the City has one bridge that it maintains. The portion that is under water, is inspected every five years by the state Department of Transportation and documented in an inspection report given to and maintained by the City. The bridge is given a sufficiency rating, which is a numerical rating based on a 100 point scale. The rating is based on it's structural adequacy and safety, load capacity, essentiality for public use, and its serviceability and functional obsolescence. Currently the one bridge carries a sufficiency rating of between 65 and 70. The city inspects and evaluates the remainder of the bridge above the water line using the pavement management system that is used for rating paved streets. The bridge has no load limits which substantiates it's superior rating. Projected costs to maintain the bridge are included in the budgeted cost of the streets.

The City maintains an inventory of these infrastructure assets. With biennial assessments establishing the condition level of the assets, the City makes annual estimates of the cost to maintain it's streets which are also reported in the City's annual Capital Improvement Program. For 2008 the

City projected \$1,400 for road maintenance. The actual amount expended was \$875.

For the year there were no significant changes in the condition levels of the streets. With relatively mild weather patterns the condition level of the streets was maintained above the acceptable conditions for the City.

Long-term debt. At the end of the fiscal year, the City of Moses Lake had total bonded debt outstanding of \$16,890. Of this amount, \$9,910 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government and \$6,980 represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

City of Moses Lake's Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Revenue Debt (Actual Amounts)			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General obligation debt	\$ 8,957,499	\$ 952,501	\$ 9,910,000
Revenue debt	-	6,980,000	6,980,000
	\$ 8,957,499	\$7,932,501	\$ 16,890,000

The City of Moses Lake's total long-term debt decreased by \$815 (5%) during the current fiscal year. The decrease was due to payoff of annual obligation payments and no new debt.

The City of Moses Lake maintains a "AAA" rating from Standard & Poor's by carrying Bond insurance. The Special Assessment bonds are unrated and the Revenue Bonds are rated "A+".

Washington State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 7.5% of its total assessed valuation, subject to a 60% majority vote of qualified electors. Of the 7.5% limit, 2.5% is for general purposes, 2.5% for open space/park facilities and 2.5% for utilities. Non-voted (limited tax) general obligation indebtedness is limited to 1.5% of assessed valuation. The combination of unlimited tax and limited tax general obligation debt for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5% of assessed valuation. The City's assessed valuation for 2008 was \$1,779,747 and the remaining debt capacity is as follows:

	(Actual amounts)
General	\$ 31,861,918
Open Space/Park Facilities	44,493,680
Utilities	44,493,680
Total	\$120,849,278

Additional information on the City of Moses Lake's long-term debt can be found in Note 9 of the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

After dealing with a sluggish local economy for several years subsequent to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the city finally realized in mid-2005 some moderate growth in the economy. While this growth was sustained and advanced through 2007 and remains positive, the rate of growth began to slow in 2008 and will remain restrained through 2009. Growth generally translates into greater revenues attributable in part to increased sales taxes, property taxes, permit fees, and the like. With continued but restrained growth of the local economy, which is providing governmental revenue, at a previously unrealized rate, the city can anticipate providing services at the level now provided and perhaps increase those services in some areas. However, caution will be necessary because of the uncertain effects of the national and state economies. The aforementioned factors were considered in the preparation of the City's 2009 budget.

In reviewing the building activity in the local economy currently in progress and anticipated for the future, based upon submittals made to the city, it is anticipated that the local economy will continue to improve in 2009 and perhaps for several years into the future, but at a much slower rate, which supports the assumption that current service levels can be maintained and increased with caution. While some sectors have slowed, the City of Moses Lake continues to experience moderate building activity, contrary to the situation in many parts of the state and country.

Sales tax represents a significant revenue component and a barometer of the local economy. Retail sales are increasing at a rate surpassing sales in the previous best years in the city. Increased retail sales translates into increased retail sales taxes and an increase in the city's general or operating fund. In 2007 and 2008 the city's sales taxes increased by approximately 24% and 7.5% respectively, well above the inflation rate. It is anticipated that the sales taxes the city receives in 2009 will at least match or even exceed those received in 2008, but will grow at a slower rate than that of 2007.

Several industrial concerns in and around the city have announced, begun, or completed expansions. These expansions and additions will result in added building activity, a short term influx of construction employment, and in the long term, add industrial jobs to the city's employment base. The expansion and/or new location of industry in and around the city will have a direct effect on the local economy and have an effect on building activity which will affect the city's property tax receipts. Eventually the added employment will result in additional population in and around the city which will eventually affect retail sales and, therefore, the city's retail sales tax receipts.

Another indicator of the status of the city's economy is the amount of residential building activity. Property continues to be developed and residential living units are being constructed in the City of Moses Lake at a rate not seen in the past. The city currently has about 1,000 lots available for residential development and anticipates the same number being made available in the near future with yet more being planned in years to come. This growth bodes well for the city in terms of property taxes and retail sales taxes. This residential growth seems to be supported by many factors, including the in-progress and announced industrial development.

Property tax increases have been limited by voter approved initiatives which only allows a 1% levy increase for 2009 which is generally below the rate of inflation. However, gross property tax receipts

have increased because of annexations and new construction within the city. In 2006 the city realized approximately \$70 million of permitted building activity. In 2007 the city realized approximately \$55 million in permitted building activity. In 2008 the city realized approximately \$100 million in building activity. The city anticipates continued additional building activity in 2009. The building activity eventually will translate into a higher assessed valuation in the city which will generate additional property taxes up and above the 1% limitation on existing property taxation.

While the city has experienced some retail closures, new retail businesses have opened and located in Moses lake which has lessened the impact of the closures and reductions. This seems to be reflected in the city's retail sales taxes.

During the current fiscal year, the unreserved fund balance in the General Fund decreased. Monies in the fund balance were used to complete several construction projects in the city, therefore the decrease. The monies were not used for operations or ordinary expenses. It is expected that the fund balances will be retained through 2009 and increased. Except for a small allowed property tax increase, no other tax increases were included in preparing the 2009 budget.

While it is expected that future budgets may be limited by voter approved initiatives and legislation, which can reduce income to the city's General or Operating Fund, it is expected that some of the limitations experienced by the city will be tempered by continued economic development, primarily in the retail, industrial, and tourism sectors. All of the referenced factors were considered in preparing the City of Moses Lake's budget for the 2009 fiscal year.

The water and sewer utility rates were not increased for the 2009 budget year. No rate increases were necessary to sustain the services for the 2009 fiscal year by the water and sewer utility.

The projected outlook for the City of Moses Lake and surrounding area remains positive as more building permits are issued and many more larger industrial firms are moving into the area or expanding current facilities because of relatively inexpensive land and power costs.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Moses Lake's finances for all those with an interest in the governments finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, 321 S. Balsam, PO Box 1579, Moses Lake, WA 98837.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2008

	Governmental Activities	Primary Government Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,132,440	\$ 5,404,875	\$ 12,537,315
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	505,760	1,578,855	2,084,615
Internal balances	(2,352,152)	2,352,152	-
Inventories and prepaid items	221,103	442,986	664,089
Deferred charges	53,296	116,628	169,924
Restricted assets:			
Cash	-	2,810,181	2,810,181
Interest and other receivables	2,256	10,793	13,050
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):			
Land and land improvements	4,485,742	1,044,634	5,530,375
Buildings and other improvements	18,626,580	26,656,036	45,282,616
Machinery and equipment	2,838,173	1,401,395	4,239,568
Infrastructure	33,882,783	37,319,568	71,202,351
Construction in progress	787,771	199,316	987,087
Total assets	<u>66,183,753</u>	<u>79,337,418</u>	<u>145,521,171</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	651,299	329,496	980,795
Accrued interest	143,418	156,725	300,143
Unearned revenues	-	2,127	2,127
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,234,753	976,616	2,211,369
Due in more than one year	10,504,146	16,623,707	27,127,853
Total liabilities	<u>12,533,616</u>	<u>18,088,671</u>	<u>30,622,287</u>
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	50,482,406	49,930,238	100,412,645
Restricted for:			
Debt service	-	852,140	852,140
Other purposes	396,369	-	396,369
Unrestricted	2,771,362	10,466,369	13,237,731
Total net assets	<u>\$ 53,650,136</u>	<u>\$ 61,248,748</u>	<u>\$ 114,898,884</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Functions/Programs Primary Government	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Total
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
Government activities:							
General government	\$ 1,558,972	\$ 1,061,752	\$ 40,000	-	\$ (457,220)	\$ -	(457,220)
Public safety	7,040,112	1,490,381	71,341	-	(5,478,390)	-	(5,478,390)
Public works	1,850,759	1,270,698	10,377	-	(569,684)	-	(569,684)
Transportation	2,618,394	1,006,085	3,000	1,859,178	249,868	-	249,868
Culture and recreation	4,663,157	1,551,558	45,301	24,803	(3,041,495)	-	(3,041,495)
Economic Environment	796,501	274,564	-	-	(521,937)	-	(521,937)
Interest on long-term debt	588,542	-	-	-	(588,542)	-	(588,542)
Total governmental activities	19,116,437	6,655,038	170,019	1,883,980	(10,407,400)	-	(10,407,400)
Business-type activities:							
Water/Sewer utility	7,039,880	8,510,652	-	2,331,633	-	3,802,405	3,802,405
Sanitation	2,166,047	2,083,539	-	-	-	(82,508)	(82,508)
Ambulance	1,959,865	1,988,586	-	-	-	28,721	28,721
Airport	159,494	34,720	-	96,591	-	(28,183)	(28,183)
Total business-type activities	11,325,286	12,617,496	-	2,428,223	-	3,720,434	3,720,434
Total primary government	\$ 30,441,723	\$ 19,272,534	\$ 170,019	\$ 4,312,204	(10,407,400)	3,720,434	(6,686,966)
General revenues:							
Property taxes							
Retail sales and use taxes							
Business taxes							
Investment earnings						330,141	330,141
Miscellaneous						3,275	3,275
Transfers, internal activities						(232,565)	(232,565)
Total general revenues and transfers						97,576	97,576
Changes in net assets							
Net assets - beginning						3,818,011	3,818,011
Prior Period adjustment						57,169,596	57,169,596
Net assets - ending						261,141	261,141
						\$ 53,650,136	\$ 53,650,136

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Balance Sheet
 Governmental Funds
 December 31, 2008

	<u>General</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,798,111	\$ 730,977	\$ 2,599,061	\$ 5,128,150
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):				
Taxes	247,284	-	-	247,284
Assessments	-	-	75,433	75,433
Customer accounts	44,336	-	20,246	64,582
Unbilled services	15,254	-	9,149	24,403
Other receivables	34,829	774	36,048	71,652
Due from other funds	-	-	100,000	100,000
Due from other governments	10,000	-	12,407	22,407
Prepays	80,507	70,469	-	150,976
Total assets	<u>2,230,320</u>	<u>802,220</u>	<u>2,852,345</u>	<u>5,884,885</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	103,076	54,923	37,095	195,094
Salaries and benefits payable	286,849	14,292	-	301,141
Interfund loans payable	1,842,837	-	168,000	2,010,837
Deferred revenue	292,367	774	111,481	404,621
Total liabilities	<u>2,525,129</u>	<u>69,989</u>	<u>316,576</u>	<u>2,911,693</u>
Fund balances:				
Reserved for:				
Debt service	-	-	340,628	340,628
Petty cash and prepaid expenses	98,432	70,469	-	168,901
Vacation/sick leave payouts	25,000	-	-	25,000
Unreserved, reported in:				
General fund	(418,240)	-	-	(418,240)
Special revenue funds	-	661,763	1,932,553	2,594,316
Capital projects funds	-	-	262,568	262,568
Total fund balances	<u>(294,809)</u>	<u>732,231</u>	<u>2,535,769</u>	<u>2,973,192</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,230,320</u>	<u>\$ 802,220</u>	<u>\$ 2,852,345</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	53,677,546
Other long-term assets that are not available to be collected in current period revenues and, therefore are deferred in the funds.	404,621
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, information services, fleet management, and building maintenance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of these internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	4,327,803
Some liabilities, including bonds, loans, and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(7,765,834)
Bond premiums, discounts, refundings and issuance costs are reported as other financing sources and uses and expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements but capitalized on the government-wide statement of net assets.	30,552
Interest receivables of governmental activities not reported in the funds.	2,256
Net assets of governmental funds	<u>\$ 53,650,136</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	General	Streets	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 11,663,009	\$ -	\$ 1,356,918	\$ 13,019,927
Licenses and permits	970,496	188,706	-	1,159,202
Intergovernmental revenues	423,382	566,401	597,383	1,587,167
Charges for services	3,234,792	-	212,504	3,447,296
Fines and forfeits	266,921	-	44	266,965
Interest earnings	187,222	-	11,757	198,979
Rents and royalties	416,729	-	-	416,729
Contributions/donations	-	-	70,843	70,843
Assessments	-	-	76,729	76,729
Miscellaneous	11,401	6,618	87,942	105,961
Total revenues	<u>17,173,952</u>	<u>761,725</u>	<u>2,414,120</u>	<u>20,349,797</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,378,430	-	-	1,378,430
Public safety	6,650,222	-	127,833	6,778,055
Public works	1,858,168	-	10,453	1,868,622
Transportation	-	1,641,245	907,966	2,549,211
Economic environment	798,134	-	-	798,134
Culture and recreation	3,684,064	-	258,592	3,942,656
Capital outlay	43,183	-	2,250,720	2,293,903
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	538,396	538,396
Interest and debt issue costs	105,000	-	278,884	383,884
Total expenditures	<u>14,517,200</u>	<u>1,641,245</u>	<u>4,372,844</u>	<u>20,531,289</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,656,752</u>	<u>(879,519)</u>	<u>(1,958,724)</u>	<u>(181,492)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	372,720	1,200,000	3,945,890	5,518,610
Transfers (out)	(4,585,690)	(152,300)	(673,055)	(5,411,045)
Sales of capital assets	100,724	251	-	100,975
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(4,112,247)</u>	<u>1,047,951</u>	<u>3,272,835</u>	<u>208,540</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,455,495)</u>	<u>168,432</u>	<u>1,314,111</u>	<u>27,048</u>
Fund balances-beginning	1,160,686	563,800	1,221,658	2,946,144
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ (294,809)</u>	<u>\$ 732,231</u>	<u>\$ 2,535,769</u>	<u>\$ 2,973,192</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds:	\$ 27,048
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	1,583,971
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statement.	20,481
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, disposals, and donations) is to increase net assets.	1,343,451
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	538,396
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(109,884)
Accrued interest revenue in the statement of activities does not provide current financial resources and is not reported as revenue in governmental funds.	141
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment, insurance, data processing, and fleet management to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(301,270)
	<u>\$ 3,102,335</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 10,226,800	\$ 11,681,800	\$ 11,663,009	\$ (18,791)
Licenses and permits	793,000	928,000	970,496	42,496
Intergovernmental revenues	130,000	327,900	423,382	95,482
Charges for services	3,017,400	3,291,400	3,234,792	(56,608)
Fines and forfeits	104,500	249,500	266,921	17,421
Interest earnings	1,023,000	523,000	187,222	(335,778)
Rents and royalties	401,700	395,700	416,729	21,029
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000	11,401	7,401
Total revenues	<u>15,700,200</u>	<u>17,401,300</u>	<u>17,173,952</u>	<u>(227,348)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,343,000	1,353,000	1,378,430	(25,430)
Public safety	6,509,800	6,562,200	6,650,222	(88,022)
Public works	1,998,000	2,014,600	1,858,168	156,432
Economic environment	773,300	784,400	798,134	(13,734)
Culture and recreation	3,729,800	3,779,100	3,684,064	95,036
Capital outlay	10,000	10,000	43,183	(33,183)
Debt service:				
Interest and debt issue costs	105,000	105,000	105,000	-
Total expenditures	<u>14,468,900</u>	<u>14,608,300</u>	<u>14,517,200</u>	<u>91,100</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,231,300</u>	<u>2,793,000</u>	<u>2,656,752</u>	<u>(136,248)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	643,100	43,100	372,720	329,620
Transfers (out)	(2,945,500)	(2,945,500)	(4,585,690)	(1,640,190)
Sales of capital assets	-	-	100,724	100,724
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,302,400)</u>	<u>(2,902,400)</u>	<u>(4,112,247)</u>	<u>(1,209,847)</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,071,100)</u>	<u>(109,400)</u>	<u>(1,455,495)</u>	<u>(1,346,095)</u>
Fund balances-beginning	<u>2,827,500</u>	<u>1,283,600</u>	<u>1,160,686</u>	<u>(122,914)</u>
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 1,756,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,174,200</u>	<u>\$ (294,809)</u>	<u>\$ (1,469,009)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Street Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Licenses and permits	120,000	120,000	\$ 188,706	\$ 68,706
Intergovernmental revenues	375,000	375,000	566,401	191,401
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	6,618	4,618
Total revenues	<u>497,000</u>	<u>497,000</u>	<u>761,725</u>	<u>264,725</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	<u>1,497,800</u>	<u>1,806,400</u>	<u>1,641,245</u>	<u>165,155</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(1,000,800)</u>	<u>(1,309,400)</u>	<u>(879,519)</u>	<u>429,881</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-
Transfers (out)	(152,300)	(152,300)	(152,300)	-
Sales of capital assets	-	-	251	251
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,047,700</u>	<u>1,047,700</u>	<u>1,047,951</u>	<u>251</u>
Net change in fund balances	46,900	(261,700)	168,432	430,132
Fund balances-beginning	<u>447,300</u>	<u>540,100</u>	<u>563,800</u>	<u>23,700</u>
Fund balances-ending	<u>\$ 494,200</u>	<u>\$ 278,400</u>	<u>\$ 732,231</u>	<u>\$ 453,831</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Net Assets
 Proprietary Funds
 December 31, 2008

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Totals	Activities Internal Service Funds
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,872,720	\$ 1,119,385	\$ 366,312	\$ 56,458	\$ 5,404,875	\$ 2,004,290
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	910,610	259,512	379,533	29,200	1,578,855	-
Interfund loans receivable	1,000,000	2,513,046	-	-	3,513,046	-
Inventories and prepaid expenses	382,457	56,515	4,015	-	442,986	70,128
Total current assets	<u>6,165,786</u>	<u>3,948,457</u>	<u>739,860</u>	<u>85,658</u>	<u>10,939,762</u>	<u>2,074,418</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted assets:						
Revenue bond reserves/debt service:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,065,104	-	-	-	1,065,104	-
Interest receivable	1,993	-	-	-	1,993	-
Due from other governments	8,800	-	-	-	8,800	-
Construction in progress:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,745,076	-	-	-	1,745,076	-
Total restricted assets	<u>2,820,974</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,820,974</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:						
Land and land rights	759,047	-	-	460	759,507	608,951
Buildings	26,615,513	-	-	40,523	26,656,036	3,336,512
Infrastructure	37,233,408	-	-	86,160	37,319,568	-
Machinery and equipment	1,263,258	-	138,137	-	1,401,395	2,462,078
Construction in progress	199,316	-	-	-	199,316	535,963
Intangible assets	285,127	-	-	-	285,127	-
Total capital assets	<u>66,355,669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,137</u>	<u>127,143</u>	<u>66,620,949</u>	<u>6,943,503</u>
Other noncurrent assets:						
Deferred charges	116,628	-	-	-	116,628	22,744
Total non current assets	<u>69,293,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,137</u>	<u>127,143</u>	<u>69,558,551</u>	<u>6,966,247</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 75,459,058</u>	<u>\$ 3,948,457</u>	<u>\$ 877,996</u>	<u>\$ 212,801</u>	<u>\$ 80,498,313</u>	<u>\$ 9,040,665</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Net Assets
 Proprietary Funds
 December 31, 2008

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds					Governmental
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport	Totals	Activities Internal Service Funds
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 85,669	\$ 144,507	\$ 5,520	\$ 1,137	\$ 236,833	\$ 132,598
Salaries payable	48,321	1,848	38,165	-	88,335	22,466
Interfund loans payable	-	-	-	-	-	1,602,209
Revenues collected in advance	-	-	2,127	-	2,127	-
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	38,926
Capital leases payable	7,244	-	25,924	-	33,168	425,485
G. O. bonds payable	37,500	-	-	-	37,500	238,045
Compensated absences	28,251	341	12,581	-	41,172	10,373
Accrued interest	156,725	-	-	-	156,725	-
Intergovernmental loan payable	834,776	-	-	-	834,776	-
Revenue bonds payable	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
Other short-term liabilities	4,328	-	-	-	4,328	-
Total current liabilities	<u>1,232,814</u>	<u>146,696</u>	<u>84,317</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>1,464,964</u>	<u>2,470,102</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Revenue bonds payable (net discount/premium)	7,320,818	-	-	-	7,320,818	-
G.O. bonds payable (net discount/premium)	906,817	-	-	-	906,817	2,485,606
Intergovernmental loans payable	7,929,092	-	-	-	7,929,092	-
Compensated absences	254,255	3,068	113,228	-	370,551	93,353
Lease payable	13,064	-	83,366	-	96,430	824,696
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>16,424,045</u>	<u>3,068</u>	<u>196,594</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,623,707</u>	<u>3,403,655</u>
Total liabilities	<u>17,656,859</u>	<u>149,764</u>	<u>280,911</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>18,088,671</u>	<u>5,873,757</u>
NET ASSETS						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	49,774,248	-	28,848	127,143	49,930,238	2,974,705
Restricted for debt service	852,140	-	-	-	852,140	-
Unrestricted	<u>7,175,812</u>	<u>3,798,693</u>	<u>568,238</u>	<u>84,521</u>	<u>11,627,264</u>	<u>192,204</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 57,802,199</u>	<u>\$ 3,798,693</u>	<u>\$ 597,086</u>	<u>\$ 211,664</u>	<u>62,409,642</u>	<u>\$ 3,166,908</u>

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds. (1,160,895)
 Net assets of business-type activities \$ 61,248,748

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets
 Proprietary Funds
 For Year Ended December 31, 2008

	<u>Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds</u>				<u>Totals</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds</u>
	<u>Water/ Sewer</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Ambulance</u>	<u>Airport</u>		
OPERATING REVENUES						
Charges for services	\$ 8,137,525	\$ 1,946,948	\$ 1,987,989	\$ -	\$ 12,072,463	\$ 3,025,264
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	-	-	-	68,688
Miscellaneous revenues	133,802	45	596	34,120	168,563	-
Total operating revenues	<u>8,271,328</u>	<u>1,946,993</u>	<u>1,988,585</u>	<u>34,120</u>	<u>12,241,027</u>	<u>3,093,952</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	1,774,426	75,405	1,435,169	-	3,285,000	769,481
Supplies and contractual services	2,384,899	2,088,557	489,930	48,313	5,011,699	962,753
Utilities	346,206	-	-	1,814	348,020	257,313
Repairs and maintenance	157,624	-	921	97,195	255,740	252,686
Insurance claims and expenses	-	-	-	-	-	500,130
Depreciation and amortization	1,853,736	-	13,437	12,045	1,879,218	559,125
Total operating expenses	<u>6,516,951</u>	<u>2,163,962</u>	<u>1,939,457</u>	<u>159,368</u>	<u>10,779,739</u>	<u>3,301,488</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>1,754,377</u>	<u>(216,969)</u>	<u>49,129</u>	<u>(125,248)</u>	<u>1,461,288</u>	<u>(207,536)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Investment earnings	330,141	-	-	-	330,141	7,304
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	30,335
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	17,523
Intergovernmental payments	(50,000)	-	-	-	(50,000)	-
Interest expense	(441,073)	-	(3,790)	-	(444,862)	(208,412)
Miscellaneous revenues	239,324	136,546	-	600	376,470	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-	-	3,275
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,576
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>78,392</u>	<u>136,546</u>	<u>(3,790)</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>211,748</u>	<u>(144,398)</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	1,832,769	(80,423)	45,339	(124,648)	1,673,036	(351,954)
Capital contributions	2,331,633	-	-	96,591	2,428,223	-
Transfers in	-	-	73,500	-	73,500	-
Transfers out	(306,065)	-	-	-	(306,065)	-
Change in net assets	3,858,337	(80,423)	118,839	(28,058)	3,868,695	(351,954)
Total net assets - beginning	53,682,721	3,879,116	478,247	239,722	-	3,518,862
Prior period adjustments	261,141	-	-	-	-	-
Total net assets - ending	<u>\$ 57,802,199</u>	<u>\$ 3,798,693</u>	<u>\$ 597,086</u>	<u>\$ 211,664</u>		<u>\$ 3,166,908</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds.					(50,684)	
Change in net assets of business-type activities					<u>\$ 3,818,011</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$ 8,094,545	\$ 1,934,789	\$ 1,902,765	\$ 23,970	\$ 11,956,069	\$ 3,093,992
Payments to suppliers	(3,052,012)	(2,091,849)	(490,599)	(146,812)	(5,781,271)	(1,952,997)
Payments to employees	(1,735,949)	(74,423)	(1,413,408)	-	(3,223,780)	(746,772)
Miscellaneous revenues	371,991	135,452	2,606	600	511,639	3,275
Miscellaneous expenses	(268,410)	-	-	-	(268,410)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	3,401,155	(95,035)	1,364	(122,242)	3,184,240	397,498
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payments from (to) other funds	-	235,251	-	-	235,251	-
Advances from (to) other funds	(1,000,000)	-	73,500	-	(926,500)	-
Transfers to other funds	(306,066)	-	-	-	(306,066)	-
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	30,335
Other intergovernmental payments	104,576	-	-	1,468	106,043	-
Receipt of grant funds	-	-	-	-	-	29,556
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	(1,201,489)	235,251	73,500	1,468	(881,270)	59,901
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from capital debt	-	-	109,289	-	109,289	1,715,204
Principal paid on debt	(894,114)	-	(554)	-	(894,667)	(700,184)
Interest paid on debt	(445,214)	-	(3,790)	-	(449,004)	(206,957)
Capital contributions	625,271	-	-	-	625,271	-
Purchases of capital assets	(2,891,233)	-	(134,799)	-	(3,016,029)	(1,406,900)
Proceeds of capital grants	338,639	-	897	95,591	435,127	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	32,156
Prior year adjustment	261,141	-	-	-	261,141	-
Net cash provided by (used) for capital and related financing activities	(2,995,510)	-	(28,563)	95,591	(2,927,872)	(566,681)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest income	306,472	-	-	-	306,472	7,304
Net cash provided by investing activities	306,472	-	-	-	306,472	7,304
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(490,372)	140,214	45,912	(24,184)	(328,430)	(101,979)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	7,173,223	979,170	310,400	81,642	8,544,435	2,106,268
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 6,682,901	\$ 1,119,385	\$ 356,312	\$ 57,458	\$ 8,215,056	\$ 2,004,290

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				Totals	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water/ Sewer	Sanitation	Ambulance	Airport		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities						
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,754,377	\$ (216,969)	\$ 49,129	\$ (125,248)	\$ 1,461,288	\$ (207,555)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation	1,853,795	-	13,437	12,045	1,879,279	559,125
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-	1,535	-	1,535	-
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(44,125)	(12,159)	(84,750)	(10,150)	(151,184)	-
Decrease (increase) in inventory	20,034	(18,069)	(2,055)	-	(157)	-
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(3,141)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(451,727)	14,804	2,347	510	(444,054)	23,055
(Decrease) increase in salaries payable	38,477	976	21,760	-	61,214	(131)
(Decrease) increase in deferred revenue	-	-	-	-	-	22,841
(Decrease) increase in miscellaneous revenues	238,324	135,407	-	600	374,331	3,275
Total adjustments	1,645,778	121,933	(47,764)	3,005	1,722,952	605,054
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 3,400,155	\$ (95,036)	\$ 1,364	\$ (122,242)	\$ 3,184,240	\$ 397,499
Non-cash investing, capital, and financing activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$ 1,374,778	-	-	-	\$ 1,374,778	-
Addition to capital leases	-	-	\$ 134,795	-	134,795	\$ 815,205

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2008

	<u>Firemen's Pension</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 245,326	\$ 445,326
Escrow accounts	-	663,114
Total assets	<u>245,326</u>	<u>1,108,440</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	1,143	-
Custodial accounts payable	-	1,108,440
Total liabilities	<u>1,143</u>	<u>1,108,440</u>
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust for pension benefits and other purposes	<u>\$ 244,183</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
For the year ended December 31, 2008

	<u>Firemen's Pension Fund</u>
ADDITIONS	
Intergovernmental revenues	\$ 21,696
Interest earnings	12,890
Transfers in	<u>125,000</u>
Total additions	<u>159,586</u>
 DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	20,493
Medical insurance and direct medical payments	<u>134,854</u>
Total deductions	<u>155,346</u>
 Change in net assets	 4,240
 Net assets - beginning	 <u>239,944</u>
Net assets - ending	<u>\$ 244,183</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Moses Lake have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Moses Lake was incorporated on September 19, 1938 and operates under the laws of the State of Washington applicable to a non charter code city with a Council/manager form of government. The reporting entity comprises the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, levies their taxes or issues their debt.

Based upon these criteria, the primary government consists solely of the legal entity of the City.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non fiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Our policy is not to allocate indirect costs to a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements or a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resource's measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as is the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resource's measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The City considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after the year ends. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, licenses, and interest associated within the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessment receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the city.

The City of Moses Lake reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the city's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Street Fund** is a special revenue fund that accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's streets and alleys, street lighting, and traffic control. Revenues are derived mostly from tax contributions and state shared gasoline tax.

The City of Moses Lake reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Water/Sewer Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's utility. Revenues are received from water and sewer services provided to the general public. Expenses comprise maintenance and extensions of drainage, water and sewer service facilities, operating a water supply system, maintaining sewer treatment plants and operating a water drainage system. This fund also reflects the operation of revenue bonds outstanding, the funds available for redemption of bonds, cumulative reserve and construction funds.

The **Sanitation Fund** accounts for the activities of providing contracted garbage services to its citizens. The fund is self-supported through user charges.

The **Ambulance Fund** accounts for the activities of emergency services and transportation of patients.

The **Airport Fund** accounts for the operation and maintenance of a municipal airport located within the city limits.

Additionally, the City of Moses Lake reports the following funds types:

Special Revenue Funds account for revenue from specific taxes or other earmarked revenue sources that by law are designed to finance particular functions or activities of the city.

Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources used for the construction and acquisition of major capital facilities other than those financed by special assessments or proprietary funds.

Debt Service Funds finance and account for the payment of interest and principal on all tax-supported debt, serial and term, including that payable from special assessments.

Internal Service Funds account for information service, equipment rental, building maintenance, self-insurance, and unemployment compensation provided to other departments or agencies of the city or to other cities on a cost reimbursement basis.

Pension Trust Funds account for the activities of the Fireman's Pension fund, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments and post-employment health care benefits to qualified firefighters.

Agency Funds are custodial in nature, representing assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others. These funds do not involve the measurement of the results of operations, only assets and liabilities.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The city has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of the interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the government's water and sewer functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. General revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Water/Sewer Enterprise fund, or the non major enterprise funds, and of the City's internal service funds are customer charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Budgetary Information

Scope of Budget

Budgets serve as control mechanisms in the operations of governmental units. Legal budgetary (expenditure) control for the City is at the fund level; i.e., expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. However, budget and actual information is kept by department, account, and object.

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general and certain special revenue funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Grant related special revenue funds and capital project funds adopt budgets on an individual project basis and for the fiscal periods that relate to the lives of the project. The budget is based on generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). There is no difference between budget basis and GAAP. Any unexpended appropriation balances lapse at the end of the fiscal year (except for capital outlays, which are carried forward from year to year until fully expended or the purpose of the appropriation has been accomplished or abandoned). Proprietary and fiduciary funds are budgeted for management purpose only. National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement No. 1 does not require and the financial statements do not present, budgetary comparisons for proprietary or fiduciary fund types.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservation of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures of liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

Amending the Budget

The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund: however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of a fund must be approved by the City Council.

When the Council determines that it is in the best interest of the City to increase or decrease the appropriation for a particular fund, it may do so by ordinance approved by one more than the majority.

The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as revised during the year.

The financial statements contain the original and final budget information. The original budget is the first complete appropriated budget. The final budget is the original budget adjusted by all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized changes applicable for the fiscal year.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equities

Cash and Cash Equivalents

It is the city's policy to invest all temporary cash surpluses. At December 31, 2008, the treasurer was holding \$15,726,674 in short-term residual investments of surplus cash. This amount is classified on the balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents in various funds. The interest on these investments is prorated to the various funds that are statutorily to receive interest and the balance of the interest is credited to the General Fund according to the RCW and pursuant to city ordinances.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the city considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of four months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

Taxes receivable consist of property taxes and related interest and penalties (See Property Taxes Note No. 5). Accrued interest receivable consists of amounts earned on investments, notes, and contracts at the end of the year.

Special assessments are recorded when levied. Special assessments receivable consist of current and delinquent assessments and related interest and penalties. Deferred assessments on the fund financial statements consist of unbilled special assessments that are liens against the property benefitted. As of December 31, 2008, there were no special assessment's receivables delinquents.

Customer accounts receivable consist of amounts owed from private individuals or organizations for goods and services including amounts owed for which billings have not been prepared. Notes and contracts receivable consist of amounts owed on open account from private individuals or organizations for goods and services rendered.

Amounts Due to and From Other Funds and Governmental Units, Interfund Loans and Advances Receivable

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "Interfund loans receivable/payable" or "advances to/from other funds." All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal

balances.” A separate schedule of Interfund loans receivable and payable is furnished in Note No. 13, Interfund Balances and Transfers.

Inventories

Inventories in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are purchased. The reserve for inventory is equal to the ending amount of inventory to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures. A comparison to market value is not considered necessary.

Inventories in proprietary funds are valued by the FIFO method which approximates the market value.

Restricted Assets and Liabilities

These accounts contain resources for construction and debt service, including current and delinquent special assessments receivable, in enterprise funds. The current portion of related liability is shown as *Payables from Restricted Assets*. Specific debt service reserve requirements are described in Notes No. 9 & 10, Long-Term Debt and Leases.

The restricted assets of the enterprise funds are composed of the following:

Cash Investments - Debt Service	\$	1,065,104
Cash Investments - Construction		1,745,076
Interest receivable		1,993
Due from other governments		8,800
Total Restricted Assets	\$	<u>2,820,974</u>

Capital Assets - See Capital Assets and Depreciation Note No. 6.

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the city as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Costs for additions or improvements to capital assets are capitalized when they increase the effectiveness or efficiency of the asset. The costs for normal maintenance and repairs are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of the capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The total interest expense incurred by the city during the current fiscal year is \$1,037,158.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as any component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings/Improvement's	5 - 50
Other Improvements	5 - 25
Vehicles'	5 - 15
Machinery & Equipment	5 - 20
Utility Infrastructure	20 - 50
Streets, Paths, Trails	N/A
Traffic Signals	40
Runway's & Taxiways	12 - 20

Infrastructure capital assets, valued at \$50,000, are long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Included in the City's infrastructure are the streets and bridges network. The City has elected to use the modified approach as defined in GASB Statement No. 34 for infrastructure reporting for bridges, paved streets, bike paths, and alleys. There is no depreciation expense reported for such assets nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of the assets unless the improvements also increase the service potential.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation and sick leave. All vacation and sick pay is accrued at year end in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Vacation pay, which may be accumulated up to two years of earned annual leave, is payable upon separation of employment for any reason. Sick leave may be accumulated up to 480 hours for payoff of exempt employees, and is payable upon voluntary termination or a reduction in work force in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Percent Payable</u>
0-4	10
5-9	25
10-19	50
20-29	75
30+	100

For members of the General Union bargaining unit who were city employees and members of the Public Employees Retirement System as of January 1, 1983 and who retire, 50% of accumulated sick leave (to a maximum of 480 hours) will be paid as severance pay.

Other Accrued Liabilities

These accounts consist of accrued wages and accrued employee benefits.

Deferred Revenues

This account includes amounts recognized as receivables but not revenues in governmental funds because the revenue recognition criterion has not been met. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Delinquent property taxes receivable	\$ 247,284	\$ -
Revenues not applied	-	81,905
Special assessments not yet due	75,433	-
	<u>\$ 322,716</u>	<u>\$ 81,905</u>

Fund Reserves and Designations

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

NOTE 2 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets

The governmental funds' balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net assets - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds, loans, and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$7,765,833 balance are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ 6,213,118
Issuance discount	(40,916)
Capital leases payable	29,640
Accrued interest payable	104,492
Compensated absences	<u>1,459,499</u>
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance-total governmental funds to net assets governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,765,833</u>

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet management and management information systems to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets." The details of this \$4,327,803 difference are as follows:

Net assets of the internal service funds	\$ 3,166,908
Plus: Internal payable representing charges under the cost to business-type activities-- prior years	1,110,210
Plus: Internal payable representing charges under the cost to business-type activities--current year	50,684
	<hr/>
Net adjustment to increase fund balance-total governmental funds to arrive at net assets--governmental activities	<u>\$ 4,327,803</u>

Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of the reconciliation explains that “Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.” The details of this \$1,583,970 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 2,293,902
Depreciation	(709,932)
	<hr/>
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,583,970</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, and donations) is to increase net assets. The detail of the \$1,343,451 difference is as follows:

Donations of capital assets increase net assets in the statement of activities, but do not appear in governmental funds because they are not a current financial resource.	\$ 1,450,798
Gain/ Loss on sale/disposals of assets	(107,347)
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$ 1,343,451</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any affect on net assets. Also governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.” The details of the \$ 538,396 difference are as follows:

Debt Issued or Incurred:

Principal repayments	\$ 538,396
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities.	<u>\$ 538,396</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The details of the \$109,884 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ 113,637
Accrued interest	(7,837)
Amortization of deferred bond issue costs	<u>4,084</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities.	<u>\$ 109,884</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet management and management information systems to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.” The details of this \$301,269 difference are as follows:

Change in net assets of the internal service funds	\$ 351,953
Plus: Loss from charges to business-type activities	<u>(50,684)</u>
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 301,269</u>

NOTE 3 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Closures

As of December 31, 2008, there were two funds closed. The Capital Projects 2006 Fund was closed due to completion on all projects, with the interfund loan from the sanitation department to be repaid by the general fund. With the completion of the Operations Complex the Construction Fund was closed and the assets being transferred to the Water/Sewer Fund.

Deficit Fund Balance

As of December 31, 2008, the General Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$294,808. This is due to the closure of the Capital Project 2006 Fund and the transfer of \$1,842,836 in related debt to the General Fund. To eliminate the deficit, a debt service fund is to be established to accommodate the future repayment of the debt.

Budgetary Compliance Information

The City's annual budget process is similar each year. The calendar below outlines the general time frame followed to prepare, review and adopt the annual budget.

July- A request by the Finance Director to all Department Directors to prepare detailed estimates of revenues and expenditures for the next fiscal year (calendar year). (RCW35A.33.030 requires this by the second Monday in September.)

August- The estimates are to be filed with the Finance Director. (RCW 35A.33.030 requires this by the fourth Monday in September.)

September- The estimates are presented to the City Manager for modifications, revisions or additions. The Finance Director submits to the City Manager a proposed Preliminary Budget setting forth a complete financial program showing expenditures requested by each department and sources of revenue by which each such program is proposed to be financed. (RCW 35A.33.050 requires this by the first of October.)

The City Manager provides the legislative body with current information on estimates of revenues from all sources as proposed in the budget for the current year. He also provides the legislative body with the proposed Preliminary Budget setting forth the complete financial program, showing expenditures requested by each department and sources of revenue by which each program is proposed to be financed. (RCW 35A.33.135 no later than the first Monday in October.)

October- The legislative body must hold a public hearing on revenue sources for the coming year's budget, including consideration of possible increases in property tax revenues. RCW 84.55.120. After the hearing, a city may choose to pass an ordinance at the same meeting authorizing a property tax increase in terms of dollars and percent to comply with State statutes.

The City Manager prepares preliminary budget, budget message, and files it with the legislative body and Finance Director. (RCW 35.33.055 & 35A.33.052. At least 60 days before ensuing fiscal year.)

November- The Finance Director publishes notice of filing of Preliminary Budget and publishes notice of public hearing on the final budget once a week for two consecutive weeks. (RCW 35.33.061 & 35A.33.050, no later than the first two weeks in November.)

Setting property tax levies. (RCW 84.53.070, November 30 for all cities and towns.)

The legislative body must schedule hearings on the budget or parts of the budget and may require the presence of Department Directors. (RCW 35.33.057 & 35A.33.055, prior to the final hearing.)

Copies of Proposed Budget is made available to the public, (RCW 35A.33.055 & 35A.33.052, no later than six weeks before January 1.)

Final hearing on Proposed Budget. (RCW 35.33.071 & 35A.33.070, on or before first Monday of December.)

Adoption of the budget. (RCW 35.33.075 & 35A.33.075, following the public hearing and prior to the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year.)

Copies of final budget are transmitted to the State Auditor's Office and to Municipal Research and Services Center.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The City of Moses Lake's deposits and certificates of deposit are entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

Investments

As required by state law, all investments of the City of Moses Lake's funds (except as noted below) are obligations of the U. S. Government, U. S. agency issues, obligations of the state of Washington, general obligations of Washington State municipalities, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, bankers' acceptances, or certificates of deposit with Washington State banks and savings and loan institutions. Investments of pension trust funds are not subject to the preceding limitations. All temporary investments are stated at cost. Other property and investments are shown on the statement of net assets at historical cost. (Other property consists of real estate held for future use).

At December 31, 2008, the bank balance was \$ 562,546. Of the bank balance \$100,000 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance that are insured, registered or held by the city or it's agent in the city's name. The remainder of the bank balance was covered by the State of Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission which includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counter party's trust department or agent in the city's name.

Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Grant County Invest Pool	\$ 6,529,921	not rated	12
WA State Invest Pool	9,196,753	not rated	18
Total Fair Value	<u>\$ 15,726,674</u>		
Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity			15

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. In accordance with it's investment policy, the City

manages its exposure to decreases in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than 9 months.

Credit Risk: Safety of principle is the foremost objective of the City. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Washington State Investment Pool, a 2a-7 fund, managed by the State Treasurer's Office is limited to high quality obligations with limited maximum and average maturities which is to minimize both market and credit risk. The pool is unrated. The City's investment in general obligation bonds were rated AAA by Standards and Poor's. The same rating agency has upgraded the City's Revenue Bonds to "A+" affirming a stable outlook.

Under the City's investment policy, all temporary cash surpluses are invested. The City's investment policy is more conservative to limit risk, investing the portfolio in treasury notes and bills, certificates of deposit with qualified public depositories, and bankers acceptances with a credit rating for A1 or P1 by nationally recognized rating organizations. The City's investments are in compliance with all state investment laws and City investment policies.

Concentration of credit risk: Concentration risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy states, with the exception of US Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 50% of the portfolio can be invested in a single security type or institution.

Custodial credit risk - investments: For an investment is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the city will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

The county treasurer acts as an agent to collect property taxes levied in the county for all taxing authorities.

Property Tax Calendar

January 1	Taxes are levied and become an enforceable lien against properties
February 14	Tax bills are mailed
April 30	First of two equal installment payments is due
May 31	Assessed value of property established for next year's levy at 100 % of market value
October 31	Second installment is due

In governmental funds, property taxes are recorded as a receivable when levied, offset by a deferred revenue. During the year, property tax revenues are recognized when cash is collected. At year-end, property tax revenues are recognized for collections expected to occur within 60 days. No allowance for uncollectible taxes is established because delinquent taxes are considered fully collectible.

The city may levy up to \$3.6 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services, subject to two limitations:

1. Washington State law in RCW 84.55.010 limits the growth of regular property taxes to one percent (1%) per year, unless approved by the voters. The levy shall be set so the regular property taxes payable in the following year shall not exceed the limit factor multiplied by the amount of regular property taxes lawfully levied in the highest of the three most recent years in which such

taxes were levied plus an additional dollar amount calculated by multiplying the increase in assessed value from new construction, improvements to property, and increases in the assessed value of state-assessed property by the regular property tax rate of the preceding year.

2. The Washington State Constitution limits the total regular property taxes to one percent (1%) of assessed valuation or \$10 per \$1,000 of value. If the taxes of all districts exceed this amount, each is proportionately reduced until the total is at or below the one percent (1%) limit.

The city's regular levy for 2008 was \$2.95957 per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$1,080,369,113 for a total regular levy of \$3,197,428.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital Assets

A summary of capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,396,028	\$ 89,714	\$ -	\$ 4,485,742
Infrastructure*	29,732,761	3,389,754	251	33,122,264
CIP	<u>6,480,135</u>	<u>1,658,708</u>	<u>7,351,072</u>	<u>787,771</u>
Total capital assets not Depreciated	<u>40,608,924</u>	<u>5,138,176</u>	<u>7,351,323</u>	<u>38,395,777</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated:				
Buildings	19,458,509	6,452,047	100,724	25,809,832
Intang-Software	147,051	-	-	147,051
Machinery and equipment	8,483,958	912,449	195,020	9,201,386
Infrastructure	<u>1,448,608</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,448,608</u>
Total	<u>29,538,126</u>	<u>7,364,496</u>	<u>295,744</u>	<u>36,606,877</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	6,425,920	757,518	186	7,183,252
Intang-software	147,051	-	-	147,051
Machinery and Equipment	6,049,773	475,324	161,884	6,363,213
Infrastructure	<u>651,873</u>	<u>36,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>688,089</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>13,274,618</u>	<u>1,269,057</u>	<u>162,070</u>	<u>14,381,605</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	<u>16,263,508</u>	<u>6,095,438</u>	<u>133,674</u>	<u>22,225,272</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 56,872,432</u>	<u>\$ 11,233,614</u>	<u>\$ 7,484,997</u>	<u>\$ 60,621,049</u>

The city first reported infrastructure under the new requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 34 in Fiscal Year 2003. The city accounts for the city streets, alleys, parking lots, boat ramps/landings, bike/jogging paths, bridges and storm drains using the modified approach and reports them as non-depreciable Infrastructure. Under the modified approach, rather than recording depreciation, asset condition is reported. The city includes internal service fund assets as part of governmental totals above.

	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities				
Capital Assets Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,044,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,044,634
CIP	10,986,423	3,994,869	14,781,976	199,316
Total capital assets not Depreciated	<u>12,031,057</u>	<u>3,994,869</u>	<u>14,781,976</u>	<u>1,243,950</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated:				
Buildings	23,916,515	9,445,966	-	33,362,480
Machinery and equipment	1,848,486	190,957	39,750	1,999,693
Infrastructure	49,648,130	5,974,657	-	55,622,787
Total	<u>75,413,131</u>	<u>15,611,580</u>	<u>39,750</u>	<u>90,984,961</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	5,990,536	715,908	-	6,706,444
Machinery and Equipment	567,338	70,710	39,750	598,298
Infrastructure	16,776,891	1,526,328	-	18,303,220
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>23,334,766</u>	<u>2,312,946</u>	<u>39,750</u>	<u>25,607,962</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>52,078,365</u>	<u>13,298,634</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,376,999</u>
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 64,109,422</u>	<u>\$ 17,293,503</u>	<u>\$ 14,781,976</u>	<u>\$ 66,620,949</u>

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

Governmental Activities	Depreciation
General Government	\$ 38,396
Public Safety	23,626
Transportation	38,950
Culture and Recreation	608,960
Capital Assets Held by the Government's Internal Service Funds are Charged to the Various Functions Based on Their Usage of the Assets	559,125
Total Depreciation - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,269,057</u>
Business-Type Activities	Depreciation
Water/Sewer	\$ 2,287,463
Ambulance	13,437
Airport	12,045
Total Depreciation - Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 2,312,945</u>

Collections Not Capitalized

The city has a collection of Indian artifacts that have been acquired over the years, the “Adam East Collection.” This collection is held at the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center and is determined to be exempt from capitalization. This collection meets all the exemption requirements as follows:

1. The collection is held for public exhibition, education or research in furtherance of public service rather than financial gain;
2. The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and
3. The collection is subject to Moses Lake Museum & Art Center Collection Policy section VI:D which requires the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for the collection.

Construction Commitments

The city has active construction projects as of December 31, 2008. They are a well drilling project and a road improvement project. Road N improvement project will be financed with a grant from the Transportation Improvement Board. At year-end the government’s commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Spent to Date	Remaining Commitment
Well #3 Drilling	\$ 47,701	\$ 511,877
Road N	19,761	996,000
Total	<u>\$ 67,462</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,877</u>

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLANS

Substantially all City of Moses Lake full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the following statewide retirement systems administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, under cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS), a department within the primary government of the State of Washington, issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for each plan. The DRS CAFR may be obtained by writing to:

Department of Retirement Systems
 Communications Unit
 P. O. Box 48380
 Olympia, WA 98504-8380

The following disclosures are made pursuant to GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers* and No. 50, *Pension Disclosures, an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Plans 1, 2, and 3

Plan Description

PERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of three separate plans for membership purposes: Plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans and Plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

Membership in the system includes: elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals, and Superior courts (other than judges currently in a judicial retirement system); employees of legislative committees; community and technical colleges, college and university employees not participating in national higher education retirement programs; judges of district and municipal courts; and employees of local governments.

PERS participants who joined the system by September 30, 1977, are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977 and by either, February 28, 2002 for state and higher education employees, or August 31, 2002 for local government employees, are Plan 2 members unless they exercise an option to transfer their membership to Plan 3. PERS participants joining the system on or after March 1, 2002 for state and higher education employees, or September 1, 2002 for local government employees have the irrevocable option of choosing membership in either PERS Plan 2 or PERS Plan 3. The option must be exercised within 90 days of employment. An employee is reported in Plan 2 until a choice is made. Employees who fail to choose within 90 days default to PERS Plan 3. Notwithstanding, PERS Plan 2 and Plan 3 members may opt out of plan membership if terminally ill, with less than five years to live.

PERS defined benefit retirement benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings and employer and employee contributions. PERS retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement at any age after 30 years of service, or at age 60 with five years of service, or at age 55 with 25 years of service. The annual benefit is 2 percent of the average final compensation per year of service, capped at 60 percent. (The average final compensation is based on the greatest compensation during any 24 eligible consecutive compensation months.) Plan 1 retirements from inactive status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. The benefit is actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. A cost-of living allowance (COLA) is granted at age 66 based upon years of service times the COLA amount, increased by three percent annually. Plan 1 members may also elect to receive an optional COLA amount that provides an automatic annual adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index. The adjustment is capped at three percent annually. To offset the cost of this annual adjustment, the benefit is reduced.

Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at age 65 with five years of service with an allowance of two percent of the AFC per year of service. (The AFC is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Plan 2 members who retire prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a three percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the

choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted, (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at three percent annually.

Plan 3 has a dual benefit structure. Employer contributions finance a defined benefit component, and member contributions finance a defined contribution component. The defined benefit portion provides a benefit calculated at 1 percent of the average final compensation per year of service. (The average final compensation is based on the greatest compensation during any eligible consecutive 60-month period.) Effective June 7, 2006, Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service; or after five years if twelve months of that service are earned after age 44; or after five service credit years earned in PERS Plan 2 prior to June 1, 2003. Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan. Vested Plan 3 members are eligible to retire with full benefits at age 65, or at age 55 with 10 years of service. Plan 3 members who retire prior to the age of 65 receive reduced benefits. If retirement is at age 55 or older with at least 30 years of service, a 3 percent per year reduction applies; otherwise an actuarial reduction will apply. The benefit is also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor option. There is no cap on years of service credit; and Plan 3 provides the same cost-of-living allowance as Plan 2.

The defined contribution portion can be distributed in accordance with an option selected by the member, either as a lump sum or pursuant to other options authorized by the Employee Retirement Benefits Board.

There are 1,190 participating employers in PERS. Membership in PERS consisted of the following as of the latest actuarial valuation date for the plans of June 30, 2007:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	71,244
Terminated Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	26,583
Active Plan Members Vested	105,447
Active Plan Members Non-vested	<u>52,575</u>
Total	<u><u>255,849</u></u>

Funding Policy

Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates, Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates, and Plan 3 employer contribution rates. Employee contribution rates for Plan 1 are established by statute at 6 percent for state agencies and local government unit employees, and 7.5 percent for state government elected officers. The employer and employee contribution rates for Plan 2 and the employer contribution rate for Plan 3 are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. All employers are required to contribute at the level established by the legislature. Under PERS Plan 3, employer contributions finance the defined benefit portion of the plan, and member contributions finance the defined contribution portion. The Employee Retirement Benefits Board sets Plan 3 employee contribution rates. Six rate options are available ranging from 5 to 15 percent; two of the options are graduated rates dependent on the employee's age. As a result of the implementation of the Judicial Benefit Multiplier (JBM) Program in January 2007, a second tier of employer and employee rates was developed to fund, along with investment earnings, the increased retirement benefits of those justices and judges that participate in the program. The methods used to determine the contribution requirements are established under state statute in accordance with Chapter 41.40 and 41.45 RCW.

The required contribution rates expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll as of December 31, 2008, were:

Members not participating in JBM:

	<u>PERS Plan 1</u>	<u>PERS Plan 2</u>	<u>PERS Plan 3</u>
Employer*	8.31%**	8.31%**	8.31%***
Employee	6.00%****	5.45%****	*****

* The employer rates include the employer administrative expense fee currently set at 0.16%

** The employer rate for state elected officials is 12.39% for Plan 1 and 8.31% for Plans 2 and 3.

***Plan 3 defined benefit portion only.

****The employee rate for state elected officials is 7.50% for Plan 1 and 5.45% for Plan 2.

***** Variable from 5% minimum to 15% maximum based on rate selected by the PERS 3 member.

Both, city and the employees made the required contributions. The city's required contributions for the years ending December 31 were as follows:

		<u>PERS Plan 1</u>		<u>PERS Plan 2</u>		<u>PERS Plan 3</u>
2008	\$	33,995	\$	311,218	\$	27,872
2007	\$	27,045	\$	234,951	\$	26,939
2006	\$	13,523	\$	118,170	\$	25,226

Law Enforcement Officers' And Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) Plans 1 and 2

Plan Description

LEOFF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system comprised of two separate defined benefit plans. LEOFF participants who joined the system by September 20, 1977 are Plan 1 members. Those who joined on or after October 1, 1977 are Plan 2 members. Membership in the system includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement officers and firefighters and, as of July 24, 2005, those emergency medical technicians who were given the option and chose LEOFF Plan 2 membership. LEOFF membership is comprised primarily of non-state employees, with the Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement officers, who were first included prospectively effective July 27, 2003, being an exception.

Effective July 1, 2003, the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board was established by Initiative 790 to provide governance of LEOFF Plan 2. The Board's duties include adopting contribution rates and recommending policy changes to the Legislature for the LEOFF Plan 2 retirement plan.

LEOFF defined benefits are financed from a combination of investment earnings, employer and employee contributions, and a special funding situation in which the state pays through state legislative appropriations. LEOFF retirement benefit provisions are established in state statute and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

LEOFF Plan 1 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 1 members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at age 50. The benefit per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary is as follows:

Term of Service	Percent of Final Average
20 or more years	2.0%
10 but less than 20 years	1.5%
5 but less than 10 years	1.0%

The final average salary is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last 10 years of service. A cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer price Index).

LEOFF Plan 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. Plan 2 members may retire at age 50 with 20 years of service, or at age 53 with five years of service, with an allowance of 2 percent of the final average salary per year of service. The final average salary is based on the highest consecutive 60 months. Plan 2 members who retire prior to age 53 receive reduced benefits. Benefits are actuarially reduced for each year that the benefit commences prior to age 53 and to reflect the choice of a survivor option. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is three percent for each year prior to age 53. There is no cap on years of service credit; and a cost-of-living allowance is granted (based on the Consumer Price Index), capped at 3 percent annually.

There are 374 participating employers in LEOFF. Membership in LEOFF consisted of the following as of the latest actuarial valuation date for the plans of June 30, 2007:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	9,085
Terminated Plan Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	633
Active Plan Members Vested	12,904
Active Plan Members Nonvested	3,708
Total	<u><u>26,330</u></u>

Funding Policy

Starting on July 1, 2000, LEOFF Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent as long as the plan remains fully funded. Employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund the plan. LEOFF Plan 2 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. All employers are required to contribute at the level required by state law. The Legislature by means of a special funding arrangement appropriated money from the state General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 2 in accordance with the requirements of the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. However, this special funding situation

is not mandated by the state constitution and this funding requirement could be returned to the employers by a change of statute.

The required contribution rates expressed as a percentage of current year covered payroll, as of December 31, 2008, were:

	<u>LEOFF Plan 1</u>	<u>LEOFF Plan 2</u>
Employer*	0.16%	5.46%**
Employee	0.00%	8.83%
State	N/A	3.53%

* The employer rates include the employer administrative expense fee currently set at 0.16%.

** The employer rate for ports and universities is 8.99%.

Both city and the employees made the required contributions. The city's required contributions for the years ending December 31 were:

	<u>LEOFF Plan 1</u>	<u>LEOFF Plan 2</u>
2008	\$ 30	\$ 213,547
2007	\$ 152	\$ 179,935
2006	\$ 170	\$ 144,481

Other Retirement Systems - Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief And Pension Fund

The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Relief and Pension Fund System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system which was created by the Legislature in 1945 under Chapter 41.24 RCW. It provides pension, disability and survivor benefits. Membership in the system requires service with a fire department of an electing municipality of Washington State except those covered by LEOFF. The system is funded through member contributions of \$30 per year; employer contributions of \$30 per year; 40 percent of the Fire Insurance Premium Tax; and earnings from the investment of moneys by the Washington State Investment Board. However, members may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination.

Local Governments Pension Trust Funds

The City of Moses Lake is also the administrator of a pension retirement system called Fireman's Pension Fund. The system is shown as a trust fund in the financial reports of the city and is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan.

As of December 31, 2008 there were a total of eight individuals covered by the system. All individuals were retired as of the end of the year, and five were drawing benefits.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The City of Moses Lake offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457. Employees are offered a choice of plans with Hartford Insurance, ICMA Retirement Corporation or the State of Washington Deferred

Compensation Program. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. The plan's funds, held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries, are not included in the presentation of the city's financial reports.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The city of Moses Lake is a member of the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA). Utilizing Chapter 48.62 REW (self-insurance regulation) and Chapter 39.34 RCW (Interlocal Cooperation Act), nine cities originally formed WCIA on January 1, 1981. WCIA was created for the purpose of providing a pooling mechanism for jointly purchasing insurance, jointly self-insuring, and/or jointly contracting for risk management services. WCIA has a total of 129 Members.

New members initially contract for a three-year term, and thereafter automatically renew on an annual basis. A one-year withdrawal notice is required before membership can be terminated. Termination does not relieve a former member from its unresolved loss history incurred during membership.

Liability coverage is written on an occurrence basis, without deductibles. Coverage includes general, automobile, police, public officials' errors or omissions, stop gap, and employee benefits liability. Limits are \$4 million per occurrence self insured layer, and \$16 million per occurrence in the re-insured excess layer. The excess layer is insured by the purchase of reinsurance and insurance and is subject to aggregate limits. Total limits are \$20 million per occurrence subject to aggregate sublimits in the excess layers. The Board of Directors determines the limits and terms of coverage annually.

Insurance coverage for property, automobile physical damage, fidelity, inland marine, and boiler and machinery are purchased on a group basis. Various deductibles apply by type of coverage. Property insurance and auto physical damage are self-funded from the members deductible to \$500,000, for all perils other than flood and earthquake, and insured above that amount by the purchase of reinsurance.

In-house services include risk management consultation, loss control field services, claims and litigation administration, and loss analyses. WCIA contracts for the claims investigation consultants for personnel issues and land use problems, insurance brokerage, and lobbyist services.

WCIA is fully funded by its members, who make annual assessments on a prospectively rated basis, as determined by an outside, independent actuary. The assessment covers loss, loss adjustment, and administrative expenses. As outlined in the interlocal, WCIA retains the right to additionally assess the membership for any funding shortfall.

An investment committee, using investment brokers, produces additional revenue by investment of WCIA's assets in financial instruments which comply with all State guidelines. These revenues directly offset portions of the membership's annual assessment.

A Board of Directors governs WCIA, which is comprised of one designated representative from each member. The Board elects an Executive Committee and appoints a Treasurer to provide general policy direction for the organization. The WCIA Executive Director reports to the Executive Committee and is responsible for conducting the day to day operations of WCIA.

The City of Moses Lake maintains insurance against most normal hazards except for unemployment compensation where the city has elected to become self-insured. The city also has set aside monies for possible future self-insurance for accident insurance and this self-insures the first \$50,000.

Claims are processed by independent claims managers. Based on the claims manager's estimates, the city's estimated liability for possible losses at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Unemployment Compensation \$410,593

Claims settlements and loss expenses are accrued in the unemployment compensation fund for the estimated settlement value of both reported and unreported claims. This fund is responsible for collecting interfund premiums from insured funds and departments and for paying claim settlements. Interfund premiums are assessed on the basis of claims experience and are reported as revenues and expenses or expenditures.

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The City of Moses Lake issues general obligation and revenue bonds to finance the purchase of land and the acquisition or construction of reservoirs, an aquatic center, water and sewer lines and upgrade of wastewater treatment plants. Bonded indebtedness has also been entered into in prior years to advance refund several general obligation and revenue bonds.

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds have been issued for both general government and business-type activities and are being repaid from the applicable resources.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Name of Issuance	Purpose	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Original Debt	Interest Rate	Amount
1998 LTGO Bond	Governmental Activities -	01/06/1998	08/01/2009	\$ 1,539,725	4.0 - 4.8%	\$ 436,028
1998 LTGO Bond	Governmental - Internal Service	01/06/1998	08/01/2009	155,275	4.0 - 4.8%	43,972
2002 LTGO Bond	Governmental Activities -	09/10/2002	08/01/2012	2,315,705	1.5 - 3.95%	1,014,591
2002 LTGO Bond	Governmental- Internal Service	09/10/2002	08/01/2012	1,119,295	1.5 - 3.95%	490,409
2003 LTGO Bond	Governmental - Internal Service	12/30/2003	09/01/2023	2,725,000	1.2 - 4.6%	2,210,000
2006 LTGO Bond	Governmental Activities	06/05/2006	08/01/2026	5,083,333	3.65-4.25%	4,762,499
2006 LTGO Bond	Operations Complex	06/05/2006	08/01/2026	1,016,667	3.65-4.25%	952,501
Total				<u>\$ 13,955,000</u>		<u>\$ 9,910,000</u>

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2009	\$ 549,455	\$ 253,433	\$ 275,545	\$ 149,837
2010	572,818	232,478	287,182	140,697
2011	547,015	209,746	292,985	130,549
2012	568,831	187,968	306,169	119,687
2013 - 2017	1,170,833	735,760	929,167	470,167
2018 - 2022	1,429,167	476,329	1,135,833	260,476
2023 - 2026	1,375,000	149,281	470,000	38,826
Total	<u>\$ 6,213,118</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,995</u>	<u>\$ 3,696,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,240</u>

Revenue Bonds

Revenue Bonds are bonds where the government pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. Revenue bonds are created by ordinance, adopted by the City Council, and financed from Enterprise Fund revenues.

Revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Bond	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Original Debt	Interest Rate	Amount
Revenue Bonds '04	10/13/2004	9/1/2024	\$ 7,015,000	2.50-5.00%	\$ 6,980,000
Total			<u>\$ 7,015,000</u>		<u>\$ 6,980,000</u>

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2009	\$ 30,000	\$ 325,900	\$ 355,900
2010	75,000	325,000	400,000
2011	225,000	322,563	547,563
2012	250,000	314,688	564,688
2013	275,000	302,937	580,937
2014-2018	1,840,000	1,345,675	3,185,675
2019-2023	3,115,000	827,750	3,942,750
2024	1,170,000	58,500	1,228,500
Total	<u>\$ 6,980,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,826,012</u>	<u>\$ 10,806,012</u>

Per Internal Revenue Service Code Section 148, rebate arbitrage are earnings on investments purchased from gross proceeds of a bond issue that are in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the investments were invested at a yield equal to the yield on the bond issue. The rebate arbitrage must be paid to the federal government. The City of Moses Lake carefully monitors its investments to restrict earnings to a yield less than the bond issue, and therefore limit any arbitrage liability. As of December 31, 2008 the City has no arbitrage rebate liability.

Government Loans

Government loans have been received to provide for construction of proprietary fund capital projects. Government loans outstanding at year-end are as follows:

<u>Loan</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
PWTF Larson Potable	1.00%	\$ 151,703
PWTF Sewer Rehabilitation	3.00%	47,690
PWTF Well #14	3.00%	82,888
PWTF Reservoir #8	2.00%	534,217
PWTF WWTP-Design	.50%	419,645
PWTF WWTP-Construction	.50%	7,411,765
WA St. Revolve (A)	5.00%	115,960
Total		<u>\$ 8,763,868</u>

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for Government loans are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2009	834,776	173,145	1,007,921
2010	798,039	48,845	846,884
2011	658,731	42,415	701,146
2012	658,731	37,459	696,190
2013	638,009	32,502	670,511
2014-2018	2,961,094	102,068	3,063,162
2019-2022	2,214,488	27,439	2,241,927
Total	<u>\$ 8,763,868</u>	<u>\$ 463,873</u>	<u>\$ 9,227,741</u>

In proprietary funds, unamortized debt issue costs are recorded as deferred charges and bonds are displayed net of premium or discount; annual interest expense is decreased by amortization of debt premium and increased by the amortization of debt issue costs and discount.

At December 31, 2008, the city had \$515,432 available in debt service funds to service the general bonded debt. Restricted assets in proprietary funds contain \$1,065,104 in sinking funds and reserves as required by bond indentures.

NOTE 10 -LEASES

Operating Leases

The City of Moses Lake leases a portion of a building which the museum and art center occupies. This lease is for 10 years beginning January 1, 2001 and terminating December 31, 2010, with an option to extend for five additional years. Total cost for this lease was \$51,600, payable in equal monthly payments of \$4,300, for the year ended December 31, 2008. The future minimum lease payments for this lease are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2009	\$ 51,600
2010	51,600
Total	<u>\$ 103,200</u>

Capital Leases

The City of Moses Lake has entered into lease agreements for financing machinery and equipment and other improvements. An insignificant portion of these capital leases was used to purchase items below the capitalization threshold and therefore are non-capital items.

These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

<u>Net Capital Lease Asset</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Machinery & Equipment	\$ 2,198,062	\$ 165,547
Less Accumulated Depreciation	556,302	12,770
Total	<u>\$ 1,641,760</u>	<u>\$ 152,777</u>

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Year	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
2009	\$ 475,927	\$ 37,187
2010	397,182	36,137
2011	307,570	36,041
2012	177,168	29,295
Total Minimum Lease Payments	<u>1,357,847</u>	<u>138,660</u>
Less: Interest	<u>78,056</u>	<u>9,063</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 1,279,821</u>	<u>\$ 129,597</u>

NOTE 11 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 9,716,666	\$ -	\$ 759,167	\$ 8,957,499	\$ 787,500
Less deferred amount					
For issuance premiums (discounts)	(65,982)	4,336	-	(61,647)	-
Total bonds/leases payable	9,650,684	4,336	759,167	8,895,852	787,500
Capital leases	893,944	815,204	429,328	1,279,821	436,880
Compensated absences	1,435,733	898,528	771,036	1,563,225	10,373
Governmental activity long term liabilities	<u>\$ 11,980,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,959,530</u>	<u>\$ 11,738,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,753</u>
Business-type activities					
Bonds payable:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 988,334	\$ -	\$ 35,833	\$ 952,501	\$ 37,500
Revenue bonds	7,000,000	-	20,000	6,980,000	30,000
Less deferred amounts					
For issuance premiums (discounts)	385,836	468	23,669	362,634	-
Total bonds/leases payable	8,374,170	468	79,503	8,295,135	67,500
Capital leases	28,045	134,796	33,244	129,597	33,168
Government loans	9,594,965	-	831,097	8,763,868	834,776
Compensated absences	378,335	266,759	233,372	411,723	41,172
Business-Type activity long term liabilities	<u>\$ 18,375,516</u>	<u>\$ 402,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,215</u>	<u>\$ 17,600,324</u>	<u>\$ 976,616</u>

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At year end \$2,744,381 of general obligation bonds minus \$20,730 bond discount, \$1,250,181 capital leases, and \$93,353 compensated absences of internal service funds are included in the above governmental activities amounts for a total of \$4,299,884. Also, for the governmental activities, claims and judgments and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATIONS

The City of Moses Lake has recorded in its financial statements all material liabilities, including an estimate for situations which are not yet resolved but where, based on available information, management believes it is probable that the city will have to make payment. In the opinion of management, the city's insurance policies and/or self-insurance reserves are adequate to pay all known or pending claims.

As discussed in Notes No. 9 and 10 Long-Term Debt and Leases, the city is contingently liable for repayment of refunded debt.

The city participates in a number of federal and state assisted programs. These grants are subject to audit by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursement to grantor

agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. (Other than the instances described above,) city management believes that such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

As of December 31, 2008, significant suits were:

Pending

1. Moses Lake v. EPA, Boeing, and Department of Defense: The city has filed a lawsuit to recover against the defendants for contamination of city wells. The trial has been avoided. The city, EPA, and DOD are negotiating the city's share of Liability and the amount of any potential recovery by the city.
2. Bell v. Moses Lake, etal: Is a wrongful death claim arising from a motor vehicle accident. An intersection the city acquired as part of an annexation is alleged to have been negligently designed. The city has insurance for this claim subject to a \$25,000 contribution. The city has reserved funds for that purpose.
3. Safeco v. Moses Lake; This is a suit filed by the insurer in the Moses Lake v. EPA(see above) case to challenge the duty of Safeco to pay for the city's defense. This claim has been settled.

Of the litigation settled in the past three years, where the City was the defendant, none exceeded the insurance coverage.

NOTE 13 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund Balances

Loans between funds are classified as interfund loans receivable or payable on the statement of net assets. The loans were for side walk paver construction, operations complex construction, and Central Drive LID. Repayment in full by December 31, 2008 is not expected.

Interfund balances at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

		DUE FROM				
		GENERAL FUND	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	SIDEWALK PAVER CONSTRUCTION	Totals
DUE TO	CAPITAL PROJECTS	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
	SANITATION	1,842,837		502,209	168,000	2,513,046
	WATER/SEWER		1,000,000			1,000,000
	Totals	\$ 1,842,837	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 502,209	\$ 168,000	\$ 3,613,046

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are the flow of assets without a reciprocal return of assets, goods or services. The principle reason for the transfers is to move the resources from the fund collecting them to the fund using them as required by statute or budget and to account for operating subsidies between funds in accordance with budget authorization. The interfund transfer activity for the year is as follows:

	FROM						Totals
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	WATER SEWER		
TO GENERAL	\$ X	\$ -	\$ 34,352	\$ 32,303	\$ 306,065	\$ 372,720	
SPECIAL REVENUE	1,951,090	X	-	300,000	-	2,251,090	
DEBT SERVICE	341,600	458,700	X	-	-	800,300	
CAPITAL PROJECTS	2,094,500	-	-	X	-	2,094,500	
AMBULANCE	73,500	-	-	-	-	73,500	
FIREMEN'S PENSION	125,000	-	-	-	-	125,000	
Totals	\$ 4,585,690	\$ 458,700	\$ 34,352	\$ 332,303	\$ 306,065	\$ 5,717,110	

NOTE 14 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The city operates three utilities which are primarily financed by user charges. The only required fund to display segment information is the water/sewer fund. Segment information for the year-end is provided below.

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS			
Assets:			
Current asset	\$ 4,029,507	\$ 2,136,279	\$ 6,165,786
Restricted assets	1,497,554	1,323,420	2,820,974
Capital assets	31,274,660	35,081,009	66,355,669
Other assets	58,314	58,314	116,628
TOTAL ASSETS	36,860,036	38,599,022	75,459,058
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	77,714	56,276	133,990
Current Liabilities payable from restricted assets	360,065	738,758	1,098,824
Noncurrent liabilities	5,879,010	10,545,035	16,424,045
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,316,789	11,340,070	17,656,859
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	21,402,927	28,371,321	49,774,248
Restricted	426,070	426,070	852,140
Unrestricted	8,714,250	(1,538,438)	7,175,812
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 30,543,247	\$ 27,258,953	\$ 57,802,199

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Total operating Revenues	\$ 5,142,948	\$ 3,128,379	\$ 8,271,328
Depreciation, Amortization, Depletion	(880,079)	(973,717)	(1,853,796)
Total Operating Expense	<u>(2,609,192)</u>	<u>(2,053,963)</u>	<u>(4,663,155)</u>
Operating income	1,653,678	100,699	1,754,377
Nonoperating revenue (expenses):			
Interest income	318,306	11,835	330,141
Miscellaneous revenues/expense	123,751	115,573	239,324
Intergovernmental payments	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Interest expense	(206,855)	(234,218)	(441,073)
Capital Contributions	1,466,975	864,658	2,331,633
Transfers in (out)	<u>(306,065)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(306,065)</u>
Change in net assets	2,999,791	858,546	3,858,337
Beginning net assets	27,282,315	26,400,406	53,682,721
Prior Period Adjustment	261,141		261,141
Ending net assets	\$ 30,543,247	\$ 27,258,953	\$ 57,802,199

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash provided (used) by:			
Operating activities	\$ 2,208,524	\$ 1,452,772	\$ 3,661,296
Non capital financing activities	(462,167)	(739,322)	(1,201,489)
Capital & related financing activities	(1,583,509)	(1,673,142)	(3,256,651)
Investing activities	174,078	132,393	306,472
Net increase (decrease)	336,926	(827,299)	(490,372)
Beginning cash & cash equivalents	5,477,076	1,696,197	7,173,273
Ending cash & cash equivalents	\$ 5,814,002	\$ 868,898	\$ 6,682,901

NOTE 15- OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note No. 7, the city provides post-retirement health care benefits in accordance with statute for police and fire employees who are eligible under the Police Relief and Pension Fund and Firefighter's Pension Fund. Currently the city has 21 individuals that meet the eligibility requirements.

Law Enforcement Officers' And Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) plan 1

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The LEOFF's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. Investments are reported at fair value. The city has elected to calculate information of an actuarial nature using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement 45 for plans with fewer than one hundred employees.

Plan Description

The "plan" is directed and defined by State of Washington Revised Code (RCW). Employers, such as municipalities, counties, and fire districts, are required by RCW 41.26.150 to pay the costs of necessary medical services for any active or retired members of the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System Plan One (LEOFF I). Under subsection 4, the employer may provide for medical insurance through insurance carriers. The plan covers retirees who are retired on disability as well as those who are retired after reaching age requirements. To qualify for medical services, the employee need only be active or disability retired, or the employee's service retirement date is that day following separation from LEOFF employment with the city. To make this plainer, if the employee leaves the city and takes a job with another member of the Washington State Retirement System, regardless of the plan, then that member would then be liable for the employee's medical services. Employees may retire after 5 years of service after reaching age 50. Employees with 20 years of service who leave employment before retirement age are eligible for medical benefits upon reaching age 50. Insurance for retired individuals is provided through the employer's group plan, which covers both active and qualified retired members. The health insurance coverage and medical costs for retired firefighters are paid for out of the fire fighters' pension fund. For law enforcement officers, costs are paid out of the police department budget. The medical services cover active and retired members only. Spouses are not eligible.

Funding Status and Funding Policy

The plan has 21 members. As of March 2008 there are no active members and 21 retired members. Health insurance premiums are paid monthly. Other medical services are paid bimonthly as billings are presented for reimbursement. The city reimburses 100 percent of the amount of validated claims for medical costs incurred by these individuals. The pension board performs an annual survey to determine the care to be covered. Employer contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The city maintains a fund dedicated to providing resources for fire fighter benefits.

For 2008, the city paid medical insurance premiums of \$165,496 for pre-age 65, and \$74,327 for post-age 65. Other medical payments paid by the city are for all eligible medical services not paid for by the insurance.

The city's annual other post employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The City has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement 45 for employers in plans with fewer than one hundred total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an on going basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the city's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the city's OPEB obligation to the Retiree Health Plan:

	Police	Fire	Total
Annual required contribution	\$ 172,063	\$ 204,562	\$ 376,625
Interest on net OPEB obligation	2,952	3,274	6,226
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(9,792)</u>	<u>(10,859)</u>	<u>(20,652)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	165,223	196,977	362,199
Contributions made	<u>127,896</u>	<u>119,766</u>	<u>247,662</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	37,327	77,211	114,537
Net OPEB obligation-Beginning of year	<u>232,442</u>	<u>257,766</u>	<u>490,208</u>
Net OPEB obligation-End of year	<u>\$ 269,769</u>	<u>\$ 334,977</u>	<u>\$ 604,745</u>

The city's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2008 and the two preceding fiscal years were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Police Fund Schedule of Employer Contributions			
	Annual Required Contributions	Annual OPEB Costs Contributed	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
12/31/2006*	\$ 221,894	\$ 103,082	46%	\$ 118,812
12/31/2007	221,288	107,658	49%	232,442
12/31/2008	165,223	127,896	77%	269,770

Firemans Pension
Schedule of Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Required Contributions	Annual OPEB Costs Contributed	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
12/31/2006*	\$ 241,298	\$ 109,536	45%	\$ 131,762
12/31/2007	231,842	105,838	46%	257,766
12/31/2008	196,977	119,766	61%	334,977

*2006 information was recalculated to include long term health care cost using the Projected Unit Credit method instead of the Entry Age Cost Method. Also, the information is being presented for Police and Fire individually instead of an aggregate total. Annual required contributions are the adjusted amounts.

Funding Status and Funding Progress. As of December, 2008, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$8,651,419, which has a funded portion of \$177,619 from the Fireman Pension Fund. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) is \$38,663 for the last two member who retired in the first quarter of 2008.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

There are no active employees as of March 2008. The historical age of retirement for regular retirees is 55 years of age, the city's average is 51 years of age. Employees who retired on disability were excluded from this calculation.

Life expectancies are based on mortality tables at the Office of the State Actuary for Washington (osa.leg.wa.gov). Life expectancies that included partial years were rounded to the nearest whole year. The calculation of post employment health insurance coverage for each year in the worksheet is based on the assumption that all participants will live until their expected ages as displayed in the mortality tables.

All active employees that retired this year qualified for post employment healthcare benefits under the provisions of RCW. Therefore, the assigned probabilities are 100%.

The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums is based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, as published in National Health Care Expenditures Projection Tables, Table 3: National Health Expenditures, Aggregate & Per Capita Amounts, Percent Distribution, and Average Annual Percent Change by Source of Funds: Selected Calendar Years 1999 to 2015, published March 2004 by the Health Care Financing Administration (www.cms.hhs.gov).

The assumed long term earnings rate on current and expected investments that are expected to be used in financing the payment of benefits is 1.27%.

Inflation rate- The expected long-term inflation assumption of 4.09 percent was based on projected changes in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) from the Office of the state Actuary for Washington (osa.leg.wa.gov).

Payroll growth rate- The expected long-term payroll growth rate was assumed to equal the rate of inflation.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the city's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 1.27 percent was used. In addition, the actuarial cost method used to determine the actuarial accrued liability was Projected Unit Credit. The funded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2008 was twenty-seven years.

NOTE 16- OTHER DISCLOSURES

Prior Period Adjustments

As of December 31, 2008 there is a prior period adjustment of \$261,141 in the Water/Sewer Fund. With a review of the city's infrastructure it was determined that fire hydrants are a part of the water system and should be considered a part of the fixed assets of the Water fund with the implementation of GASB 34. Prior to GASB 34 hydrants were considered immaterial in nature and were expensed in the year purchased and placed into service.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Required Supplementary Information
Pension Funds

Schedule of Funding Progress
for the LEOFF 1 Retiree Healthplan

Police Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/2006	-	\$ 3,139,825	\$ 3,139,825	0%	\$ 55,977	5609%
12/31/2007	-	3,164,408	3,164,408	0%	59,208	5345%
12/31/2008	-	3,871,293	3,871,293	0%	25,504	15179%

Fireman Fund

Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Unit Credit Cost (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/2006	\$ 145,979	\$ 3,448,977	\$ 3,302,998	4%	\$ 52,492	6292%
12/31/2007	172,573	3,494,511	3,321,938	5%	54,994	6041%
12/31/2008	177,619	4,780,126	4,602,507	4%	13,159	34976%

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
Required Supplementary Information

Condition Assessments and Preservation of Infrastructure Eligible for Modified Approach

Streets

The City performs condition assessments on its system of streets through the City Pavement Management System. This program generates a pavement condition rating (PCR) for each segment of primary streets, secondary streets, tertiary collectors and residential streets. There is a numerical index from zero to 100 (0 - 100) that represents the pavement's functional condition based on the quantity, severity, and type of visual distress, such as cracking. Based on the PCR valuation, condition ratings are assigned as follows: a PCR of less than 20 is considered to be in "very poor" condition; a PCR of greater than 20 but less than 40 is defined as having a "poor" status; a PCR of between 40 and 60 is regarded as being in "fair" condition; a PCR of 60 to 80 is evaluated as being in "good" status and a score from 80 to 100 is defined as being in "very good" condition. Condition assessments are undertaken at least once every three years. The three most recent complete condition assessments of the City's streets are shown below.

Condition rating	2008-2006		2005-2003		2002-2000	
	Feet	%	Feet	%	Feet	%
VERY POOR	24,932	4.20%	8,090	1.49%	4,710	0.90%
POOR	30,790	5.19%	20,465	3.78%	17,375	3.40%
FAIR	62,906	10.60%	79,300	14.64%	78,705	15.30%
GOOD	154,468	26.03%	133,996	24.73%	125,711	24.40%
VERY GOOD	320,411	53.99%	299,955	55.36%	288,702	56.00%
TOTAL	593,507	100.00%	541,806	100.00%	515,203	100.00%

It is the Policy of the City Engineering Department to maintain 70 percent of the streets at a PCR of 40 or higher. The table below shows the length and percentage of feet of streets that meet the 40 target level.

PCR score	2008-2006		2005-2003		2002-2000	
	Feet	%	Feet	%	Feet	%
PCR 0 to 39	55,722	9.39%	28,555	5.27%	22,085	4.30%
PCR 40 to 100	537,785	90.61%	513,251	94.73%	493,118	95.70%
Total	593,507	100.0%	541,806	100.0%	515,203	100.0%

The four classifications of streets that the City has are primary, secondary, tertiary collectors and residential. There is a state highway which is considered a primary street that bisects the City which is maintained and evaluated by the State of Washington, Department of Transportation. The majority of streets that fall below the PCR of 40 are residential streets. A portion of the streets that are under the target level of 40 is a primary street that was recently annexed into the City.

Below is information on budgeted and actual expenditures incurred to maintain and preserve the street system at or above the minimum acceptable condition level from 2004 to 2008.

	Amounts in Thousands				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Budgeted	1,400	1,295	975	1,376	438
Expended	836	655	291	1,096	194

The budgeted amount is equivalent to the anticipated amount needed to maintain streets up to the recommended condition level. Underspending of budgeted amounts occurs when streets projects are removed

from the work schedule due to conflicts with other major construction work; lowering of priority due to cost considerations brought on by excessive bids over estimates or shortages of sufficient contractor bids; and through direction from Council.

Bridge

The City currently maintains one simple structure bridge. Physical inspections to determine the surface and underneath condition of the bridge and the degree of wear and deterioration are carried out every two years by City staff. Underwater inspections are contracted by the State Department of Transportation once every five years. Inspections reveal deficiencies in the bridge such as steel corrosion, damaged pillars, cracked concrete, deteriorated bridge decks and erosion. These are documented in an inspection report provided by the State Department of Transportation along with recommended repairs and needed services.

A key element in determining the condition of the bridge is the sufficiency rating (SR), the numerical value which indicates a bridge's relative ability to serve its intended purpose, measure considered by state and federal governments as the basis for establishing eligibility and priority for the bridge replacement and rehabilitation. The numerical rating is based on the summation of four calculated values: structural adequacy and safety, serviceability and functional obsolescence, essentiality for public use, and special reductions. The value ranges from 100 (newly constructed bridge) to 0 (bridge incapable of carrying traffic).

In general, the lower the sufficiency rating, the higher the priority. To qualify for replacement, a bridge must have a sufficiency rating of less than 50 and be structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. To be eligible for rehabilitation, a bridge must have a SR of 80 or less and be structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. A structurally deficient bridge is defined as one whole condition or design has impacted its ability to adequately carry intended traffic loads. A functionally obsolete bridge is one in which the deck geometry, load carrying capacity, clearance, or approach roadway alignment has reduced its ability to adequately meet the traffic needs below accepted design standards.

Below are the two most recent sufficiency ratings of the Alder St. causeway.

	<u>sufficiency rating</u>
2001	70 %
2006	69 %

It is the policy of the City to maintain bridges in such a manner that the sufficiency rating is 20 or higher. A rating of 20 or less is usually indicative of a bridge with structural deficiency. The most common remedy is full replacement or rehabilitation of the bridge. As of December 31, 2006 the City's lone bridge was given a 'good' evaluation. With annual surface inspections and maintenance, as well as minimal water flow under the bridge it is anticipated that the bridge will continue to have a favorable evaluation well into the future. With little change in the last two ratings the results of the City's efforts to maintain the bridge in above standard condition are evident.

Because the City's bridge is relatively small (146 feet long) the budget and actual expended amounts to maintain and preserve the bridge are included in the budget and expended amounts for streets. Historically there has been no identifiable budget or expenditure for the maintenance of the lone bridge.

Budget amounts are the anticipated amount needed to maintain and preserve the bridge up to the required condition level. The traffic, weight loads, aging and weather extremes all have an effect on the condition and maintenance level of the bridge.

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For The Year Ending December 31, 2008

1 Grantor/ Pass-through Grantor Program Title	2 Federal CFDA Number	3 Other Identification Number	4 Expenditures			5 Foot- note Ref.
			From Pass-Through Awards	From Direct Awards	Total	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development from Washington State						
Dept. of Community Trade and Economic Development						
Community Development Block Grants	14.228	07-64007-34	31,584			Note 2
<u>Total Department of Housing and Urban Development Indirect Programs</u>					31,584	
U.S. Dept. of Justice Direct Programs:						
Bureau of Justice Assistance						
Bulletproof Vest Partnership FY 2006	16.607	N/A		3,637		Note 2
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Program	16.738	N/A		2,422		Note 2
<u>Total US Dept of Justice Direct Programs</u>					6,059	
U.S. Dept of Justice Indirect Programs from Grant County, WA:						
Office of National Drug Control Policy						
Miscellaneous	16.000	C081630FED	1,041			Note 2
<u>Total US Dept of Justice Indirect Programs</u>					1,041	
US Department of Transportation Indirect Program from Washington State:						
Department of Transportation						
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	STPE-0805(167)	378,126			Note 2
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	SRTS-0805(168)	30,254			Note 2
<u>Total US Department of Transportation Indirect Programs from WSDOT</u>					408,380	
US Department of Transportation Indirect Program from Washington State:						
Traffic Safety Commission						
Alcohol Traffic Safety & Drunk Driving Prevention	20.601	N/A	295			Note 2
<u>Total US Department of Transportation Indirect Programs from WTSC</u>					295	
US Department of Transportation Indirect Program from Washington State:						
Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs						
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	N/A	1,000			Note 2
<u>Total Dept. of Transportation Indirect Programs</u>					1,000	
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Administration						
Staffing Adequate Fire & Emergency Response (SAFER) FY	97.083	MW-2005-FF-00402		30,000		Note 2
Staffing Adequate Fire & Emergency Response (SAFER) FY	97.083	MW-2005-FF-00402		10,000		Note 2
<u>Total US Department of Homeland Security Direct Programs</u>					40,000	
Washington State Patrol Contract with Grant County Emergency Management						
Local Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (FY2006)	97.074	C070734FED	6,931			Note 2
Local Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (FY2007)	97.074	C080642FED	1,542			Note 2
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	FFY07 E08-099	3,887			Note 2
<u>Total US Department of Homeland Security Indirect Programs</u>					12,360	
<u>TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED</u>						
			454,660	46,059	500,719	

CITY OF MOSES LAKE
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

NOTE 1- BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

This schedule is prepared on the same basis of accounting as the city's financial statements. The city uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds.

NOTE 2 - PROGRAM COSTS

The amounts shown as current year expenditures represent only federal grant portion of the program costs. Entire program costs, including the city's portion, may be more than shown.



ABOUT THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

The State Auditor's Office is established in the state's Constitution and is part of the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor is elected by the citizens of Washington and serves four-year terms.

Our mission is to work in cooperation with our audit clients and citizens as an advocate for government accountability. As an elected agency, the State Auditor's Office has the independence necessary to objectively perform audits and investigations. Our audits are designed to comply with professional standards as well as to satisfy the requirements of federal, state, and local laws.

The State Auditor's Office employees are located around the state to deliver our services effectively and efficiently.

Our audits look at financial information and compliance with state, federal and local laws on the part of all local governments, including schools, and all state agencies, including institutions of higher education. In addition, we conduct performance audits of state agencies and local governments and fraud, whistleblower and citizen hotline investigations.

The results of our work are widely distributed through a variety of reports, which are available on our Web site and through our free, electronic subscription service. We continue to refine our reporting efforts to ensure the results of our audits are useful and understandable.

We take our role as partners in accountability seriously. We provide training and technical assistance to governments and have an extensive quality assurance program.

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