CITY OF CRAIG, ALASKA **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 Prepared by: Department of Finance

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FINANCIAL SECTION

CHRISTINE E. HARRINGTON

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the City Council City of Craig, Alaska

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Craig, Alaska, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Craig, Alaska's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinions

In my 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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Craig, Alaska, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5-11, the budgetary comparison on page 53, and the Schedules of Net Pension Liability and Pension Contribution on pages 54 - 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government Accounting Standards Board, who consider it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other information

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Craig, Alaska's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.*

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated March 27, 2017, on my consideration of the City of Craig, Alaska's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Craig, Alaska's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Christine E. Harrington

Sitka, Alaska March 27, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2016

As management of the City of Craig, we offer readers of the City of Craig's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Craig for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City of Craig exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$61,511,283. Of this amount, \$12,547,850 (unrestricted) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to residents and creditors.
- The government's total net position decreased by \$995,164. Governmental type activities decreased by \$319,456 and business type activities decreased by \$675,708.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Craig's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$16,068,195 a decrease of \$255,400 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 18% of this amount (\$2,883,205) is available for spending at the City's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$2,883,205 or approximately 79% of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

- Government-wide financial statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the City's overall financial condition in a summary format.
- Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

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

The *statement of net positions* presents information on all of the City of Craig's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases

or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Craig is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position 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.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Craig 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 Craig include general government, public safety, streets, public parks and facilities, planning and zoning, library, recreation and aquatic center, voluntary fire and emergency medical services. The business-type activities of the City of Craig include utilities, leased lots and ice house at JT Brown Industrial Park, and harbors.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City of Craig itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate school district for which the City of Craig is financially accountable. Financial information for this *component unit* is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 19 of this report.

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 Craig, 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 Craig can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary 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 decisions. 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 Craig maintains thirteen individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Endowment Fund and the National Forest Receipts Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from other non-major governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements immediately following the notes to the basic financial statements.

The City of Craig 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.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 23 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The City of Craig uses enterprise funds to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Craig uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer, water, garbage, leased lots at JT Brown Industrial Park, icehouse, and docks and harbors.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The proprietary fund departments are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these enterprise departments is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 24 through 28 of this report.

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 on pages 29 through 51 of this report.

Other information. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds and enterprise funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Combining statements and schedules can be found on page 59 through 66 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Craig, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities by \$61,511,283 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Net position decreased \$995,164 from 2015 to 2016.

The following table provides a summary of the City's net assets:

City of Craig Net Position June 30, 2016

		nmental Business-type ivities Activities							Total			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	2015			2015	
Assets												
Current & other asset \$	\$ 18,928,411	\$	19,179,717	\$	(212,536)	\$	(95,208)	\$	18,833,203	\$	19,084,509	
Capital assets	26,936,365		26,655,216		23,643,743		24,149,527		51,085,892	\$	50,804,743	
Total assets Deferred outflows	45,864,776		45,834,933		23,431,207		24,054,319		69,295,983		69,889,252	
of resources	579,056		112,687		184,621		34,927		763,677		147,614	
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows \$	\$ 46,443,832	\$	45,947,620	\$	23,615,828	\$	24,089,246	\$	70,059,660	\$	70,036,866	
Liabilities												
Long-term liabilities \$	\$ 4,126,485	\$	3,204,497	\$	1,250,563	\$	1,005,963	\$	5,377,048	\$	4,210,460	
Other liabilities	2,920,216		2,921,390		198,971		207,536		3,119,187		3,128,926	
Total liabilities	7,046,701		6,125,887		1,449,534		1,213,499		8,496,235		7,339,386	
Deferred Inflows	39,628		144,774		12,514		46,259		52,142		191,033	
and Deferred Inflows	7,086,329		6,270,661		1,462,048		1,259,758		8,548,377		7,530,419	
Net Position Net Invested in												
capital assets,	24,986,265		24,639,844		23,025,653		23,653,230		48,011,918		48,293,074	
Restricted	951,515		27,103		-		-		951,515		27,103	
Unrestricted	13,419,723		15,010,012		(871,873)		(823,742)		12,547,850		14,186,270	
Total Net Position \$	\$ 39,357,503	\$	39,676,959	\$	22,153,780	\$	22,829,488	\$	61,511,283	\$	62,506,447	

By far the largest portion of the City of Craig's net position (78 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 Craig uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Craig'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 Craig's net position (16 percent) represents the City's endowment funds, which have been committed for certain uses by City Council ordinance. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets (\$2,691,806) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to residents and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Craig is able to report positive balances in all of the categories of net position for the governmental activities. While business-type activities are designed to generate revenue to offset most or all of the direct operating costs, some departments may not fully recover the costs of operations. The general fund will cover budget shortfalls for departments when necessary. The combining statement for the departments within the enterprise fund, which follow the notes to the financial statements, provide more detail for individual business-type activities.

Governmental Activities.

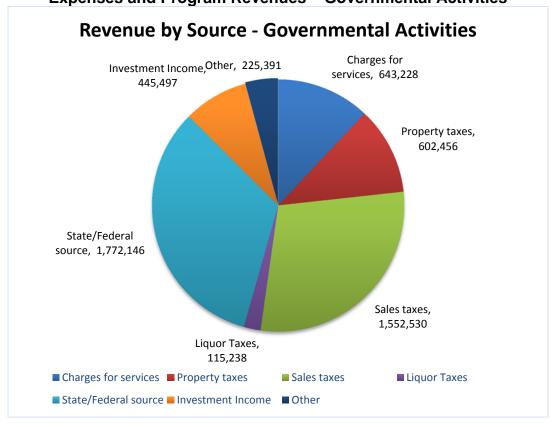
During fiscal year 2016, the City of Craig's net position decreased by \$319,456 for governmental activities. Highlights of governmental activities net position changes are as follows:

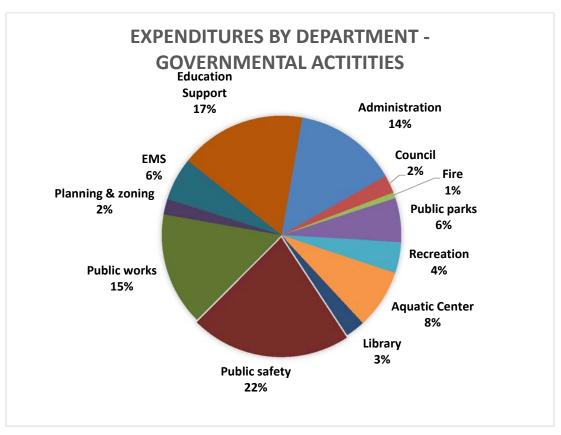
- Revenues for the City's governmental activities remained almost constant with last year as a total. The local taxes decreased but capital funding increased.
- The sales tax revenue decreased by 3.5%,
- The Endowment fund recorded a \$66,453 increase in revenue as the equity investments had a positive market trend in the markets.
- The government expenses increased by \$774,186 (16%) for the most part from increased cost of public safety, public works and parks.

City of Craig Changes in Net Position For the year ended June 30, 2016

	Investment Income	445,497	373,472	12	12	445,509	373,484
	Other	225,391	-	-	-	225,391	-
Tota	l Revenue	5,356,486	5,312,446	1,758,058	2,303,825	7,114,544	7,616,271
Ехр	enses						
	Administration	796,004	801,854	-	-	796,004	801,854
	Council	138,490	129,488	-	-	138,490	129,488
	Fire	44,692	33,383	-	-	44,692	33,383
	Public parks	337,497	247,895	-	-	337,497	247,895
	Recreation	239,322	230,990	-	-	239,322	230,990
	Aquatic Center	456,282	386,167	-	-	456,282	386,167
	Library	150,142	142,318	-	-	150,142	142,318
	Public safety	1,236,633	943,825	-	-	1,236,633	943,825
	Public w orks	869,581	689,090	-	-	869,581	689,090
	Planning & zoning	119,610	80,878	-	-	119,610	80,878
	EMS	331,895	266,571	-	-	331,895	266,571
	Education Support	972,057	965,560	-	-	972,057	965,560
	Sew er	-	-	471,175	452,426	471,175	452,426
	Water	-	-	725,205	677,556	725,205	677,556
	Garbage	-	-	332,653	429,039	332,653	429,039
	JT Brow n Industrial Park/Icehouse	-	-	439,968	366,084	439,968	366,084
	Harbor	-	-	429,056	356,126	429,056	356,126
	Cannery	-	-	19,446	21,586	19,446	21,586
Tota	al Expenses	5,692,205	-	2,417,503	2,302,817	8,109,708	2,302,817
	ease in net position before sfers	(335,719)	5,312,446	(659,445)	1,008	(995,164)	5,313,454
Trai	nsfers	16,263	(57,000)	(16,263)	57,000	-	-
Incr	ease (decrease) in net position	(319,456)	5,255,446	(675,708)	58,008	(995,164)	5,313,454
Net	position, July 1, 2015	44,594,978	39,339,532	22,829,488	22,771,480	67,424,466	62,111,012
Net	position, June 30, 2016	\$ 44,275,522	\$ 44,594,978	\$ 22,153,780	\$ 22,829,488	\$ 66,429,302	\$ 67,424,466





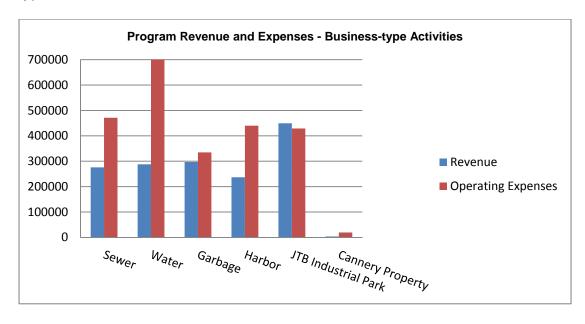


Business-type activities

Business-type activities decreased the City of Craig net position by \$675,708. Key elements of this decrease are as follows.

- Revenue remained constant with 2016
- Expenses for business-type activities increased in 2016 due to higher personnel costs, maintenance costs, and electrical costs.
- Depreciation is a non-cash expense that is recorded to reflect the approximate
 devaluation of property and equipment over time. The concept is designed to match
 the cost of assets more accurately with the revenues that are generated by the
 assets. Most of the City's main capital improvement projects have been and will
 continue to be funded through grant projects. Readers can expect that the businesstype activities do not generate enough revenue to offset the non-cash expense of
 depreciation.
- In order to replace capital assets in the future, the City Council and management intend to seek external funding for large capital projects. In a small Alaskan town such as Craig, it is unlikely that the local population could bear the full burden of the expense of such projects.

The following graph shows the comparison of the revenues to expenses of the businesstype activities.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the City of Craig'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 Craig'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. The primary sources of revenue for the governmental funds are:

Property Tax \$ 602,456 Sales Tax 1,667,768 General services 643,228

Property taxes and sales taxes support general fund operations. Property and sales taxes are also available to support school funding. Twenty percent of sales tax is used to operate the Craig Aquatic Center and Recreation Department. In recent history, National Forest Receipts funding has provided full-funding for local school support.

Proprietary (Enterprise) Funds. Enterprise funds for the City of Craig are the same as the business-type activities. A detailed schedule of the revenues and related expenses of each department within the Enterprise Fund can be found on page 66 of the financial statements.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City of Craig's budget was amended with a supplemental budget in June 2016. The governmental fund expenditures were increased \$162,753 due to personnel turnover and capital improvements to the parks. The enterprise fund expenses were decreased \$37,331 due to increased ice sales.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

City of Craig Net Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2016

710 01 04110 00, 2010												
		Govern	men		Busines	ss-t	ype					
		Fui	nds			Activ	itie	s	Total			
		2016		2015		2016		2015		2016		2015
Land	\$	90,864	\$	90,864	\$	3,954,898	\$	3,954,898	\$	4,045,762	\$	4,045,762
Buildings		28,765,818		28,765,818		7,629,683		7,064,733		36,395,501		35,830,551
Equipment		2,120,927		2,166,713		1,046,541		1,046,391		3,167,468		3,213,104
Infrastructure		5,636,137		5,598,934								
Harbors						3,996,705		4,486,296		3,996,705		4,486,296
Water/Sewer Sys						18,861,218		18,408,949		18,861,218		18,408,949
Sewer plant						4,187,737		4,187,737		4,187,737		4,187,737
Construction in Progress		1,412,481		282,379		349,999		527,134		1,762,480		809,513
Total Assets		38,026,227		36,904,708		40,026,781		39,676,138		72,416,871		76,580,846
Accumulated depreciation	1	(11,089,858)		(10,249,492)		(16,386,038)		(15,323,261)		(27,475,896)		(25,572,753)
Net Capital Assets	\$	26,936,369	\$	26,655,216	\$	23,640,743	\$	24,352,877	\$	44,940,975	\$	51,008,093

Additional information on the City of Craig's capital assets is found in Note 3.C of the notes to the financial statements starting on page 38 of this report.

Long-term debt.

Bonds. In March, 2015 the City of Craig issued General Obligation Bond for \$1,810,000 with a premium of \$205,368. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Craig had total bonded debt outstanding of \$1,755,000 backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Notes Payable. In 1999, the City borrowed funds from the State of Alaska to upgrade the wastewater plant. The City owes \$231,250 on two notes, which are due in 2019. The City makes one annual payment to the State on those notes. In May 2005, the State implemented an interest rate reduction approved by the legislature; these loans now carry an interest rate of 1.5%. The City has two loans (\$127,647, \$259,193) with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for water line improvements which is due in 2031and 2033.

Additional information on the City of Craig's long-term debt is found in note 3.E starting on page 41 of this report.

Economic Factors and Rates for Next Fiscal Year

- The major fish processing plant did not process fish the summer of 2016, which will affect the enterprise utility revenues, the business fish tax, and sales tax.
- There will be few local construction projects to increase activity in the city.
- Electrical costs will remain high.
- Water consumption has decreased with the current rate schedule therefore revenue is projected to be less.

These factors were taken into account when adopting the FY 2017 governmental budget.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Craig's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department, 500 Third Street, PO Box 725, Craig, Alaska 99921.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2016

	Primary Government							Component Units		
	Governmental Activities			usiness-type Activities		Total		Craig City School District		
ASSETS										
Cash and investments Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles) Internal balances	\$	1,898,882 511,379 398,385	\$	19,437 148,614 (398,385)	\$	1,918,319 659,993 -	\$	3,514,473 373,407		
Prepaid items Inventories		7,442		17,798		7,442 17,798		2,000 27,660		
Restricted assets: Temporarily restricted:		45 000 557				45 000 557				
Cash and investments Prepaid items		15,923,557 5,710		-		15,923,557 5,710		-		
Federal and State of Alaska receivables		161,142		-		161,142		-		
Interest receivable		21,910		_		21,910		-		
Capital assets not being depreciated		1,503,345		4,304,897		5,808,242		_		
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		25,433,024		19,338,846		44,771,870		463,066		
Total assets		45,864,776		23,431,207		69,295,983		4,380,606		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS										
Deferred outflows related to pension		579,056	_	184,621		763,677		956,369		
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$	46,443,832	\$	23,615,828	\$	70,059,660	\$	5,336,975		
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable and other			•		•		•			
current liabilities	\$	259,854	\$	122,661	\$	382,515	\$	433,290		
Unearned revenue		15,882		-		15,882		45,528		
Liabilities payable from restricted assets Noncurrent liabilities:		2,584,480		-		2,584,480		-		
Due within one year		70.269		76 210		146 570				
Bonds and notes payable Due in more than one year Bonds and notes payable, including		70,268		76,310		146,578		-		
unamortized premium		1,879,832		541,780		2,421,612		-		
Net pension obligation		2,236,385		708,783		2,945,168		4,135,795		
Total liabilities		7,046,701		1,449,534		8,496,235		4,614,613		
DEFERRED INFLOWS										
Deferred inflows related to pension		39,628		12,514		52,142	-	70,929		
NET POSITION										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		24,986,265		23,025,653		48,011,918		463,066		
Restricted for:										
Public safety		11,862		-		11,862		-		
Capital projects		939,653		-		939,653		-		
Unrestricted		13,419,723		(871,873)		12,547,850		188,367		
Total net position		39,357,503		22,153,780		61,511,283		651,433		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	\$	46,443,832	\$	23,615,828	\$	70,059,660	\$	5,336,975		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

			Program Revenues						
	Expenses			harges for Services	C	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		
Functions/Programs									
Primary government:									
Government activities:									
Administration	\$	796,004	\$	53,902	\$	104,850	\$	-	
Council		138,490		-		-		-	
Fire		44,692		-		-		-	
Parks and Recreation		1,033,101		88,863		-		-	
Library		150,142		3,557		8,463		-	
Police		1,236,633		397,238		10,000		9,555	
Public Works		869,581		-		-		236,493	
Planning		119,610		17,563		38,652		-	
Medical Services		331,895		78,940		-		-	
Support		972,057		3,165		561,350		-	
Total governmental activities		5,692,205		643,228		723,315		246,048	
Business-type activities:									
Sewer		471,175		268,995		6,871		-	
Water		725,205		276,270		11,501		157,925	
Garbage		332,653		292,297		4,709		-	
Harbor		439,968		229,454		7,183		-	
Marine Industrial Park		429,056		446,490		2,846		-	
Cannery Property		19,446		3,505		<u> </u>		50,000	
Total business type activities		2,417,503		1,517,011		33,110		207,925	
Total primary government	\$	8,109,708	\$	2,160,239	\$	756,425	\$	453,973	
Component Units:									
Craig City School District	\$	8,734,442	\$	34,957	\$	1,388,666	\$		
Total component units	\$	8,734,442	\$	34,957	\$	1,388,666	\$		

General revenues:

Property taxes

Sales and other taxes

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs

Unrestricted investment earnings

Other

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position - beginning - as restated

Net position - end

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

		Changes	in Ne	t Assets	
		Primary Government			Component Units
					Craig City
G	overnmental	Business-type			School
	Activites	Activities		Total	District
\$	(637,252)	\$ -	\$	(637,252)	-
	(138,490)	-		(138,490)	-
	(44,692)	-		(44,692)	-
	(944,238)	-		(944,238)	-
	(138,122)	-		(138,122)	-
	(819,840)	-		(819,840)	-
	(633,088)	-		(633,088)	-
	(63,395)	-		(63,395)	-
	(252,955)	-		(252,955)	-
	(407,542)	-		(407,542)	-
-	(101,012)			(101,012)	
	(4,079,614)	-		(4,079,614)	-
	-	(195,309)		(195,309)	-
	-	(279,509)		(279,509)	-
	-	(35,647)		(35,647)	-
	-	(203,331)		(203,331)	-
	-	20,280		20,280	-
	-	34,059		34,059	-
	<u>-</u>	(659,457)		(659,457)	
	(4,079,614)	(659,457)		(4,739,071)	
	_				
					(7,310,819)
					(7.210.910)
					(7,310,819)
	602,456	-		602,456	<u>-</u>
	1,667,768	_		1,667,768	<u>-</u>
	802,783	_		802,783	5,177,297
	445,497	12		445,509	3,827
	225,391	-		225,391	882,967
	16,263	(16,263)		-20,001	-
-	.0,200	(10,200)	-		
	3,760,158	(16,251)		3,743,907	6,064,091
	(319,456)	(675,708)		(995,164)	(1,246,728)
	39,676,959	22,829,488		62,506,447	1,898,161
\$	39,357,503	\$ 22,153,780	\$	61,511,283	\$ 651,433

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2016

	General		Endowment			National Forest Receipts		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS											
Equity in central treasury	\$	1,898,882	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,898,882	
Receivables:											
Customer		171,726		-		-				171,726	
Taxes		353,503		-		-		-		353,503	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(13,850)		-		-		-		(13,850)	
Due from other funds		748,680		-		-		-		748,680	
Prepaid items		7,442		-		-		-		7,442	
Restricted assets:											
Equity in central treasury		-		319		28,293		34,702		63,314	
Cash and cash equivalents		=		544,957		3,997,131		2,032,669		6,574,757	
Prepaid items		-		5,714		-		-		5,714	
Investments		-		9,285,486		-		-		9,285,486	
State of Alaska and											
Federal government receivables		-		-		_		161,142		161,142	
Interest receivable		-		21,910				<u> </u>		21,910	
Total assets	\$	3,166,383	\$	9,858,386	\$	4,025,424	\$	2,228,513	\$	19,278,706	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:											
Accounts payable	\$	127,768	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	127,768	
Accrued payroll and related		54,933		-		-		-		54,933	
Accrued leave		77,153		-		-		=		77,153	
Deferred revenue		15,882		-		-		=		15,882	
Liabilities payable from restricted											
assets:											
Accounts payable		=		2,342		1,263		18,303		21,908	
Deferred revenue		=		-		2,517,766		44,806		2,562,572	
Due to other funds								350,295		350,295	
Total liabilities		275,736		2,342		2,519,029		413,404		3,210,511	
Fund balances:											
Nonspendable		7,442		_		_		_		7,442	
Restricted		7,442		_		1,506,395		951,515		2,457,910	
Committed		_		9,856,044		1,000,000		863,594		10,719,638	
Unassigned		2,883,205		5,050,044		_		-		2,883,205	
Onassigned	-	2,000,200			-				-	2,000,200	
Total fund balances		2,890,647		9,856,044		1,506,395		1,815,109		16,068,195	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,166,383	\$	9,858,386	\$	4,025,424	\$	2,228,513	\$	19,278,706	

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Total net assets reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist of the following Land Buildings Equipment Equipment Construction in progress Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term debt (1,755,000)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist of the following Land Buildings Equipment Equipment Constructure Construction in progress Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist of the following Land \$90,864 Buildings 28,765,818 Equipment 2,120,924 Infrastructure 5,636,137 Construction in progress 1,412,481 Accumulated depreciation 38,026,224 Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist of the following Land Buildings Equipment Infrastructure Construction in progress Total capital assets, net Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Land \$ 90,864 Buildings 28,765,818 Equipment 2,120,924 Infrastructure 5,636,137 Construction in progress 1,412,481 Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Buildings 28,765,818 Equipment 2,120,924 Infrastructure 5,636,137 Construction in progress 1,412,481 Accumulated depreciation 38,026,224 Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Equipment 2,120,924 Infrastructure 5,636,137 Construction in progress 1,412,481 38,026,224 Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Infrastructure 5,636,137 Construction in progress 1,412,481 38,026,224 Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Construction in progress 1,412,481 38,026,224 Accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Accumulated depreciation (11,089,859) Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Total capital assets, net 26,936,365 Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Long-term liabilities reported in these statements are:
Long-term debt (1,755,000)
Unamortized bond premiums (195,100)
Net pension liability (2,236,385)
Total long-term liabilities (4,186,485)
Total long-term liabilities (4,186,485)
Certain changes in net pension liabilities are deferred rather than
recognized immediately. These items are amortized over time.
Deferred outflows related to pensions 579,056
Deferred inflows related to pensions (39,628)
Totla deferred pension items 539,428
Total net position of governmental funds \$ 39,357,503

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	General	Endowment	National Forest Receipts	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
REVENUES						
Taxes:						
Real and personal	\$ 602,456	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 602,456	
Sales and bed	1,552,530	-	· -	-	1,552,530	
Liquor	115,238	-	-	-	115,238	
State sources	573,609	-	=	150,070	723,679	
Federal sources	311,338	-	561,350	143,093	1,015,781	
Charges for services	520,275	-	=	-	520,275	
Fines, forfeitures						
and penalties	11,635	-	-	-	11,635	
Investment income	5,321	412,379	25,765	2,032	445,497	
Uses of property	89,850	-	-	-	89,850	
Licenses and permits	87,311	=	=	=	87,311	
Other	11,248		10,000	138,270	159,518	
Total revenue	3,880,811	412,379	597,115	433,465	5,323,770	
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Administration	661,336	32,267	-	-	693,603	
Council	130,419	-	-	-	130,419	
Planning	88,396	-	-	11,731	100,127	
Parks and facilities	284,159	-	-	- -	284,159	
Public works	280,606	-	10,720	132,394	423,720	
Police	1,013,586	-	-	29,252	1,042,838	
Emergency medical services	228,276	=	=	=	228,276	
Fire	28,278	-	=	-	28,278	
Library	113,834	-	-	19,089	132,923	
Recreation	91,106	-	-	-	91,106	
Aquatic facilities	342,474	-	-	-	342,474	
Hatchery	56,689	-	- 	-	56,689	
Support Debt service	135,990	-	564,145	=	564,145	
	•	-	-	1,123,552	135,990	
Capital outlay	217,164			1,123,332	1,340,716	
Total expenditures	3,672,313	32,267	574,865	1,316,018	5,595,463	
Excess (deficit) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	208,498	380,112	22,250	(882,553)	(271,693)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	219,096	-	102,813	151,739	473,648	
Transfers out	(102,813)	(168,000)		(186,542)	(457,355)	
Total other financing						
sources (uses)	116,283	(168,000)	102,813	(34,803)	16,293	
Net change in fund balances	324,781	212,112	125,063	(917,356)	(255,400)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	2,565,866	9,643,932	1,381,332	2,732,465	16,323,595	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 2,890,647	\$ 9,856,044	\$ 1,506,395	\$ 1,815,109	\$ 16,068,195	

CITY OF CRAIG, ALASKA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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

Severnmental 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 should be reported as depreciation. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation in the current period. Expenditures for capital outlay Less current year depreciation Loss on disposition of capital assets The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows Change in net position of governmental activities (page 20) \$ (319,456)	more in because.			
statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and should be reported as depreciation. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation in the current period. Expenditures for capital outlay Less current year depreciation Loss on disposition of capital assets The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	Net change in fund balances total governmental funds			\$ (255,400)
Less current year depreciation Loss on disposition of capital assets (1,055,426) Loss on disposition of capital assets (4,137) The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and should be reported as depreciation. This is the amount by which			
Less current year depreciation Loss on disposition of capital assets (1,055,426) Loss on disposition of capital assets (4,137) The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	Expenditures for capital outlay	\$	1.340.716	
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,		
resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Bond and loan payments Amortization of bond premium 55,000 Amortization of bond premium 55,000 10,268 65,268 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	Loss on disposition of capital assets		(4,137)	281,153
Amortization of bond premium 10,268 65,268 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net			
Amortization of bond premium 10,268 65,268 Changes in net pension liability and related accounts can increase or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)	Bond and loan payments		55,000	
or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to changes in net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and inflows (410,477)			10,268	65,268
	or decrease net position. This is the net increase in equity due to			
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 20) <u>\$ (319,456)</u>	outflows and inflows			 (410,477)
	Change in net position of governmental activities (page 20)			\$ (319,456)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2016

	Enterprise Fund	Total Proprietary Funds	
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,437	\$ 19,437	
Receivables:			
Accounts	148,614	148,614	
Inventory	17,798_	17,798	
Total current assets	185,849	185,849	
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	39,679,784	39,679,784	
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,386,040)	(16,386,040)	
·	23,293,744	23,293,744	
Construction work-in-progress	349,999	349,999	
Total noncurrent assets	23,643,743	23,643,743	
Total assets	23,829,592	23,829,592	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension related	184,621	184,621	
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 24,014,213	\$ 24,014,213	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2016 (continued)

	Enterprise Fund	Total Proprietary Funds	
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:		•	
Due to other funds	\$ 398,385	\$ 398,385	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	117,671	117,671	
Interest payable	4,990	4,990	
Current portion of: Long-term notes payable	76,310	76,310	
Total current liabilities	597,356	597,356	
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Notes payable, net of current portion	541,780	541,780	
Net pension obligation	708,783	708,783	
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,250,563	1,250,563	
Total liabilities	1,847,919	1,847,919	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension related	12,514	12,514	
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets, net of			
related debt	23,025,653	23,025,653	
Unrestricted	(871,873)	(871,873)	
Total net position	22,153,780	22,153,780	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	\$ 24,014,213	\$ 24,014,213	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Enterprise Fund			Total Proprietary Funds	
Operating revenue:					
Charges for services	\$	1,517,011	\$	1,517,011	
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits		893,444		893,444	
Insurance		36,684		36,684	
Utilities		174,706		174,706	
Contractual services		229,081		229,081	
Repairs and maintenance		65,905		65,905	
Materials and supplies Travel and per diem		108,759 5,239		108,759 5,239	
Other		18,121		18,121	
Depreciation		878,573		878,573	
Total operating expenses		2,410,512		2,410,512	
Operating loss		(893,501)		(893,501)	
Nonoperating revenues					
(expenses):					
Investment income		12		12	
Interest expense		(6,991)		(6,991)	
Noncapital grant revenue		33,110		33,110	
Total nonoperating					
revenue (expenses)		26,131		26,131	
Income before contributions and transfers		(867,370)		(867,370)	
Capital contributions		207,925		207,925	
Transfers in		102,476		102,476	
Transfers out		(118,739)		(118,739)	
Change in net position		(675,708)		(675,708)	
Net position - beginning - as restated		22,829,488		22,829,488	
Total net assets - end	\$	22,153,780	\$	22,153,780	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Enterprise Fund	Total Proprietary Funds	
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 1,522,565 (636,137) (748,386)	\$ 1,522,565 (636,137) (748,386)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	138,042	138,042	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Repayments to the General Fund Transfers to other funds, net	(251,447) (16,263)	(251,447) (16,263)	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	(267,710)	(267,710)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Capital expenditures Interest paid Repayment of notes payable Government grants for construction Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(372,789) (8,358) (62,414) 471,763	(372,789) (8,358) (62,414) 471,763	
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received	12	12	
Net cash provided by investing activities	12	12	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(101,454)	(101,454)	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	120,891	120,891	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 19,437	\$ 19,437	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (continued)

	 Enterprise Fund	F	Total Proprietary Funds
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating loss	\$ (893,501)	\$	(893,501)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	878,573		878,573
On-behalf of revenue	33,110		33,110
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Decrease in accounts receivable	5,554		5,554
Increase in inventory	(2,070)		(2,070)
Decrease in accounts payable	(9,887)		(9,887)
Increase in pension liability	 126,263		126,263
Total adjustments	 1,031,543		1,031,543
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 138,042	\$	138,042

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2016

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Craig, Alaska ("City") is a first class city incorporated March 1, 1922. The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. The City has no blended component units.

Discretely presented component units. The Craig City School District (District) is responsible for elementary and secondary education within the government's jurisdiction. The members of the District's governing board are elected by the voters. However, the District is fiscally dependent upon the City because the City's Council approves the District's budget. The City provides operating support from real and personal property tax assessments and other sources. The funds are used for the operation of the school system. Complete financial statements for the District may be obtained at the administrative office.

Craig City School District P.O. Box 800 Craig, Alaska 99921

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *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. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-types activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with 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 of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate 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

Measurement Focus

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus*. All assets and all liabilities of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses.

Note 1. - continued

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus*. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statements of net position. The statements of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. At the fund reporting level, governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, the phrase "available for exchange transaction" means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Revenues - Non-exchange Transactions - Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly, giving equal value, in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenues from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within sixty days) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual, property taxes, sales taxes, interest and federal and state grants.

Unearned Revenue - Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Note 1. - continued

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

Financial Statement Presentation

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Endowment Fund was established with monies from the federal Southeast Alaska Disaster Fund and federal payments in lieu of entitlement lands. The principal and interest are being retained in the fund for future use.

The National Forest Receipts Fund accounts for Federal funds passed-through the State of Alaska. Receipts are based upon timber sales on Federal lands in Alaska. The funds are used for schools, roads, search and rescue and fire suppression.

The City has only one proprietary fund which combines the operations of the sewer, water, garbage, harbor, marine industrial park, and cannery property.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY

Equity in Central Treasury

Equity in central treasury represents a fund's equity in cash and investments of the central treasury of the City. For funds with a negative equity in the central treasury, the amount is shown as an interfund payable to the General Fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows for the proprietary funds, the City has defined cash and cash equivalents as the equity maintained in the central treasury since the various funds use the central treasury essentially as a demand deposit account and the cash accounts maintained within the enterprise fund.

Investments

Craig Municipal Code 3.14.030 authorizes the City to invest its operating funds in the following securities:

- 1. Federally insured or fully collateralized certificates of deposit of bank and credit unions maturing within two years:
- U.S. Government treasury, agency and instrumentality securities;
- 3. Notes or bonds issued by the State of Alaska or its political subdivisions or other states of the United States, maturing within two years, with a credit rating of A-/A3 or better from two national rating agencies, maturing within two years;
- 4. Repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and marked-to-market. If repurchase agreements are overnight investments or if securities are collateralized in excess of 102%, marked-to-market is not necessary;
- 5. A state investment pool formed within the State of Alaska and comprised of agencies of the state and/or its political subdivisions;
- 6. Money market mutual funds whose portfolios consist entirely of U.S. Government securities.

Note 1. - continued

Craig Municipal Code 3.15.050 authorizes the City to invest its endowment funds in the following securities:

- 1. U.S. Government treasury, agency and instrumentality securities:
- 2. Notes or bonds issued by the State of Alaska or its political subdivisions or other states of the United States, maturing with two years, with a credit rating of A-/A3 or better from two national rating agencies;
- 3. Federally insured or fully collateralized certificates of deposit of banks and credit unions, maturing within two years;
- 4. Repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and marked-to-market. If repurchase agreements are overnight investments or if securities are collateralized in excess of 102%, marked-to-market is not necessary;
- 5. A state investment pool formed within the State of Alaska and comprised of agencies of the State and/or its political subdivisions:
- 6. Money market mutual funds whose portfolios consist entirely of U.S. government securities;
- 7. Any of the following:
 - a. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed obligations denominated in U.S. dollars with a credit rating of A-/A3 or better from two national ratings agencies;
 - b. Corporate debt obligations of U.S. domiciled corporations denominated in U.S. dollars with a rating of A-/A3 or better from at least two national rating agencies;
 - c. Convertible debt obligations of U.S. domiciled corporations denominated in U.S. dollars with a credit rating of A-/A3 or better from two national rating agencies;
 - d. Common and preferred stock of U.S. domiciled corporations listed on a national exchange or NASDAQ with a minimum capitalization of five hundred million dollars or a mutual fund that invests in these stocks.

Investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. All of the City 's investments have established market values. As a result, fair value and market value are the same.

Receivables

All trades and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Property taxes are levied and statements are mailed on July 1 of each year. Amounts under \$50 are payable in one installment on September 30. Larger amounts can be paid in two installments, one-half on September 30 and the remaining balance on December 31. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property when assessed. Property tax revenue is recognized when levied to the extent that it results in current receivables.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Restricted Assets

Assets in the Endowment Fund are reported as restricted. These assets can only be expended with the consent of the City Council. The City's municipal code allows the Council to appropriate up to four percent of the endowment fund's five-year average market value to specific projects each year.

Assets in other non-major governmental funds are restricted by grant agreements, bond covenants or by the City's municipal code.

Capital assets

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 activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Note 1. - continued

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The City did not have any projects requiring interest capitalization in 2016.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Sewer and Water systems	40 - 50
Harbor improvements	16
Buildings	50
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Furnishings	5
Docks	40
Infrastructure	20

Infrastructure acquired before June 30, 2003 has not been capitalized.

Compensated absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Vested or accumulated vacation leave of proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discounts on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Bond issuance costs are recognized as an outflow of resources in the reporting period in which they are paid.

At the government fund reporting level, bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses, separately from the face amount of the bonds issued. Bond issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pensions

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

Note 1. - continued

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, deferred outflow of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Fund balances

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balance based on constraints imposed on the use of these resources:

Nonspendable

The portion of a fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either: (a) not in a spendable form, such as prepaid items, inventories of supplies, or loans receivable; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the principal portion of an endowment.

Restricted

The portion of fund balance that has constraints placed on the use of resources that are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed

The portion of a fund balance that includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action, such as an ordinance, of the City Council and remain binding unless removed by ordinance or resolution. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City Council taking formal action.

Assigned

The portion of a fund balance that includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes that are neither restricted or committed.

Unassigned

The portion of fund balance that includes amounts that do not fall into one of the above four categories.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balances are depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows less liabilities and deferred inflows.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Net investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the expended and outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted Net Position

This amount is all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

Note 1. - continued

Management Estimates and Assumptions

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

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the Independent Auditor's Report, which is commensurate with the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Prior to June 15 the City Administrator submits a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to the City Council. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means to finance them. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund; municipal land sales, police drug forfeiture and national forest receipts special revenue funds and each of the enterprise fund departments. Public hearings are conducted and prior to June 30 the budget is legally adopted as a non-permanent ordinance by the City Council.

Authority to transfer appropriated expenditures within and between departments and between funds is held by the City Council. Transfers of up to \$10,000 of expenditures annually to different budgeted line items within a department can be made by the City Administrator. Other transfers require an amendment to the budget ordinance.

All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects. Special revenue fund budgets are approved when the Council accepts grant funds from the State of Alaska.

The operating budget for the Craig City School District is approved by the Craig School Board. The budget is then submitted to the City Council for final approval.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2016 the City exceeded its appropriations in the following departments or funds:

Fund/Department	Exce	ss Appropriation
General Fund – Parks and Facilities General Fund – Public Works	\$	21,807 8.624
General Fund – Public Works General Fund – Police		18,943
General Fund – Emergency Medical Service General Fund – Aquatic Facilities		3,262 2.462
General Fund – Aduatic Facilities		2.402

These over expenditures were funded by available revenues or fund balance.

C. Differences Between Actual Revenues and Expenditures and Actual on a Budgetary Basis for the General Fund

The General Fund revenues and expenditures reported on page 23 of the basic financial statements differ from the amounts reported on page 53 in the column headed "actual amounts on a budgetary basis" due to timing differences in the recognition of sales tax revenue, on-behalf of payment made by the State of Alaska into PERS for the City of Craig and bad debt writeoffs which are not budgeted.

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2016, the City had the following deposits and investments:

Cash on hand	\$ 5,950
Carrying amount of deposits	8,550,440
Carrying amount of investments	 9,285,486
	\$ 17,841,876

Deposits and investments were reported in the Statement of Net Assets as follows:

Cash and investments Cash and investments - Temporarily Restricted	-	1,918,319 15,923,557
	\$	17,841,876

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The City limits its exposure to credit risk by limiting investments to the quality permitted in its investment policies.

The credit quality ratings of the City's investments as of June 30, 2016, as described by the nationally recognized statistical rating organization Standard & Poor's are shown below:

	S&P	Investment	% of
	<u>Rating</u>	Fair Value	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Treasury	AA+	\$ 2,020,800	21.76
Federal Agency	AA+	117,610	1.27
Corporate	AA-	101,429	1.09
Corporate	A+	239,105	2.58
Corporate	Α	207,824	2.24
Corporate	A-	160,931	1.73
Corporate	BBB+	114,361	1.23
Exchange Traded Funds	not rated	6,323,426	68.10
-		\$ 9,285,486	100.00

Note 3. - continued

Concentration of Credit Risk. The City's investment policy states that one of the general objective of investing will be to diversify the portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities will be minimized. The policy does not limit the investment in any one security to a percentage of the total portfolio.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. It is the City 's policy to mitigate this risk by requiring that all demand deposits be fully collateralized by securities pledged but not held in the City 's name by an agent of the financial institution holding the demand deposits. Of the bank balance at June 30, 2016, \$2,630,547 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$5,918,656 was subject to a collateral agreement.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of outside parties. All the City's investments subject to custodial credit risk are held by the City's agent in it's name.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City has a formal investment policy that limits certain investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The City currently hold no investments to which the limit applies. Certificates of deposit are limited to two year maturities. They are included with deposits rather than investments.

Modified Duration

Duration is a measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changing interest rates.

The modified duration of the City's investments as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified <u>Duration</u>
U.S. Treasury	\$ 2,020,801	4.56
Agency bonds	117,609	3.30
Corporate bonds	823,651	6.89
Exchange traded funds	6,323,425	0.00
	\$ 9,285,486	
Portfolio modified duration		1.64

Note 3. - continued

B. RECEIVABLES

Amounts are aggregated into a single accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles) line for certain funds and aggregate columns. Below is the detail of receivables including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts:

				Nonmajor and Other	
	<u>General</u>	Endowment	<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>Funds</u>	Total
Taxes State of Alaska US Government	\$ 353,503 - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - 161,142	\$ 353,503 161,142
Customer Interest	171,726 	21,910	167,704	<u>-</u>	339,430 21,910
Gross receivables Less: Allowance for	525,229	21,910	167,704	161,142	875,985
uncollectible	(13,850)	-	(19,090)	(-)	(32,940)
Net total receivables	\$ 511,379	\$ 21,910	<u>\$ 148,614</u>	<u>\$ 161,142</u>	\$ 843,045

C. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

Primary Government

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 90,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,864
Construction in progress	282,379	1,130,102		1,412,481
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	373,243	1,130,102		1,503,345
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	28,765,818	-	_	28,765,818
Infrastructure	5,598,934	37,203	_	5,636,137
Equipment	2,166,713	173,411	(219,197)	2,120,927
Total capital assets being depreciated	36,531,465	210,614	(219,197)	36,522,882
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(8,675,519)	(685,374)	_	(9,360,893)
Infrastructure	(279,947)	(281,807)	_	(561,754)
Equipment	(1,294,026)	(88,245)	215,060	(1,167,211)
Equipment	(1,204,020)	<u>(00,240)</u>		1,107,2117
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,249,492)	(1,055,426)	215,060	(11,089,858)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	26,281,973	(844,812)	<u>(4,137)</u>	25,433,024
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$26,655,216	\$ 285,290	<u>\$(4,137)</u>	\$ 26,936,369

Note 3. - continued

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 3,954,898 527,134	\$ - <u>275,133</u>	\$ - (452,268)	\$ 3,954,898 349,999
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,482,032	275,133	(452,268)	4,304,897
Capital assets, being depreciated: Buildings Equipment Harbors Water and sewer system Sewer plant	7,554,323 1,027,245 3,996,705 18,408,950 4,187,737	75,360 22,296 - 452,268	- - - -	7,629,683 1,049,541 3,996,705 18,861,218 4,187,737
Total capital assets, being depreciated	35,174,960	549,924		35,724,884
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings Equipment Harbors Water and sewer system Sewer plant	(1,314,581) (725,359) (2,880,885) (8,143,815) (2,442,825)	(233,176) (41,106) (56,318) (408,382) (139,591)	- - - - -	(1,547,757) (766,465) (2,937,203) (8,552,197) (2,582,416)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(15,507,465)</u>	(878,573)		(16,386,038)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	19,667,495	(328,649)		19,338,846
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 24,149,527</u>	<u>\$(53,516)</u>	<u>\$(452,268)</u>	<u>\$ 23,643,743</u>
Depreciation expense was charged to function	ons/programs of t	he primary goverr	nment as follows:	
Governmental activities:				
Administration Fire Library Police Public works Parks and recreation Planning School support Medical services				\$ 10,233 16,414 3,426 17,610 410,426 156,730 515 351,223 88,849
Total depreciation expense - governmental a	activities			<u>\$1,055,426</u>

Note 3. - continued

Business - type activities:

Sewer Water Garbage Harbor Marine industrial park Cannery property	\$ 240,032 313,003 25,025 50,402 234,789 15,322
Total depreciation expense -business type activities	\$ 878,573

Construction commitments

The City has active construction projects as of June 30, 2016. The projects include street improvements and aquatic center major repairs and maintenance. At year end the City's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-date	Remaining Commitment
Street Improvements Aquatic Center	\$ 77,877 	\$ 1,070,000 1,234,233
	<u>\$ 1,154,975</u>	\$ 2,304,233

D. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Due to/from other funds:		
General Fund General Fund General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds Capital Projects Fund Enterprise Fund	\$ 189,658 160,637 398,385
Total		\$ 748,680

Amounts due between the General Fund and nonmajor governmental funds result from negative equity in central treasury because expenditures are made prior to the receipt of revenue, as in the case of funds that account for the activity of noncapital grants. As the grant receivables are collected, the liability to the General Fund is repaid.

Amounts due from the Enterprise Fund result from inadequate revenue to cover operating and capital expenses in prior years.

Note 3. - continued

Interfund Transfers:

		Transfer In:	
Transfer out:	General Fund	National Forest Nonmajor Receipts Governmental Enterprise Fund Funds Fund	Total
General Fund Enterprise Fund Nonmajor governmental funds Endowment Fund	\$ - 84,096 	\$ 102,813 \$ - \$ - - 118,739 - 102,476 - 33,000 -	\$ 102,813 118,739 186,542 168,000
	<u>\$ 219,096</u>	<u>\$ 102,813</u>	\$ 576,094

E. LONG-TERM DEBT

General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. In FY15, the City issued bonds to renovate the aquatic center. The bonds were issued at a premium of the \$205,368. The premium is being amortized over the life of the bonds at \$10,268 each year.

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. All of the bonds outstanding are held by the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority. This State of Alaska agency purchases bonds from municipalities within the state, while simultaneously selling its own bonds to third parties in order fund the bond purchases.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Purpose</u>	Interest Rates	Amount
Governmental activities: Renovation of Aquatic Center.		
\$1,810,000 2015 Series One, final payment due October 1, 2034	3.0 to 5.0%	\$ 1,755,000

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

Year Ending	Governmental Activities				
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	Interest			
2017	\$ 60,000	\$ 76,487			
2018	60,000	74,387			
2019	65,000	71,887			
2020	65,000	69,287			
2021	70,000	66,237			
2022-2026	400,000	274,937			
2027-2031	525,000	159,890			
2032-2035	510,000	38,258			
Total	<u>\$1,755,000</u>	<u>\$ 831,370</u>			

Note 3. - continued

Business-Type Activities

State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation Loan Program

The City borrowed funds from the State of Alaska to upgrade the wastewater and water distribution systems.

Purpose	Interest Rates	Amount
\$440,316 note payable for wastewater treatment improvements; \$33,104 due annually on		
August 10 of each year through 2019	1.5%	\$ 127,596
\$357,696 note payable for wastewater treatment improvements; \$26,892 due annually on		
August 10 of each year through 2019	1.5%	103,654
\$150,000 note payable for water distribution improvement system through the Alaska		
Drinking Water Fund; \$8,737 (except for		
the first payment of \$7,403) due annually on August 1 of each year.	1.5%	127,647
\$259,193 note payable for water distribution	1.576	127,047
improvements system through the Alaska		
Drinking Water Fund; \$15,097 due annually on June 24 of each year	1.5%	259,193
		C40 000
		618,090
Total falls are assessed as the classes of a		Ф0.070.000
Total debt - governmental and business-type		<u>\$2,373,090</u>

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for all notes payable are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	\$ 76,310	\$ 5,789
2018	77,260	8,126
2019	78,225	6,967
2020	79,203	5,794
2021	20,201	4,606
2022-2026	102,667	18,453
2027-2031	105,591	10,668
2032-2036	78,633	3,124
Total	\$ 618,090	\$ 63,527

Note 3. - continued

Changes in long-term liabilities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable: General obligations bonds Issuance premiums Governmental activities	\$1,810,000 205,368	\$ - 	\$(55,000) (10,268)	\$ 1,755,000 195,100	\$ 60,000 10,268
Long-term liabilities	\$2,015,368	<u>\$ - </u>	<u>\$(65,268)</u>	\$ 1,950,100	\$ 70,268
Business-type activities:					
Notes payable: State of Alaska	\$ 680,504	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(62,414)</u>	\$ 618,090	\$ 76,310
Business-type activity Long-term liabilities	\$ 482,802	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(62,414)</u>	<u>\$ 618,090</u>	\$ 76,310

Interest expense on all long-term debt was \$77,713 for the year ended June 30, 2016. The entire amount was charged to expense in the Statement of Activities.

F. FUND BALANCE

Fund balance, reported in the aggregate on the governmental funds balance sheet, is subject to the following constraints:

	G	eneral Fund		owment Fund	F	ational orest eceipts		nmajor Funds		Total
Nonspendable:										
Prepaid items	\$	7,442	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,442
Restricted:										
Police		-		-		-		11,862		11,862
Schools		-		-	1,5	06,395			1,	506,395
Aquatic Center renovati	on	-		-		-	ç	39,653		939,653
Committed:										
Library services		-		-		-		1,492		1,492
Operating and								•		•
capital support		-	9,8	356,044		-	8	862,102	10	,718,146
Unassigned	2.	883,205	,	-		-		-		,883,205
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										,,
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,	890,647	\$ 9,8	356,044	\$1,5	06,395	<u>\$1,</u>	<u>815,109</u>	<u>\$16</u>	,068,195

NOTE 4. OTHER INFORMATION

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The City has not accrued a liability for claims and judgements at June 30, 2016 because the amount of potential claims at year end was determined to be immaterial. The City made no claim payments of during FY 2016.

Effective January 1, 1989 the City was self-insured with respect to unemployment claims made by former employees. The City accounts for claims on a pay-as-you-go basis.

B. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the State of Alaska and the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information About the Plan

The City participates in the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). PERS is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan which covers eligible State and local government employees. The plan was established and is administered by the State of Alaska to provide pension, postemployment healthcare, death and disability benefits. Benefits and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The Alaska Retirement Management Board is responsible for prescribing policies and adopting regulations and for performing other activities necessary to carry out the provisions of the PERS system.

The Plan is included in a comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and other required supplemental information. These reports are available via the internet at http://doa.alaska.gov.drb. Actuarial valuation reports, audited financial statements, and other detailed plan information are also available at this website.

The Plan provides for retirement, death and disability, and post-employment health care benefits. There are three tiers of employees, based on entry date. For all tiers within the Plan, full retirement benefits are generally calculated using a formula comprised of a multiplier times the average monthly salary time the number of years of service. The multiplier is increased at longevity milestone markers for most employees. The tiers within the Plan establish differing criteria regarding normal retirement age, early retirement age, and the criteria of calculation of the average monthly salary. A complete benefit comparison chart is available at the website noted above.

The plan was closed to new entrants on July 1, 2006. New employees hired after that date participate in the PERS Defined Contribution Plan described late in these notes.

Historical Information

In April 2008 the Alaska Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 125 which converted the existing PERS from an agent-multiple employer plan to a cost-sharing plan with an effective date of July 1, 2008. Under the cost-sharing arrangement, the State of Alaska, Division of Retirement and Benefits no longer tracks individual employer assets and liabilities. Rather, all plan costs and past service liabilities will be shared among all participating employers. The cost-sharing plan requires a uniform employer contribution rate of 22% of active members wages, subject to a wage floor.

Note 3. - continued

Alaska Statutes 14.25.085 and 39.35.255 require the State of Alaska to contribute to the Plan an amount such that, when combined with the employer contribution, is sufficient to pay the Plan's past service liability contribution rate as adopted by the Alaska Retirement Management Board. As such, the Plan is considered to be a special funding situation as defined by GASB, and the City has recorded all pension related liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows, and disclosures on this basis. The City records the related on-behalf contributions as revenue and expense or expenditure as prescribed by GAAP, based on the relevant basis of accounting for the related fund type.

It is important to note that the Alaska Legislature has the power and authority to change the statutes mention in the previous paragraph through legislative process.

The City disagrees with the State's position and believes that AS 39.35.255 and AS 14.25.085 do constitute a special funding situation under GASB 68 pending a final legal determination, which may be required to settle the difference of opinion.

Employee Contribution Rates

City employees are required to contribute 6.75% of their annual covered salary for PERS.

Employer and Other Contribution Rates

Employer Contractual Rate: This the rate paid by all participating employers. As mentioned above this rate was capped at 22% by the Alaska Legislature in 2008. The rate is applied to all wages attributable to employees participating in the Plan. In addition, the wages of employees participating in the defined contribution plan discussed later are subject to a percentage which is the difference between the required contribution rate and 22%. This amount is referred as the Defined Benefit Unfunded Liability or DBUL contribution to the defined benefit plan.

ARM Board Adopted Rate: This is the rate formally adopted by the Alaska Retirement Management Board. This rate is actuarially determined and used to calculate annual Plan funding requirements. Prior to July 1, 2015, there were no constraints or restriction on the actuarial cost method or other assumptions used in the ARM Board valuation. Effective July 1, 2015, the Legislature requires the ARM Board to adopt employer contribution rates for past service liabilities using a level percentage of pay method over a closed 25 year term which ends in 2039. This will result in lower ARM Board rates in future years.

On-behalf Contribution Rate: This is the rate normally paid by the State as an on-behalf payment under the current statute. The statute requires the State of contribute, based on funding availability, an on-behalf amount equal to the difference between the ARM Board Rate and the Employer Contractual Rate. However, in 2015, the State Legislature appropriated a one-time contribution to the Plan of \$1 billion. As a result, the On-behalf Contribution Rate for 2015 exceeds the statutory requirement. In 2016, the on-behalf contributions have returned to historical levels and generally equal the statutory rates.

In the governmental fund financial statements, on-behalf contribution amounts have been recognized as revenue and expenditures. In government-wide financial statements, on-behalf of amounts reflect revenue and expenses only during the measurement period in which the Plan recognizes payments, resulting in a one-year timing lag between the cash transfers and revenue and expense recognition. In the proprietary funds, on-behalf of amounts are recorded as revenue and expenses on the same basis in both the fund and the government-wide financial statements.

GASB Rate: This is the rate used to determine the long-term pension and healthcare liability for plan accounting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as established by GASB. Certain actuarial methods and assumptions for this rate calculation are mandated by GASB. Additionally, the GASB rate disregards all future Medicare Part D payments. For FY15, the GASB Rate uses an 8.00% pension discount rate and a 4.9% healthcare discount rate. The GASB Rate and the ARM Board Adopted Rate differ significantly as a direct result of variances in the actuarial methods and assumptions used.

Note 3. - continued

The City's contribution rates for FY2016 were determined as part of the June 30, 2012 actuarial valuation and are as follows:

	Contractual <u>Rate</u>	ARM Board Adopted <u>Rate</u>	State Contribution <u>Rate</u>	GASB Rate
Pension	13.25%	16.38%	3.63%	37.79%
Postemployment healthcare	8.75	10.81	1.56	58.73
Total contribution rate	<u>22.00</u> %	<u>27.19</u> %	<u>5.19</u> %	96.52%

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the City was credited with the following contributions to the pension plan:

	Measurement Period FY2015	FY2016
Employer contributions (including DBUL) Nonemployer contributions (on-behalf)	\$ 143,028 	\$ 149,251 67,025
Total PERS contribution	<u>\$ 252,286</u>	\$ 216,276

In addition, employee contributions to the Plan totaled \$41,698 during the year ended June 30, 2016.

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

At June 30, 2016, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support the total portion of the net pension liability associated with the City were as follows:

City's proportionate share of NPL State's proportionate share of NPL	\$ 2,945,168
associated with the City	791,170
Total Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 3,736,338</u>

The net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability for the Plan was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liabilities were based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the City's proportion of the net pension liability was 0.06072%, which was an increase of 0.025269% from its proportion as of the prior measurement date.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the City recognized pension expense of \$749,996. In addition, the City recognized on-behalf of revenue of \$109,258

Note 3. - continued

At June 30, 2016 the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of <u>Resources</u>		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	213,256	\$	-
Difference between expected and actual experience		3,433		-
Changes in assumptions		172,207		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		-		52,142
Changes in proportion and differences between City's				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	_	374,781		-
Total deferred outflows and deferred inflows	\$	763,677	\$	52,142

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2017	\$ 466,991
2018	16,455
2019	(33,487)
2020	48,320

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the measurement period ended June 30, 2015 (City's fiscal year 2016) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2015. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2013, resulting in changes in the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Alaska Retirement Management Board to better reflect expected future experience.

Actuarial Cos Method	Entry Age Normal - Level Percentage of Payroll
Asset Valuation Method	Invested assets are reported at fair value
Allocation Methodology	Amounts for FY15 were allocated to employers based on the projected present value of contributions for FY17-FY19. The liability is expected to go to zero at 2039.
Investment Return/ Discount Rate	8.00% per year, compounded annually, net of expenses for pension and 4.55% for healthcare.
Salary Scale	Inflation - 3%; Productivity - 0.50% per year; graded by age and years of services from 8.55% to 4.34%

Note 3. - continued

Total Inflation

Measured by the consumer price index for urban and clerical workers for Anchorage and is assumed to increase 3.12% annually

Mortality

Pre-termination - Based on the 2010-2013 actual mortality experience Post-termination - 96% of all rates of the RP-2000 table, 2000 base year projected to 2018 with projection scale BB

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table (note that the rates shown below exclude the inflation component):

Asset class	Long-term expected real rate of return
Equities:	
Domestic equity	5.35%
Global equity (non-US)	5.55
Private equity	6.25
Fixed income composite	0.80
Real estate	3.65
Alternative equity	4.70

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.0%. The Actuarial Value of Assets after June 30, 2014 reflects the deferred gains and losses generated by the smoothing method. The current deferred amount is recognized in the first four years of the projections.

Sensitivity of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8% as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

Proportional		Current	
Share	1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase
	(7%)	(8%)	(9%)
0.06072%	\$ 3,915,352	\$ 2,945,168	\$ 2,128,374

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information abut the pension plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS financial report.

Salary Floor

Senate Bill 125, discussed above also established a salary floor, which was defined as the total base salaries paid by a participating employer to active employees of the PERS system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. AS 39.25.255 established a salary floor based on the FY 2008 salaries and requires the Division of Retirements and Benefits to collect employer contributions at a minimum based that salary floor. The City met the salary floor in FY15 and was not required to pay any additional amounts in FY16.

Note 3. - continued

D. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Employees hired after July 1, 2006 participate in PERS Tier IV defined contribution plan. This plan is administered by the State of Alaska, Department of Administration in conjunction with the defined benefit plan discussed above. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The Alaska Retirement Management Board may also amend contribution requirements. Included in the plan are individual pension accounts, retiree medical insurance plan and a separate Health Reimbursement Arrangement account that will help retired members pay medical insurance premiums and other eligible medical expenses not covered by the medical plan. The Plan is included in the comprehensive annual report for PERS which is available at the following website, http://doa.alaska.gove/drb.

Contributions to the defined contribution plan consist solely of employer and employee contributions with no special funding or other nonemployer contributions. In addition, actual payments to the PERS system require that the City contribute 22%. After deducting the defined contribution pension plan contributions and related OPEB contributions, the remaining amount (the DBUL) is deposited into the defined benefit plan as noted earlier.

Benefit Terms

Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and vest 25% with two years of service, plus an additional 25% per year thereafter for full vesting with five years of service.

Employee Contribution Rate

Employees are required to contribute 8.0% of their annual covered salary. This amount goes directly into the individual's account.

Employer Contribution Rates

The City was required to contribute 5% of the covered salary for the year ended June 30, 2016.

The City and employee contributions for pensions for the year ended June 30, 2016 were \$119,436 and \$84,042, respectively.

The City contributions are recognized as pension expense.

E. Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

Defined Benefit OPEB

As part of it's participation in the PERS plan (Tiers I, II, III), the City participates in the Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust (ARHCT). The ARHCT is self-funded and provides major medical coverage for retirees. Benefits vary by Tier Level. The Plan is administered by the State of Alaska, Department of Administration. Employer contribution rates are established within the Defined Benefit Pension Plan discuss previously.

Employer Contribution Rates

The City is required to contribute 8.75% the covered payroll into the PERS OPEB plan. In addition, during 2016, the State on-behalf contribution rate for OPEB was 1.56%.

Employees do not contribute to the defined benefit OPEB plan.

Note 3. - continued

Annual Postemployment Healthcare Cost

Actual contributions to the Plan for the last three years were as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Annual OPEB Costs	Contributions	% of Cost Contributed
2016	\$ 53,333	\$ 53,333	100%
2015	\$106,868	\$106,868	100%
2014	\$ 85,811	\$ 85,811	100%

On-behalf of contribution for PERS OPEB were \$28,702, \$0, and \$98,604 for 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. These amounts are not reflected in the OPEB costs in the table above.

Defined Contribution OPEB

Defined Contribution Pension Plan participants (PERS Tier IV) participate in the Occupational Death and Disability Plan (ODD), and the Retiree Medical Plan. Information on these plans is included in the comprehensive annual financial report from the PERS noted above. These plans provide for death, disability, and post-employment health care benefits.

Employer Contribution Rates

Employees do not contribute to the DC OPEB plan. Employer contribution rates were as follows for the year ended June 30, 2016:

Retiree medical plan Occupational death and disability benefits	1.68% <u>0.22%</u>
Total contribution rate	1.90%

In addition, PERS defined contribution members also participate in the Health Reimbursement Arrangement. State statute establishes this contribution amount as "three percent of the average annual employee compensation of all employees of all employers in the plan." As of July 1, 2014, for actual remittance, this amount is calculated as a flat rate for each full-time or part-time employee per pay period and approximates \$2,005 per year for each full-time employee, and \$1.28 per hour for part-time employees.

Annual Postemployment Healthcare Cost

In 2015, the City contributed \$66,910 in DC OPEB costs.

Note 4. New Accounting Pronouncements

The Government Accounting Standards Board has issued several new accounting standards with upcoming implementation dates. Management has not fully evaluated the potential effects of these statements, but believes that GASB Statement 75 will result in the biggest reporting change. However, actual impacts have not yet been determined.

GASB 73 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68 - This statement contains certain clarification and amendments to GASB 67 and 68 as well as establishing requirements for both defined benefit and defined contribution pensions not within the scope of GASB 68. Effective for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 - except those provisions that address employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pension that are not within the scope of Statement 68, which are effective for financial statements for year ending June 30, 2017.

Note 4. - continued

GASB 74 - Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans- Effective for year ended June 30, 2017, with earlier application encouraged. - This statement contains financial reporting guidelines for Postemployment Benefit Plans. This is the Plan side requirement applicable to OPEB benefits and generally brings the OPEB reporting rules into alignment with the new GASB 67 pension rules.

GASB 75 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions - Effective for year-end June 30, 2018, with earlier application encouraged - This statement contains accounting and financial reporting guidelines for OPEB related activities at the participating employer level and generally bring the OPEB reporting rules into alignment with the new GASB 68 pension rules.

GASB 78 - Pensions Provided through Certain Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Effective for year-end June 30, 2017 - This statement amends the scope and applicability of GASB 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defied benefit pension plan that is (1) not a state or local government pension plan, (2) used to provide defined benefit pensions to employees of both government and non-government employers, and (3) has no predominant state or local government employer, either individually or collectively with other governmental employers providing pension in the plan.

GASB 81 - Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements - Effective for year-end June 30, 2018, with earlier application encourages - This statement establishes recording and recognition criteria for governments who receive resources under an irrevocable split-interest agreement.

GASB 82 - Pension Issues - an amendment to GASB Statements No. 67, 68 and 73 - Effective for year-end June 30, 2017, with earlier application encouraged - This statement further amends prior pension reporting to redefine "covered payroll" for required supplementary information, clarified deviations from actuarial standards, and clarifies the classification of employer-paid member contributions.

Note 5. Restatement of Beginning Net Position (Government Wide Financial Statements) and Net Position - Proprietary Funds

The special funding situation described in Note 3 of these financial statements reduce the net pension liability of the City by the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability attributable to the City. The beginning net position in the Statement of Activities was increased by \$1,301,122 and the beginning net position of the proprietary funds has been increased \$471,739.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Budgeted	I Amounts	Actual Amounts Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Basis	(Negative)
	<u> </u>			, , ,
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Real and personal	\$ 602,000	\$ 602,700	\$ 602,456	\$ (244)
Sales and bed	1,627,000	1,557,250	1,567,453	10,203
Liquor	120,000	115,000	115,238	238
State sources	413,406	408,641	501,445	92,804
Federal sources	300,000	308,338	311,338	3,000
Charges for services	474,584	464,400	520,275	55,875
Fines, forfeitures	7 000	40.000	44.005	(005)
and penalties	7,000	12,000	11,635	(365)
Investment income	1,000	6,000	5,321	(679)
Uses of property	70,000	89,800	89,850	50
Licenses and permits	66,050	85,700	87,311	1,611
Other	5,000	6,600	11,248	4,648
Total revenues	3,686,040	3,656,429	3,823,570	167,141
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administration	654,638	658,216	647,939	10,277
Council	113,298	130,625	129,018	1,607
Planning	86,951	88,714	85,191	3,523
Parks and facilities	235,772	257,276	279,083	(21,807)
Public works	282,185	265,115	273,739	(8,624)
Police	956,860	963,752	982,695	(18,943)
Emergency medical services	178,561	183,380	186,642	(3,262)
Fire	26,105	29,100	28,278	822
Library	97,175	112,929	111,422	1,507
Recreation	102,682	91,934	88,951	2,983
Aquatic facilities	449,229	336,420	338,882	(2,462)
Hatchery	45,000	61,427	56,689	4,738
Debt service	135,000	136,000	135,990	10
Capital outlay	56,952	258,700	217,164	41,536
Total expenditures	3,420,408	3,573,588	3,561,683	11,905
Excess (deficit) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	265,632	82,841	261,887	179,046
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	135,000	195,606	219,096	23,490
Transfers out	(459,087)	(331,439)	(102,813)	228,626
Total other financing				
sources (uses)	(324,087)	(135,833)	116,283	252,116
Net change in fund balances	(58,455)	(52,992)	378,170	431,162
Fund balances, beginning of				
year	2,565,866	2,565,866	2,565,866	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 2,507,411	\$ 2,512,874	\$ 2,944,036	\$ 431,162

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016			2015		
City's proportion of net pension liability		0.06072%		0.03545089%		
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability State of Alaska proportionate share of net pension liability	\$	2,945,168 791,170	\$	1,653,479 1,562,450		
Total net pension liability	\$	3,736,338	\$	3,215,929		
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	699,061	\$	755,381		
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		421%		219%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		63.96%		62.37%		

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

June 30, 2016 and 2015

		 2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	149,251	\$ 141,663
Contributions in relation to the contrractually required contribution		(149,251)	 (141,663)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$
City's covered-employee payroll		609,523	699,061
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		24.49%	20.26%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Note 1. Budgetary Comparison Schedules

The budgetary comparison schedules are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Actual amounts have been adjusted to reflect timing differences for the recognition of sales tax revenue and items which are not budget including on-behalf of payments make by the State of Alaska and bad debt writeoffs.

Note 2. Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

The amounts presented in this schedule were determined as of the measurement date of June 30 of the year prior to the fiscal year presented. For June 30, 2016, the Plan measurement date is June 30, 2015.

Note 3. Schedule of Contributions

The information is this schedule is for the years ending June 30, 2016 and 2015. It reports the employer's contribution to PERS for the current fiscal year. Amount contributed during the period are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the basic financial statements.

Both pension tables are required to present 10 years of information. The current pension reporting requirements were implemented for fiscal year end June 30,2015 and until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City has only presented information for the years in which it is available.

The Plan is not reporting any changes in benefit terms from the prior measurement date.

The Plan is not reporting any changes in assumptions from the prior measurement date.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

<u>Facilities Development Fund</u> - This fund accounts for amounts set aside for special projects for facilities that the City is developing. Current projects which are being developed include: a marine memorial park; improvements to the Port St. Nick Hatchery, future maintenance on the medical clinic and a program to acquire fishing quota shares.

<u>Police Drug Forfeiture Fund</u> - This fund accounts for amounts received from the disposal of assets pursuant to drug convictions.

<u>Land Development Fund</u> - This funds accounts for the utility development, appraisal, and platting for City owned lots. The lots will eventually be sold to the general public.

<u>Equipment Fund</u> - This fund accounts for amounts set aside in prior years in various other funds for equipment replacement. Each year, department managers submit requests for equipment upgrades to be paid for by this fund.

<u>Local Emergency Planning/Homeland Security</u> - This fund accounts for a grant from the State of Alaska, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The purpose of the grant is to fund the preparation and maintenance of a local emergency plan.

<u>USFS Road Project</u> - This fund accounts for funds received from the Tongass National Forest to improve old logging roads in the forest to provide accessibility for sport fishing and hunting

<u>Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant</u> - This fund accounts for a grant from the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources for equipment for the volunteer fire department.

<u>Equipment Purchase Fund</u> - This fund accounts for a grant from the State of Alaska, Division of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The funds are to replace old Public Works equipment such as a garbage truck, backhoe, and street sweeper.

<u>Library Grant IML</u> - This fund accounts for a grant from the Institute of Library and Museum Services passed through Craig Community Association to provide basic library services to Native Americans.

<u>State of Alaska Library Assistance Grant</u> - This fund accounts for a grant from the State of Alaska, Department of Education for public library purposes including the purchase of materials and books.

<u>Library Special Projects</u> - This fund accounts for donations from patrons that wish to have a new library constructed. The project is just in the initial stage of development.

Capital Projects Fund

Aquatics Center Upgrade - This fund accounted for a grant from the State of Alaska for improvements to the aquatic center. Funds were used for an architectural firm to determine the needed improvements. In FY15, the City issued bonds in the amount of \$ 1,810,000 to finance the renovations. Those cost are being accounted for in this fund.

Road Construction Fund - This fund accounts for a grant from the State of Alaska, Division of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The grant is being used to finish paving and constructing proper drainage for the streets in residential areas of Craig.

Public Safety Building - This funds accounted for a grant for the design of a new public safety building.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2016

	Speci			pecial		Rever	nue	
	Facilities Development Fund		Police Drug Forfeiture		Land Development Fund		E	quipment Fund
ASSETS								
Equity in central treasury Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	\$	301 78,585 <u>-</u>	\$	- 12,815 -	\$	528,668 -	\$	- 436,191 <u>-</u>
Total assets	\$	78,886	\$	12,815	\$	528,668	\$	436,191
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Deferred revenue	•	-	-	-	·	-		-
Due to other funds		-		953		2,940		178,703
Total liabilities		-		953		2,940		178,703
Fund balances:								
Restricted		-		11,862		-		-
Committed		78,886				525,728		257,488
Total fund balances		78,886		11,862		525,728		257,488
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	78,886	\$	12,815	\$	528,668	\$	436,191

Funds

En P He	Local nergency lanning/ omeland Security	Fire D Eq	olunteer Department uipment Grant	Equipment Purchase Grant				State of Alaska Library Grants		Library Special Project	
\$	5,470	\$	9,778	\$	- -	\$	69 -	\$	964	\$	18,120
	12,493		<u>-</u>		7,062		7,000				
\$	17,963	\$	9,778	\$	7,062	\$	7,069	\$	964	\$	18,120
\$	6,632 11,331	\$	- 9,778 -	\$	- - 7,062	\$	- 7,069 -	\$	964 - -	\$	- 16,628 -
	17,963		9,778		7,062		7,069		964		16,628
	- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		- 1,492
	-		_		_		_		-		1,492
\$	17,963	\$	9,778	\$	7,062	\$	7,069	\$	964	\$	18,120

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2016

	 Capital Pro	<u>.</u>			
	Aquatics Center Jpgrade	Co	Road nstruction		Total Nonmajor overnmental Funds
ASSETS					
Equity in central treasury	\$ -	\$	-	\$	34,702
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net of allowance for	976,410		-		2,032,669
uncollectibles	-		134,587		161,142
Total assets	\$ 976,410	\$	134,587	\$	2,228,513
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Accounts payable	\$ 10,707	\$	-	\$	18,303
Deferred revenue	-		-		44,806
Due to other funds	 26,050		134,587		350,295
Total liabilities	36,757		134,587		413,404
Fund balances:					
Restricted	939,653		-		951,515
Committed	 -		-		863,594
Total fund balances	 939,653		<u>-</u>		1,815,109
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 976,410	\$	134,587	\$	2,228,513

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds								
	S	acilities pecial evenue	Police Drug Forfeiture		Land Development Fund		Equipment Fund		
REVENUES									
State sources	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Federal sources		-		-		-		-	
Investment income Other		46 3,600		78 -		290 125,044		235	
Total revenues		3,646		78		125,334		235	
EXPENDITURES Current:									
Planning		-		-		11,731		-	
Public works		-		-		-		-	
Police		-		600		-		-	
Library Capital outlay		<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
Total expenditures				600		11,731			
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures		3,646		(522)		113,603		235	
Other financing sources(uses):									
Transfers in		-		-		-		151,739	
Transfers out		<u>-</u>		(14,719)				(171,823)	
Total other financing sources (uses)				(14,719)				(20,084)	
Net change in fund balances		3,646		(15,241)		113,603		(19,849)	
Fund balance, beginning of year		75,240		27,103		412,125		277,337	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	78,886	\$	11,862	\$	525,728	\$	257,488	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds										
	Loca Emerge Planni Homel Secui	ency ng/ and	USFS Road Projed	ł	Pu	uipment rchase Grant	Al Li	ate of aska brary rants			
REVENUES State sources Federal sources Investment income Other Total revenues	2	2,143 6,509 - - - 8,652		- 16,584 - - - 16,584	\$	82,706 - - - - 82,706	\$	8,463 - - - - 8,463			
	3	0,032		10,304		02,700		0,403			
EXPENDITURES Current: Planning Public works Police Library Capital outlay Total expenditures Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	2	- 0,000 8,652 - - - - 8,652		- 16,584 - - - - 16,584	5,810 - - 76,896 82,706			- - - 8,463 - 8,463			
Other financing sources(uses): Transfers in Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses)		<u>:</u> -		- - -		<u>.</u> .		<u>-</u>			
Net change in fund balances		-		-		-		-			
Fund balance, beginning of year								<u>-</u>			
Fund balance, end of year	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$		\$				

Capital Projects Funds

Library Special Projects		Aquatic Center Upgrade		Public Safety Building		Road Construction		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
\$		\$	- -	\$	9,555 -	\$	37,203 -	\$	150,070 143,093
	9,626		1,383 		<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		2,032 138,270
	9,626		1,383		9,555		37,203		433,465
	_		-		-		_		11,731
	-		-		-		-		132,394
	- 10,626		-		-		-		29,252 19,089
	-		999,898		9,555		37,203		1,123,552
	10,626		999,898		9,555		37,203		1,316,018
	(1,000)		(998,515)		-		-		(882,553)
	-		-		-		-		151,739
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		-				(186,542)
			<u>-</u>				<u>-</u>		(34,803)
	(1,000)		(998,515)		-		-		(917,356)
	2,492		1,938,168						2,732,465
\$	1,492	\$	939,653	\$	_	\$		\$	1,815,109

Enterprise Fund Departments

An enterprise fund is a proprietary fund and is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the City is that the costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed primarily through user charges.

The Enterprise Fund accounts for the following activities:

- 1. Sewer, water and garbage service to the residents of Craig,
- 2. Operation of a municipal boat harbor and dock financed by moorage and storage fees,
- 3. Operation of a marine industrial park financed by tenant property rental fees,
- 4. Development of a facility on the site of the former Wards Cove cannery.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT NET POSITION

ENTERPRISE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Sewer Department	Water Department	Garbage Department	Harbor Department	Marine Industrial Park Department	Cannery Property Department	Total
Operating revenue: Charges for services	\$ 268,995	\$ 276,270	\$ 292,297	\$ 229,454	\$ 446,490	\$ 3,505	\$ 1,517,011
		·	·				
Operating expenses:	450.000	074 445	00.050	050 000	440.040		000 444
Salaries and benefits	159,092	271,145	92,956	250,332	119,919	24	893,444
Insurance Utilities	4,296 40,585	4,440 52,802	2,472	18,948 27,901	6,504 50,300	2 4 3,118	36,684 174,706
Contractual services	4,911	12,192	202.008	3.750	6,220	3,110	229,081
Repairs and maintenance	5,330	5,876	202,008	51,493	2.129	810	65,905
Materials and supplies	6,741	56.748	7.669	23,182	8,307	172	102,819
Travel and per diem	1,170	1,218	7,009	2,851	0,507	172	5,239
Small equipment	1,114	3,724	_	1,102	_	_	5,940
Other	2,242	2.742	2,242	10,007	888	_	18,121
Depreciation	240,032	313,003	25,025	50,402	234,789	15,322	878,573
Doprociation	210,002	010,000	20,020	00,102	201,700	10,022	010,010
Total operating expenses	465,513	723,890	332,639	439,968	429,056	19,446	2,410,512
Operating income (loss)	(196,518)	(447,620)	(40,342)	(210,514)	17,434	(15,941)	(893,501)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Investment income	12						12
Interest expense	(5,662)	(1,315)	(14)	-	-	-	(6,991)
Noncapital grants	6,871	11,501	4,709	7,183	2,846	_	33,110
Noncapital grants	0,071	11,301	4,709	7,103	2,040		33,110
Total nonoperating							
revenue (expenses)	1,221	10,186	4,695	7,183	2,846	_	26,131
, ,							
Income (loss) before							
contributions and transfers	(195,297)	(437,434)	(35,647)	(203,331)	20,280	(15,941)	(867,370)
Capital contribution	-	157,925	-	=	-	50,000	207,925
							400 4=-
Transfers in	-	77,268	-	25,208	-	-	102,476
Transfers out				(118,739)			(118,739)
Change in net position	\$ (195,297)	\$ (279,509)	\$ (35,647)	\$ (322,070)	\$ 20,280	\$ 34,059	\$ (675,708)
Change in het position	ψ (130,231)	Ψ (210,000)	ψ (00,047)	ψ (022,070)	Ψ 20,200	Ψ 0-7,000	ψ (070,700)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Grantor and Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Grant Number or Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service Schools and Road Cluster			
North Fork Lake Watershed Improvement Project Passed through the State of Alaska, Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development National Forest Receipts - Municipal & Regional	10.665	11-DG-11100500-094	\$ 64,117
Assistance	10.665		571,350
Total Department of Agriculture			635,467
Department of Homeland Security			
Passed through the State of Alaska, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs State Homeland Security Program	97.067		10,630
Total Department of Homeland Security			10,630
Department of the Interior			
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	15.226		298,338
Total Department of the Interior			298,338
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 944,435

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note A - General

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs of the City of Craig, Alaska ("City") for the year ended June 30, 2016. The City's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 of the City's June 30, 2016 basic financial statements.

Note B - Basis of Accounting

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using a basis of accounting which is consistent with the basic financial statements, as described in Note 1 of the City's basic financial statements.

Note C - Basis of Presentation

The information in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Because the schedule present only portions of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets or cash flows of the City.

Note D -- Indirect Cost Rate

The City of Craig has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note E - Subrecipients

The City provided no federal awards to a subrecipient during the fiscal year.

Note F - Reconciliation of Reported Expenditures to the Basic Financial Statements Federal Awards

Federal financial assistance revenues reported in City of Craig Alaska's basic financial statements are included with operating grants and contributions, capital grants and contributions and grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs. The following is a reconciliation between the amounts report in the Statement of Activities from those sources and the total expenditures of Federal awards reported in Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions Grants and contributions not restricted to	\$ 756,425 453,973
a specific purpose	802,783
Total from Statement of Activities	2,013,181
State of Alaska sources	(886,051)
PERS on-behalf of grant revenue - GASB 68 adjustment	(42,233)
Reimbursements from federal and State agencies Non-grant federal contracts	(8,000) (132,462)
Total expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 944,435

SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

CHRISTINE E. HARRINGTON

Certified Public Accountant, LLC

329 Harbor Drive, Suite 210, P.O. Box 1328 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-5500

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

Members of the City Council City of Craig, Alaska

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Craig, Alaska, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Craig, Alaska's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated March 27, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitation, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Craig, Alaska's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Members of the City Council City of Craig, Alaska

Purpose of this Report

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

Christine & Harrington

Sitka, Alaska March 27, 2017

CHRISTINE E. HARRINGTON

Certified Public Accountant, LLC

329 Harbor Drive, Suite 210, P.O. Box 1328 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-5500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Members of the City Council City of Craig, Alaska

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

I have audited the City of Craig, Alaska's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Craig, Alaska's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The City of Craig, Alaska's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

The City of Craig, Alaska's basic financial statements include the operations of the Craig City School District, which received \$1,879,390 in federal awards which is not included in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended June 30, 2016. My audit, described below, did not include the operations of the Craig City School District (District) because the District issued separate financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2016 with an auditor's report date of November 30, 2016. Those financial statements included the required reports on the federal awards for the Craig City School District.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance of each of the City of Craig, Alaska's major federal programs based on my audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. I conducted my audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements of Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that I 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 of Craig, Alaska's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, my audit does not provide a legal determination on the City of Craig, Alaska's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In my opinion, the City of Craig, Alaska complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Members of the City Council City of Craig, Alaska

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Craig, Alaska is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing my audit of compliance, I considered the City of Craig, Alaska's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Craig, Alaska's internal control over compliance.

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

My consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christine & Harrington

Sitka, Alaska March 27, 2017

City of Craig, Alaska

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Section I - Summary of audit results:

Financial Statements:

Type of report issued on financial statements

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified No

Significant deficiencies identified No (none reported)

Noncompliance material to the financial

statements noted No

Federal Financial Assistance:

Internal control over major programs:

Material weaknesses identified No

Significant deficiencies identified not considered

to be material weaknesses No (none reported)

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for

major programs Unmodified

Audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported

in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.510(a) No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Name of Federal

Number Program or Cluster

10.665 National Forest Receipts - Municipal and

Regional Assistance

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between a Type A and Type

B program: \$750,000

Auditee qualifies as low risk auditee Yes

City of Craig, Alaska

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, continued

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Section II - Financial Statement Findings Required to be Reported in Accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards*:

None noted

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Question Costs

None noted

Section IV - Disposition of Prior Year Findings and Question Costs

No prior year findings and questioned costs

Section V - Corrective Action Plan

There are no current year findings; therefore, no corrective action plan is required.