

Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit Report

City of Kelso

For the period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

Published July 11, 2022 Report No. 1030881



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Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

July 11, 2022

Mayor and City Council City of Kelso Kelso, Washington

Report on Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit

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

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

Sincerely,

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Pat McCarthy, State Auditor Olympia, WA

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

City of Kelso January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

The results of our audit of the City of Kelso are summarized below in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

Financial Statements

We issued an unmodified opinion on the fair presentation of the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

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

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

Federal Awards

Internal Control over Major Programs:

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

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

We reported no findings that are required to be disclosed in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a).

Identification of Major Federal Programs

The following program was selected as a major program in our audit of compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

CFDA No.	Program or Cluster Title
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster – Highway Planning and Construction

The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as prescribed by the Uniform Guidance, was \$750,000.

The City qualified as a low-risk auditee under the Uniform Guidance.

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None reported.

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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*

City of Kelso January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

Mayor and City Council City of Kelso Kelso, Washington

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kelso, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2022.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

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. 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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

Tat Mathy

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor Olympia, WA June 28, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance

City of Kelso January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

Mayor and City Council City of Kelso Kelso, Washington

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the compliance of the City of Kelso, with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. *Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The City's major federal programs are identified in the auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the City 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 December 31, 2021.

Basis for Opinion on Each Federal Program

We conducted our 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 for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)* are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance will always detect a material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

Performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance includes the following responsibilities:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances;
- Obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed; and
- We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

REPORT ON 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 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 compliance over compliance is a deficiency or a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance over compliance is a deficiency over compliance 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.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material control over compliance may exist that have not been identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our 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. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. It also serves to disseminate information to the public as a reporting tool to help citizens assess government operations.

Tat Mathy

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor Olympia, WA June 28, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

City of Kelso January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

Mayor and City Council City of Kelso Kelso, Washington

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kelso, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Kelso, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Arterial Street funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Matters of Emphasis

As discussed in Note V to the 2021 financial statements, the full extent of the COVID-19 pandemic's direct or indirect financial impact on the City is unknown. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

Performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, includes the following responsibilities:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing

an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements;
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time; and
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). This schedule is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2022 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Tat Marchy

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor Olympia, WA June 28, 2022

FINANCIAL SECTION

City of Kelso January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis - 2021

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position – 2021 Statement of Activities - 2021 Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds – 2021 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds - 2021 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities – 2021 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual -General Fund - 2021 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual – Arterial Street Fund - 2021 Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds – 2021 Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds -2021Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds – 2021 Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds – 2021 Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds – 2021 Notes to Financial Statements - 2021

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Employer Contributions – PERS 1, PERS 2/3, LEOFF2 – 2021
Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) – PERS 1, PERS 2/3, LEOFF 1, LEOFF 2 – 2021
Schedule of Changes in OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – 2021
Information on Other Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions – 2021

SUPPLEMENTARY AND OTHER INFORMATION

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards – 2021 Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards – 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Kelso, we offer readers of the City of Kelso's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal. All amounts reported in the MD&A, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Kelso exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$127,014 (net position). Capital assets, net of depreciation and related debt, account for \$98,702 or 77.7% of total net position. \$23,035 or 18% of total net position (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$13,944 during 2021.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Kelso's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$14,327 an increase of \$1,570 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 89% of this amount, \$12,742, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unrestricted fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned components of fund balance) for the general fund was \$10,322, or 97% of total general fund expenditures.
- The City of Kelso's total debt (exclusive of compensated absences, bond discounts/premiums, and pension obligations) decreased by \$923 during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. •ver time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City 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 (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City 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 include general government, security of persons and property, transportation, economic environment, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include a water/sewer enterprise, a solid waste enterprise, and a storm water drainage enterprise.

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 Kelso, 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 can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial 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 City'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 Kelso maintains ten individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheets and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the arterial street fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other eight governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual

fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The City of Kelso adopts a biennial appropriated budget for all of its governmental funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. The City of Kelso maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water/sewer, solid waste, and its storm water drainage departments. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses an internal service fund to account for the acquisition of its vehicle fleet. A portion of the acquisition fund has been included within the business-type functions. The remainder of these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions and have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water/sewer, solid waste, and storm water drainage departments. However, only the water/sewer and solid waste funds are considered to be major funds of the City. The internal service fund is also presented separately in the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents the combining statements, referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds, which are presented immediately following the notes and required supplemental information.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a City's financial position. In the case of the City of Kelso, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$127,014 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The following is a condensed version of the Government-

Wide Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2021 with comparable data provided for the previous year.

	Govern activ		Busines activ	* *	Total			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Current and other assets	\$25,914	\$16,457	\$ 20,613	\$ 17,130	\$ 46,527	\$ 33,587		
Capital assets (net)	76,981	70,559	32,129	32,291	109,110	102,850		
Total assets	102,895	87,016	52,742	49,421	155,637	136,437		
Total deferred outflows of								
resources	856	994	466	416	1,322	1,410		
Long-term liabilities outstanding	10,883	11,538	9,778	10,693	20,661	22,231		
Other liabilities	2,307	936	992	855	3,299	1,791		
Total liabilities	13,190	12,474	10,770	11,548	23,960	24,022		
Total deferred inflows of								
resources	4,765	575	1,220	180	5,985	755		
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets	72,897	66,459	25,805	25,522	98,702	91,981		
Restricted	5,182	3,378	95	3,022	5,277	6,400		
Unrestricted	7,717	5,124	15,318	9,565	_23,035	14,689		
Total net position	\$85,796	\$74,961	\$41,218	\$38,109	\$127,014	\$113,070		

City of Kelso's Net Position

By far the largest portion of the City's net position (77.7 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City'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 Kelso's net position (4.2 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position \$23,035 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Kelso is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

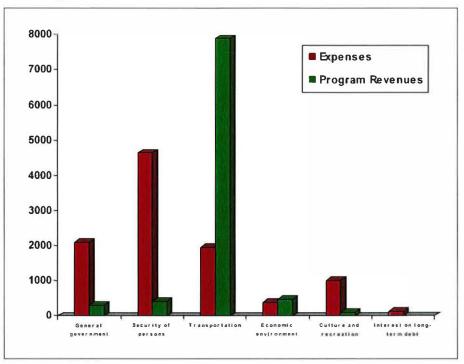
Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City of Kelso's net position by \$10,835 in 2021. Revenues increased by \$3,878 and expenses decreased by \$711 in 2021. Key elements for these changes include the following:

- The City received \$6,214 in grants for various roadway infrastructure projects.
- Increased sales and business taxes related to above normal construction activity throughout the City in 2021.

- Overall increased economic activity spurred by the COVID 19 related stimulus checks issued by the United States Treasury department.
- Actuarially determined pension expenses decreased by \$1,467 in 2021.

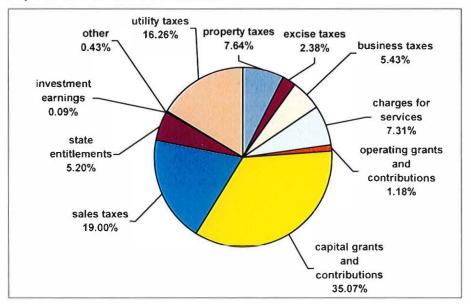
	Govern activ			ess-type vities	То	otal
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$1,538	\$1,305	\$13,208	\$13,141	\$14,746	\$14,446
Operating grants and contributions	249	851	126	135	375	986
Capital grants and contributions	7,383	4,123	375	17	7,758	4,140
General revenues:						
Property taxes	1,608	1,577	-	-	1,608	1,577
Sales and use taxes	4,000	3,419	-	-	4,000	3,419
Utility taxes	3,424	3,424	-		3,424	3,424
Business taxes	1,143	949	-	-	1.143	949
Excise taxes	502	387	÷	1	502	387
State entitlements	1,095	943	3 4 0	(a)	1.095	943
Investment earnings	20	58	8	56	28	114
Miscellaneous	91	115	÷.	14) (4)	91	115
Gain/(loss) on sale of capital assets	-	24	-	67	-	91
Total revenues	21,053	17,175	13,717	13.416	34,770	30,591
Expenses:						
General government	2,091	2,516			2,091	2,516
Security of persons and property	4,642	5.022	-	-	4,642	5,022
Transportation	1,952	1,851		4	1,952	1,851
Economic environment	387	378	-		387	378
Culture and recreation	1,022	1,021			1.022	1,021
Interest on long-term debt	124	141	3	-	124	141
Water/Sewer	*	-	8.317	8,886	8,317	8.886
Storm water	-	-	461	527	461	527
Solid waste			1.830	1.822	1.830	1,822
Total expenses	10,218	10.929	10.608	11.235	20.826	22,164
Change in net position	10,835	6,246	3,109	2,181	13,944	8,427
Net position - beginning	_74,961	_68,715	_38.109	_35,928	113,070	104,643
Net position – ending	\$ 85,796	\$ 74,961	\$41,218	\$38,109	\$127,014	\$113,070

City of Kelso's Changes in Net Position

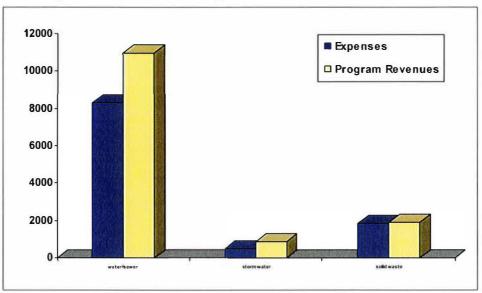


Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities

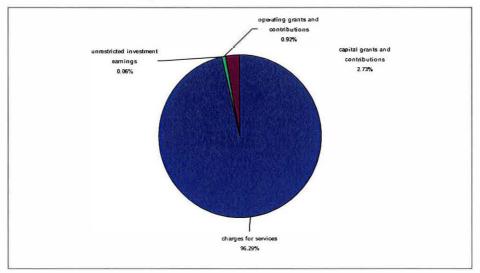


Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the City of Kelso's net position by \$3,109. Business-type activity revenues increased by \$301 and expenses decreased by \$627 in 2021. Operating revenues exceeded operating expenses in 2021 by \$2,286 in the water/sewer fund.



Expenses and Program Revenues - Business-type Activities

Revenues by Source - Business-type Activities



The increase in net position reflects the City's commitment to accumulate sufficient reserves to fund future capital improvements in the water and sewer infrastructure.

Key elements for the change in net position are as follows:

- The City increased the water and sewer rates by 7% and 3%, respectively in 2021.
- Actuarially determined pension expenses decreased by \$452 in 2021.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Kelso'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 Kelso's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City of Kelso, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the City Council.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Kelso's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$14,327 an increase of \$1,570 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 89% of ending fund balance (\$12,742) constitutes unrestricted fund balance (unassigned, assigned, and committed), which is available for spending at the City's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is restricted 1) to pay for housing rehabilitation (\$259), 2) to pay for low-income housing (\$81), 3) to pay for street maintenance & construction (\$80), 4) to pay for construction or debt service on certain capital projects (\$321), 5) for a variety of other restricted purposes (\$844).

As mentioned earlier, the City of Kelso maintains ten individual governmental funds. Two of these funds are classified as major funds for the purposes of this report, based on criteria set forth by the GASB. Those funds are the General Fund and the Arterial Street Fund.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Kelso. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the general fund was \$11,098. All but \$1,173 of this fund balance is unassigned. \$775 is restricted for low-income housing, criminal justice, building permitting, and public education. \$398 has been assigned by the City for maintenance of City owned bridges. Unassigned fund balance represents 94.2 percent of total general fund operating expenditures (excludes capital expenditures and transfers).

The fund balance of the City of Kelso's general fund increased by \$2,106 during the current fiscal year. Much of this increase can, most likely, be attributed to the overall

increased economic activity spurred by the COVID 19 related stimulus checks issued by the United States Treasury department. Other reasons for this increase are discussed in the General Fund Budgetary Highlights section below.

The arterial street fund accounts for the receipt and expenditure of various grants, road maintenance fees, as well as transfers from the other funds. Revenues are designated for construction, improvement, chip sealing, seal coating, and repair of City streets. In 2021, the arterial street fund expended in excess of \$7.3 million on roadway improvements. These expenditures were offset by \$6,214 from various grantors.

Proprietary funds. The City of Kelso's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the water/sewer fund at the end of the year amounted to \$12,342, and for the solid waste fund amounted to \$308. The total net position for the water/sewer fund increased by \$2,567 and the total net position for the solid waste fund increased by \$24. Factors concerning the finances of these two funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Kelso's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget amounted to a \$474 increase in appropriations.

At the end of the year, operating revenues exceeded budgetary estimates by \$480 and operating expenditures and transfers were \$2,185 less than budgetary estimates.

Some of the factors that contributed to the increase in expected revenues are as follows:

- Sales and business tax receipts were \$940 higher than anticipated.
- Building permit related revenues exceeded budgetary amounts by \$323.
- Fees for engineering services exceeded budgetary amounts by \$146.
- Grants and State shared revenues were \$983 lower than anticipated.

The increases realized in sales tax and building permits are mostly attributed to above normal construction activity within the City in 2021.

Some of the factors that contributed to the decrease in expected expenditures are as follows:

- Grant pass-thru payment of \$915 to the Southwest Washington Regional Airport was postponed until 2022 or 2023.
- The replacement of the HVAC at City Hall for \$450 was postponed until 2022.
- Several positions within the City's police department remained vacant for the year due to shortage of qualified applicants.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Kelso's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2021 amounts to \$98,754 (net of related debt and accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and structures, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and infrastructure (roads, highways, and bridges constructed after December 31, 1979).

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

- Tam O' Shanter Park Improvements Phase 2. In 2019, the City began a series of improvements at Tam O' Shanter Park. This project consists of improving the parking, circulation and safety for vehicles and pedestrians by adding a two-way parking lot bypass road, adding sidewalks, adding new parking areas (paved and gravel), rehabilitating the roads and parking lots, restoring a portion of an existing baseball field, improving the landscaping, the stormwater management system and installing conduit and pullboxes for future lighting. Phase 1 of this project was completed in 2019. Phase 2, which began in 2020 and was completed in 2021, continued the improvement of the circulation and parking of the first phase. The total cost of Phase 2 was \$1,254,011.
- The West Main Street Corridor Phase 2. This project provides a direct route from SR 4 to I-5 through Kelso and improves access to SR 411. Phase 2 completes the project and includes right-of-way acquisition, widening of the corridor, and intersection improvements at the SR 4 junction. Construction began in December of 2020 it is expected to be complete in 2022. The total cost of Phase 2 through December 31, 2021, was \$9,079,724.
- South Kelso Railroad Crossing. This project proposes to construct a grade separated crossing over the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad in south Kelso. The project is currently in the design and right of way acquisition phases. The total cost of this project December 31, 2021, was \$5,321,322.

	Govern activ			ss-type vities	Total				
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020			
Land	\$23,136	\$23,136	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 23,165	\$ 23,165			
Buildings and structures	6,655	6,812	12,241	12,562	18,896	19,374			
Improvements other than buildings	6,626	5,563	17,055	17,568	23,681	23,131			
Machinery and equipment	957	998	1,775	1,942	2,732	2,940			
Infrastructure	25,034	25,764	-		25,034	25,764			
Construction in progress	14,573	8,286	1,029	190	15,602	8,476			
Total	\$76,981	<u>\$70,559</u>	\$32,129	\$32,291	\$109,110	\$102,850			

City of Kelso's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

Additional information on the City of Kelso's capital assets can be found in note IV.C.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Kelso had total bonded G.O. debt outstanding of \$3,665. 100% of this amount is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder of the City of Kelso's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

	Governr activi		Busines: activi	~ 1	Total			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020		
General obligation bonds	\$3,665	\$3,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,665	\$3,960		
Revenue bonds	12		_5.095	5.405	5,095	5,405		
Total	\$3,665	\$3,960	<u>\$5,095</u>	\$5,405	\$8,760	\$9,365		

City of Kelso's Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Revenue Bonds

The City of Kelso's total bonded debt decreased by \$605 during the current fiscal year.

In addition to the bonded debt mentioned above, the City has two Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loans outstanding at year end. The total amount outstanding at year end for these loans is \$3,649.

Additional information on the City of Kelso's long-term debt can be found in note IV.E.

The City of Kelso is authorized to issue debt pursuant to the Acts of the State of Washington. With voter approval the City can issue debt up to 2.5 percent of the assessed valuation of taxable property within the City. Without a vote, the City can incur debt up to an amount equal to 1.5 percent of the assessed valuation. Further, voted indebtedness is permitted for water, artificial lights, and sewerage up to 2.5 percent of assessed valuation, with an additional 2.5 percent available for acquiring open space for park facilities. The combination of unlimited tax (voted) and limited tax (non-voted) general obligation debt for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5 percent of assessed valuation.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The annual average unemployment rate for the Kelso/Longview metropolitan area in 2021 was 6.4 percent, which is a decrease from a rate of 9.3 percent in 2020. This compares unfavorably to the State's average unemployment rate of 5.2 percent and the national average rate of 5.3 percent.
- For the 2021/2022 biennium, the City will maintain the 2% increase for utility taxes on water, sewer, and garbage that was implemented in the 2017/2018 biennium.
- The City's ability to raise property taxes has been limited by Initiative 747. I-747 is a voter approved initiative that reduces the allowable property tax growth limit to the lower of 1 percent or the Implicit Price Deflator.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City of Kelso's budget for the 2022 fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year the unassigned fund balance in the general fund is \$9,924. In 2022, the City anticipates spending down \$1,551 of this unassigned fund balance. Most of the anticipated deficit stems from enhancements to the City's police department, maintenance of City Hall, as well as, conservative revenue projections.

In 2022, water and sewer rates will be increased by 7% and 3%, respectively. These rate increases are necessary to keep pace with inflation and for future capital upgrades.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Kelso's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Director, P.O. Box 819, Kelso, Washington 98626.

City of Kelso Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT									
	Governmental	Business-type								
	Activities	Activities	Total							
4 90 FTC										
ASSETS	¢ 14 400 075	¢ 14005064	¢ 00 704 000							
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 14,409,075 3,768,781	\$ 14,295,264	\$ 28,704,339							
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible): Net pension asset	7,436,241	2,082,830	5,851,611							
Long-term notes receivable		1,150,367	8,586,608							
Restricted assets	299,313	3,084,062	299,313							
Capital assets not being depreciated:	-	3,004,002	3,084,062							
Land	23,136,179	28,712	23,164,891							
Construction in progress	14,573,265	1,028,688	15,601,953							
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation:	14,070,200	1,020,000	10,001,000							
Buildings	6,655,269	12,241,292	18,896,561							
Improvements other than buildings	6,625,556	17,054,884	23,680,440							
Machinery and equipment	956,978	1,775,627	2,732,605							
Infrastructure	25,034,074	1,710,027	25,034,074							
Total assets	102,894,731	52,741,726	155,636,457							
		02,711,120	100,000,407							
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Related to charge on refunding	23,249	·¥	23,249							
Related to pensions	682,348	165,013	847,361							
Related to OPEB	48,484		48,484							
Related to asset retirement obligations	101,645	301,600	403,245							
Total deferred outflows of resources	855,726	466,613	1,322,339							
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	554,100	665,869	1,219,969							
Interest payable	10,892	26,201	37,093							
Unearned revenue	1,741,937	54,563	1,796,500							
Liabilities payable from restricted assets	1,711,001	245,309	245,309							
Long-term liabilities:		240,000	2.10,000							
Due within one year	566,784	671,726	1,238,510							
Due in more than one year	4,015,897	8,673,622	12,689,519							
Net pension liability	176,940	97,386	274,326							
Total OPEB liability	5,920,108	4	5,920,108							
Asset retirement obligation	203,291	335,200	538,491							
Total liabilities	13,189,949	10,769,876	23,959,825							
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred inflows related to pensions	A 764 550	1 220 440	E 094 002							
	4,764,552	1,220,440	5,984,992							
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,764,552	1,220,440	5,984,992							
NET POSITION										
Net investment in capital assets	72,896,902	25,805,222	98,702,124							
Restricted for:										
Pensions	3,596,947	94,940	3,691,887							
Capital projects	321,312	¥.,	321,312							
Promotion of tourism	142,340		142,340							
Paths and trails	6,691		6,691							
Street maintenance/construction	80,091		80,091							
Criminal Justice	57,316	940 - SA	57,316							
Affordable housing	80,920		80,920							
Housing/neighborhood rehabilitation	258,939		258,939							
Public education	51,786		51,786							
Building permitting	585,406	-	585,406							
Unrestricted	7,717,306	15,317,861	23,035,167							
Total net position	\$ 85,795,956	\$ 41,218,023	\$ 127,013,979							

CITY OF KELSO	Statement of Activities	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
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n		Total	1 000	\$ (1,785,631)	(4,237,003)	5,928,784	79,125	(909,816)	(124,422)	(1,048,963)		2,664,191	23,835	413,179		747'7C0'7 ¢		1,608,024	4,000,231	3,424,460	1,142,891	502,390	1,094,638	27,964	91,184	11 801 782	13,944,024	113,069,955	\$121,013,818
Net (expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	Primary Government	Business-type Activities	CONTRACT	، ج	•	1	ĸ		1	ľ		2,664,191	23,835	413,179		\$ 3,101,202		X	ĩ	•	ï	ï	a.	7,970	•	7 97N	3,109,175	38,108,848	\$ 41,210,023
N		Governmental	CONTAINAL	\$ (1,785,631)	(4,237,003)	5,928,784	79,125	(909,816)	(124,422)	(1,048,963)			ſ	1		<u>\$ (1,048,903)</u>		1,608,024	4,000,231	3,424,460	1,142,891	502,390	1,094,638	19,994	91,184	11 883 812	10,834,849	74,961,107	\$ 00'130'300
		Capital Grants & Contributions		۰ ب		7,372,438		10,322		7,382,760		374,360		,	374,360	071'/0/'/ \$													
Program Revenues	Operating	Grants and Contributions	citomornitos	\$ 60,000	140,892	33,696	14,328			248,916		85,435	<u>9</u>	40,725		9/0'6/2 \$													
		Charges for Services	5001100	\$ 245,817	264,269	474,588	451,588	101,412	•	1,537,674		10,521,504	1,853,718	833,071	13,208,293	14,145,901	ICS:	S			SS		State entitlements (unrestricted)	arnings	S	Sources	Change in net position	eginning	nding
		Frances	COCIDACI	\$ 2,091,448	4,642,164	1,951,938	386,791	1,021,550	124,422	10,218,313		8,317,108	1,829,883	460,617	10,607,608	176,022,921	General Revenues:	Property taxes	Sales taxes	Utility taxes	Business taxes	Excise taxes	State entitlen	Investment carnings	Miscellaneous	Total ganged regioning	Change in	Net position - beginning	Net position - ending
		Eunctione/Drocrame	Primary government: Governmental activities:	General government	Security of persons and property	Transportation	Economic environment	Culture and recreation	Interest on long-term debt	Total governmental activities	Business-type activities:	Water/Sewer	Solid waste	Storm water	Total business-type activities	I otal primary government													

City of Kelso Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2021

	<u>.</u>	General Fund	A1	terial Street Fund	G	Overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash & cash equivalents	\$	11,183,734	\$	269,914	\$	2,418,211	\$	13,871,859
Receivables (net):								
Taxes		1,848,519		•		63,561		1,912,080
Accounts		213,913		-		18,173		232,086
Assessments		•		5,388				5,388
Due from other funds						632,000		632,000
Due from other governments		45,679		1,562,661		10,607		1,618,947
Advances to other funds		73				129,004		129,004
Long-term notes receivable	-		-	1 007 000		299,313		299,313
Total assets	\$	13,291,845	\$	1,837,963	\$	3,570,869	\$	18,700,677
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable		301,506		244,222		8,372		554,100
Due to other funds		*		632,000		54 I		632,000
Advances from other funds		2		129,004		•		129,004
Unearned revenue		1,734,783		5,388		1,766	-	1,741,937
Total liabilities	_	2,036,289	-	1,010,614	_	10,138	-	3,057,041
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenue-property tax		53,644		1.00		-		53,644
Unavailable revenue-municipal court		104,403						104,403
Unavailable revenue-grants				1,158,714				1,158,714
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	158,047	-	1,158,714	_		-	1,316,761
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)								
Restricted for:								
Paths and trails		-				6,691		6,691
Promotion of tourism		-		1.544		142,340		142,340
Housing/neighborhood rehabilitation		<u></u>				258,939		258,939
Low income housing		80,920				(e)		80,920
Criminal justice		57,316				-		57,316
Street maintenance/construction				5.80		80,091		80,091
Capital projects		×		(a)		321,312		321,312
Public education		51,786		1		520		51,786
Building permitting		585,406						585,406
Assigned to:								
Debt service		.*.		1.71		2,264,147		2,264,147
Bridge maintenance		398,051		1.00		3.00		398,051
Recreation		4				11,152		11,152
Neighborhood rehabilitation						386,737		386,737
Criminal justice		-		1.00		34,122		34,122
Promotion of tourism		+				55,200		55,200
Unassigned	-	9,924,030		(331,365)		(A)		9,592,665
Total fund balances		11,097,509		(331,365)		3,560,731		14,326,875
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and								
fund balances (deficits)	\$	13,291,845	\$	1,837,963	\$	3,570,869		

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	76,288,269
Other assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures	i
and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	1,316,761
Net Pension and Total OPEB Assets or Liabilities are not considere	d
to represent a financial resource or liability and, therefore,	
are not reported in the funds.	(2,820,527)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet management to individual funds. The assets and liabilities	
of the internal service funds are included in governmental activitie	s
in the statement of net position.	1,230,547
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and paya	able
in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(4,545,969)
Net position of unvernmental activities	85 795 956

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 85,795,956

City of Kelso Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		General Fund	Aı	terial Street Fund	G	Other overnmental Funds		Total
Revenues	•							and the second
Taxes	\$	10,012,757	\$	-	\$	664,809	\$	10,677,566
Licenses and permits		341,570		-		-		341,570
Intergovernmental		1,075,657		6,213,724		180,564		7,469,945
Charges for services		1,417,214		176,529		13,939		1,607,682
Fines		144,981		5		350		144,981
Investment earnings		18,134		19		1,865		20,018
Contributions		13,840		-		1,120		14,960
Rental/lease income		99,012		14		10,920		109,932
Miscellaneous		50,186		2,182		38,816		91,184
Total revenues		13,173,351		6,392,454		912,033		20,477,838
Expenditures Current:								
		2 202 040						2 202 040
General government		3,302,049		1. 		-		3,302,049
Security of persons and property		5,000,430		-		298,941		5,299,371
Transportation Economic environment		1,001,926		262		-		1,002,188
		402,592		-		-		402,592
Culture and recreation		825,208		-		110,751		935,959
Debt service:						005 000		005 000
Principal		.		-		295,000		295,000
Interest and bond issuance costs		5.		829		138,638		139,467
Capital outlay:		7 400						
General government		7,490		-		-		7,490
Security of persons and property		35,142		-				35,142
Transportation		-		7,377,099		-		7,377,099
Culture and recreation	-	111,194		-				111,194
Total expenditures	-	10,686,031		7,378,190		843,330	-	18,907,551
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over (under) expenditures	.	2,487,320		(985,736)	_	68,703		1,570,287
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in		101,854		370,950		523,100		995,904
Transfers out	-	(482,804)	_	-		(513,100)	-	(995,904)
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(380,950)		370,950		10,000		9 4 0
Net change in fund balances		2,106,370		(614,786)		78,703		1,570,287
Fund balances - beginning		8,991,139		283,421		3,482,028		12,756,588
Fund balances - ending	\$	11,097,509	\$	(331,365)	\$	3,560,731	\$	14,326,875

City of Kels• Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (page 33)	\$ 1,570,287
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	6,412,486
The net effect of funding the City's annual required contribution to the State Pension Fund.	1,564,411
The net effect of funding the City's post-retirement health care benefits for LEOFF 1 (Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters) employees.	(140,161)
Some revenues reported in the governmental funds have already been reported in the statement of activities in prior years.	(5,942)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	1,158,714
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the	
treatment of long-term debt and related items.	309,433
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(108,075)
Some expenses reported in the governmental funds have already been reported in the statement of activities in prior years.	612
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet acquisition to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	 73,084
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 31)	\$ 10,834,849

City of Kelso General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance With Final	
-	Original	Final	Amounts	Budget	
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 7,129,636	\$ 7,529,636	\$ 8,535,435	\$ 1,005,799	
Licenses and permits	149,500	149,500	341,570	192,070	
Intergovernmental	1,791,400	1,791,400	808,693	(982,707)	
Charges for services	1,122,750	1,122,750	1,402,198	279,448	
Fines	151,000	151,000	144,981	(6,019)	
Investment earnings	27,000	27,000	17,619	(9,381)	
Contributions	12,500	12,500	13,840	1,340	
Other miscellaneous	17,500	17,500	17,108	(392)	
Total revenues	10,401,286	10,801,286	11,281,444	480,158	
Expenditures					
General government:					
Council	177,350	177,350	155,194	22,156	
Municipal court	308,100	308,100	284,087	24,013	
Manager	373,450	373,450	364,595	8,855	
Finance	704,800	704,800	694,827	9,973	
Attorney	238,800	238,800	235,546	3,254	
Police	77,000	77,000	77,278	(278)	
Fire	104,000	104,000	76,860	27,140	
Engineering	746,000	746,000	668,422	77,578	
Other - unclassified	772,550	1,172,550	745,240	427,310	
Total general government	3,502,050	3,902,050	3,302,049	600,001	
Security of persons and property:	4 750 450	4 800 450	4 400 705	202.205	
Police	4,758,450	4,822,150	4,498,785	323,365	
Jail Fire	340,000	340,000	223,025	116,975	
Other	171,000	171,000 119,750	170,952	48	
Total security of persons and property	<u>119,750</u> 5,389,200	5,452,900	107,668	452,470	
Transportation	1,122,750	1,122,750	<u>5,000,430</u> 241,717	881,033	
Economic environment	645,200	655,500	402,592	252,908	
Culture and recreation	7,500	7,500	7,112	388	
Capital outlay	40,500	40,500	42,632	(2,132)	
Total expenditures	10,707,200	11,181,200	8,996,532	2,184,668	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	10,707,200	11,101,200	0,000,002	2,104,000	
over (under) expenditures	(305,914)	(379,914)	2,284,912	2,664,826	
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	60,000	60,000	60,000		
Transfers out	(482,804)	(482,804)	(482,804)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(422,804)	(422,804)	(422,804)		
Net change in fund balances					
budgetary basis	(728,718)	(802,718)	1,862,108	2,664,826	
Reconciliation of budgetary/GAAP basis	:		044.000		
Basis difference (Sce note III.B.)			244,262		
Net change in fund balance GAAP basis			2,106,370		
Fund balance - beginning			8,991,139		
Fund balance - beginning			\$ 11,097,509		
0					

City of Kelso Arterial Street Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance		
	Original		Final		Actual Amounts		With Final Budget	
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	10,910,000	\$	10,910,000	\$	6,213,724	\$	(4,696,276)
Charges for services		175,000		175,000		176,529		1,529
Investment earnings		1,000		1,000		19		(981)
Miscellaneous		1,550		1,550	-	2,182		632
Total revenues		11,087,550		11,087,550		6,392,454		(4,695,096)
Expenditures								
Transportation		24		5 4 2		262		(262)
Capital outlay		11,425,000		11,425,000		7,377,099		4,047,901
Debt Service:								
Principal		32,000		32,000				32,000
Interest and bond issuance costs		1,500		1,500		829		671
Total expenditures		11,458,500	-	11,458,500	анын 9 — — —	7,378,190	-	4,080,310
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			-				_	······································
over (under) expenditures	<u>.</u>	(370,950)	. <u> </u>	(370,950)	ş	(985,736)	4	(614,786)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers in		370,950		370,950		370,950		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		370,950		370,950		370,950		H
Net change in fund balance		-				(614,786)	_	(614,786)
Fund balance - beginning		283,421		283,421		283,421		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fund balance - ending	\$	283,421	\$	283,421	\$	(331,365)	\$	(614,786)

City of Kelso Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2021

			vities - Enterprise Fun Non-Major	us			
	Major Funds Solid Water-		Fund		Equipment Reserve		
			Storm		Internal		
	Waste	Sewer	Water	Total	Service Fund		
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 165,698	\$ 11,608,782	\$ 1,160,481	\$ 12,934,961	\$ 1,897,519		
Restricted cash, cash equivalents, and							
investments:							
Customer deposits	199	245,309		245,309			
Unspent revenue bond proceeds		2,838,753	-	2,838,753	×		
Accounts receivable	317,631	1,555,130	158,069	2,030,830	280		
Due from other governments	. Sec.	52,000		52,000			
Total current assets	483,329	16,299,974	1,318,550	18,101,853	1,897,799		
Noncurrent assets;							
Capital Assets:							
Land		28,712	×	28,712			
Buildings and structures	3 .	16,072,243		16,072,243			
Improvements other than buildings		29,558,799	1,307,160	30,865,959			
Machinery and equipment	1.0	2,629,431	2	2,629,431	4,032,929		
Construction in progress		1,018,530	10,158	1,028,688	52,804		
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(18,997,861)	(430,492)	(19,428,353)	(2,460,158)		
Total capital assets (net of							
accumulated depreciation)	12	30,309,854	886,826	31,196,680	1,625,575		
Net pension asset	-	1,006,571	143,796	1,150,367			
Total noncurrent assets		31,316,425	1,030,622	32,347,047	1,625,575		
Fotal Assets	483,329	47,616,399	2,349,172	50,448,900	3,523,374		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Related to pensions		144,386	20,627	165,013	17.		
Related to asset retirement obligations	· · · · /.	301,600		301,600			
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	· · ·	445,986	20,627	466,613			

City of Kelso Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2021

Majo Solid Waste 175,474 - - - - - - -	r Funds Water- Sewer 485,702 21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563 315,000	Non-Major Fund Storm Water 4,693 1,103 - -	Total 665,869 22,161 245,309 26,201 54,563	Internal Service Funds - -
Solid Waste	Water- Sewer 485,702 21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	Storm Water 4,693 1,103	665,869 22,161 245,309 26,201	Service
Waste	Sewer 485,702 21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	4,693 1,103	665,869 22,161 245,309 26,201	
	485,702 21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	4,693 1,103	665,869 22,161 245,309 26,201	
175,474 - - - - -	21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	1,103	22,161 245,309 26,201	-
175,474 - - - - -	21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	1,103	22,161 245,309 26,201	-
1/5,4/4 - - - -	21,058 245,309 26,201 54,563	1,103	22,161 245,309 26,201	-
-	245,309 26,201 54,563	100	245,309 26,201	-
2 2 3 3	26,201 54,563	•	26,201	2
*	54,563			-
-			51 563	
-	315,000			-
		(H)	315,000	-
	334,565	<u> </u>	334,565	
175,474	1,482,398	5,796	1,663,668	
5	63,174	3,309	66,483	÷
2	5,292,493		5.292.493	-
		(*)		
		1.372		
-		-		
-		4.681		
175,474	10,583,925	10,477	10,769,876	
<u> </u>	1,067,885	152,555	1,220,440	
	1,067,885	152,555	1,220,440	
2	23,985,873	886,826	24,872,699	1,625,575
-				
307.855				1,897,799
\$ 307,855	\$ 36,410,575	\$ 2,206,767		
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 5,292,493 - 3,314,646 - 96,014 - 335,200 - 9,101,527 175,474 10,583,925 - 1,067,885 - 1,067,885 - 23,985,873 - 83,072 307,855 \$ 307,855 \$ 36,410,575	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Net position of business-type activities

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

\$ 41,218,023

f.

City of Kelso Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Business-Ape Activiti	es - Enterprise Funds			
			Non-Major	Equipment Reserv		
	Solid	r Funds Water-	Fund			
			Storm	Tetel		
	Waste	Sewer	Water	Tetal	Service Fund	
Operating revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,851,997	\$ 10,305,207	\$ 806,753	\$ 12,963,957	\$ 442,915	
Other operating revenue	1,721	73,439	23,764	98,924	6,941	
Total operating revenues	1,853,718	10,378,646	830,517	13,062,881	449,856	
Operating expenses:						
General operations	938,897	3,209,618	426,437	4,574,952	-	
Contracted processing operations	595,352	2,353,189	-	2,948,541	-	
Maintenance	9,330	248,554	21,525	279,409		
Depreciation	1.	913,126	19,939	933,065	246,088	
Taxes	286,304	1,367,720	13,162	1,667,186		
Tetal operating expenses	1,829,883	8,092,207	481,063	10,403,153	246,088	
Operating income (loss)	23,835	2,286,439	349,454	2,659,728	203,768	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Investment earnings	97	6,903	343	7,343	914	
Intergovernmental		-	33,067	33,067	×	
Other		85,435	7,658	93,093		
Gain (loss) on capital asset disposition			2	4	(3,626)	
Interest expense		(186,388)		(186,388)		
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	97	(94,050)	41,068	(52,885)	(2,712)	
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	23,932	2,192,389	390,522	2,606,843	201,056	
Capital contributions		374,360		374,360		
Change in net position	23,932	2,566,749	390,522	2,981,203	201,056	
Total net position - beginning	283,923	33,843,826	1,816,245		3,322,318	
	\$ 307,855	\$ 36,410,575	\$ 2,206,767		\$ 3,523,374	

enterprise funds: Change in net position of business-type activities

127,972
\$ 3,109,175

City of Kelso Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the year ended December 31, 2021

			Bus	iness-type Activit						
		Non-Major								
	_		Funds						ment Reserve	
		Solid Waste		Water- Sewer		Storm Water		Totals		Internal rvice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities	\$	1.856.567	\$	10,276,389	S	812,947	S	12,945,903	\$	- 20
Receipts from customers and users Receipts from other sources	Φ	1,050,507	\$	11,487	Ş	23,764	Ş	36,972	4	
Receipts from interfund services provided		1,721		62,252		23,704		62,252		454,657
Payments to suppliers and service providers		(1,722,564)		(5,258,574)		(206,748)		(7,187,886)		404,007
Payments to employees		(9,355)		(1,699,219)		(249,060)		(1,957,634)		
Payments for interfund services used		(98,821)		(586,751)		(109,105)		(794,677)		
Net cash provided (used) by		Teelerin		(000).0.1	-	1.0011007	-	1.0.101.17		
operating activities	-	27,548	_	2,805,584	<u>/</u>	271,798	-	3,104,930		454,657
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities										
Operating grants received		<u></u>		26,000		95,000	-	121,000	-	
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital										
financing activities			-	26,000	<u>.</u>	95,000	-	121,000		
Cash flows from capital and										
related financing activities				05 105		7.050		00.000		
Proceeds from capital recovery fees		-		85,435		7,658		93,093		5,747
Proceeds from sale of capital assets				(742 045)		(10,158)		(754.002)		(164,216)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets Principal paid on capital debt		51		(743,845) (627,567)		(10,156)		(754,003) (627,567)		(104,210)
Interest paid on capital debt		-		(167,452)				(167,452)		
Capital grants received				391,288		044		391,288		
Net cash provided (used) by capital			S	331,200				001,200		
financing activities				(1,062,141)	-	(2,500)	_	(1,064,641)	<u></u>	(158,469)
Cash flows from investing activities										
Interest received		97		6,903		343	_	7,343		914
Net cash provided (used) by										
investing activities		97		6,903		343	2	7,343		914
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		27,645		1,776,346		364,641		2,168,632		297,102
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		138,053		12,916,498		795,840		13,850,391	3	1,600,417
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$	165,698	\$	14,692,844	\$	1,160,481	\$	16,019,023	\$	1,897,519
Reconciliation of operating income to net										
cash provided by operating activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$	23,835	\$	2,286,439	\$	349,454	\$	2,659,728	\$	203,768
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net										
cash provided (used) by operating activities:				913,126		19,939		933.065		246.088
Depreciation expense (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		4,570		(102,218)		6,194		(91,454)		4,801
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		4,070		12.042		0,154		12,042		4,001
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(857)		72,988		(24,465)		47,666		
Increase (decrease) in accounts phytote		(001)		(500)		(2,373)		(2,873)		-
Increase (decrease) in uncarned revenues		4		(1,575)				(1,575)		-
Increase (decrease) in pension expense		12. J		(374,718)		(76,951)		(451,669)		
Total adjustments		3,713		519,145		(77,656)		445,202		250,889
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	27,548	\$	2,805,584	\$	271,798	\$	3,104,930	\$	454,657
	-		_		_		-			

City of Kelso Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2021

	Airport Custodial Fund
Assets	
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 858,928
Receivables	14,607
Other assets	45,503
Total assets	919,038
Liabilities Accounts payable Other Liabilities Total liabilities	33,817 218,189 252,006
Net Position	
Restricted for:	
Regional airport	667,032
Total net position	\$ 667,032

City of Kelso Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Airport Custodial Fund		
Additions			
Collections from regional airport tenants	\$	194,196	
Governmental grants and subsidies received		314,403	
Miscellaneous		7,029	
Total contributions		515,628	
Investment earnings:			
Interest		125	
Total investment earnings		125	
Total additions		515,753	
Deductions			
Payments to vendors for airport operations		448,859	
Total deductions		448,859	
Change in net position	1	66,894	
Net position - beginning	12	600,138	
Net position - ending	\$	667,032	

I. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Kelso was incorporated in January 1889 and operates under the laws of the State of Washington applicable to a Charter Code City with a Council-Manager form of government.

The Southwest Washington Regional Airport provides airport services to the region surrounding the City of Kelso. This activity is neither directly controlled nor dependent upon the City. It is directed by a board of directors composed of representatives from the City of Kelso, the City of Longview, Washington, Cowlitz County, Washington, and the Port of Longview and derives some financial support from each of these entities. It is not a separate taxing authority. An additional interlocal agreement directs the City of Kelso to maintain the financial records and reports as required by the laws of the State of Washington in addition to City's duty as Airport Treasurer. The combined financial statements therefore also include the Southwest Washington Regional Airport Custodial fund.

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 City. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Certain indirect costs for centralized services are included in program expenses reported for individual functions and activities. 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 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

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

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

Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 120 days of year-end). Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City 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 *arterial street fund* accounts for the receipt and expenditure of various grants, road maintenance fees, as well as transfers from the other funds. Revenues are designated for construction, improvement, chip sealing, seal coating, and repair of streets and arterial streets or for payment of related municipal indebtedness.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water and sewer fund accounts for operations of providing water and sewer services.

The solid waste fund accounts for operations of providing garbage collection services.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

The *internal service fund* accounts for fleet management and acquisition services provided to other departments of the City.

The custodial fund reports assets held for the Southwest Washington Regional Airport.

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

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water/sewer enterprise fund, the solid waste enterprise fund, the stormwater drainage enterprise fund and the City's internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Employee retirement systems and pension plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of all State sponsored pension plans and additions to/deductions from those plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems. 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.

For purposes of calculating the restricted net position related to the net pension asset, the City includes the net pension asset and the related deferred outflows and deferred inflows.

E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position or fund balance

1. Deposits and investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, obligations of the State of Washington, general obligations of Washington State municipalities, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit with Washington State banks, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

Investments Measured at Amortized Cost

As of December 31, 2021, the City has \$14,110,646 invested in the Washington State Treasurer's Investment Pool. These investments are reported at amortized cost. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate State laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares. The portfolio is invested in a manner that meets the maturity, quality, diversification, and liquidity requirements set forth by the GASB for external investment pools who wish to measure all of its investments at amortized cost.

The City's investment in the State's investment pool is not rated. However, the investment pool's investment policy limits the types of securities available for investment to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, obligations of government-sponsored corporations, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, or obligations of the State of Washington or its political subdivisions. Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper must be rated with the highest short-term credit rating of any two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations at the time of purchase.

The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone financial report for the pool. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, online at <u>www.tre.wa.gov</u>.

As of December 31, 2021, all of the City's Investments were in the Washington State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

2. Receivables and payables

Customer accounts receivable consist of amounts owed by private individuals or organizations for goods and services provided, as well as, court ordered fines. Taxes receivable consist of property, sales, and utility taxes and related interest and penalties (See Note V.B.). Special assessments consist of assessments which are recorded when levied and are liens against the property benefited. There are no delinquent special assessments as of December 31, 2021.

Because property taxes, special assessments, and utility billings are considered liens on property, no estimated uncollectible amounts are established. Receivables from court ordered fines are shown net of allowance for uncollectibles. All other receivables are considered immaterial and the direct write off method is used.

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

3. Inventories

Inventories in governmental and proprietary funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure/expense at the time individual inventory items are purchased. Ending inventories of materials and supplies are not recorded in governmental or proprietary funds as they are immaterial.

4. Restricted assets

Certain proceeds of the City's water/sewer fund revenue bonds, as well as, certain proceeds received from customers deposits for water service are classified as restricted assets.

The restricted assets of the enterprise funds consist of \$245,309 which is cash and investments held for customer deposit refunds and \$2,838,753 which represents unspent bond proceeds earmarked for infrastructure upgrades in the water/sewer fund.

5. 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. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if

purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The City recognizes a distinction between capital assets acquired prior to December 31, 2016, and those acquired/placed in service after that date. Prior to December 31, 2016, a capital asset was defined as an individual asset with an initial value in excess of \$5,000 and a useful life in excess of one year. Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the City adjusted its definition of capital assets to identify the following thresholds:

- A capital asset is defined as an individual asset with an initial value in excess of \$5,000 and a useful life in excess of one year
- Public domain infrastructure consists of general use assets with an initial value of at least \$100,000 and having a useful life of at least one year. Infrastructure typically includes streets and roads, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and lighting.
- System infrastructure is comprised of collections, treatment, and distribution systems related to the City's utility operations with an initial value of at least \$100,000 and having a useful life of at least one year. These include water treatment and distribution, sewer collection and treatment, and storm water collection systems assets.

The adjusted thresholds for infrastructure have been applied prospectively for qualifying assets placed into service after December 31, 2016. Assets capitalized under previous thresholds will be removed from inventory once fully depreciated

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

Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	10 - 75
Improvements	10 - 75
Public domain infrastructure	10 - 75
System infrastructure	10 - 75
Vehicles	5 - 20
Office equipment	3 - 15
Computer equipment	3 - 10

Water and sewer infrastructure assets are depreciated beginning in the year after they are put in service.

6. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so 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 assets that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

7. Compensated absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation, comp-time, and sick pay benefits. All vacation, comp-time, and eligible sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

8. 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 position. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

9. Net position/Fund balance

The difference between fund assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is "net position" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and is "fund balance" on the governmental fund statements.

10. Fund balance components

The fund balance amounts for governmental funds have been classified in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54. Amounts are reported as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

- Nonspendable fund balance includes items that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portion of loans/notes receivable, or property held for resale unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned) and activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund.
- Restricted fund balances have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. City Council can commit fund balance by passing an ordinance and may modify or rescind the ordinance at any time through the passage of an additional ordinance.
- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed. For governmental funds, other than the General Fund, this is the remaining amounts within the fund that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed. The City Council is the only body authorized to assign fund balances and can delegate that authority to other bodies or individuals.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories described above. Also, any deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

Each fund has been analyzed to classify the fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54.

Generally, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, followed in order by committed, assigned, and unassigned resources as they are needed.

The City does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

11. Data reclassifications

Certain amounts presented in the prior year data may have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

II. Reconciliation of government-wide and fund financial statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position.

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance-total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$(4,545,969) difference are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$(3,665,000)
Deferred charges/loss on issuance (to be amortized	
over life of debt)	23,249
Premium on G.O. Bond (to be amortized over life of debt)	(248,547)
Accrued interest payable	(10,892)
Compensated absences	(543,134)
Net asset retirement obligation	(101,645)
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance – total governmental	
funds to arrive at net position – governmental activities	\$(4,545,969)

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$76,288,269 difference are as follows:

Capital assets used in governmental fund operations	\$104,137,223
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(27,848,954)
Net adjustment to increase <i>fund balance – total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position – governmental activities</i>	\$76,288,269

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "Net Pension and Total OPEB Assets or Liabilities are not considered to represent a financial resource or liability and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The details of this \$(2,820,527) difference are as follows:

Total OPEB liability	\$(6,046,108)
Net pension liability	(176,940)
Net pension asset	7,436,241
Deferred inflows related to pensions	(4,764,552)
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	48,484
Deferred outflows related to pensions	682,348
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance – total governmental</i>	
funds to arrive at net position - governmental activities	\$(2,820,527)

Another element of that reconciliation explains that "Other assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds. The details of this \$1,316,731 difference are as follows:

Property taxes receivable Court ordered fines receivable – net Grants receivable	\$	53,644 104,403 1,158,714
Net adjustment to increase <i>fund balance – total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position – governmental activities</i>	<u>\$</u>	1,316,761

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the governmentwide statement of activities

The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this \$6,412,486 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay Depreciation expense	\$ 7,530,925 (1,118,439)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in funds balances- total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position	
of governmental activities	\$_6,412,486

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Some revenues/expenditures reported in the governmental funds have already been reported in the statement of activities in prior years." The details of this \$(5,942) difference are as follows:

Property tax receivable Court ordered fines	\$	429 (6,371)
Net adjustment to decrease <i>net changes in fund balances – total</i> governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities.	<u>\$</u>	(5,942)

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds." The details of this \$1,158,448 difference are as follows:

Grants receivable\$ 1,158,448Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances – total
governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental
activities.\$ 1,158,448

Another element of that reconciliation states that "The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities." The details of this \$309,433 difference are as follows:

Principal repayments general obligation debt	\$ 295,000
Amortization of gain on the refunding of a bond	(3,321)
Amortization of bond premium	17,754
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances -	
total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of	
governmental activities.	\$ 309,433

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this \$(108,075) difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ (6,429)
Amortization of Asset Retirement Obligation	_(101,646)
Net adjustment to decrease <i>net changes in fund balances</i> – <i>total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities.</i>	\$ (108,075)

III. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

Biennial budgets are adopted for the general and special revenue funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary fund budgets are also adopted utilizing the modified accrual basis of accounting. Except as noted below, for governmental funds, there are no material differences between the budgetary basis and generally accepted accounting principles. Budgetary accounts are integrated in funds ledgers for all budgeted funds, but the financial statements include budgetary comparisons for biannually budgeted governmental funds only. Budgets for debt service and capital project funds are only required to be adopted at the level of the individual debt issue or project and for fiscal periods that correspond to the lives of the debt issues or projects, however the City of Kelso also budgets on a biennial basis as well. NCGA Statement 1 does not require, and the financial statements do not present, budgetary comparisons for proprietary fund types. Biennial budgets are adopted at the level of the fund, and the budgets constitute the legal authority for expenditures at that level. Subsidiary revenue and expenditure ledgers are used to compare the budgeted amounts with actual revenues and expenditures. As a management control device, the subsidiary ledgers monitor expenditures for individual functions and activities by object class. Appropriations for general and special revenue funds lapse at year-end.

When the City Council determines that it is in the best interest of the City to increase or decrease the appropriation for a particular fund, it may do so by ordinance approved by a simple majority plus one upon second reading of the proposed ordinance amending the budget. The 2021 budget was amended two times. Budget amounts shown in the fund financial statements include the original budget amounts plus the revised budget amounts approved by the City Council. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the City of Kelso.

B. Budgetary/GAAP basis reconciliation

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, the City reclassified certain funds within the governmental fund types for reporting purposes. For budgetary and internal reporting, the City classifies its street, library, parks, façade, and Kelso station funds as special revenue funds. (See pages 100-104 for budget-to-actual comparisons). Under GASB 54, these funds do not meet the criteria to be classified as special revenue funds and are reported as part of the general fund in the basic financial statements, thus creating a basis difference. Basis differences arise when the budgetary basis of accounting differs from the basis of accounting applicable to fund types when reporting on operations in accordance with GAAP. This difference is comprised of the following in the general fund:

Revenues:		
Street fund	\$	787,723
Library fund		534,734
Kelso Station fund		73,011
Parks Fund		538,293
Facade Fund		-
Expenditures:		
Street fund		(704,334)
Library fund		(440,282)
Kelso Station fund		(55,875)
Parks Fund		(489,008)
Facade Fund	9	
Total General fund Basis difference	9	5 244,262

IV. Detailed notes on all funds

A. Deposits and investments

The City of Kelso's deposits are entirely covered by Federal Depository Insurance or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (WPDPC). Under State statute, members of WPDPC may be assessed losses on a prorated basis if the pool's collateral provides insufficient coverage. Deposits collateralized in the collateral pool are considered insured, and therefore not exposed to custodial credit risk.

As of December 31, 2021 the City had the following deposits and investments:

Investment type	Maturities	Fair Value
Cash		
FDIC or WPDPC insured deposits		\$ 18,696,938
In-transit items		(285,505)
Held for Custodial Fund		(739,728)
Petty cash on hand		6,050
Total Cash		17,677,755
Investments		
State Treasurer's investment pool	< 90 days	14,229,846
Held for Custodial Fund	< 90 days	(119,200)
Total investments		_14,110,646
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents, Inves	tments	\$ 31.788.401

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

The City's investment policy limits its investment choices to include the following:

- Investment deposits, including certificates of deposit, with qualified public depositories.
- Certificates, notes, or bonds of the United States, or other obligations of the United States or its agencies, or of any corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States. (However, this specifically excludes Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs), Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs), and other Principal Only (POs) and Interest Only (IOs) obligations that are secured with mortgages issued by any federal agency, instrumentality or private firm).
- Obligations of government-sponsored corporations which are eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. (These include but are not limited to Federal Home Loan Bank notes and bonds, Federal Farm Credit Bank consolidated notes and bonds, Federal National Mortgage Association notes, debentures, and guaranteed certificates of participation.)
- Washington State Local Government Investment Pool.
- Lawfully issued debt obligations of the agencies and instrumentalities of the State of Washington and its political subdivisions that have a long-term credit rating of A1/A+ or higher by a nationally recognized rating agency at the time of investment. General obligation bonds of a state other than the State of Washington and general obligation bonds of a local government of a state other than the State of Washington that have a long-term credit rating of A1/A+ or higher by a nationally recognized rating agency at the time other than the State of Washington that have a long-term credit rating of A1/A+ or higher by a nationally recognized rating agency at the time of investment.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For investments, this is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the City would not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have a formal investment policy with regard to custodial credit risk, however, for all of 2021, the City's investments were in the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City's investment policy states that no more than 90% of the total portfolio may be invested in certificates of deposits, federal agency securities, or U.S. Treasuries. Further, no more than 25% of the total portfolio will be invested in obligations of the

State of Washington or its political subdivisions and no more than 10% of the portfolio in any one bond issue.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the City's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, are as follows (amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars):

		Arterial	Solid	Water/	Non- major Govt.	Non- major Prop.	
	General	Street	Waste	Sewer	Funds	Funds	Total
Receivables:							
Taxes	\$1,849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64	\$ -	\$1,913
Accounts	214	-	318	1,555	18	158	2,263
Special Assessments	-	5			-	-	5
Intergovernmental	46	1,563	-	52	11	-	1,672
Long-term notes					_299	-	299
Net total receivables	\$2,109	\$1,568	\$318	\$1,607	<u>\$ 392</u>	\$ 158	\$6,152

Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of these deferrals reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned
Delinquent property taxes receivable (general fund)	\$ 53,644	\$ -
Delinquent Court ordered fines receivable (general fund)	104,403	(a)
Grant received (arterial street fund)	1,158,714	
Grant received (general fund)		1,734,783
Special assessments not due yet (arterial street fund)	-	5,388
Prepaid lease (non-major fund)	-	1,766
Total deferred/unearned revenue for governmental funds	\$1,316,761	\$ 1,741,937

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2021, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$23,136,179	s -	s -	\$23,136,179
Construction in progress	8.286.179	7.541.097	1,254.011	14.573.265
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	31,422,358	7,541,097	1,254,011	37,709,444
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	12,065,913	~	-	12,065,913
Improvements other than buildings	8,891,890	1,254.011		10,145,901
Machinery and equipment	2,735,732	154,044	70,343	2,819,433
Infrastructure	43.861.208	1 100 055	279.799	43.581.409
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>_67,554,743</u>	1,408 055	350,142	_68,612,656
Less accumulated depreciation for:		154 580		
Buildings	5,254,065	156,579	-	5,410,644
Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment	3,328,721 1,737,829	191,624 185,596	60,970	3,520,345 1,862,455
Infrastructure	18.097,172	729,962	279.799	18,547,335
Total accumulated depreciation	28,417,787	1,263,761	340,769	29,340,779
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	_39.136,956	144.294	9.373	39.271.877
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$70,559,314</u>	<u>\$ 7,685,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,384</u>	\$76,981,321
	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 28,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,712
Construction in progress	190.513	838.175		1,028,688
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	219.225	838,175		<u>1.057,400</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and structures	16,072,243	5 2 0	140	16,072,243
Improvements other than buildings	30,865,959		-	30,865,959
Machinery and equipment	4.530.287			4,530.287
Total capital assets being depreciated	51.468.489		*	51,468,489
Less accumulated depreciation for:	2 500 552	201 250		2 0 2 0 0 5 1
Buildings and structures	3,509,573	321,378		3,830,951
Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment	13,298,273	512,802 166.051	-	13,811,075 2,754,66
Total accumulated depreciation	19.396.455	1.000.231		20,396.686
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	_32.072.034	(1.000.231)		31.071.803
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$32,291,259	\$ (162,056)	<u>s</u> -	\$32,129,203

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows: Governmental activities: General government \$ 88,380 Security of persons and property 10,763 Transportation \$ 832,796 Culture and recreation 186 500

Culture and recreation	186,500
Capital assets held by the City's internal service funds are charged to various functions based on usage of assets.	145,322
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u>\$1,263,761</u>
Business-type activities:	
Water	\$ 577,566
Sewer	301,960
Storm water drainage	19,939
Capital assets held by the City's internal service funds are	
charged to various functions based on usage of assets.	_100,766
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	<u>\$1,000,231</u>

D. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Due to/from other f	unds:		
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	Purpose
Nonmajor govt.	Arterial Street	\$ 632,000	Roadway Improvements
Advances to/from o	ther funds:		
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	Purpose
Nonmajor govt.	Arterial Street	129,004	Roadway Improvements
Transfers:			
Transfer out	Transfer in	Amount	Purpose
General fund	Arterial Street	370,950	Roadway Improvements
General fund	Nonmajor govt.	111,854	Routine operating
Sub-Total		482,804	
Nonmajor govt.	General Fund	60,000	Nuisance abatement
	Nonmajor govt.	20,000	Routine operating
	Nonmajor govt.	433,100	Debt service
Sub-Total		513,100	
Total		\$ 995,904	

E. Long-term debt

General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital projects. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. These bonds generally are issued as 20-year serial bonds with varying amounts of principal maturing each year. The debt service on general obligation bonds is paid from debt service funds. Debt service for voter approved issues is funded by special property tax levies. Debt service for City Council authorized or Councilmanic issues are funded from general government revenue sources. The original amount of general obligation bonds issued in prior years was \$5,910,000. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Purpose</u> Governmental activities – City Hall construction	<u>Interest Rates</u> .60% – 3.80%	<u>Amount</u> \$1,280,000
Governmental activities – Roadway improvements	2.00% - 4.00%	2,385,000
		\$3,665,000

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

Year ending	Governmental activities		
December 31	Principal Interes		
2022	\$ 305,000	\$ 130,698	
2023	310,000	122,535	
2024	320,000	114,210	
2025	335,000	104,660	
2026	335,000	94,630	
2027-2031	1,250,000	289,790	
2032-2036	810,000	82,600	
Total	\$3,665,000	\$ 939,123	

The City of Kelso has been awarded two Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loans (**D**WSRF) in the amount of 6,029,850 for the replacement of a reservoir and the addition of a transmission line associated with the reservoir and for the reconstruction of the City's water treatment plant.

Government loans outstanding at year-end are as follows:

Issuance	Purpose	Interest Rate	Amount
2001 DWSRF - \$1,500,000	Business-type activities	1.50%	\$ 79,592
2016 DWSRF - \$4,529,850	Business-type activities	1.50%	3,569,619
Total government loans			\$3,649,211

Year ending	Business-type Activities		
December 31	Principal Inter		
2022	334,565	54,738	
2023	254,973	49,720	
2024	254,973	45,895	
2025	254,973	42,071	
2026	254,973	38,246	
2027-2031	1,274,863	133,861	
2032-2036	1,019,891	38,245	
Total	\$3,649,211	\$ 402,776	

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for governmental loans are as follows:

Revenue bonds

The City also issues bonds where the City pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. The original amount of revenue bonds issued in prior years was \$5,405,000. Water/Sewer revenue bond covenants require that revenue available for debt service (defined as operating and nonoperating revenues less expenses requiring payment to outside entities) exceed the annual debt payment of both principal and interest by a ratio of 1.25 to 1. The City remains in compliance with that provision with a current ratio of 6.84 to 1 coverage. See page 131.

Revenue bonds outstanding at year end are as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Amount
Water/Sewer Refunding and Improvements	2.25 - 3.00%	\$5,095,000
•		\$5,095,000

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year ending	Business-type Activities		
December 31	Principal Intere		
2022	\$ 315,000	\$	150,188
2023	325,000		140,737
2024	340,000		130,988
2025	345,000		120,787
2026	360,000		110,438
2027-2031	1,945,000		384,488
2032-2036	775,000		161,437
2037-2041	_690,000		43,162
Total	\$ <u>5</u> .095.000	\$1	.242,225

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2021, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,960,000	.\$ -	\$ 295,000	\$ 3,665,000	\$ 305,000
G.O. bond premium	266,301	×	17,754	248,547	9
Compensated absences	536,705	543,134	536,705	543,134	135,784
Net Pension liability	655,056	-	478,116	176.940	÷
Total OPEB liability	5,916,821	416,323	287,036	6,046,108	126,000
Asset retirement obligations Governmental activity	203 291			203 291	
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$11,538,174</u>	\$ 959,457	<u>\$1,614,611</u>	<u>\$10,883,020</u>	\$ 566,784
Revenue bonds	\$ 5,405,000	\$ -	\$ 310,000	\$ 5,095,000	\$ 315,000
Revenue bond premium	539,585		27,092	512,493	
Drinking Water State					
Revolving Fund	3,966,778		317,567	3,649,211	334,565
Compensated absences	91,517	88,644	91,517	88,644	22,161
Net Pension liability	455,208	-	357.822	97,386	
Asset retirement obligations Business-type activity	235.200			335.200	
Long-term liabilities	\$10,693,288	<u>\$ 188,644</u>	<u>\$1,103,998</u>	\$ 9,777,934	<u>\$ 671,726</u>

For the governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund. Pension and OPEB liabilities are also liquidated by the general fund.

•ther Debt Disclosures

The City recognizes a liability relative to GASB Statement No. 83 pertaining to the eventual disposition of underground fuel storage tanks located at the Southwest Washington Regional Airport and various sewage treatment plants throughout the City. The City has also recognized a liability for the eventual disposition of one of its wells. These obligations, imposed by the Washington State Department of Ecology under the requirements of WAC 173-360A-0810, were estimated through consulting professionals and or the City Engineer. The remaining useful life of these asset/obligations range from 1 to 10 years and there are no legally required funding or assurance provisions associated with the obligations. As a result, a liability of \$335,200 has been recorded in the proprietary fund financial statements and a liability of \$538,491 has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

V. 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; and natural disasters for which the City carries insurance.

Washington Cities Insurance Authority

The City of Kelso is a member of the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA). Utilizing Chapter 48.62 RCW (self-insurance regulation) and Chapter 39.34 RCW (Interlocal Cooperation Act), nine cities originally formed WCIA on January 1, 1981. WCIA was created for the purpose of providing a pooling mechanism for jointly purchasing insurance, jointly self-insuring, and/or jointly contracting for risk management services. WCIA has a total of 166 members.

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

Liability coverage is written on an occurrence basis, without deductibles. Coverage includes general, automobile, police, errors or omissions, stop gap, employment practices, prior wrongful acts, and employee benefits liability. Limits are \$4 million per occurrence in the self-insured layer, and \$16 million in limits above the self-insured layer is provided by reinsurance. Total limits are \$20 million per occurrence subject to aggregates and sublimits. The Board of Directors determines the limits and terms of coverage annually.

Insurance for property, automobile physical damage, fidelity, inland marine, and boiler and machinery coverage are purchased on a group basis. Various deductibles apply by type of coverage. Property coverage is self-funded from the members' deductible to \$750,000, for all perils other than flood and earthquake, and insured above that to \$400 million per occurrence subject to aggregates and sublimits. Automobile physical damage coverage is self-funded from the members' deductible to \$250,000 and insured above that to \$100 million per occurrence subject to aggregates and sublimits.

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

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

An investment committee, using investment brokers, produces additional revenue by investment of WCIA's assets in financial instruments which comply with all State guidelines.

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

Settlements have not exceeded coverages for each of the past three fiscal years.

Association of Washington Cities Employee Benefit Trust Health Care Program

The City is a member of the Association of Washington Cities Employee Benefit Trust Health Care Program (AWC Trust HCP). Chapter 48.62 RCW provides that two or more local government entities may, by Interlocal agreement under Chapter 39.34 RCW, form together or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insurance, to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, or self-insure.

An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act. The AWC Trust HCP was formed on January 1, 2014 when participating cities, towns, and non-city entities of the AWC Employee Benefit Trust in the State of Washington joined together by signing an Interlocal Governmental Agreement to jointly self-insure certain health benefit plans and programs for participating employees, their covered dependents and other beneficiaries through a designated account within the Trust.

As of December 31, 2021, 262 cities/towns/non-city entities participate in the AWC Trust HCP.

The AWC Trust HCP allows members to establish a program of joint insurance and provides health and welfare services to all participating members.

In April 2020, the Board of Trustees adopted a large employer policy, requiring newly enrolling groups with 600 or more employees to submit medical claims experience data in order to receive a quote for medical coverage. Outside of this, the AWC Trust HCP pools claims without regard to individual member experience. The pool is

actuarially rated each year with the assumption of projected claims run-out for all current members.

The AWC Trust HCP includes medical, dental and vision insurance through the following carriers: Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Washington, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Washington Options, Inc., Regence BlueShield, Asuris Northwest Health, Delta Dental of Washington, and Vision Service Plan. Eligible members are cities and towns within the state of Washington. Non-City Entities (public agency, public corporation, intergovernmental agency, or political subdivision within the state of Washington) are eligible to apply for coverage into the AWC Trust HCP, submitting application to the Board of Trustees for review as required in the Trust Agreement.

Participating employers pay monthly premiums to the AWC Trust HCP. The City's contribution to the Trust for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$427,093. The AWC Trust HCP is responsible for payment of all covered claims. In 2020, the AWC Trust HCP purchased stop loss insurance for Regence/Asuris plans at an Individual Stop Loss (ISL) of \$1.5 million through Commencement Bay Risk Management, and Kaiser ISL at \$1 million with Companion Life through Intermediary Insurance Services. The aggregate policy is for 200% of expected medical claims.

Participating employer's contract to remain in the AWC HCP for a minimum of three years. Participating employers with over 250 employees must provide written notice of termination of all coverage a minimum of 12 months in advance of the termination date, and participating employers with fewer than 250 employees must provide written notice of termination of all coverage a minimum of 6 months in advance of termination date. When all coverage is being terminated, termination will only occur on December 31. Participating employers terminating a group or line of coverage must notify the HCP a minimum of 60 days prior to termination. A participating employer's termination will not obligate that member to past debts, or further contributions to the AWC Trust HCP. Similarly, the terminating member forfeits all rights and interest to the AWC Trust HCP Account.

The operations of the Health Care Program are managed by the Board of Trustees or its delegates. The Board of Trustees is comprised of four regionally elected officials from Trust member cities or towns, the Employee Benefit Advisory Committee Chair and Vice Chair, and two appointed individuals from the AWC Board of Directors, who are from Trust member cities or towns. The Trustees or its appointed delegates review and analyze Health Care Program related matters and make operational decisions regarding premium contributions, reserves, plan options and benefits in compliance with Chapter 48.62 RCW. The Board of Trustees has decision authority consistent with the Trust Agreement, Health Care Program policies, Chapter 48.62 RCW and Chapter 200-110-WAC.

The accounting records of the AWC Trust HCP are maintained in accordance with methods prescribed by the State Auditor's office under the authority of Chapter 43.09 RCW. The AWC Trust HCP also follows applicable accounting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). In 2018, the retiree medical plan subsidy was eliminated, and is noted as such in the report for fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. Year-end financial reporting is done on an accrual basis and submitted to the Office of the State Auditor as required by Chapter 200-110-WAC. The audit report for the AWC Trust HCP is available from the Washington State Auditor's office.

Unemployment Insurance

The City is self-insured for amounts related to unemployment claims. The City pays these claims on a pay-as-you go basis and does not set aside funds for future claims. The City made the following payments for unemployment claims:

2021	\$11,743
2020	\$16,798
2019	\$ 3,682

B. Property Taxes

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

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

Property taxes are recorded as a receivable when levied, offset by a deferred inflow of resources. During the year, property tax revenues are recognized when cash is collected. The amount of taxes receivable at year-end that would be collected soon enough to be available to pay liabilities of the current period is immaterial.

The City of Kelso may levy up to \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services and 22.5 cents per \$1,000 for local Fire Pension Funds. However, the amount is reduced by the Fire District #2 annexation. Fire District #2 may levy up to a maximum of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The City's levy is also subject to the following two limitations:

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

Washington State law in RCW 84.55.010 limits the growth of regular property taxes to the lesser of 1 percent per year, or the Implicit Price Deflator. Adjustments for new construction are excluded from this calculation. If the assessed valuation increases by more than 1 percent due to revaluation, the levy rate will be decreased.

The City's regular levy for 2021 was \$1.4683 per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$1,095,923,749 for a total regular levy of \$1,609,180.

C. COVID-19 Pandemic

In February, 2020, the Governor of the State of Washington declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of COVID-19. Precautionary measures to slow the spread of the virus continued throughout 2021. These measures included limitations on business operations, public events, gatherings, travel, and in-person interactions.

Because of the pandemic the City has realized reductions in admissions, lodging, and fuel taxes, as well as interest from investments. However, these reductions were not substantial in 2021 and were offset from business and sales taxes received due to the above normal construction activity that occurred within the City in 2021.

At this time, the full extent of any future financial impact on the City is unknown.

D. Contingent liabilities

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

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's management and counsel, the City's insurance policies are adequate to pay all known or pending claims.

E. Joint Municipal Utility Services Authority

Three Rivers Regional Waste Water Authority

The City of Kelso entered into an interlocal agreement with Cowlitz County, the City of Longview and Beacon Hill Sewer District in 1996 to form the Three Rivers Regional Waste Water Authority (TRRWA). The TRRWA is governed by a fourmember board, one from each entity, and was established to provide sewage treatment services to the citizenry of the respective participating entities. Financing of the central sewage facility is funded based on each participant's proportionate share of flow to the facility along with additional funds forwarded from the participants as system development charges are assessed to new customers. During 2021, The City of Kelso paid TRRWA a total of \$2,348,499. This agreement may not be terminated as long as there are debt obligations of the TRRWA. Upon termination, each participant's interest in the net position shall be equal to their proportionate share of payments over the previous 12 calendar months. The City does not have an equity interest in the TRRWA can be obtained from the City of Longview at, 1525 Broadway, Longview, WA 98632.

F. Joint Venture

Southwest Washington Regional Airport Board

In 2012, the City of Kelso entered into an interlocal agreement with Cowlitz County, the City of Longview, and the Port of Longview, to form the Airport Operations Board (The Board). The Board was created so that the participating entities can equitably share in the operations and improvements of the Southwest Washington Regional Airport. However, the City of Kelso retains final decision-making authority in all decisions as may be required of a sponsor by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under the grant assurances included in Kelso's previous and future grant agreements. The Board is governed by a four-member board made up of an appointed representative from each jurisdiction.

The Board formulates its preliminary annual budget and submits it to each participating jurisdiction prior to August 1, of each year. Estimated expenses for maintenance and operations, repairs and replacements to existing facilities, capital projects, and debt service are netted against estimated airport operating revenues to determine the amount of annual subsidy required by the participating jurisdictions. Payments made to the airport by the City in 2021, were \$76,000.

This agreement may be terminated at any time upon the approval by a super-majority of the entities. All assets and liabilities acquired by the Board will remain the property of the airport and used for airport maintenance and operations consistent with FAA's Revenue Use Policy. In the event the airport ceases to operate, any assets or liabilities remaining from such property acquired after the commencement of this agreement, and after the full satisfaction of all federal obligations, grant repayments to the FAA, and satisfaction of FAA's Revenue Use Policy, shall be distributed to the parties in the same proportion as the financial contribution of the parties for its acquisition.

As of December 31, 2021, the City's ongoing financial responsibility is minimal. In addition, the airport has no outstanding long-term obligations and is not accumulating significant resources or experiencing fiscal stress that would cause additional material financial benefit or burden on the City in the future. The airport does not issue standalone financial statements.

G. Related Party

In January, 2019, the Cowlitz 911 Public Authority was formed to facilitate the public function of providing 911 emergency and non-emergency communications and dispatch services including an emergency communications system, and perform other system related functions. Representatives from the cities of Longview and Kelso, Longview police and fire, Cowlitz 2 Fire and Rescue, Cowlitz County Sheriff, a county commissioner, and representatives from small fire and police agencies make up the nine-member Board of Directors that oversee the center. The City of Kelso contributed \$195,787 toward the costs of services provided by Cowlitz 911 in 2021. Financial statements for Cowlitz 911 may be obtained by inquiry through the Cowlitz County Auditor's Office at 207 North Fourth Avenue, Kelso, WA 98626.

H. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

The following table represents the aggregate OPEB amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of the GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* for the year 2021:

Aggregate Pension Amounts – All Plans			
OPEB liabilities	\$ (1	6,046,108)	
Deferred outflows of resources	\$	48,484	
OPEB expenditures	\$	234,099	

Plan description. The City of Kelso administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. It is a closed plan that provides post-retirement health care benefits, in accordance with State statute to all LEOFF 1 retirees. As of December 31, 2021 there are 12 LEOFF 1 retirees covered by the benefit terms. There are no active employees

or inactive employees not receiving benefits covered under this plan. This plan was closed to new entrants on October 1, 1977.

Benefits provided. The City reimburses one hundred percent of the amount of validated claims for medical and hospitalization costs incurred by retirees. State statute provides that the City's responsibility for medical payments of LEOFF 1 retirees is secondary to any other coverage retirees receive or are eligible to receive. Therefore, upon reaching the eligible age for Medicare, the City requires the retirees to apply for and utilize Medicare Part B coverage.

Funding Policy. Employer contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and there are no assets accumulated in a qualifying trust. Expenditures for post-retirement health care benefits are recognized as retirees report claims. During the year, expenditures of \$93,938 were recognized for post-retirement health care.

Total OPEB Liability. The City has elected to calculate the total OPEB liability using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement 75 for employers with plans that have fewer than one hundred total plan members. The City's total OPEB liability of \$6,046,108 was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined using the entry age valuation method on that date.

Valuation assumptions and other inputs. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 valuation was determined using the following assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. Unless noted otherwise, assumptions and inputs are consistent with the 2020 LEOFF 1 OPEB Actuarial Valuation Report published by the Washington State Actuary's Office:

- Inflation: 2.75 percent
- Discount rate: 2.16 percent
- Healthcare cost trend rates: Initial medical costs rate is approximately 5.3% and trends down to about 5.0% in the 2020's. Long-term care is 4.5%. Medicare Part B premiums is approximately 5.0%, varies by year.

A 2.75% general inflation rate was used based on the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA – All Items.

The discount rate is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for males with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale BB.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City of Kelso calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 5.3 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage point lower (4.3%) or 1-percentage point higher (6.3%) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1%	Healthcare Cost	1%
	Decrease (4.3%)	Trend Rate (5.3%)	Increase (6.3%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$5,474,435	\$6,046,108	\$6,706,672

Discount Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City of Kelso calculated using the current discount rate of 2.16 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (1.16%) or 1-percentage point higher (3.16%) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(1.16%)	(2.16%)	(3.16%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$6,760,557	\$6,046,108	\$5,443,363

Change in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at 6/30/2020	\$ 5,916,821
Changes for the year:	
Interest cost	127,607
Changes in Experience Data and Assumptions	288,716
Estimated Benefit payments	(287,036)
Net changes	129,287
Balance at 6/30/2021	\$ 6,046.108

Changes in experience data and assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.87 percent in 2018 to 2.21 percent in 2020 and 2.16 percent in 2021. In addition, Recent federal legislation H.R. 1865, also referred to as the Further Consolidations Appropriations Act of 2020, repealed the excise or "Cadillac" tax from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. It is estimated that the exclusion of the excise tax will on average reduce OPEB liabilities by roughly 6 percent.

Deferred outflows of resources of \$48,484 resulting from payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022.

I. Employee retirement systems and pension plans

The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans for the year 2021:

Aggregate Pension Amounts – All Plans				
Pension liabilities	\$	(274,326)		
Pension assets	\$	8,586,608		
Deferred outflows of resources	\$	847,361		
Deferred inflows of resources	\$	(5,984,992)		
Pension expense/expenditures	\$	(1,398,775)		

State Sponsored Pension Plans

Substantially all City full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the following statewide retirement systems administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, under cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. The State Legislature establishes, and amends, laws pertaining to the creation and administration of all public retirement systems.

The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS), a department within the primary government of the State of Washington, issues a publicly available comprehensive annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for each plan. The DRS ACFR may be obtained by writing to:

Department of Retirement Systems Communications Unit P.O. Bex 48380 Olympia, WA 98540-8380

Or the DRS ACFR report may be downloaded from the DRS website at www.drs.wa.gov.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

PERS members include elected officials; State employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals and Superior Courts; employees of the legislature; employees of district and municipal courts; employees of local governments; and higher education employees not participating in higher education retirement programs. PERS is comprised of three separate pension plans for membership purposes. PERS plans 1 and 2 are defined

benefit plans, and PERS plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

PERS Plan 1 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service. The AFC is the average of the member's 24 highest consecutive service months. Members are eligible for retirement from active status at any age with at least 30 years of service, at age 55 with at least 25 years of service, or at age 60 with at least five years of service. Members retiring from active status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. Retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, an optional cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. PERS 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. The plan was closed to new entrants on September 30, 1977.

Contributions

The **PERS Plan 1** member contribution rate is established by State statute at 6 percent. The employer contribution rate is developed by the Office of the State Actuary and includes an administrative expense component that is currently set at 0.18 percent. Each biennium, the State Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates. The PERS Plan 1 required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2021 were as follows:

PERS Plan 1		
Actual Contribution Rates:	Employer	Employee
January – June 2021		
PERS Plan 1	7.92%	6.00%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.76%	-
Administrative Fee	.18%	
Total	12.97%	6.00%
July – December 2021		
PERS Plan 1	10.07%	6.00%
Administrative Fee	.18%	-
Total	10.25%	6.00%

PERS Plan 2/3 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service for Plan 2 and 1 percent of AFC for Plan 3. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest-paid consecutive service months. There is no cap on years of service credit. Members are eligible for retirement with a full benefit at 65 with at least five years of service credit. Retirement before age 65 is considered an early retirement. PERS Plan 2/3 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older, are eligible for early retirement with a benefit that is reduced by a factor that varies according to age for each year before age

65. PERS Plan 2/3 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by three percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

PERS Plan 2/3 members hired on or after May 1, 2013 have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of five percent for each year of retirement before age 65. This option is available only to those who are age 55 or older and have at least 30 years of service credit. PERS Plan 2/3 retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other PERS Plan 2/3 benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost-of-living allowance (based on the CPI), capped at three percent annually and a one-time duty related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. PERS 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service; or after five years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are totally dependent on employee contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. PERS Plan 3 members choose their contribution rate upon joining membership and have a chance to change rates upon changing employers. As established by statute, Plan 3 required defined contribution rates are set at a minimum of 5 percent and escalate to 15 percent with a choice of six options. Employers do not contribute to the defined contribution benefits. PERS Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Contributions

The **PERS Plan 2/3** employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. The Plan 2/3 employer rates include a component to address the PERS Plan 1 UAAL and an administrative expense that is currently set at 0.18 percent. Each biennium, the State Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 contribution rates. The PERS Plan 2/3 required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2021 were as follows:

PERS Plan 2/3			
Actual Contribution Rates:	Employer 2/3	Employee 2	
January – June 2021			
PERS Plan 2/3	7.92%	7.90%	
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	4.87%	-	
Administrative Fee	.18%	-	
Employee PERS Plan 3		Varies	
Total	12.97%	7.90%	
July – December 2021			
PERS Plan 2/3	6.36%	6.36%	
PERS Plan 1 UAAL	3.71%		
Administrative Fee	.18%	-	
Employee PERS Plan 3		Varies	
Total	10.25%	6.36%	

The City's actual plan contributions were \$142,423 to PERS Plan 1 and \$237,013 to PERS Plan 2/3 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF)

LEOFF membership includes all full-time, fully compensated, local law enforcement commissioned officers, firefighters, and as of July 24, 2005, emergency medical technicians. LEOFF is comprised of two separate defined benefit plans.

LEOFF Plan 1 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined per year of service calculated as a percent of final average salary (FAS) as follows:

- 20+ years of service 2.0% of FAS
- 10-19 years of service 1.5% of FAS
- 5-9 years of service 1% of FAS

The FAS is the basic monthly salary received at the time of retirement, provided a member has held the same position or rank for 12 months preceding the date of retirement. Otherwise, it is the average of the highest consecutive 24 months' salary within the last ten years of service. Members are eligible for retirement with five years of service at the age of 50. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost-of living adjustment (COLA), and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. LEOFF 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. The plan was closed to new entrants on September 30, 1977.

Contributions

Starting on July 1, 2000, LEOFF Plan 1 employers and employees contribute zero percent, as long as the plan remains fully funded. The LEOFF Plan 1 had no required

employer or employee contributions for fiscal year 2021. Employers paid only the administrative expense of 0.18 percent of covered payroll.

LEOFF Plan 2 provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as two percent of the final average salary (FAS) per year of service (the FAS is based on the highest consecutive 60 months). Members are eligible for retirement with a full benefit at 53 with at least five years of service credit. Members who retire prior to the age of 53 receive reduced benefits. If the member has at least 20 years of service and is age 50, the reduction is three percent for each year prior to age 53. Otherwise, the benefits are actuarially reduced for each year prior to age 53. LEOFF 2 retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost-of-living allowance (based on the CPI), capped at three percent annually and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. LEOFF 2 members are vested after the completion of five years of eligible service.

Contributions

The LEOFF Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2. The employer rate included an administrative expense component set at 0.18 percent. Plan 2 employers and employees are required to pay at the level adopted by the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board.

Effective July 1, 2017, when a LEOFF employer charges a fee or recovers costs for services rendered by a LEOFF 2 member to a non-LEOFF employer, the LEOFF employer must cover both the employer and state contributions on the LEOFF 2 basic salary earned for those services. The state contribution rate (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) was 3.41% in 2021.

The LEOFF Plan 2 required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2021 were as follows:

LEOFF Plan 2			
Actual Contribution Rates:	Employer	Employee	
January – June 2021			
State and local governments	5.15%	8.59%	
Administrative Fee	.18%	.=	
Total	5.33%	8.59%	
July – December 2021			
January – June 2021	5.12%	8.53%	
Administrative Fee	.18%	-	
Total	5.30%	8.53%	

The City's actual contributions to the plan were \$140,215 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Legislature, by means of a special funding arrangement, appropriates money from the State General Fund to supplement the current service liability and fund the prior service costs of Plan 2 in accordance with the recommendations of the Pension Funding Council and the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. This special funding situation is not mandated by the State constitution and could be changed by statute. For the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, the State contributed \$78,170,320 to LEOFF Plan 2. The amount recognized by the City as its proportionate of this amount is \$97,656.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability (TPL) for each of the DRS plans was determined using the most recent actuarial valuation completed in 2021 with a valuation date of June 30, 2020. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the Office of the State Actuary's (OSA) 2013-2018 Experience Study and the 2019 Economic Experience Study.

Additional assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2020 actuarial valuation report. The TPL was calculated as of the valuation date and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. Plan liabilities were rolled forward from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, reflecting each plan's normal cost (using the entry-age cost method), assumed interest and actual benefit payments.

- Inflation: 2.75% total economic inflation; 3.50% salary inflation
- Salary increases: In addition to the base 3.50% salary inflation assumption, salaries are also expected to grow by promotions and longevity.
- Investment rate of return: 7.4%

Mortality rates were developed using the Society of Actuaries' Pub. H-2010 mortality rates, which vary by member status, as the base table. The OSA applied age offsets for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis; meaning, each member is assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year throughout his or her lifetime.

There were no changes in assumptions since the last valuation. There were changes in methods since the last valuation.

• For purposes of the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation Report (AVR), a noncontribution rate setting valuation under current funding policy, the Office of the State Actuary (OSA) introduced temporary method changes to produce asset and liability measures as of the valuation date. See high-level summary

below. OSA will revert back to the methods outlined in the 2019 AVR when preparing the 2021 AVR, a contribution rate-setting valuation, which will serve as the basis for 2022 ACFR results.

• To produce measures at June 30, 2020, unless otherwise noted in the 2020 AVR, OSA relied on the same data, assets, methods, and assumptions as the June 30, 2019 AVR. OSA projected the data forward one year reflecting assumed new hires and current members exiting the plan as expected. OSA estimated June 30, 2020, assets by relying on the fiscal year end 2019 assets, reflecting actual investment performance over FY 2020, and reflecting assumed contribution amounts and benefit payments during FY 2020. OSA reviewed the actual June 30, 2020, participant and financial data to determine if any material changes to projection assumptions were necessary. OSA also considered any material impacts to the plans from 2021 legislation. See the 2020 AVR for more information.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for all DRS plans was 7.4 percent.

To determine that rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether each pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Based on OSA's assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.4 percent was used to determine the total liability.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the DRS pension plan investments of 7.4 percent was determined using a building-block-method. In selecting this assumption, the Office of the State Actuary (OSA) reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered Capital Market Assumptions (CMA's) and simulated expected investment returns provided by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). The WSIB uses the CMA's and their target asset allocation to simulate future investment returns at various future times.

Estimated Rates of Return by Asset Class

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021, are summarized in the table below. The inflation component used to create the table is 2.2 percent and represents the WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

		% Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Return Arithmetic
Fixed Income	20%	2.20%
Tangible Assets	7%	5.10%
Real Estate	18%	5.80%
Global Equity	32%	6.30%
Private Equity	23%	9.30%
	100%	

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)

The table below presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.4 percent, 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 (6.4 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (8.4 percent) than the current rate.

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Discount Rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
PERS I	\$ 467,329	\$ 274,326	\$ 106,007
PERS 2/3	(819,293)	(2,875,917)	(4,569,547)
LEOFF 1	(1,170,252)	(1,299,898)	(1,412,064)
LEOFF 2	(2,781,449)	(4,410,793)	(5,744,901)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the State's pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued DRS financial report.

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

At June 30, 2021, the City reported a total pension liability of \$274,326 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities as follows:

	Liability (or Asset)		
PERS 1	\$ 274,326		
PERS 2/3	\$ (2,875,917)		
LEOFF 1	\$ (1,299,898)		
LEOFF 2	\$ (4,410,793)		

The amount of the assets reported above for the LEOFF Plan's reflect reductions for State pension support provided to the City. The amount recognized by the City as its

proportionate share of the net pension asset, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension asset that was associated with the City were as follows:

	LEOFF 1 Asset
LEOFF 1 – employer's proportionate share LEOFF 1 – State's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) associated with the employer	\$ (1,299,898) (8,792,478)
TOTAL	<u>\$ (10,092,376)</u>
	LEOFF 2 Asset
LEOFF 2 – employer's proportionate share LEOFF 2 – State's proportionate	\$ (4,410,794)
share of the net pension	
	(2,845,443)

At June 30, the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liabilities/assets was as follows:

	Proportionate	Proportionate	Change in
Plan	Share 6/30/20	Share 6/30/21	Proportion
PERS 1	% .021408	% .022463	% .001055
PERS 2/3	.027714	.028870	.001156
LEOFF I	.040699	.037947	(.002752)
LEOFF 2	.067139	.075938	.008799

Employer contribution transmittals received and processed by the DRS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are used as the basis for determining each employer's proportionate share of the collective pension amounts reported by the DRS in the *Schedules of Employer and Nonemployer Allocations* for all plans except LEOFF 1.

LEOFF Plan 1 allocation percentages are based on the total historical employer contributions to LEOFF 1 from 1971 through 2000 and the retirement benefit payments in fiscal year 2021. Historical data was obtained from a 2011 study by the Office of the State Actuary (OSA). The State of Washington contributed 87.12 percent of LEOFF 1 employer contributions and all other employers contributed the remaining 12.88 percent of employer contributions. LEOFF 1 is fully funded and no further employer contributions have been required since June 2000. If the plan becomes underfunded, funding of the remaining liability will require new legislation. The allocation method the plan chose reflects the projected long-term contribution effort based on historical data.

In fiscal year 2021, the State of Washington contributed 39 percent of LEOFF 2 employer contributions pursuant to RCW 41.26.725 and all other employers contributed the remaining 61 percent of employer contributions.

Pension Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized pension expense as follows:

Plan	Pension Expense
PERS 1	\$ (26,088)
PERS 2/3	(665,098)
LEOFF 1	(142,134)
LEOFF 2	(565,455)
TOTAL	\$ <u>(1,398,775)</u>

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferre Outflows		Deferred Inflows of	
PERS Plan 1	Resources		Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ <u>61,</u>	- 501	\$ (304,410)	
TOTAL PERS Plan 1	\$ 61,	501	\$ (304,410)	

PERS Plan 2/3	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 139,679	\$ (35,256)	
Net difference between projected and actual investment			
earnings on pension plan investments	: 1 2)	(2,403,592)	
Changes of assumptions	4,203	(204,238)	
Changes in proportion and differences between			
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	101,738	(103,602)	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	105,410		
TOTAL PERS Plan 2	<u>\$ 351,030</u>	\$ (2,746,688)	

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
LEOFF Plan 1	Resources	Resources
Net difference between projected and actual investment		
earnings on pension plan investments	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ (397,199)</u>
TOTAL LEOFF Plan 1	\$	<u>\$ (397,199)</u>
	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
LEOFF Plan 2	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 200,057	\$ (23,311)
Net difference between projected and actual investment		
earnings on pension plan investments	<u></u>	(2,103,097)
Changes in assumptions	1,907	(209,778)
Changes in proportion and differences between	- ,	(,)
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	161,516	(200, 509)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	71,350	
TOTAL LEOFF Plan 2	\$ 434,830	\$(2,536,695)

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	PERS 1	PERS 2/3	LEOFF 1	LEOFF 2
2022	\$ (80,638)	\$ (650,054)	\$ (105,510)	\$ (563,850)
2023	(73,894)	(606,870)	(96,509)	(525,597)
2024	(69,870)	(589,539)	(91,065)	(496,696)
2025	(80,008)	(652,564)	(104,115)	(558,935)
2026	-	(6,559)	-	(10,495)
Thereafter		4,518		(17,642)
Total	\$ (304,410)	\$(2,501,068)	\$ (397,199)	\$(2,173,215)

Other Local Government Pension System

The City is the administrator of a single employer defined benefit pension plan, the Firemen's Pension Fund. The plan is limited to firefighters and beneficiaries employed before March 1, 1970, and as of March 1, 1970, the plan was closed to new entrants. Firefighters hired before March 1, 1970, at retirement receive the greater of the pension benefit provided under this plan or under the LEOFF plan. Any excess benefit over the LEOFF benefit is provided by the City plan. There are currently six individuals retired under the LEOFF plan, but drawing excess benefits from this plan. There are no individuals currently employed that are eligible for benefits from this

plan. All future obligations of the Firemen's Pension Fund were assumed by the State pension system, LEOFF.

The Fireman's Pension Fund cash and investment balance consists of \$629,349 with the investment portion held in the State investment pool as of December 31, 2021.

A recent actuarial survey has not been done because annual benefits are approximately \$52,000 and the of cash available to pay pension benefits is over \$629,000 and the average age of current retirees is 83. However, the last actuarial survey indicated that there was a net accrued liability of \$225,000 in the system that will be fully amortized with annual contributions to the plan of \$26,616 through 2024. Furthermore, there was no preparation of the schedules or required supplementary information required by GASB's 67 and 68 because, in management's opinion, future funding and contributions by the City are not material and the cost of future actuarials would outweigh the benefits.

In 2021, the City also received on behalf payments from taxes on fire insurance premiums in the amount of \$14,222.

City of Kelso Schedule of Employer Contributions Public Employees Retirement System Plan 1 As of December 31, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2015*	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021
Statutorily required contributions Contributions in relation to the	\$ 119,722	\$ 135,433	\$ 149,623	\$ 165,771	\$ 164,182	\$ 148,333	\$ 142,423
statutorily required contributions*** Contribution deficiency/(excess)	<u>(119,722)</u> \$	<u>(135,433)</u> \$-	<u>(149,623)</u> <u>\$</u> -	<u>(165,771)</u> <u>\$-</u>	<u>(164,182)</u> \$-	<u>(148,333)</u> \$	<u>(142,423)</u> \$-
Covered payroll**	\$2,653,280	\$2,824,028	\$3,053,518	\$3,274,719	\$3,319,903	\$3,092,506	\$3,317,887
Contributions as a percentage of employee payroll	4.51%	4.80%	4.90%	5.06%	4.95%	4.80%	4.29%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

* Information not available prior to 2015
 ** Covered payroll is the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based.
 *** Contributions are actual employer contributions to the plan. For PERS 1 this includes the portion of PERS 2/3 contributions that fund the PERS 1 UAAL.

City of Kelso Schedule of Employer Contributions Public Employees Retirement System Plan 2/3 As of December 31, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2015*	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021
Statutorily required contributions Contributions in relation to the	\$ 146,061	\$ 175,210	\$ 209,473	\$ 244,652	\$ 256,283	\$ 244,927	\$ 237,013
statutorily required contributions*** Contribution deficiency/(excess)	<u>{146,061}</u> \$ -	(175,210)	(209,473)	<u>(244,652)</u> <u>\$</u> -	(256,283)	<u>(244,927)</u> <u>\$</u> -	<u>(237,013)</u> \$-
Covered payroll**	\$2,593,780	\$2,812,358	\$3,053,518	\$3,274,719	\$3,319,903	\$3,092,506	\$3,317,887
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5,63%	6.23%	6.86%	7.47%	7.72%	7.92%	7.14%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

*Information not available prior (• 2015 ** Covered payroll is the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based. *** Contributions are actual employer contributions to the plan.

City of Kelso Schedule of Enployer Contributions Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement Plan 2 As of December 31, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2015*	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021
Statutorily required contributions Contributions in relation to the	\$ 110,458	\$ 121,594	\$ 128,018	\$ 131,270	\$ 134,931	\$ 136,101	\$ 140,215
statutorily required contributions*** Contribution deficiency/(excess)	<u>(110,458)</u> \$ -	<u>(121,594)</u> <u>\$-</u>	<u>(128,018)</u> <u>\$-</u>	<u>(131,270)</u> \$-	<u>(134,931)</u> \$-	<u>(136,101)</u> <u>\$-</u>	<u>(140,215)</u> \$-
Covered payroll**	\$2,187,286	\$2,407,794	\$2,485,109	\$2,452,607	\$2,541,980	\$2,599,613	\$2,682,185
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5.05%	5.05%	5.15%	5.35%	5.31%	5.24%	5.23%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

* Information not available prior to 2015
 ** Covered payroll is the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based.

*** Contributions are actual employer contributions to the plan.

City of Kelso Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Public Employees Retirement System Plan 1 As of June 30, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2015*	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.023210%	0.022776%	0.023545%	0.025809%	0.021371%	0.021408%	0.022463%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	_\$1,214,099_	\$1,223,179	\$1,117,229	\$1,152,639	\$ 821,791	\$ 755,818	\$ 274,326
Total	\$1,214,099	\$1,223,179	\$1,117,229	\$1,152,639	\$ 821,791	\$ 755,818	\$ 274,326
Employer's covered payroll	\$2,609,568	\$2,691,098	\$2,986,773	\$3,190,174	\$3,276,484	\$3,213,903	\$3,198,419
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	46.52%	45.45%	37.41%	36.13%	25.08%	23.52%	8.58%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	59.10%	57.03%	61.24%	63.22%	67.12%	68.64%	88.74%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. * Information not available prior to 2015

City of Kelso Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Public Employees Retirement System Plan 2/3 As of June 30, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	_ <u>Fiscal Year</u> _ 2015*	_Fiscal Year_ 2016	_Fiscal Year_ 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	<u>Fiscal Year</u> 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	<u>Fiscal Year</u> 2021
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.028465%	0.028007%	0.030285%	0.033002%	0.027583%	0.027714%	0.028870%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$1,017,071	\$1,410,130	\$1,052,259	\$ 563,480	\$ 267,925	\$ 354,446	\$(2,875,917)
Total	\$1,017,071	\$1,410,130	\$1,052,259	\$ 563,480	\$ 267,925	\$ 354,446	<u>\$(2,875,917)</u>
Employer's covered payroll	\$2,549,530	\$2,649,405	\$2,986,773	\$3,190,174	\$3,276,484	\$3,213,903	\$ 3,198,419
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	39.89%	53.22%	35.23%	17.66%	8.18%	11.03%	89.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	89.20%	85.82%	90.97%	95.77%	97.77%	97.22%	120.29%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. * Information not available prior to 2015

City of Kelso Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement Plan 1 As of June 30, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	_Fi	scal Year 2015*	_Fis	scal Year 2016	Fi	scal Year 2017	-	cal Year 2018		cal Year 2019	_	cal Year 2020		cal Year 2021
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0	.042208%	0.	042555%	0.0	041694%	0.0	042411%	0.0	41496%	0.0	040699%	0.	.037947%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	(508,700)	\$	(438,438)	\$ ((632,590)	\$ (769,973)	\$ (820,215)	\$ ((768,604)	\$ (1	,299,898)
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the employer**	\$		\$	<u>.</u>	\$		\$(5,	208,075 <u>)</u>	\$(5,	547,911 <u>)</u>	<u>\$(5,</u>	198,820)	\$ (8	.,792,478 <u>)</u>
Total	\$	(508,700)	\$	(438,4 <u>38)</u>	\$ ((632,590)	\$(5,	978,048)	\$(6,	368,126)	\$(5,	967,424)	\$ <u>(1</u> 0	0,092,376 <u>)</u>
Employer's covered payroll	\$	4	\$	9	\$	1	\$		\$	~	\$		\$	
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	1	27.36%	1	23.74%	1	35.96%	14	4.42%	14	8.78%	14	16.88%	18	37.45%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. * Information not available prior to 2015 ** Information not available prior to 2018

City of Kelso Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement Plan 2 As of June 30, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year 2015*	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021
Employer's proportion of the net pension hability (asset)	0.072194%	0.075802%	0.077629%	0.082534%	0.066839%	0.067139%	0.075938%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (742,010)	\$ (440,887)	\$(1,077,239)	\$(1,675,620)	\$(1,548,454)	\$(1,369,538)	\$(4.410,793)
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the employer	\$ (490,624)	<u>\$ (287,426)</u>	<u>\$ (698,785)</u>	<u>\$(1,084,932)</u>	<u>\$(1,014,030)</u>	<u>\$ (875,716)</u>	<u>\$(2,845,443)</u>
Total	<u>\$(1,232,634)</u>	<u>\$ (728,313)</u>	<u>\$(1,776,024)</u>	\$(2,760,552)	\$(2,562,484)	\$(2,245,254)	<u>\$(7,256,236)</u>
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 2,120,860	\$2,294,917	\$ 2,439,577	\$ 2,503,122	\$ 2,495,368	\$ 2,522,992	\$ 2,655,371
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	34.99%	19.21%	44.16%	66.94%	62.05%	54.28%	166.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	111.67%	106.04%	113.36%	118.50%	119.43%	115.83%	142.00%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. * Information not available prior to 2015

City of Kelso Schedule of Changes in OPEB Liability and Related Ratios As of June 30, 2021 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Y 2018		Fiscal Year 2019	F	iscal Year 2020	F	Fiscal Year 2021
Total OPEB liability							
Interest Changes in experience data and assumptions Estimated benefit payments	(18	3,947 \$ 7,842) 1,437)	223,278 450,600 (214,013)	\$	216,071 (308,016) <u>(326,559)</u>	\$	127,607 288,716 (287,036)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(22	5,332)	459,865		(418,504)		129,287
Total OPEB liability - beginning	6,10	0,792	5,875,460		6,335,325	0	5,916,821
Net OPEB liability - Ending	\$ 5,87	5,460 \$	6,335,325	\$	5,916,821	\$	6,046,108
Covered employee payroll	\$	- \$	-	\$		\$	
Total OPEB liability, as a percentage of covered employee payroll	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30. Additional years will be added to the schedule as information becomes available.

CITY OF KELSO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2021

Other Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Changes in experience data and assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.87 percent in 2018 to 2.21 percent in 2020 and 2.16 percent in 2021. In addition, Recent federal legislation H.R. 1865, also referred to as the Further Consolidations Appropriations Act of 2020, repealed the excise or "Cadillac" tax from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. It is estimated that the exclusion of the excise tax will on average reduce OPEB liabilities by roughly 6 percent.

Deferred outflows of resources of \$48,484 resulting from payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB 75 to pay related benefits for the OPEB plan.

					Expenditures			
Federal Agency (Pass-Through Agency)	Federal Program	CFDA Number	Other Award Number	From Pass- Through Awards	From Direct Awards	Total	Passed through to Subrecipients	Note
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF (via Washington State Department of Commerce)	Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1-96-745-005	45,345		45,345	ı	2, 4, 5
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS, JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF	Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A	·	2,233	2,233	·	2, 5
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS, JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF (via Cowlitz County, Washington)	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	F18-31440-004	58,768		58,768		2, 5
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS, JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF (via Cowlitz County, Washington)	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	F17-31440-204	43,676		43,676	ı	2, 5
			Total CFDA 16.738:	102,444	•	102,444		
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS, JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF (via Washington State Office of the Attorney General)	National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative	16.833	RU-22-38	1,156	•	1,156		2, 5
U.S. Dept of Justice (via Washington State Patrol Marijuana Eradication)	Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppressio n Program	16.U01	N/A	1,237		1,237	·	2, 5

City of Kelso Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

					Expenditures			
Federal Agency (Pass-Through Agency)	Federal Program	CFDA Number	Other Award Number	From Pass- Through Awards	From Direct Awards	Total	Passed through to Subrecipients	Note
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF	Airport Improvement Program and COVID-19 Airports Programs	20.106	3-53-0034-017		32,760	32,760	32,760	2, 3, 5
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF	Airport Improvement Program and COVID-19 Airports Programs	20.106	3-53-0034-018		389	389	389	2, 3, 5
			Total CFDA 20.106:	•	33,149	33,149	33,149	
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	tion Cluster							
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF (via Washington State Department of Transportation)	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	HSIP-000S (593)	6,006		6,006		, с У
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF (via Washington State Department of Transportation)	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	STPUS-6728 (007)	2,917,918		2,917,918	1	, 5 У
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF (via Washington State Department of Transportation)	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	TAP-6749(002)	14,449		14,449	1	2, 5
	Total Highway Plan	ning and Co	Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:	2,938,373	•	2,938,373	'	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (via Cowlitz County, Washington)	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	G21NW0011A	3,354		3,354		2, 5

City of Kelso Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

City of Kelso Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 Expenditures

2, 5 Note 33,149 Passed through Subrecipients 9 2,228 5,582 3,129,519 Total 35,382 From Direct Awards 2,228 5,582 3,094,137 From Pass-Through Awards Total Federal Awards Expended: Total CFDA 95.001: Other Award G20NW0011A Number CFDA Number 95.001 Federal Program High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (via Cowlitz County, Washington) Federal Agency (Pass-Through Agency)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

City of Kelso Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards December 31, 2021

Note 1 - Basis of Accounting

The Schedule of Financial Assistance is prepared on the same basis of accounting as the City of Kelso's financial statements. The City of Kelso uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for all Governmental Funds and the accrual basis of accounting for all Proprietary Funds.

Note 2 - Program Costs

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

Note 3 - Amounts Awarded to Subrecipients

All amounts expended for this program were passed through to a subrecipient that administered its own project.

Note 4 – Revolving Loan - Program Income

The City has a revolving loan program for low-income housing renovation. Under this federal program, repayments and interest (in excess of \$35,000) received by the City are considered program revenues (income) and disbursements of such funds to eligible recipients are considered expenditures. The City did not disperse any program revenues to program participants for the year 2021. The amount of principal and interest received in loan repayments for the year was \$45,345.

<u>Note 5 – Indirect Cost Rate</u>

The City has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Not Applicable (N/A)

Information is not applicable or available for this grant.

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

We work with state agencies, local governments and the public to achieve our vision of increasing trust in government by helping governments work better and deliver higher value.

In fulfilling our mission to provide citizens with independent and transparent examinations of how state and local governments use public funds, we hold ourselves to those same standards by continually improving our audit quality and operational efficiency, and by developing highly engaged and committed employees.

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

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