

# Management Letter

**City of Hamburg**  
Hamburg, Minnesota

For the Year Ended  
December 31, 2016

















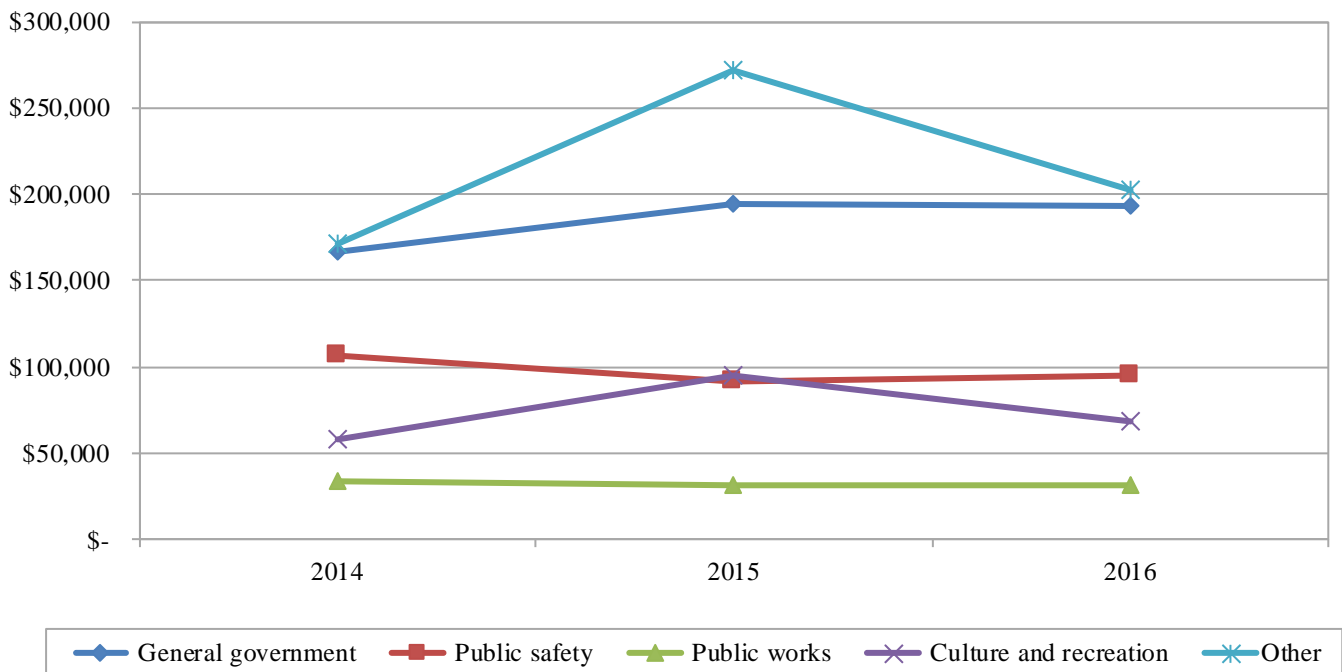


A comparison between the 2014, 2015 and 2016 General fund expenditures and transfers out is as follows:

Program	2014	2015	2016	Percent of Total	Per Capita	Peer Group Per Capita
Current						
General government	\$ 166,443	\$ 194,226	\$ 193,038	32.6 %	\$ 392	\$ 198
Public safety	106,510	91,932	95,251	16.1	193	212
Public works	33,604	31,402	32,233	5.5	65	162
Culture and recreation	57,731	95,105	68,559	11.6	139	71
Total current	364,288	412,665	389,081	65.8	789	643
Capital outlay	55,677	241,000	134,155	22.7	272	79
Transfers out	115,748	30,800	67,800	11.5	138	-
Total expenditures and transfers out	<u>\$ 535,713</u>	<u>\$ 684,465</u>	<u>\$ 591,036</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,199</u>	<u>\$ 722</u>

The above chart compares the amount the City spends per capita, in comparison to a peer group. The peer group average is compiled from 2015 information we have requested from the Office of the State Auditor for Cities of the 4th class which have populations below 2,500.

The expenditures and transfers out summarized above are presented graphically as follows:



Some of the line items with significant changes are highlighted below:

- Within culture and recreation, the Hall included \$37,589 for roof repairs in 2015.
- Within the other category, the decrease was within capital outlay which included \$221,779 for Mill & Overlay in 2015.

## Capital Projects Funds

These funds are used to pay for purchases and projects not financed through the enterprise funds.

Fund	Fund Balances, December 31,		Increase
	2015	2016	
Major			
Capital purchases	\$ 268,868	\$ 267,275	\$ (1,593)
Nonmajor			
Fire equipment	88,369	109,054	20,685
Total	<u>\$ 357,237</u>	<u>\$ 376,329</u>	<u>\$ 19,092</u>

There were no expenditures in any of the above funds in 2016. The significant change in the Fire Equipment fund was a result of \$10,379 transfer from the Debt Service fund to close the related debt service fund and \$10,000 from the General fund. The City should analyze the projects' reserves each year to consider whether balances will be sufficient to cover future identified purchases and projects.

## Debt Service Funds

These funds are a type of governmental fund to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of interest and principal on debt (other than enterprise fund debt). Debt Service funds may have one or a combination of the following revenue sources pledged to retire debt as follows:

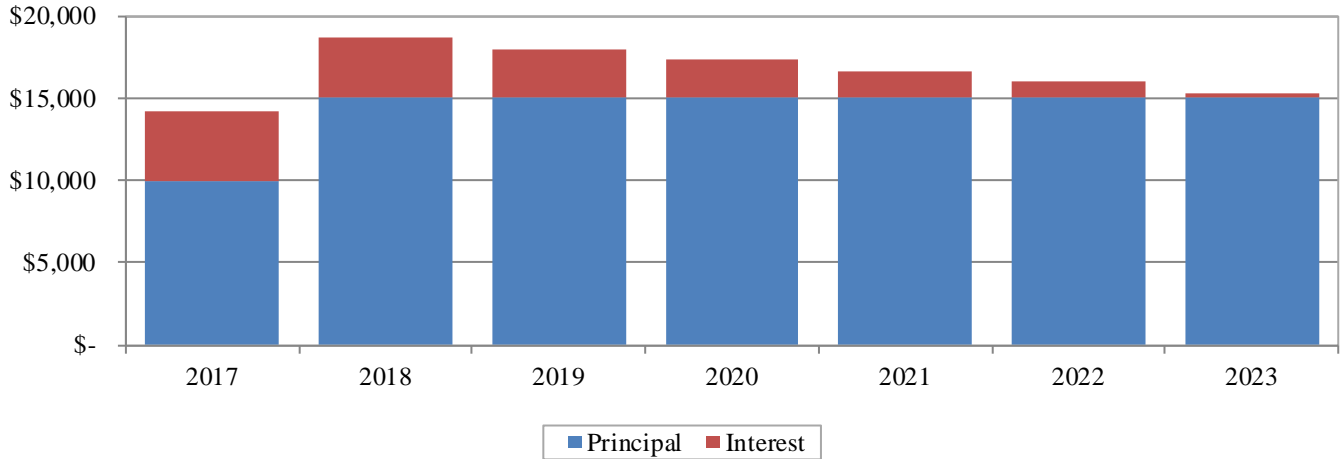
- Property taxes - Primarily for general City benefit projects such as parks and municipal buildings. Property taxes may also be used to fund special assessment bonds which are not fully assessed.
- Capitalized interest portion of bond proceeds - After the sale of bonds, the project may not produce revenue (tax increments or special assessments) for a period of one to two years. Bonds are issued with this timing difference considered in the form of capitalized interest.
- Special assessments - Charges to benefited properties for various improvements.

In addition to the above pledged assets, other funding sources may be received by Debt Service funds as follows: residual project proceeds from the related capital projects fund, investment earnings, state or federal grants, and transfers from other funds.

The following is a summary of the cash, total assets and bonds outstanding for each issue of the City:

Fund	Cash Balance	Total Assets	Debt Outstanding	Maturity Date
308 2007 General Obligation Improvement Bonds	\$ 42,193	\$ 55,957	\$ 100,000	2023

**Debt Service Scheduled Principal and Interest for the Next 7 Years**

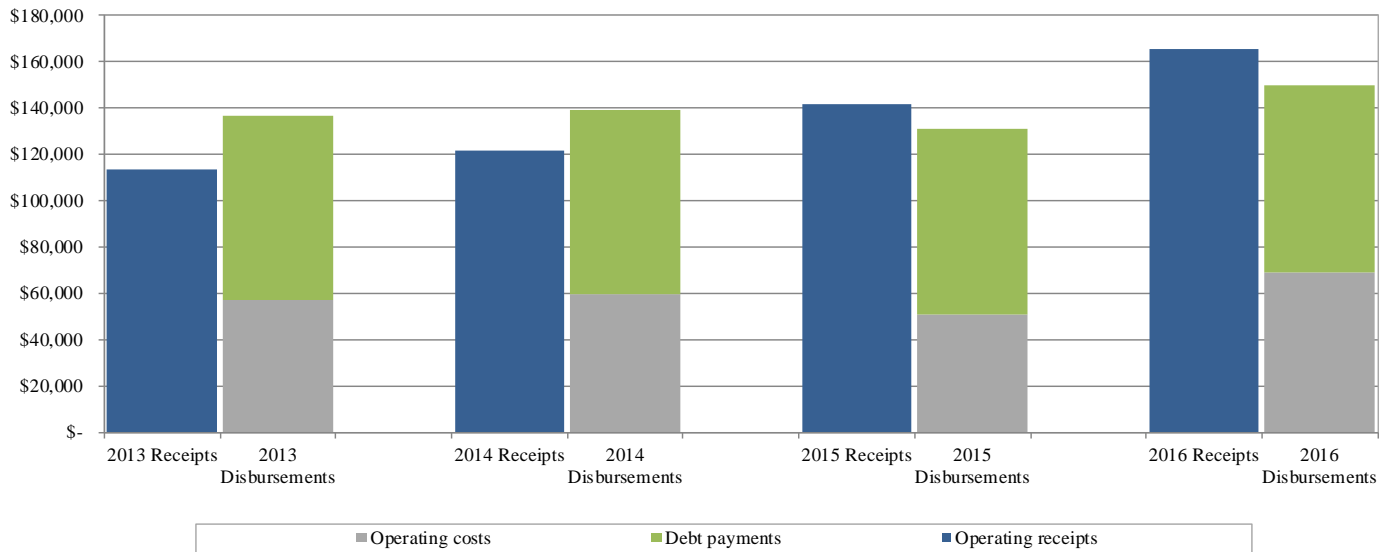


## Enterprise Funds

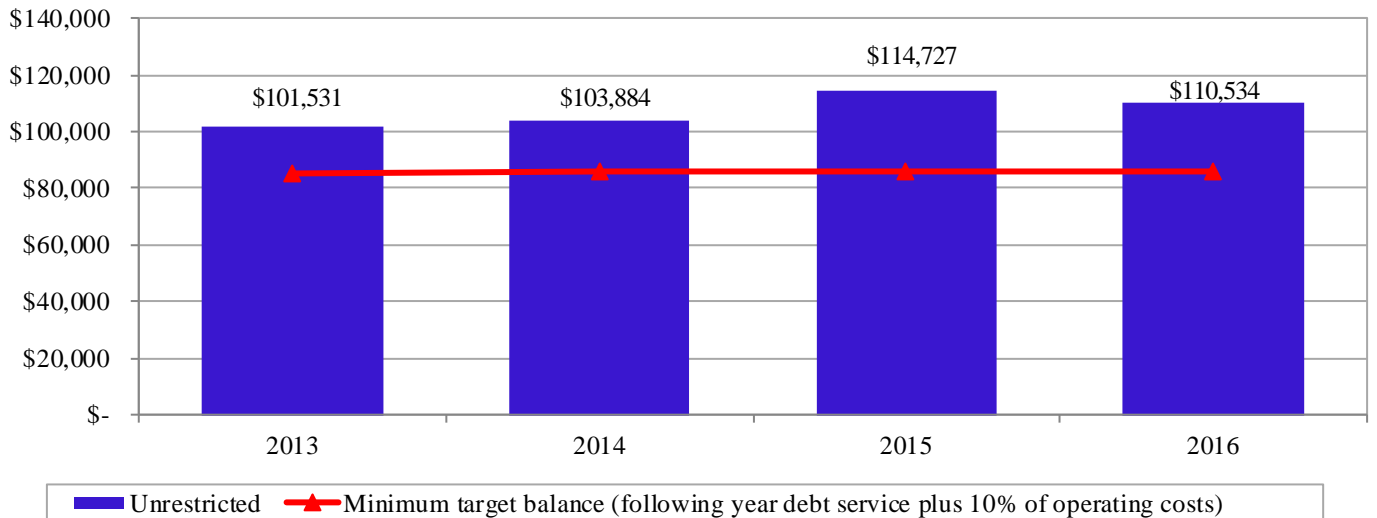
Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises—where the intent is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The results of the operations in terms of cash flow and the breakdown of the cash balances for the past four years are as follows:

### Water Fund Cash Flows

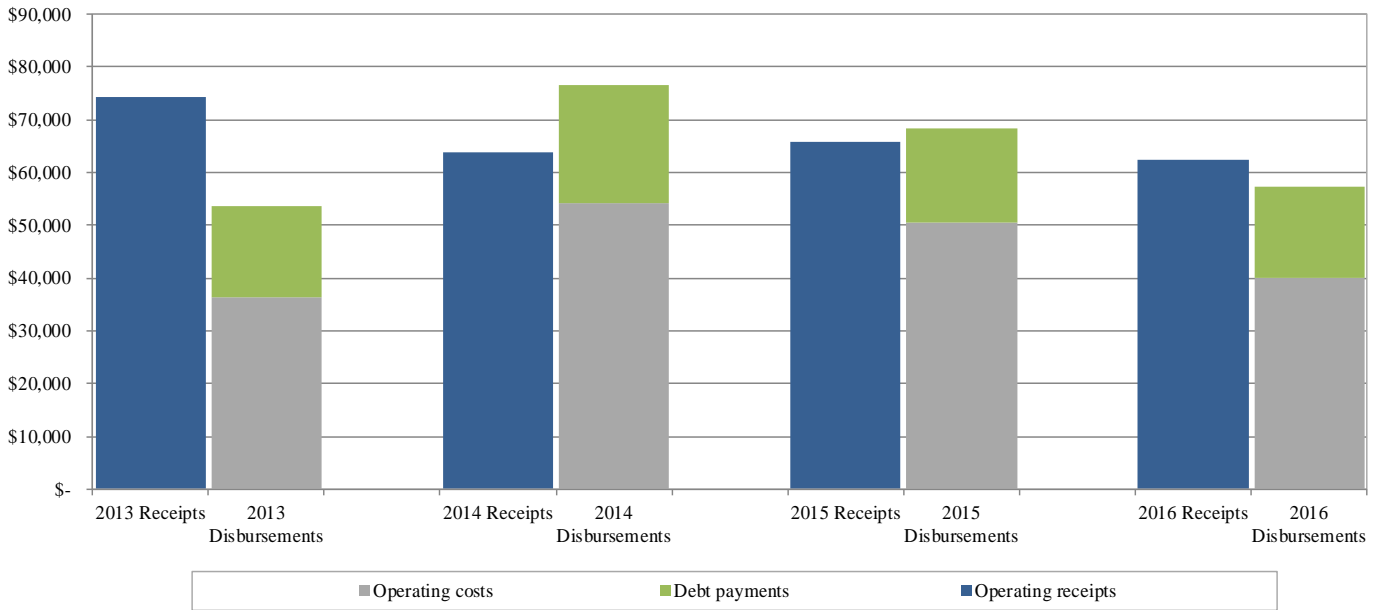


### Water Fund Cash Balances

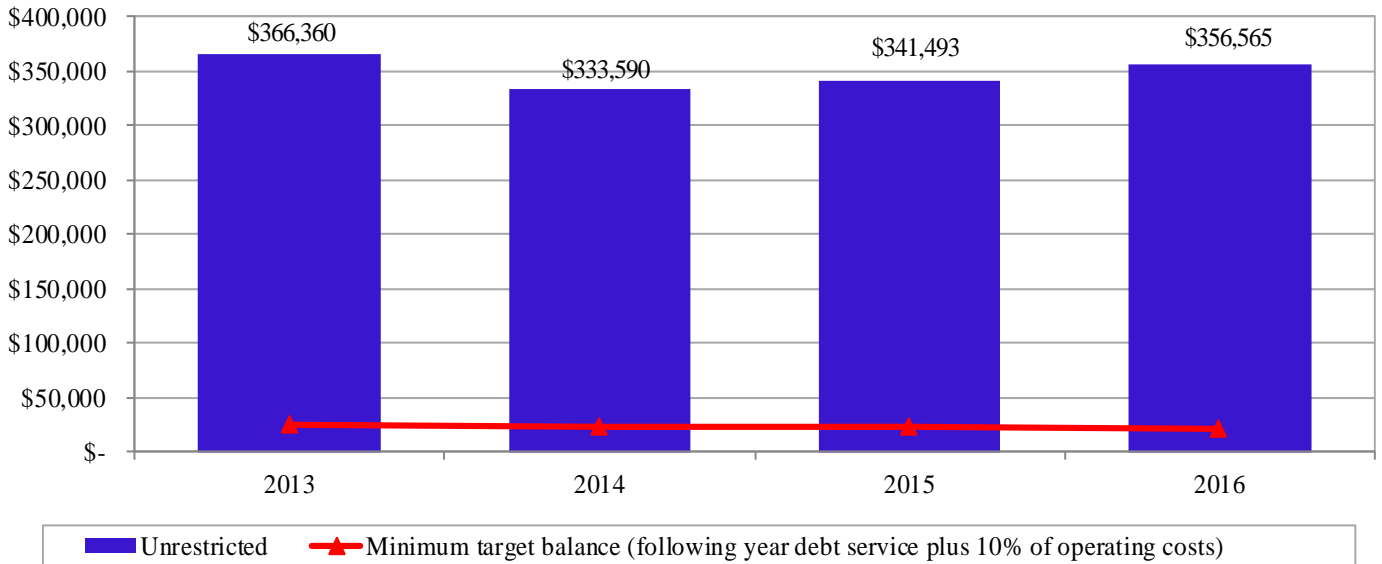


	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bonds payable	<u>\$ 750,000</u>	<u>\$ 690,000</u>	<u>\$ 627,750</u>	<u>\$ 563,500</u>

### Sewer Fund Cash Flows

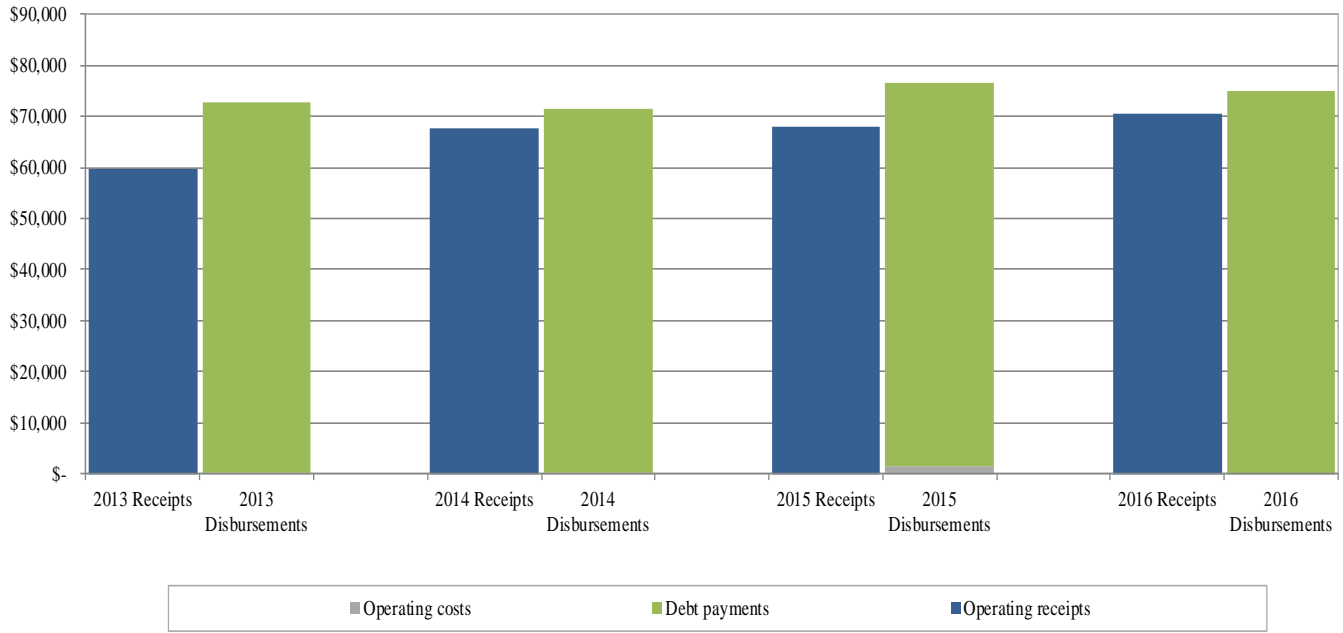


### Sewer Fund Cash Balances

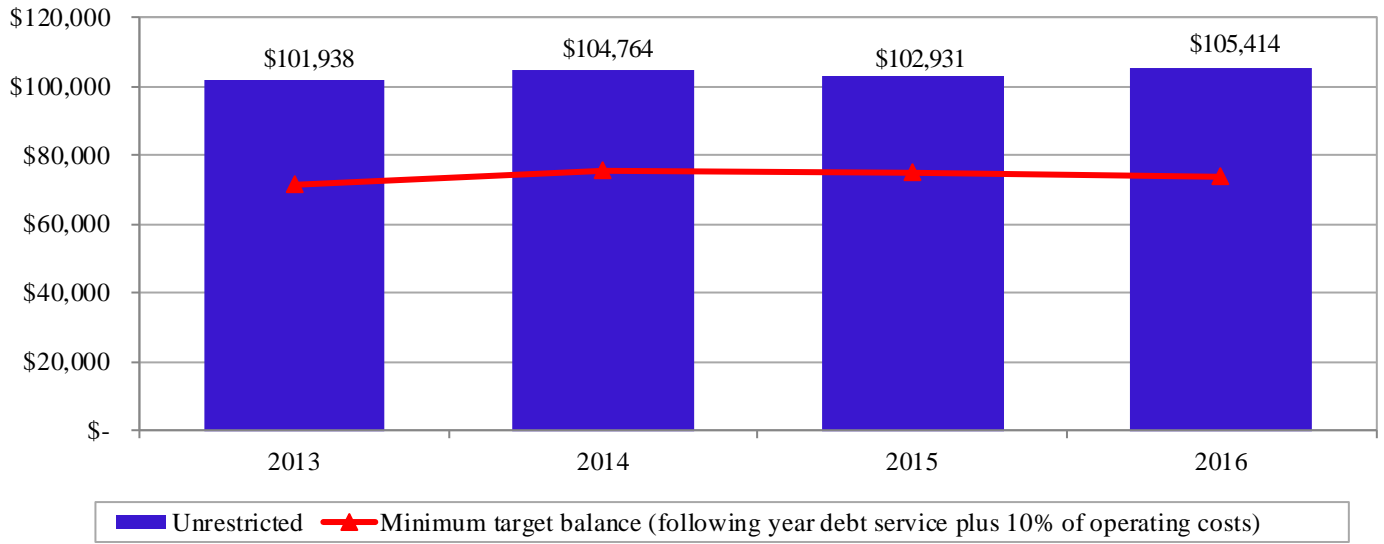


	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bonds payable	<u>\$ 235,521</u>	<u>\$ 216,227</u>	<u>\$ 201,227</u>	<u>\$ 186,227</u>

### Storm Water Fund Cash Flows



### Storm Water Fund Cash Balances



	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bonds payable	<u>\$ 1,026,000</u>	<u>\$ 988,000</u>	<u>\$ 945,250</u>	<u>\$ 902,500</u>

## Ratio Analysis

The following captures a few ratios from the City's financial statements that give some additional information for trend and peer group analysis. The peer group average is derived from information we have requested and compiled from the Office of the State Auditor. Different peer group averages are used for 4<sup>th</sup> class Cities with populations less than 2,500. The majority of these ratios facilitate the use of economic resources focus and accrual basis of accounting at the government-wide level. A combination of solvency (ability to pay its long-term obligations), funding (comparison of financial amounts and economic indicators to measure changes in financial capacity over time) and common-size (comparison of financial data with other cities) ratios are shown below.

Ratio	Calculation	Source	2013	2014	2015	2016
Debt to assets	Total liabilities/total assets	Government-wide	48.1% <i>36%</i>	45.2% <i>37%</i>	44.1% <i>41%</i>	42.3% <i>N/A</i>
Debt service coverage	Net cash provided by operations/ enterprise fund debt payments	Enterprise funds	90.9% <i>99%</i>	80.2% <i>98%</i>	99.9% <i>100%</i>	109.4% <i>N/A</i>
Debt per capita	Bonded debt/population	Government-wide	\$ 4,210 <i>\$ 3,309</i>	\$ 4,012 <i>\$ 3,443</i>	\$ 3,761 <i>\$ 3,307</i>	\$ 3,554 <i>N/A</i>
Taxes per capita	Tax revenues/population	Government-wide	\$ 763 <i>\$ 466</i>	\$ 780 <i>\$ 464</i>	\$ 827 <i>\$ 469</i>	\$ 894 <i>N/A</i>
Current expenditures per capita	Governmental fund current expenditures / population	Governmental funds	\$ 724 <i>\$ 805</i>	\$ 719 <i>\$ 819</i>	\$ 824 <i>\$ 810</i>	\$ 789 <i>N/A</i>
Capital expenditures per capita	Governmental fund capital outlay / population	Governmental funds	\$ 159 <i>\$ 293</i>	\$ 110 <i>\$ 342</i>	\$ 481 <i>\$ 385</i>	\$ 272 <i>N/A</i>
Capital assets % left to depreciate - Governmental	Net capital assets/ gross capital assets	Government-wide	26.9% <i>57%</i>	24.9% <i>56%</i>	26.2% <i>55%</i>	25.7% <i>N/A</i>
Capital assets % left to depreciate - Business-type	Net capital assets/ gross capital assets	Government-wide	57.4% <i>59%</i>	57.4% <i>60%</i>	54.6% <i>59%</i>	51.9% <i>N/A</i>

Represents the City of Hamburg

*Peer Group ratio*



### **Debt-to-Assets Leverage Ratio (Solvency Ratio)**

The debt-to-assets leverage ratio is a comparison of a City's total liabilities to its total assets or the percentage of total assets that are provided by creditors. It indicates the degree to which the City's assets are financed through borrowings and other long-term obligations (i.e. a ratio of 50 percent would indicate half of the assets are financed with outstanding debt).

### **Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Solvency Ratio)**

The debt coverage ratio is a comparison of cash generated by operations to total debt service payments (principal and interest) of enterprise funds. This ratio indicates if there are sufficient cash flows from operations to meet debt service obligations. Except in cases where other nonoperating revenues (i.e. taxes, assessments, transfers from other funds, etc.) are used to fund debt service payments, an acceptable ratio would be above 100 percent.

### **Bonded Debt per Capita (Funding Ratio)**

This dollar amount is arrived at by dividing the total bonded debt by the population of the City and represents the amount of bonded debt obligation for each citizen of the City at the end of the year. The higher the amount, the more resources are needed in the future to retire these obligations through taxes, assessments or user fees.

### **Taxes per Capita (Funding Ratio)**

This dollar amount is arrived at by dividing the total tax revenues by the population of the City and represents the amount of taxes for each citizen of the City for the year. The higher this amount is, the more reliant the City is on taxes to fund its operations.

### **Current Expenditures per Capita (Funding Ratio)**

This dollar amount is arrived at by dividing the total current governmental expenditures by the population of the City and represents the amount of governmental expenditure for each citizen of the City during the year. Since this is generally based on ongoing expenditures, we would expect consistent annual per capita results.

### **Capital Expenditures per Capita (Funding Ratio)**

This dollar amount is arrived at by dividing the total governmental capital outlay expenditures by the population of the City and represents the amount of capital expenditure for each citizen of the City during the year. Since projects are not always recurring, the per capita amount will fluctuate from year to year.

### **Capital Assets Percentage (Common-size Ratio)**

This percentage represents the percent of governmental or business-type capital assets that are left to be depreciated. The lower this percentage, the older the City's capital assets are and may need major repairs or replacements in the near future. A higher percentage may indicate newer assets being constructed or purchased and may coincide with higher debt ratios or bonded debt per capita.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes

The following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements have been issued and may have an impact on future City financial statements: <sup>(1)</sup>

### **GASB Statement No. 74 - *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans***

#### **Summary**

The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. 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 Statements No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures.

Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities.

The scope of this Statement includes OPEB plans-defined benefit and defined contribution-administered through trusts that meet the following criteria:

- Contributions from employers and nonemployer contributing entities to the OPEB plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- OPEB plan assets are dedicated to providing OPEB to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- OPEB plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, nonemployer contributing entities, and the OPEB plan administrator. If the plan is a defined benefit OPEB plan, plan assets also are legally protected from creditors of the plan members.

This Statement also includes requirements to address financial reporting for assets accumulated for purposes of providing defined benefit OPEB through OPEB plans that are not administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria.

#### **Effective Date and Transition**

This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued

### How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting primarily through enhanced note disclosures and schedules of required supplementary information that will be presented by OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria. The new information will enhance the decision-usefulness of the financial reports of those OPEB plans, their value for assessing accountability, and their transparency by providing information about measures of net OPEB liabilities and explanations of how and why those liabilities changed from year to year. The net OPEB liability information, including ratios, will offer an up-to-date indication of the extent to which the total OPEB liability is covered by the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plan. The comparability of the reported information for similar types of OPEB plans will be improved by the changes related to the attribution method used to determine the total OPEB liability. The contribution schedule will provide measures to evaluate decisions related to the assessment of contribution rates in comparison with actuarially determined rates, if such rates are determined. In addition, new information about rates of return on OPEB plan investments will inform financial report users about the effects of market conditions on the OPEB plan's assets over time and provide information for users to assess the relative success of the OPEB plan's investment strategy and the relative contribution that investment earnings provide to the OPEB plan's ability to pay benefits to plan members when they come due.

### **GASB Statement No. 75** - *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension*

#### Summary

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.

The scope of this Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. This Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed.

In addition, this Statement details the recognition and disclosure requirements for employers with payables to defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria and for employers whose employees are provided with defined contribution OPEB. This Statement also addresses certain circumstances in which a nonemployer entity provides financial support for OPEB of employees of another entity.

In this Statement, distinctions are made regarding the particular requirements depending upon whether the OPEB plans through which the benefits are provided are administered through trusts that meet the following criteria:

- Contributions from employers and nonemployer contributing entities to the OPEB plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- OPEB plan assets are dedicated to providing OPEB to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- OPEB plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, nonemployer contributing entities, the OPEB plan administrator, and the plan members.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued

### Effective Date

This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

### How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve the decision-usefulness of information in employer and governmental nonemployer contributing entity financial reports and will enhance its value for assessing accountability and interperiod equity by requiring recognition of the entire OPEB liability and a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense. Decision-usefulness and accountability also will be enhanced through new note disclosures and required supplementary information, as follows:

- More robust disclosures of assumptions will allow for better informed assessments of the reasonableness of OPEB measurements.
- Explanations of how and why the OPEB liability changed from year to year will improve transparency.
- The summary OPEB liability information, including ratios, will offer an indication of the extent to which the total OPEB liability is covered by resources held by the OPEB plan, if any.
- For employers that provide benefits through OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the specified criteria, the contribution schedules will provide measures to evaluate decisions related to contributions.

The consistency, comparability, and transparency of the information reported by employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities about OPEB transactions will be improved by requiring:

- The use of a discount rate that considers the availability of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position associated with the OPEB of current active and inactive employees and the investment horizon of those resources, rather than utilizing only the long-term expected rate of return regardless of whether the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and is expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return.
- A single method of attributing the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments to periods of employee service, rather than allowing a choice among six methods with additional variations.
- Immediate recognition in OPEB expense, rather than a choice of recognition periods, of the effects of changes of benefit terms.
- Recognition of OPEB expense that incorporates deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB over a defined, closed period, rather than a choice between an open or closed period.

### **GASB Statement No. 80 - *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14***

#### Summary

The objective of the Statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. This Statement amends the blending requirements established in paragraph 53 of Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended*.

This Statement amends the blending requirements for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued

### Effective Date

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. Earlier application is encouraged.

### How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement enhance the comparability of financial statements among governments. Greater comparability improves the decision-usefulness of information reported in financial statements and enhances its value for assessing government accountability.

### **GASB Statement No. 81 - Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements**

#### Summary

The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. Split-interest agreements are a type of giving agreement used by donors to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. Split-interest agreements can be created through trusts - or other legally enforceable agreements with characteristics that are equivalent to split-interest agreements - in which a donor transfers resources to an intermediary to hold and administer for the benefit of a government and at least one other beneficiary. Examples of these types of agreements include charitable lead trusts, charitable remainder trusts, and life-interests in real estate.

This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period.

### Effective Date

The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied retroactively. Earlier application is encouraged.

### How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

This Statement enhances the comparability of financial statements by providing accounting and financial reporting guidance for irrevocable split-interest agreements in which a government is a beneficiary. This Statement also enhances the decision-usefulness of general purpose external financial reports, and their value for assessing accountability, by more clearly identifying the resources that are available for the government to carry out its mission.

### **GASB Statement No. 82 - Pension Issues an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73**

#### Summary

The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, and No. 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. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements.

## **Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued**

### **Presentation of Payroll-Related Measures in Required Supplementary Information**

Prior to the issuance of this Statement, Statements 67 and 68 required presentation of covered-employee payroll, which is the payroll of employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan, and ratios that use that measure, in schedules of required supplementary information. This Statement amends Statements 67 and 68 to instead require the presentation of covered payroll, defined as the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based, and ratios that use that measure.

### **Selection of Assumptions**

This Statement clarifies that a deviation, as the term is used in Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice is not considered to be in conformity with the requirements of Statement 67, Statement 68, or Statement 73 for the selection of assumptions used in determining the total pension liability and related measures.

### **Classification of Employer-Paid Member Contributions**

This Statement clarifies that payments that are made by an employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements should be classified as plan member contributions for purposes of Statement 67 and as employee contributions for purposes of Statement 68. It also requires that an employer's expense and expenditures for those amounts be recognized in the period for which the contribution is assessed and classified in the same manner as the employer classifies similar compensation other than pensions (for example, as salaries and wages or as fringe benefits).

### **Effective Date**

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for the requirements of this Statement for the selection of assumptions in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements for the selection of assumptions are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

### **How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting**

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by enhancing consistency in the application of financial reporting requirements to certain pension issues.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued

### **GASB Statement No. 83** - *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*

#### **Summary**

This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement.

This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. This Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. The determination of when the liability is incurred should be based on the occurrence of external laws, regulations, contracts, or court judgments, together with the occurrence of an internal event that obligates a government to perform asset retirement activities. Laws and regulations may require governments to take specific actions to retire certain tangible capital assets at the end of the useful lives of those capital assets, such as decommissioning nuclear reactors and dismantling and removing sewage treatment plants. Other obligations to retire tangible capital assets may arise from contracts or court judgments. Internal obligating events include the occurrence of contamination, placing into operation a tangible capital asset that is required to be retired, abandoning a tangible capital asset before it is placed into operation, or acquiring a tangible capital asset that has an existing ARO.

This Statement requires the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred. The best estimate should include probability weighting of all potential outcomes, when such information is available or can be obtained at reasonable cost. If probability weighting is not feasible at reasonable cost, the most likely amount should be used. This Statement requires that a deferred outflow of resources associated with an ARO be measured at the amount of the corresponding liability upon initial measurement.

This Statement requires the current value of a government's AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually. In addition, it requires a government to evaluate all relevant factors at least annually to determine whether the effects of one or more of the factors are expected to significantly change the estimated asset retirement outlays. A government should remeasure an ARO only when the result of the evaluation indicates there is a significant change in the estimated outlays. The deferred outflows of resources should be reduced and recognized as outflows of resources (for example, as an expense) in a systematic and rational manner over the estimated useful life of the tangible capital asset.

A government may have a minority share (less than 50 percent) of ownership interest in a jointly owned tangible capital asset in which a nongovernmental entity is the majority owner and reports its ARO in accordance with the guidance of another recognized accounting standards setter. Additionally, a government may have a minority share of ownership interest in a jointly owned tangible capital asset in which no joint owner has a majority ownership, and a nongovernmental joint owner that has operational responsibility for the jointly owned tangible capital asset reports the associated ARO in accordance with the guidance of another recognized accounting standards setter. In both situations, the government's minority share of an ARO should be reported using the measurement produced by the nongovernmental majority owner or the nongovernmental minority owner that has operational responsibility, without adjustment to conform to the liability measurement and recognition requirements of this Statement.

In some cases, governments are legally required to provide funding or other financial assurance for their performance of asset retirement activities. This Statement requires disclosure of how those funding and assurance requirements are being met by a government, as well as the amount of any assets restricted for payment of the government's AROs, if not separately displayed in the financial statements.

This Statement also requires disclosure of information about the nature of a government's AROs, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets. If an ARO (or portions thereof) has been incurred by a government but is not yet recognized because it is not reasonably estimable, the government is required to disclose that fact and the reasons therefor. This Statement requires similar disclosures for a government's minority shares of AROs.

## Future Accounting Standard Changes - Continued

### Effective Date

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

### How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

This Statement will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain AROs, including obligations that may not have been previously reported. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring disclosures related to those AROs.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Note.* From GASB Pronouncements Summaries. Copyright 2016 by the Financial Accounting Foundation, 401 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06856, USA, and is reproduced with permission.

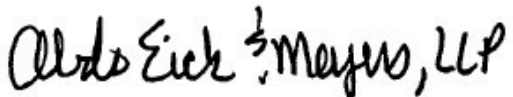
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### Restrictions on Use

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council, management, others within the City, and the Minnesota Office of the State Auditor and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Our audit would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system because it was based on selected tests of the accounting records and related data. The comments and recommendations in the report are purely constructive in nature, and should be read in this context.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss any of the items contained in this letter, please feel free to contact us at your convenience. We wish to thank you for the opportunity to be of service and for the courtesy and cooperation extended to us by your staff.



ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
May 10, 2017