

**City of Silver Bay
Lake County, Minnesota**

Communications Letter

December 31, 2017



**City of Silver Bay
Table of Contents**

Report on Matters Identified as a Result of the Audit of the Financial Statements	1
Significant Deficiencies	3
Required Communication	5
Financial Analysis	9
Emerging Issues	21



Report on Matters Identified as a Result of the Audit of the Financial Statements

Honorable Mayor, Members of the
City Council, and Management
City of Silver Bay
Silver Bay, Minnesota

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Silver Bay, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error, or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. The significant deficiencies identified are stated within this letter.

The accompanying memorandum also includes financial analysis provided as a basis for discussion. The matters discussed herein were considered by us during our audit and they do not modify the opinion expressed in our Independent Auditor's Report dated March 12, 2018, on such statements.



This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, Members of the City Council, others within the City, and state oversight agencies and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Bergan KDV, Ltd.

St. Cloud, Minnesota
March 12, 2018

City of Silver Bay Significant Deficiencies

LACK OF SEGREGATION OF ACCOUNTING DUTIES

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the City had a lack of segregation of accounting duties due to a limited number of office employees. The lack of adequate segregation of accounting duties could adversely affect the City's ability to initiate, record, process, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Management and the City Council are aware of the lack of segregation of accounting duties and have taken certain steps to compensate for the condition, but due to the small staff needed to handle all of the accounting duties, the costs of obtaining desirable segregation of accounting duties can often exceed benefits which could be derived. However, management and the City Council must remain aware of this situation and should continually monitor the accounting system, including changes that occur.

The lack of segregation of accounting duties can be demonstrated in the following areas, which is not intended to be an all-inclusive list:

- The Deputy Clerk has full general ledger access, including the ability to write and post journal entries, and is also responsible for review of the financial activities of the City, including preparation of the bank reconciliation.
- Receipting Process
 - The Assistant Deputy Clerk creates and sends invoices, occasionally collects payments as they are received, prepares deposits, and enters the receipts into the accounting system.
 - The Assistant Deputy Clerk enters the utility billing into the utility billing register, bills commercial and residential customers, and mails the utility bills. The Assistant Deputy Clerk also occasionally receives payments, records the receipts, and is also able to make adjustments to the utility billing register.
- Disbursement Process
 - The Assistant Deputy Clerk creates a batch list for City Council approval, enters information for payment on all bills, prints checks, mails checks, and creates the paid claims list that is presented to the City Council.

PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED NOTE DISCLOSURES

As a function of the audit process, auditors are required to gain an understanding of the City's internal control, including the financial reporting process.

The City does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements and related note disclosures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As auditors, we were requested to draft the financial statements and accompanying notes to financial statements. This circumstance is not unusual in a city of your size.

**City of Silver Bay
Significant Deficiencies**

**PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED NOTE DISCLOSURES
(CONTINUED)**

This condition increases the risk that errors could occur which would not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. Even though all management decisions related to financial reporting are made by the City's management and approval of the financial statements and accompanying note disclosures lies with management, it is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

**City of Silver Bay
Required Communication**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

**OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER AUDITING STANDARDS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

As stated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express opinions about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the City. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the City's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with such provisions.

Generally accepted accounting principles provide for certain required supplementary information (RSI) to supplement the basic financial statements. Our responsibility with respect to the RSI, which supplements the basic financial statements, is to apply certain limited procedures in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. However, the RSI was not audited and, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

Our responsibility for the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, as described by professional standards, is to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the financial statements as a whole and to report on whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

PLANNED SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE AUDIT

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; therefore, our audit involved judgment about the number of transactions to be examined and the areas to be tested.

**City of Silver Bay
Required Communication**

PLANNED SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE AUDIT (CONTINUED)

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of the City and its environment, including internal control, sufficient to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures. Material misstatements may result from (1) errors, (2) fraudulent financial reporting, (3) misappropriation of assets, or (4) violations of laws or governmental regulations that are attributable to the City or to acts by management or employees acting on behalf of the City.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the City are described in the notes to financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year ended December 31, 2017. We noted no transactions entered into by the City during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements were:

Depreciation – The City is currently depreciating its capital assets over their estimated useful lives, as determined by management, using the straight-line method.

Expense Allocation – The City is currently allocating certain costs among the programs and supporting services benefited. The costs are allocated based on management's estimates.

Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pension Activity, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension Activity – These balances are based on an allocation by the pension plans using estimates based on contributions.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the accounting estimates in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN PERFORMING THE AUDIT

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

**City of Silver Bay
Required Communication**

CORRECTED AND UNCORRECTED MISSTATEMENTS

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We identified the following uncorrected misstatement of the financial statements. Management has determined its effect is immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

- Sales tax due to the State of Minnesota is understated due to an accumulation over multiple years

In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

DISAGREEMENTS WITH MANAGEMENT

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

We requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the City's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS OR ISSUES

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the City's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

**City of Silver Bay
Required Communication**

OTHER MATTERS

We applied certain limited procedures to the RSI that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

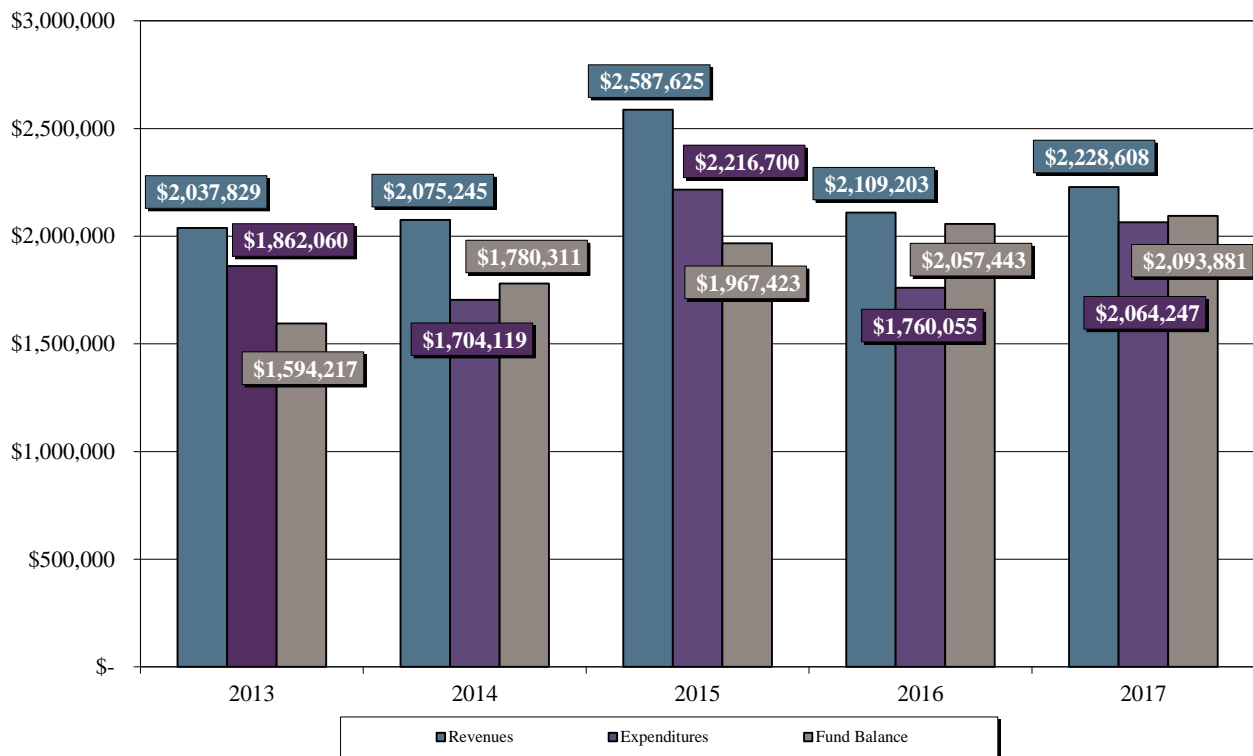
City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

The following pages provide graphic representation of select data pertaining to the financial position and operations of the City for the past five years. Our analysis of each graph is presented to provide a basis for discussion of past performance and how implementing certain changes may enhance future performance. We suggest you view each graph and document if our analysis is consistent with yours. A subsequent discussion of this information should be useful for planning purposes.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues over expenditures, before transfers and other financing sources, in the General Fund for 2017 totaled \$164,361. General Fund revenues funded \$322,800 in routine operating transfers to fund Library, Cemetery, Arena, Park and Recreation, Community Building, Housing, and Public Works Reserve Funds' operations. Fund balance in the General Fund increased \$36,438, or 1.8%, from \$2,057,443 in 2016 to \$2,093,881 in 2017. This fund balance represents just over 12 months of total General Fund operating expenditures, based on 2017 operations. Fund balance has increased steadily over the last five years, to a high in 2017.

General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balance

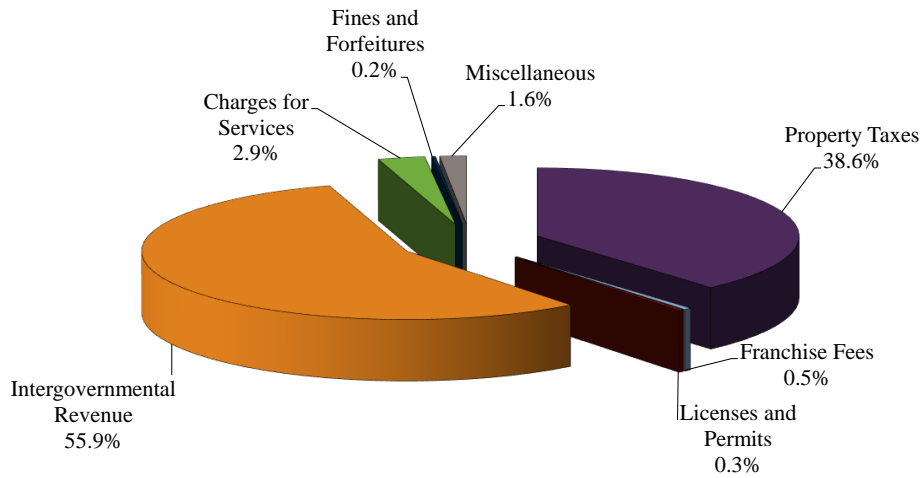


City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

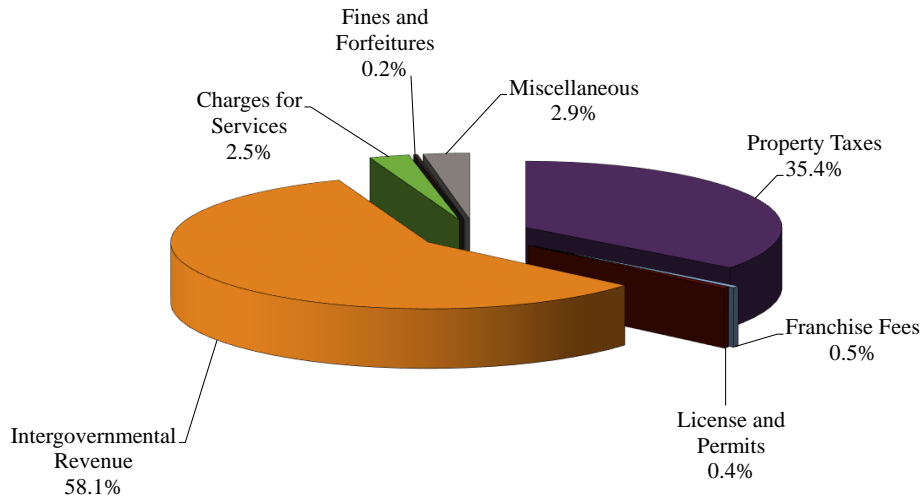
GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

As the graphs below indicate, the City relies upon intergovernmental revenue and tax levies as the majority of its total General Fund revenues. These two revenue sources accounted for 93.5% and 94.5% of total revenue in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Revenue percentages were consistent to the prior year with no significant changes.

General Fund 2017 Revenues by Source



General Fund 2016 Revenues by Source



**City of Silver Bay
Financial Analysis**

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 708,293	\$ 750,973	\$ 780,909	\$ 746,235	\$ 860,276
Franchise fees	10,102	9,901	10,033	9,540	10,502
Licenses and permits	44,728	6,920	9,029	8,553	7,613
Intergovernmental revenue	1,166,623	1,200,661	1,690,460	1,225,463	1,245,062
Charges for services	50,771	46,528	54,597	52,943	63,798
Fines and forfeitures	7,607	6,265	5,748	5,130	5,172
Miscellaneous	49,705	53,997	36,849	61,339	36,185
Total revenues	<u>\$ 2,037,829</u>	<u>\$ 2,075,245</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,109,203</u>	<u>\$ 2,228,608</u>

General Fund revenues increased \$119,405, or 5.7% from 2016. Property taxes increased \$114,041 from 2016 as a result of an increase in the General Fund portion of the levy of approximately \$116,500. Miscellaneous revenue decreased \$25,154 primarily due to more insurance refunds and rebates received in 2016. In the five years presented, total revenues have increased by \$190,779 or 9.4%. Revenues can change significantly year to year based on different grants received.

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Expenditures					
General government	\$ 485,463	\$ 489,705	\$ 513,041	\$ 490,658	\$ 482,555
Public safety	533,772	562,821	557,153	573,012	634,476
Public works	506,284	514,993	502,256	510,311	516,356
Culture and recreation	17,799	41,454	19,359	19,033	27,350
Debt service	21,423	3,240	-	-	-
Capital outlay	297,319	91,906	624,891	167,041	403,510
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 1,862,060</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,119</u>	<u>\$ 2,216,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,760,055</u>	<u>\$ 2,064,247</u>

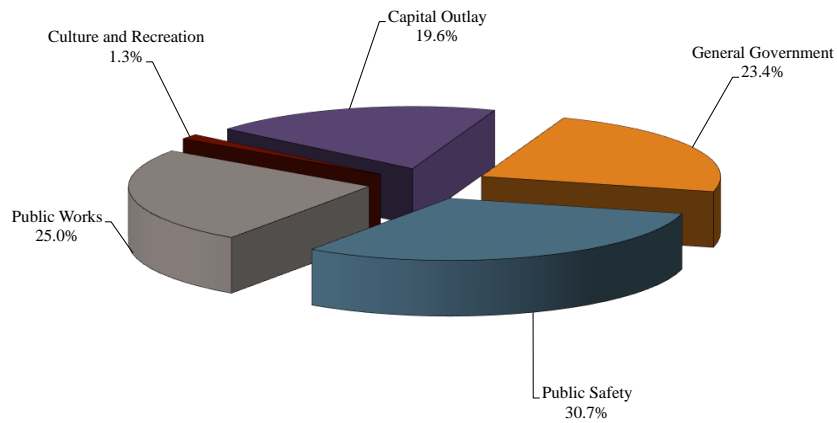
General Fund expenditures increased \$304,192, or 17.3% during 2017. Capital outlay changed significantly from 2016 to 2017, increasing by \$236,469. This increase is due to the purchase of a fire engine and new windows and doors and a kitchen upgrade at the golf course in 2017. Public safety expenditures increased due an employee receiving 100% of wages in 2017 after the probationary period and slight salary increases for all employees. All other functions were relatively consistent with the prior year.

City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

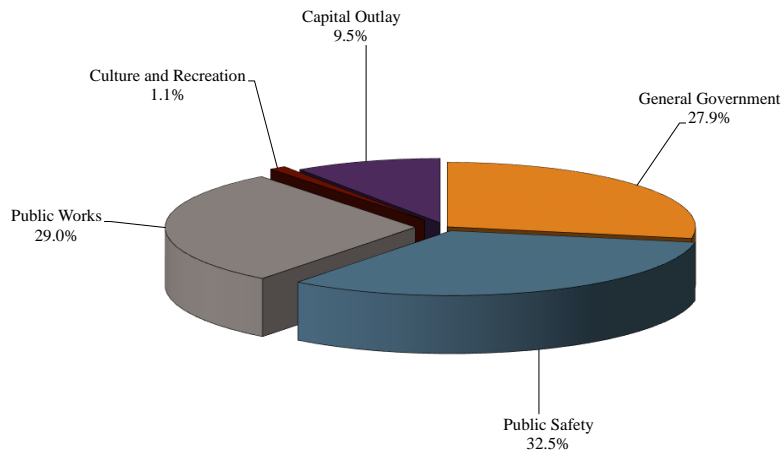
GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

The graphs below illustrate the breakdown of expenditures by function for the last two years. As with other cities of similar size, public safety, public works, and general government expenditures make up the largest components of General Fund expenditures. Due to the capital purchases of the City in 2017, that function increased in 2017 while expenditures in the other functions mostly decreased proportionately.

General Fund 2017 Expenditures by Function



General Fund 2016 Expenditures by Function

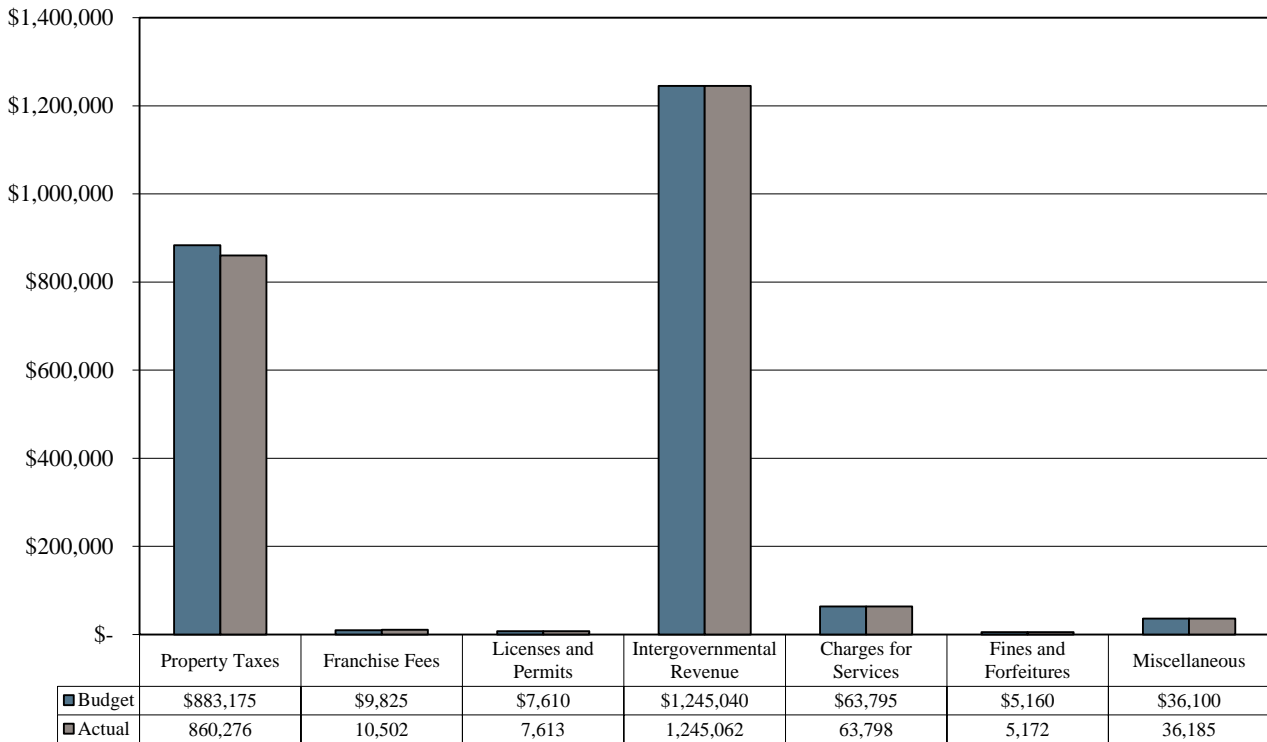


City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

The graphs below and on the following page outline the budget and actual comparison for General Fund revenues and expenditures. Overall, revenue was \$22,097 under budget. Property taxes were under budget \$22,899 as a result of delinquent tax receipts coming in under expected amounts. The remaining revenue categories only had minimal budget variances.

**2017 General Fund Revenues
Budget and Actual**

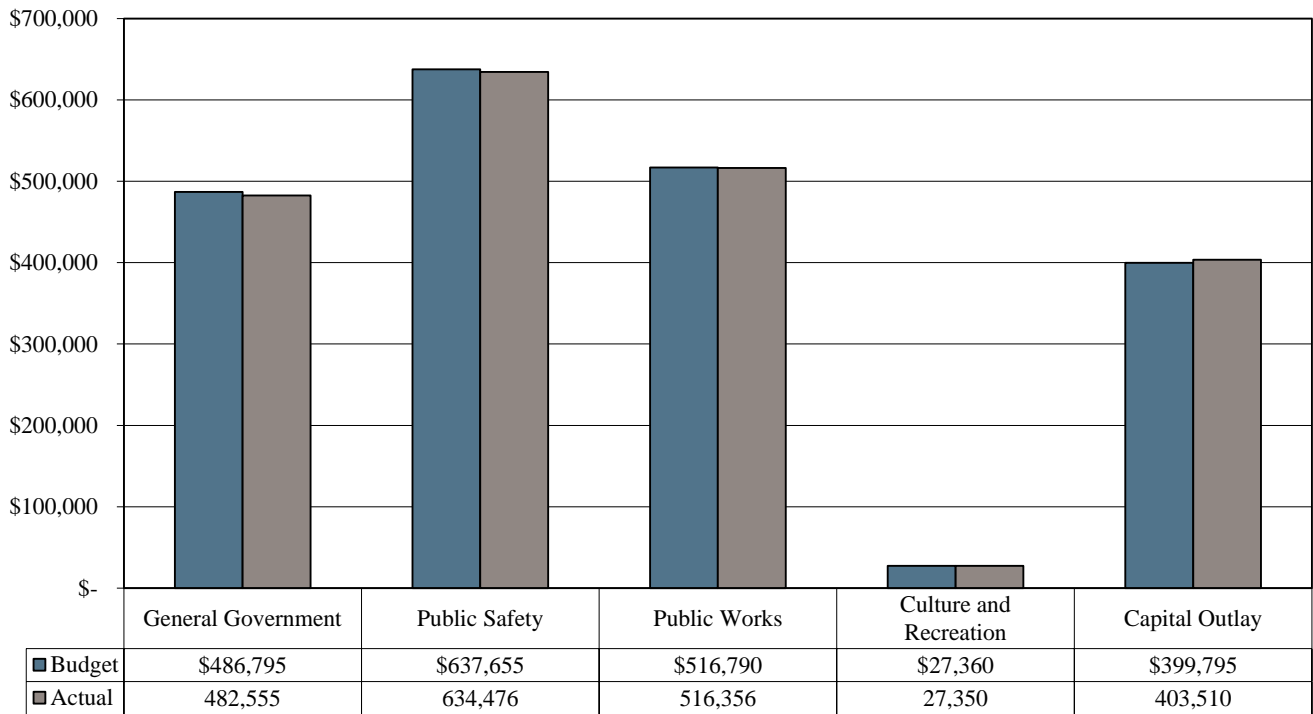


**City of Silver Bay
Financial Analysis**

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

Overall, expenditures were \$4,148 under budget in 2017. All functions had minor variances from the budget.

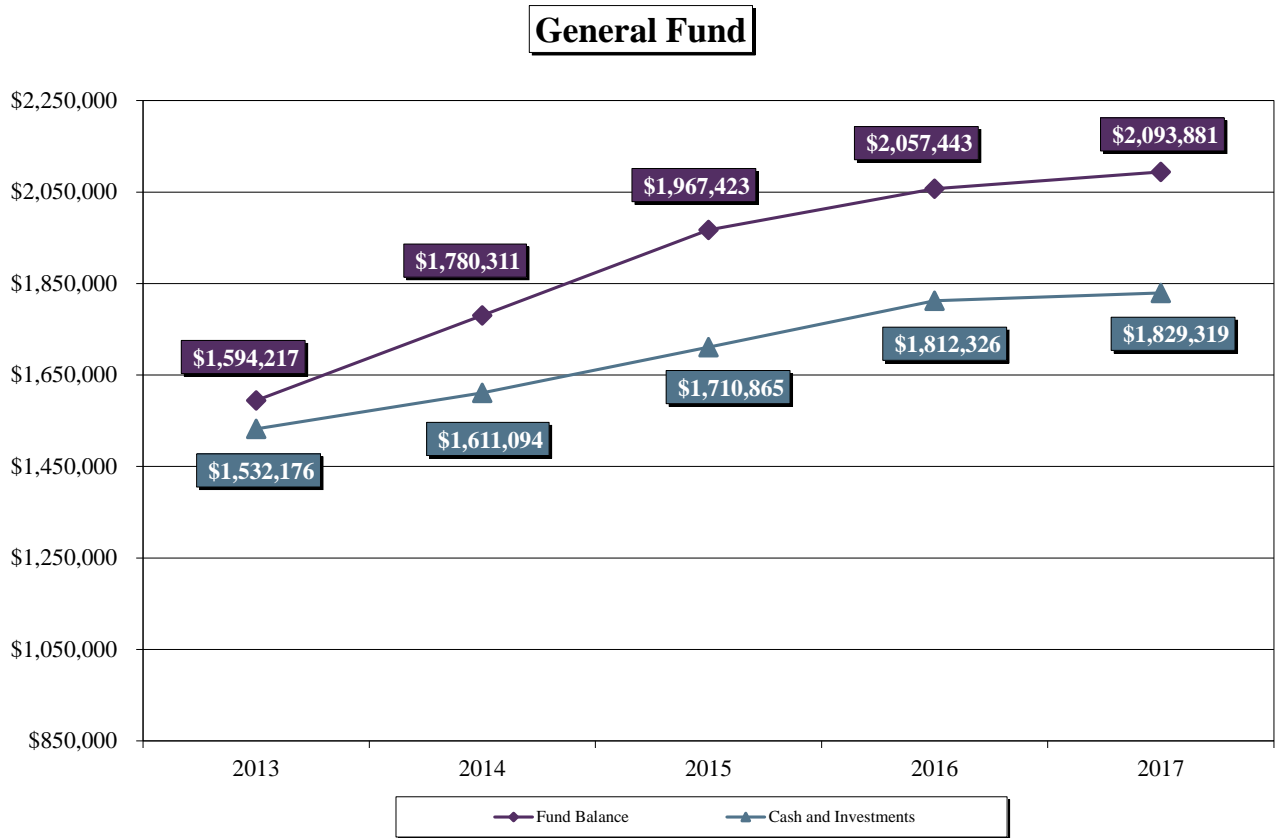
**2017 General Fund Expenditures
Budget and Actual**



City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

As illustrated below, the fund balance and cash balance in the General Fund increased in 2017. Cash increased during 2017 by approximately 0.9%, while fund balance increased 1.8%. We commend the City and its administration for its focus and dedication in maintaining its General Fund balance at levels that can adequately fund operations and provide sufficient reserves to fund small projects without incurring bond issuance costs.

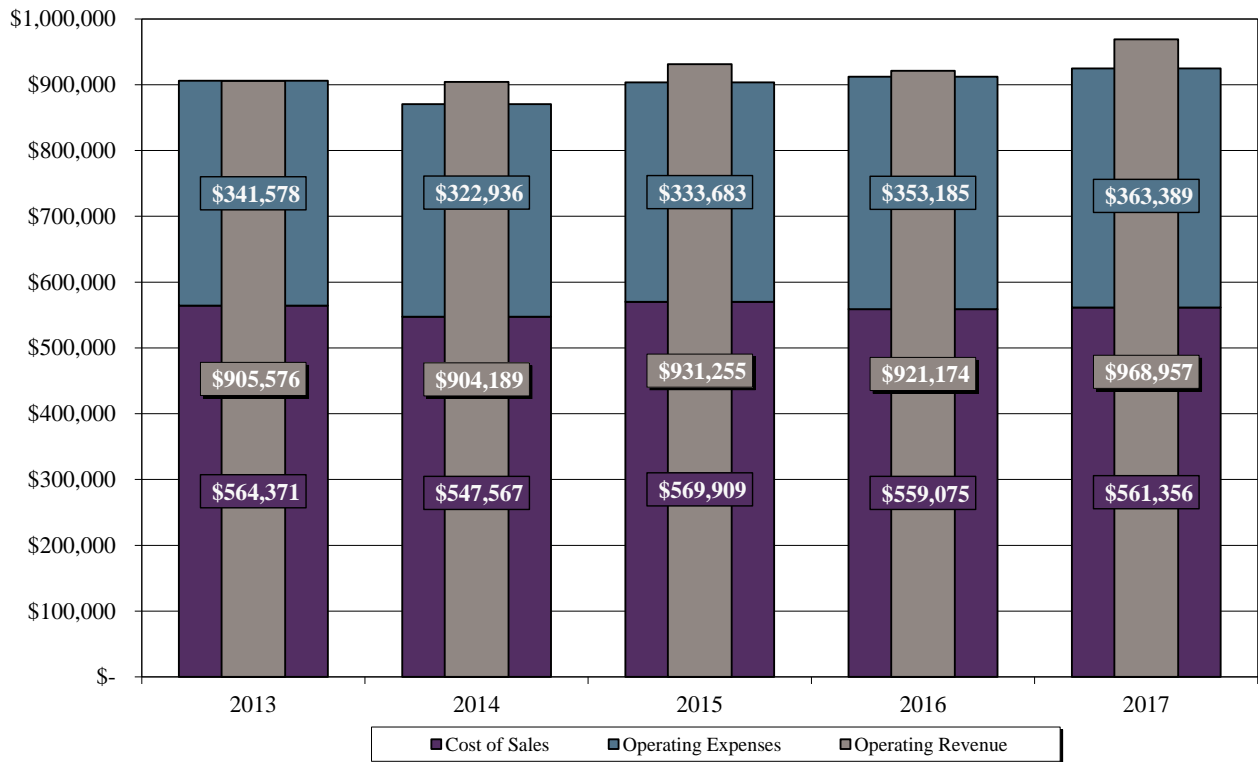


City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

LIQUOR FUND

Liquor Fund operating trends are illustrated on the graphs below and on the following page. Sales increased by 4.8%, from \$908,246 in 2016 to \$951,857 in 2017. Sales increased as a result of an increase in on-sale traffic, as well as the legislation change that allowed Sunday sales beginning on July 1, 2017. Cost of sales had a corresponding increase of 0.4%, from \$559,075 in 2016 to \$561,356 in 2017.

Liquor Fund



City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

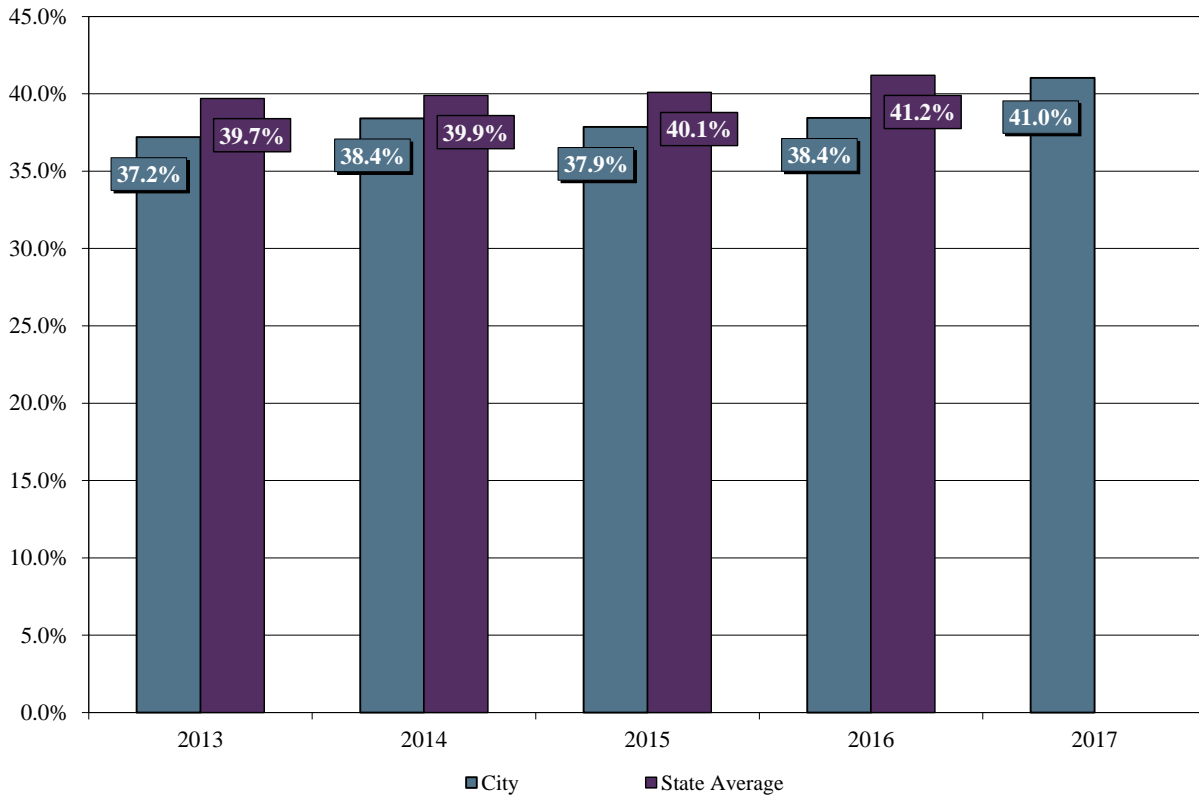
LIQUOR FUND (CONTINUED)

Gross profit percentage increased from 38.4% in 2016 to 41.0% in 2017. The Liquor Fund had operating income of \$44,212 in 2017, an increase from the operating income in 2016 of \$8,914. This was primarily due to increased sales.

The City Council has chosen to suspend transfers from the Liquor Fund to other City operations until the Municipal Liquor Store Revenue Bonds have been paid in full. The final payment on these Bonds occurred in 2017.

We recommend the City continue to review markups on all products to maintain a gross profit percentage at approximately 40% to 42%. The liquor operations should consider increased strategic marketing through new products and promotion and display of higher margin products in order to increase sales and improve operating results. With this policy, the City should return to having the necessary funds to provide for park and recreation and public works reserve projects as they have in the past.

Liquor Fund Gross Profit Percentage



City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

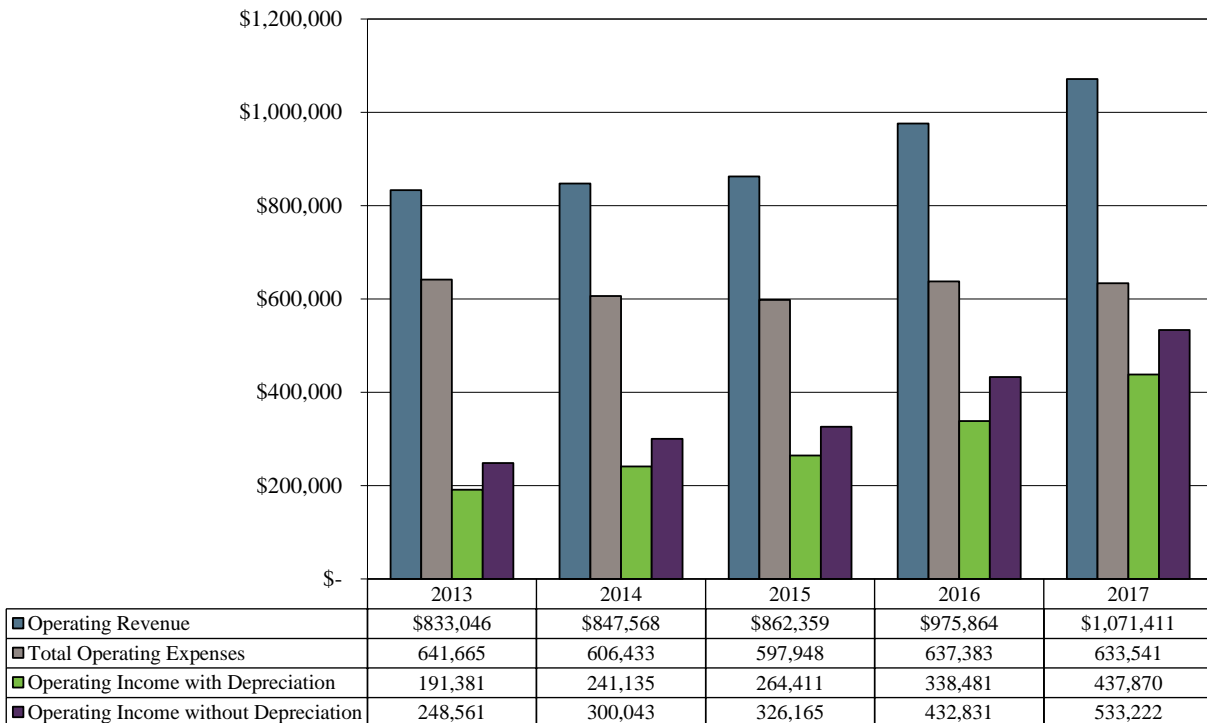
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS

Water and sewer rates increased in late 1995, 1999, 2005, and annually from 2007 to 2016, to fund the repayment of the water and wastewater treatment facilities and water system improvements financed through the PFA loan program. For all five years presented, sufficient revenues were generated in the Water Fund to cover the costs associated with the facilities. For all years presented, the Sewer Fund also had an operating profit, generating \$334,464 in 2017.

The operating trends of the Water and Sewer Funds are illustrated below and on the following pages. Operating expenses of the Water Fund decreased 0.6% in 2017 and operating revenue increased \$95,547 or 9.8% as a result of increased usage by commercial companies.

We recommend the City continue to monitor operating costs and user fees in this Fund to ensure rates are sufficient to provide revenues to cover operating costs and fund future capital improvements of the water system. The City has been able to realize an operating gain with the inclusion of depreciation expense charged to the Fund in all five years presented. The City should look to continue this trend in future years.

Water Fund

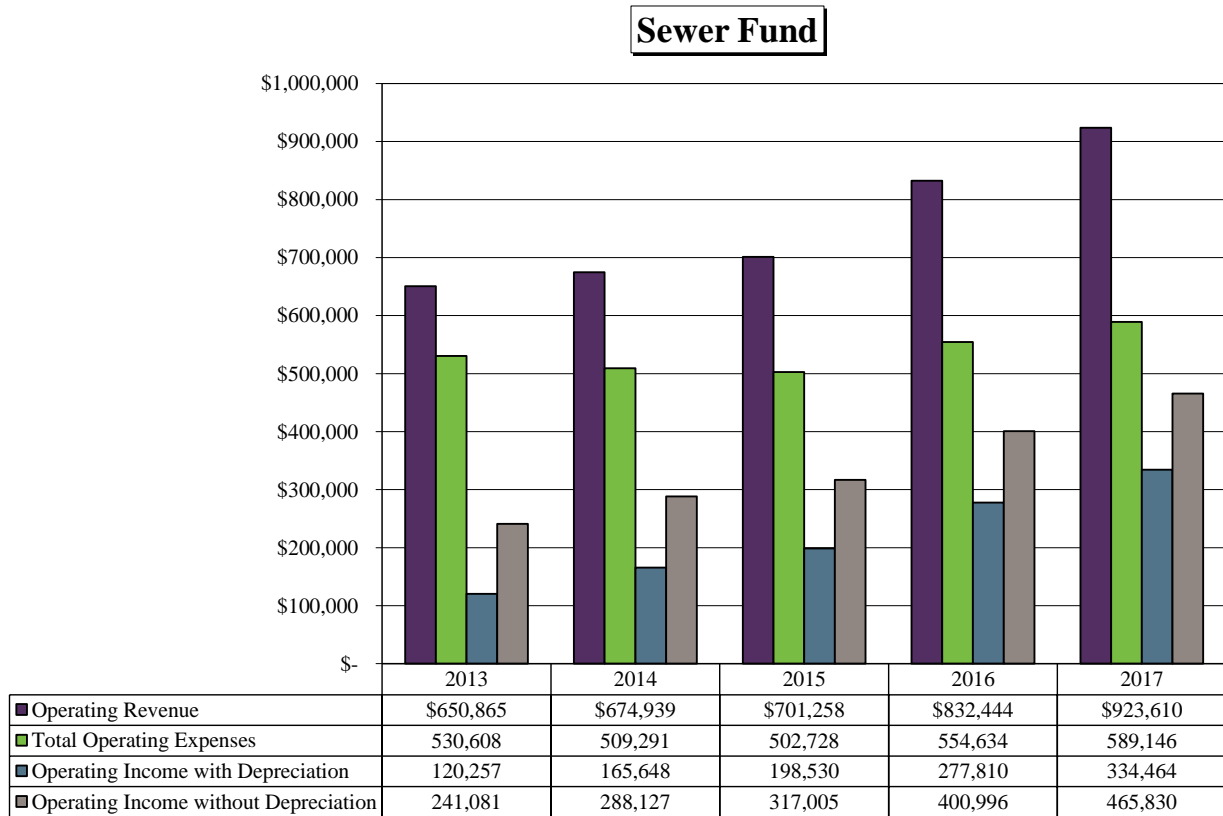


City of Silver Bay Financial Analysis

WATER AND SEWER FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Sewer Fund operating revenue increased 11.0%, or \$91,166, in 2017 due to increased usage at commercial companies. Operating expenses increased \$34,512, or 6.2%, due to engineering costs related to MPCA permitting and wastewater facility planning.

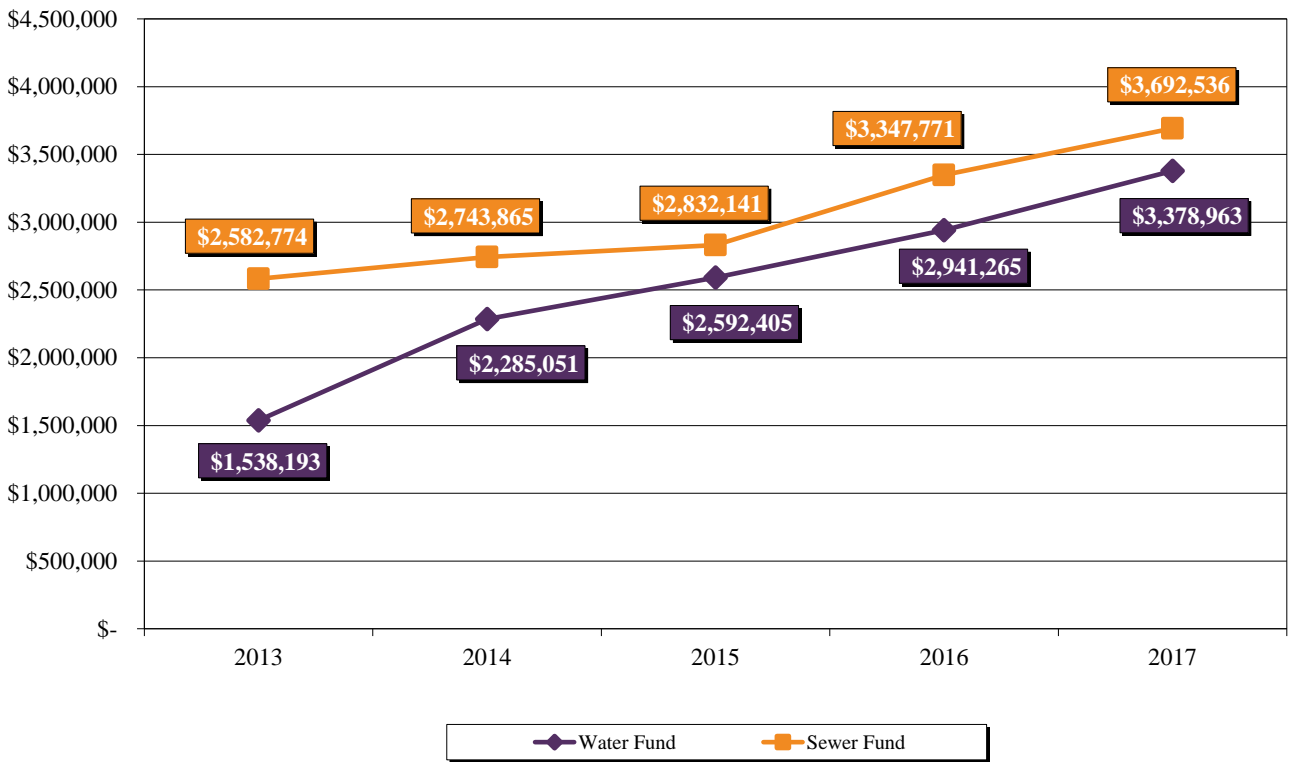
We recommend the City continue to monitor operating costs and user fees in this Fund to ensure rates are sufficient to provide revenues to cover operating costs including depreciation and fund future improvements.



City of Silver Bay
Financial Analysis

WATER AND SEWER FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Net Position Balances
Water Fund and Sewer Fund



City of Silver Bay Emerging Issues

Executive Summary

The following is an executive summary of financial and business related updates to assist you in staying current on emerging issues in accounting and finance. This summary will give you a preview of the new standards that have been recently issued and what is on the horizon for the near future. The most recent and significant updates include:

- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions** – GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 75 relating to accounting and financial reporting for postemployment benefits other than pensions. This new statement requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI) about their OPEB liabilities.
- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 84 – Fiduciary Activities** – GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 84 relating to accounting and financial reporting for fiduciary activities. This new statement establishes clarity to determine when a government has fiduciary responsibility for a certain activity.
- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 87 – Leases** – GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 87 relating to accounting and financial reporting for leases. This new statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset.

The following are extensive summaries of each of the current updates. As your continued business partner, we are committed to keeping you informed of new and emerging issues. We are happy to discuss these issues with you further and their applicability to your City.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 75 – ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

The primary objective of this statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. This statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency.

This statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans.

**City of Silver Bay
Emerging Issues**

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 75 – ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

GASB Statement No. 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide:

- Governments that are responsible only for OPEB liabilities related to their own employees and that provide OPEB through a defined benefit OPEB plan administered through a trust that meets specified criteria will report a *net OPEB liability*—the difference between the total OPEB liability and assets accumulated in the trust and restricted to making benefit payments.
- Governments that participate in a cost-sharing OPEB plan that is administered through a trust that meets the specified criteria will report a liability equal to their *proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability* for all entities participating in the cost-sharing plan.
- Governments that do not provide OPEB through a trust that meets specified criteria will report the *total OPEB liability* related to their employees.

GASB Statement No. 75 carries forward from Statement No. 45 the option to use a specified alternative measurement method in place of an actuarial valuation for purposes of determining the total OPEB liability for benefits provided through OPEB plans in which there are fewer than 100 plan members (active and inactive). This option was retained in order to reduce costs for smaller governments.

GASB Statement No. 75 requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI) about their OPEB liabilities. Among the new note disclosures is a description of the effect on the reported OPEB liability of using a discount rate and a healthcare cost trend rate that are one percentage point higher and one percentage point lower than assumed by the government. The new RSI includes a schedule showing the causes of increases and decreases in the OPEB liability and a schedule comparing a government's actual OPEB contributions to its contribution requirements.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 84 – FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. An exception to that requirement is provided for a business-type activity that normally expects to hold custodial assets for three months or less.

**City of Silver Bay
Emerging Issues**

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 84 – *FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES* (CONTINUED)

GASB Statement No. 84 describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

This Statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Events that compel a government to disburse fiduciary resources occur when a demand for the resources has been made or when no further action, approval, or condition is required to be taken or met by the beneficiary to release the assets.

GASB Statement No. 84 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 87 – *LEASES*

The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment. Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the leases guidance, unless specifically excluded in this Statement.

A short-term lease is defined as a lease that, at the commencement of the lease term, has a maximum possible term under the lease contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Lessees and lessors should recognize short-term lease payments as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, respectively, based on the payment provisions of the lease contract.

**City of Silver Bay
Emerging Issues**

**ACCOUNTING STANDARD UPDATE – GASB STATEMENT NO. 87 – LEASES
(CONTINUED)**

A lessee should recognize a lease liability and a lease asset at the commencement of the lease term, unless the lease is a short-term lease or it transfers ownership of the underlying asset. The lease liability should be measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term (less any lease incentives). The lease asset should be measured at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. A lessee should reduce the lease liability as payments are made and recognize an outflow of resources (for example, expense) for interest on the liability. The lessee should amortize the lease asset in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The notes to financial statements should include a description of leasing arrangements, the amount of lease assets recognized, and a schedule of future lease payments to be made.

A lessor should recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources at the commencement of the lease term, with certain exceptions for leases of assets held as investments, certain regulated leases, short-term leases, and leases that transfer ownership of the underlying asset. A lessor should not derecognize the asset underlying the lease. The lease receivable should be measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The deferred inflow of resources should be measured at the value of the lease receivable plus any payments received at or before the commencement of the lease term that relate to future periods. A lessor should recognize interest revenue on the lease receivable and an inflow of resources (for example, revenue) from the deferred inflows of resources in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease. The notes to financial statements should include a description of leasing arrangements and the total amount of inflows of resources recognized from leases.

GASB Statement No. 87 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.