

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

Table of Contents

	Page(s)
Introduction Section	
Transmittal Letter	i–v
GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	vi
Organizational Chart	vii
Principal Executive Officers	viii
Financial Section	
Independent Auditors' Report	1–3
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)	4–13
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Activities	15–16
Governmental Funds: Balance Sheet Reconciliation of Net Position between the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	17 18 19 20
Major Governmental Funds: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Original and Final Budget and Actual: General Fund 1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	21 22
Proprietary Funds: Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Statement of Cash Flows	23 24 25–26
Notes to Financial Statements	27–54

Table of Contents

		Page(s)
Additional Supplementary Information		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Combining Balance Sheet		55
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	in Fund Balances	56
Bed Tax Special Revenue Fund:		
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Bala	nce – Budget and Actual	57
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds:		
Combining Statement of Net Position		58
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in N	et Position	59
Combining Statement of Cash Flows		60
Statistical Section	Table	
Net Position by Component	1	61
Changes in Net Position	2	62–63
Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source	3	64
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	4	65
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	5	66
Governmental Expenditures	6	67
General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source	7	68
Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	8	69
Property Tax Rates	9	70
Principal Real Property Taxpayers	10	71

Table of Contents

	Table	Page(s)
Principal Electric Utility Customers	11	72
Property Tax Levies and Collections	12	73
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type	13	74
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding	14	75
Direct Governmental Activities Debt	15	76
Legal Debt Margin Information	16	77
Pledged-Revenue Coverage	17	78
Demographic Statistics	18	79
Principal Employers	19	80
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function	20	81
Operating Indicators by Function	21	82
Capital Asset Statistics by Function	22	83

This page was intentionally left blank.

INTRODUCTION SECTION



P.O. BOX 610 UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685-0610 (907) 581-1251 FAX (907) 581-1417



January 12, 2015

The Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Citizens of the City of Unalaska:

State law requires that all cities annually publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report of the City of Unalaska, Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

KPMG, Certified Public Accountants, has issued an unmodified (clean) opinion on the City of Unalaska's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014. The independent auditors' report is located at the front of the financial section of this report. The independent audit of the financial statements of the City of Unalaska was part of a broader, federal and state-mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal and state grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal and state awards. These reports will be available in the City of Unalaska's separately issued Single Audit Report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The City of Unalaska, incorporated as a first class city in 1942, is located on an island within an archipelago in the southwestern part of the state. The Bering Sea to the north is considered to have one of the most productive fisheries in the country. Located nearly 800 miles from Anchorage, the City of Unalaska, which serves a population of 4,768, currently occupies an area of 215 square miles, of which 46% is seawater. The City of Unalaska is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits

by annexation, which occurs periodically when deemed appropriate by the governing council. Annexation authority was exercised once in 1986.

The City of Unalaska has operated under the council-manager form of government since 1968. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a city council consisting of the mayor and six other members. The city council is responsible for, among other things, passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees, and hiring the city manager. The city manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the city council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government, and for appointing the heads of the various departments. Council members are elected to serve three-year, staggered terms, with two council members elected every year. The mayor is also elected to serve a three-year term. The mayor and council members are all elected at large.

The City of Unalaska provides a full range of services including the following: police and fire protection; emergency medical services; the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and other infrastructure; recreational activities and cultural events; electrical, water, wastewater, and landfill services; port, harbor, and airport terminal services; and limited housing for city employees. The City of Unalaska is also financially accountable for a legally separate school district, which is reported separately within the City of Unalaska's financial statements. Additional information on the Unalaska City School District can be found in note 1(a).

The city council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget by no later than June 30, the close of the City of Unalaska's fiscal year. This annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Unalaska's financial planning and control. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., police). The city manager is authorized to transfer appropriations within a function. Transfers of appropriations between functions, however, require the special approval of the city council.

Local Economy

With continued well-managed fisheries in the federal and state waters of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI), the City of Unalaska, which has been active in the effort of supporting the best science practices and achievements for continued sustainability of those BSAI fisheries, will be able to maintain strong fishery-related revenues in future years.

Unalaska is the number one fishing port in the nation in terms of tons of seafood landed and has been for 17 straight years, according to the 2013 report by the National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS). A catch of 753 million pounds was landed in Unalaska in 2012, with a value of \$197 million dollars, positioning Unalaska as the number two port in value in the United States for income derived from fishing. In 2013, NMFS shows that 58.6% of the nation's fish resources were harvested and processed in the State of Alaska. Unalaska's local processing plants handled 13% of the state's landings and accounted for 11% of the value. For the nation, Unalaska landed 7.6% of the nation's seafood and accounted for 3.6% of the nation's value.

Because the City of Unalaska's economy centers on a single industry, seafood, the tax base is subject to change with fluctuations in fishery harvest levels. One mitigating factor to revenue volatility is the sustainability and good management of the fishery resources in both the state and federal waters of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI). Unalaska's Port of Dutch Harbor has been the nation's number one commercial fishing port for 17 straight years. In 2013, 753 million pounds were landed in Unalaska at a value of \$197 million. In that same year, 13% of the State's total fisheries landings came from Unalaska and 7% of the nation's total landings came from Unalaska. The continued use of management measures, such rationalized fisheries, allow fishing and processing seasons throughout the year, providing the City a steady income stream from state and local seafood taxes.

Processed seafood products are sold both domestically and internationally. It is estimated that as much as 60% of Unalaska's fish products are exported, and as a consequence, changes in fisheries, currency rates, and markets around the world affect the local economy. For example, the increase in allocations for the Barents Sea cod fishery off the coasts of Norway and Russia have resulted in less demand in Europe for H/G cod and cod fillets from Alaska. Japan is the largest market for seafood produced in Alaska, which has shown moderate demand with the value of the Yen affecting selling price, which affects demand. However, prices for Surimi and Pollock roe are anticipated to decline somewhat due to increased volume and currency issues with the Yen will affect sales prices. Pollock fillets are more valuable than Surimi, and demand for the fillets is expected to remain stable both domestically and in Europe, but market prices have declined over the past year and that trend may continue.

Unalaska's economic outlook is tied closely the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island fisheries. Nearly 97% of the seafood sales tax comes from Pollock, Pacific Cod, Red King Crab, Snow Crab, Halibut, Sablefish, and Brown King Crab. With one exception, the fisheries in the BSAI are well-managed with no over-fished groundfish species. The exception is a species of Pribilof Island Blue King Crab that is listed as over-fished, and is in a rebuilding plan. This is not due to fishery activity, but because of ecosystem changes. Harvest levels for Bering Sea Snow Crab have increased for the 2015 season by 25% from 54 million pounds harvested in the 2013/2014 season to 68 million pounds during the 2014/2015 season. The ex-vessel value to the crab fleet should remain stable near the 2014 levels of \$2 per pound range, for a total ex-vessel value \$136 million. The Bristol Bay Red King Crab stocks have increased slightly from 8 million pounds harvested in 2013 to 10 million pounds for the 2014 season. The ex-vessel value is expected to remain stable in the \$6 to \$6.10 per pound price range for the 2014 fishing season, putting the total value of the fishery at close to \$70 million with profit sharing. The Bering Sea Biardi Tanner Crab fishery saw a tremendous increase for the 2014 season from 3 million in 2013 to 15 million in 2014, with an ex-vessel value in the \$2.80 per pound range, putting the total ex-vessel value at \$42 million. The Aleutian Island Golden King Crab fishery remains stable at a harvest level of 6.3 million pounds and an ex-vessel value of \$3.30 per pound, putting the total ex-vessel value of the fishery at \$21 million.

The Eastern Bering Sea Pollock fishery is the nation's largest and most valuable. The quota for the 2015 fishery was 1.26 million metric tons, or 2.77 billion pounds, with wholesale value well in excess of \$1 billion. The Pollock allocation for the 2015 season is expected to be very close to the 2014 allocation. The harvest amount for Unalaska's processing plants should be approximately 360,000 metric tons, or 775 million pounds. Ex-vessel value to the Pollock catcher vessels could decrease slightly in 2015 due to the very soft market conditions worldwide on whitefish. The allocation for the Pacific Cod fishery in the Bering Sea is expected to have a slight increase for 2015, in the range of 260,000 to 275,000 metric tons. Ex-vessel values for the catcher vessel fleet have increased slightly due to stable market conditions worldwide to the mid \$0.30 per pound range. The overall outlook for Bering Sea groundfish stocks is positive across the board and there are no overfished stocks. Bering Sea Pollock stock saw a 50% increase in the overall 10-year average for the total Pollock biomass and the North Pacific Council groundfish plan team just increased the Total Allowable Catch for Pollock from 1.35 million metric tons to 1.6 million metric tons. Most all other major stocks have seen increases or remained at the status quo level for the 2015 fishing season.

The National Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Alaska are using the successful management practices of the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the State of Alaska Board of Fisheries as a model to improve management in other fishery regions nationwide. The Fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, which Unalaska depends on for its economic livelihood are expected to remain sustainable, well managed, and healthy for the foreseeable future.

Long-Term Financial Planning

In continuing efforts to improve budgeting and long-term capital planning, the council, once again, set formal goals before the fiscal year 14 budget process and prior to preparing the five-year Capital and Major Maintenance Plan (CMMP). Development of long-term maintenance and replacement schedules for capital assets continue to be developed.

The new powerhouse came online in 2010 with two 5.2-megawatt generators. In 2012, a third generator (4.4 megawatt) was installed. With the increasing electrical demand, a forth generator has been ordered and is scheduled to be installed in the summer of 2014. A waste heat recovery system is also being installed, which will generate approximately 50 kilowatts of electricity from the hot water from the diesel generators cooling systems. The City also is committed to investigating other sources of electrical power including LNG and geothermal.

To comply with new federal regulations, a new water treatment plant is planned for Pyramid Valley. This new plant, with an estimated cost of \$18 million, will provide treatment for Cryptosporidium, a microorganism that is resistant to chlorine and other disinfectants, and has caused waterborne disease outbreaks in the lower 48.

The City has begun construction of a new chemically enhanced primary treatment wastewater facility as required by federal law. The final cost of the facility is estimated to be \$28 million, with more than \$20 million in State of Alaska grants and low interest loans. The wastewater facility is scheduled to be completed in 2015.

Most of the work on Phase 2 of the Landfill Development Plan was completed last year, which responds to anticipated future landfill needs. Summer Bay Road was moved closer to the shoreline and two new cells were constructed. Additionally, a 1.3 million gallon leachate holding tank was constructed, which holds water contaminated by the landfill to be later treated at the wastewater plant. The City is continuing to research ways of recycling. At this time, the City is removing monofil items, predominantly fishnets, and metal from the island to increase the life of the landfill. Staff is also researching a shredder system to shred tires, cardboard, wood, and plastic material. Shredding these materials will facilitate the shipping of the material or make it possible to use these materials to cover the garbage placed in the cells.

The City's road improvement plan continued with the paving of Ballyhoo Road. Additional paving projects also included the Tom Madson Airport parking lot and the Unalaska Marine Center. New truck operating regulations were passed to extend the life of the road infrastructure.

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits

The City of Unalaska provides pension benefits for all eligible employees through a state-wide plan managed by the State of Alaska's Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). The City of Unalaska has no obligation in connection with employee benefits offered through this plan beyond its annual contractual payment to PERS. The employer contribution rate has been 22% since July 1, 2009.

Additional information on the City of Unalaska's pension arrangements and postemployment benefits can be found on pages 51 - 54.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Unalaska for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This was the eighth consecutive year that the city has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of

Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the City of Unalaska staff. We would like to express our appreciation to all who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the mayor and the governing council for their support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Unalaska's finances.

Respectfully submitted,

Alles

Chris Hladick

City Manager

Patricia Soule Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Unalaska Alaska

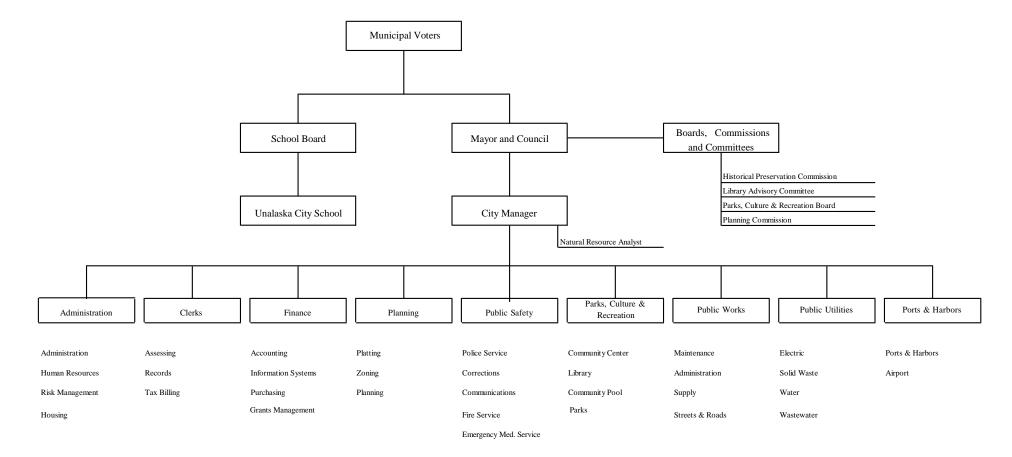
For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2013

- 6.

Executive Director/CEO

City of Unalaska Organizational Chart



PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

June 30, 2014

Unalaska City Council

Mayor Council Member Council Member Council Member Council Member Council Member Council Member **City Management** City Manager Assistant City Manager City Clerk Finance Director Parks, Culture, and Recreation Director **Planning Director** Ports and Harbors Director Public Safety Director Public Works Director **Public Utilities Director Special Services** Attorney Auditors **School Board** President Clerk/Treasurer Member Member Member Student Representative **School Officials** Superintendent Secondary Principal **Elementary Principal Business Manager**

Shirley Marquardt Zoya Johnson Alejandro Tungul Dave Gregory Roger Rowland Dennis Robinson Tom Enlow

Chris Hladick Patrick Jordan Cat Hazen Patricia Soule D. Tyler McGirt Erin Reinders Peggy McLaughlin Jamie Sunderland Tom Cohenour Dan Winters

Boyd, Chandler & Falconer, LLP KPMG LLP

Abner Hoage Melanie Magnusen Denise M. Rankin Fernando Barrara Barrara Cathy Jordan Reanna Marquez

John Conwell Jim Wilson Eric Andersen Holly Holman FINANCIAL SECTION



KPMG LLP Suite 600 701 West Eighth Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Unalaska, Alaska:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Unalaska, Alaska (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component unit. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the discretely presented component unit, is based on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Unalaska, Alaska, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and 1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of a Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in note 1 to the basic financial statements, in 2014, the City adopted new accounting guidance as contained in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4–13 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule, and the introductory and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.



Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2015 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 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.

KPMG LIP

January 12, 2015

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

Management of the City of Unalaska offers readers of the City of Unalaska's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Unalaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages i - v of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City of Unalaska exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$375,680,630 (*net position*).
- The government's total net position increased by \$18,879,116, or 5.3%.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Unalaska's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$68,248,127, which is an increase of \$8,424,586 from the prior year. Most of this total amount, \$37,092,626, is either committed or assigned for projects identified in the City's Capital and Major Maintenance Plan (CMMP).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$29,094,577, or 124% of total General Fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Unalaska's basic financial statements. The City of Unalaska'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 a broad overview of the City of Unalaska's finances in a manner similar to that of a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City of Unalaska's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position will serve as indicators of whether the financial position of the City of Unalaska 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 of Unalaska that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City of Unalaska include general government; public safety; public works; parks, culture, and recreation; community support; and education. The business-type activities of the City of Unalaska include electric, water, wastewater, solid waste, ports and harbors, airport terminal, and housing operations.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

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

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 - 16 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. In doing so, a better understanding of the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions may be obtained. 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 Unalaska maintains six individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, 1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund, and the Equipment Capital Project Fund, all of which are considered major funds. Data from the other three governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds are provided in the form of *combining statements and schedules*, which can be found on pages 55 and 56.

The City of Unalaska adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 - 22 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City of Unalaska maintains only one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Unalaska uses enterprise funds to account for its electric, water, wastewater, solid waste, ports and harbors, airport terminal, and housing operations.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

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 electric, water, ports and harbors, and solid waste, all of which are considered to be major funds of the City of Unalaska. Wastewater, airport terminal, and housing operations are accounted for in separate funds but are not presented as major funds.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 23 - 26 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27 - 54 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City of Unalaska, assets exceeded liabilities by \$375,680,630 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately 69% of the City of Unalaska's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City of Unalaska uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Unalaska'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.

City of Unalaska's Changes in Net Position						
	Governm	ental activities	Business-ty	pe activities	Total*	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 122,533,161 97,652,022	121,240,843 92,712,404	52,377,123 202,825,916	58,127,900 191,094,108	174,910,284 300,477,938	179,368,743 283,806,512
Total assets	\$ 220,185,183	213,953,247	255,203,039	249,222,008	475,388,222	463,175,255
Long-term liabilities Other liabilities	\$ 5,885,462 46,032,564	6,542,321 50,562,954	40,554,506 7,235,060	42,331,333 6,926,211	46,439,968 53,267,624	48,873,654 57,489,165
Total liabilities	\$ 51,918,026	57,105,275	47,789,566	49,257,544	99,707,592	106,362,819
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	\$ 92,388,803 75,878,354	87,329,497 69,518,475	164,239,596 43,173,877	154,862,931 45,101,533	256,628,399 119,052,231	242,192,428 114,620,008
Net Position	\$ 168,267,157	156,847,972	207,413,473	199,964,464	375,680,630	356,812,436

* To facilitate ease of presentation, the total columns do not include the elimination of \$43,369,914 of internal balances.

Table 1

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

The balance of unrestricted net position, \$119,052,231, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Unalaska is able to report positive balances in both categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, and for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

	City of U	Jnalaska's Chang	es in Net Position			Table 2
	Covernmen	tal activities	Т	otal		
	2014	2013	2014	pe activities 2013	2014	2013
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 229,185	290,495	32.085.207	29.736.160	32,314,392	30.026.655
Operating grants and contributions	1,539,504	1,635,032	1,071,460	1,064,896	2,610,964	2,699,928
Capital grants and contributions	750,144	59,292	7,834,322	22,721,175	8,584,466	22,780,467
General revenues:	750,144	57,272	7,054,522	22,721,175	0,504,400	22,700,407
Property taxes	5,209,589	4,987,005	_		5,209,589	4,987,005
General sales tax	12,553,826	13,272,143			12,553,826	13,272,143
Raw seafood tax	4,449,921	4,784,198			4,449,921	4,784,198
Fisheries tax	8,956,377	11,422,361			8,956,377	11,422,361
	· · ·	· · ·			· · ·	· · ·
Investment earnings	741,672	436,013	_	16.460	741,672	436,013
Other	2,378,162	2,415,726		16,460	2,378,162	2,432,186
Total revenues	36,808,380	39,302,265	40,990,989	53,538,691	77,799,369	92,840,956
Expenses:						
General government	4,772,656	4,438,615	_	_	4,772,656	4,438,615
Public safety	5,228,759	5,002,794	_	_	5,228,759	5,002,794
Public works	6,782,357	6,595,282		_	6,782,357	6,595,282
Parks, culture, and recreation	3,669,574	3,494,437			3,669,574	3,494,437
Community support	1,046,944	1,257,948			1,046,944	1,257,948
Education	4,683,947	4,482,999			4,683,947	4,482,999
Interest on long-term debt	185,188	148,656			185,188	148,656
Electric	165,166	140,050	18,003,696	16,981,402	18,003,696	16,981,402
Water			2,599,758	2,372,204	2,599,758	2,372,204
Wastewater			2,053,962	, ,		
			· · ·	1,818,391	2,053,962	1,818,391
Solid waste	_	_	2,238,173	2,220,450	2,238,173	2,220,450
Ports and harbors	_	—	6,404,553	5,504,361	6,404,553	5,504,361
Airport			798,887	839,962	798,887	839,962
Housing			462,721	527,819	462,721	527,819
Total expenses	26,369,425	25,420,731	32,561,750	30,264,589	58,931,175	55,685,320
Increase in net						
position before transfers	10,438,955	13,881,534	8,429,239	23,274,102	18,868,194	37,155,636
Transfers	980,230	(6,804,700)	(980,230)	6,804,700	_	_
Increase in net position	11,419,185	7,076,834	7,449,009	30,078,802	18,868,194	37,155,636
Ĩ	11,117,105	7,070,004	7,119,009	56,670,002	10,000,174	57,155,050
Net position. beginning of year, as adjusted	156,847,972	149,771,138	199,964,464	169,874,740	356,812,436	319,645,878
jear, as aujusted	150,077,272	177,771,130	177,707,707	102,074,740	550,012,750	517,045,070
Net position, end of year	\$ 168,267,157	156,847,972	207,413,473	199,953,542	375,680,630	356,801,514

Table 2

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

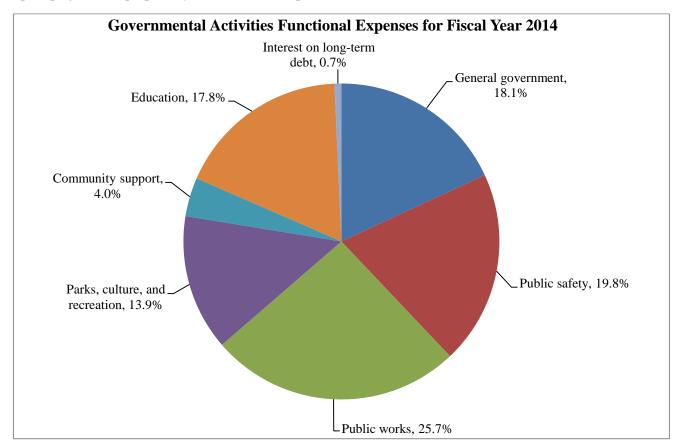
June 30, 2014

The government's net position increased by \$18,868,194 during the current fiscal year. Revenues overall were down 16%. The largest areas of decrease was in capital grants and contributions in business-type activities (\$14.9 million) and in fisheries tax in governmental activities (\$2.5 million). The decrease in fisheries tax in governmental activities is due to the price of seafood and the amount of seafood that is allowed to be caught and the business-type activities decrease is largely due to the completion of the breakwater on the Carl E. Moses Small Boat Harbor that was built and contributed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 2013.

Total expenses were just over \$3 million more than last year. Approximately a million dollars of this increase was in the Ports and Harbors Fund, which had the Carl E. Moses Small Boat Harbor complete its second full year of operation. Approximately \$1 million of the increase was in the Electric Utility Fund, which had an increase in generator fuel and depreciation. There were slight increases in all of the governmental functions except Community Support, which had a moderate decrease. There were modest increases in all of the other enterprise funds except the Airport Fund and the Housing Funds, which experienced modest decreases.

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City of Unalaska's net position by \$11.4 million, which is due to many factors including collecting more revenue than budgeted, spending less than budgeted and transferring less to capital projects and proprietary funds than in the past.



Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities increased the City of Unalaska's net position by \$7,499,009 (table 2); this is largely due to grant funded capital improvements within the Wastewater, Electric and Water Enterprise Funds. Other key elements of the increase are in transfers that are discussed in detail in the notes to the financial statements (pp. 43 - 44).

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City of Unalaska'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 Unalaska's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Unalaska's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$68,248,127, which is an increase of \$8,424,586 from the prior year. Approximately 97% of this total amount, \$66,187,203, constitutes spendable fund balance much of which has been committed for projects identified by the government.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Unalaska. At the end of the current fiscal year, spendable fund balance of the General Fund was \$43,633,477, while total fund balance reached \$45,694,401. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, both spendable fund balance and total fund balance may be compared to total fund expenditures. Spendable fund balance represents 186% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 195% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Unalaska's General Fund increased by \$14,209,978 during this fiscal year. This increase is due to \$3.2 million of transfers from enterprise fund capital projects in fiscal year 2014 and excess of revenues over expenditures of approximately \$11 million.

The fund balance of the City of Unalaska's 1% Sales Tax Fund increased by \$1,979,080. This fund is used to fund capital projects only, and the city was intentionally building a balance for projects in the future. This year, \$950,000 was transferred to governmental capital project funds for paving projects. Another \$1.2 million was transferred to continue a 10-year repayment schedule to the general fund for the Carl E. Moses Small Boat Harbor. All of the transfers can be seen in the notes to the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds

The City of Unalaska'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 proprietary funds at the end of the year amounted to \$43,173,877. The business-type net position increased \$7,449,009 — most of which is due to the capital contributions to the wastewater, electric and water enterprise funds and transfers from governmental funds for capital improvements.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final budget can be briefly summarized as follows:

- Five public safety grants, totaling \$90,686, a library grant for \$8,501, public safety charges for third-party billing of ambulance services totaling \$38,425, and PERS on behalf for increase in Title III compensation totaling \$7,367 increased budgeted general fund revenues from the original amounts.
- The final budget for expenditures and transfers was significantly more than the original budget. The major reasons for the increases are as follows:

The general government budget increased from its original amount primarily by increases in Title III from the compensation study of \$42,145, increases in audit services of \$10,349, increase budget for Interim Finance Director of \$109,002, accounting system modules \$93,352, and the artic deep draft study projected costs of \$40,000. Funds encumbered in the prior year increased the original budget by \$257,192. The public safety budget increases were due to expenses associated with the public safety grants of \$56,285, Title III increases from compensation study of \$13,417, and expenses associated with the third-party ambulance billing services of \$5,075. The public works budget was increased due to the Title III compensation study of \$6,904 and the boiler replacement at the Museum of \$32,090. The parks, culture, and recreation budget increases were due to the Title III compensation study of \$19,203 and the expenses associated with the OWL grant of \$8,501.

- In FY13, the following transfers out to other funds were added to the budget:
 - Transfers totaling \$562,677 were made to capital project funds for Summer Bay Bridge and the additional costs associated with a PCR vehicle purchase.
 - Grant funds of \$34,400 were transferred to ports and harbors fund for the high mast lighting at the ports.
 - The Water Fund had \$314,378 transferred to it for costs associated with the Water Treatment Plant project.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City of Unalaska's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2014 amounts to \$300,477,938 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, and bridges. The increase in the City of Unalaska's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was approximately \$17 million.

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

- Ballyhoo Road Paving project continued using \$6,133,861 from the general fund.
- Public Works continued work on the Pavement Resurfacing project using \$356,472 from the general fund.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

- Continued construction of the Carl E. Moses Small Boat Harbor road and utilities used \$542,351 from the General Fund.
- Improvements to the Junior/Senior High School continued using \$52,550 from the general fund.
- A new major electrical tie-in project in Captains Bay was completed using \$61,005.
- The Waste Heat Recovery System for the powerhouse continued the design phase spending \$1,495,543.
- The Powerhouse Engine 4 project continued costs were \$2,582,966.
- The Power Control System projects had spending of \$274,622.
- The Water Treatment Plant project continued with costs of \$3,017,960.
- The Water Supply Development Phase II project costs were \$353,932.
- Two sewer lift station panel replacements and upgrades cost the Wastewater utility \$166,098.
- The Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements construction continued with spending of \$9,022,353.
- Solid Waste Cell 2-1 Design costs of \$580,267 were incurred this year.
- The Leachate Flow leveling project costs continued this year with \$692,886.
- The Unalaska Marine Center back reach grading and drainage project cost the Port \$774,089.
- The Unalaska Marine Center Preplacement project costs were \$330,014.
- The Robert Storrs Improvement costs this year were \$385,801.
- The Port incurred \$92,485 in the High mast Lights and LED project.
- The Airport Parking lot improvements totaled \$200,403 this year.

City of Unalaska Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)								
		Governmen	tal activities	Business-ty	pe activities	Тс	otal	
	_	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Land	\$	31,147,603	31,147,603	3,309,476	3,309,476	34,457,079	34,457,079	
Buildings		30,071,565	31,468,958	45,416,306	46,976,096	75,487,871	78,445,054	
Infrastructure		13,354,087	14,840,545	92,988,807	95,716,515	106,342,894	110,557,060	
Machinery and equipment		2,385,160	2,201,843	15,939,202	16,828,128	18,324,362	19,029,971	
Construction in progress	_	20,693,607	13,053,455	45,172,125	28,263,892	65,865,732	41,317,347	
Total capital assets	\$	97,652,022	92,712,404	202,825,916	191,094,107	300,477,938	283,806,511	

Additional information on the City of Unalaska's capital assets can be found in note 3(b) on pages 40 - 42 of this report.

Table 3

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Unalaska had total debt outstanding of \$39,045,371 (table 4). Of this amount, \$8,925,000 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

City of Unalaska Debt									
		Governmen	tal activities	Business-ty	pe activities	Total			
	_	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013		
General obligation bonds	\$	4,665,000	5,420,000	4,260,000	4,450,000	8,925,000	9,870,000		
Revenue bonds		_	—	27,845,000	28,715,000	27,845,000	28,715,000		
Other contracts and loans				2,275,371	221,818	2,275,371	221,818		
Total long-term debt	\$	4,665,000	5,420,000	34,380,371	33,386,818	39,045,371	38,806,818		

The City of Unalaska's total debt increased by \$238,553 (0.6%) during the current fiscal year. No additional bonds or loans were acquired in FY 2014. However, the City recognized a \$2.1 million obligation to the U.S. Corps of Engineers related to the City's required contribution to the breakwater project. Payment terms related to the obligation to the U.S. Corps of Engineers have not been determined.

State statutes do not limit the amount of debt a governmental entity may issue. Additional information on the City of Unalaska's long-term debt can be found in note 3(e) on pages 45 - 49 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The average unemployment rate for the Aleutians West Region, which includes Unalaska, was 8.8% for calendar year 2013, which is a decrease from a rate of 9.1% in calendar year 2012. Management does not believe either figure is indicative of unemployment within the City's limits. Since the seafood economy is robust in Unalaska while other communities that are more reliant on snow crab and salmon may be experiencing higher unemployment, neither unemployment rate for the region is indicative of unemployment in Unalaska.

Higher oil prices have positively impacted the City's sales tax through marine fuel. Fuel sales generate over half of the City's sales tax. Total sales tax is 37% of governmental activities revenue.

The City council authorized rate increases in the City's Proprietary funds as of July 1, 2013. Water rates increased 7.12%, wastewater rates increased by 14.1% and landfill rates increased 10.7%. This followed a year without rate increases other than the Cost of Power Adjustment (COPA) charges in the electrical fund that reflect changes in the price of fuel. The goal in approving the increases was to improve self-sufficiency of the operation and reduce taxpayer subsidies. Each enterprise fund is kept on a three-year rate study program when possible. With the new powerhouse and plans for a new water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant, and a new landfill cell, rate studies will extend beyond the three-year period but the total costs will be included when the rate studies are conducted.

Table 4

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

June 30, 2014

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Unalaska's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, City of Unalaska, P.O. Box 610, Unalaska, Alaska 99685.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2014

						Component unit
				overnment		Unalaska
	-	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Eliminations	Total	City School District
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1.604.020	150	_	1.604.170	2,758,312
Temporary investments	Ψ	27,596,349		_	27,596,349	2,750,512
Receivables:		27,390,319			27,390,319	
Interest		163,472		_	163,472	
Taxes		2,213,867		_	2,213,867	_
Accounts, net of allowance for		2,213,007			2,213,007	
uncollectible amounts of \$30,000		1,588	2,694,834		2,696,422	75,968
Special assessments		1,500	33,319	_	33,319	75,908
Intergovernmental		8,276,378	3,938,512		12,214,890	
Internal balances		1,400,000	41,969,914	(43,369,914)	12,214,090	
Inventories		660,924	1,092,119	(43,309,914)	1,753,043	33.026
		000,924	1,092,119	_	1,755,045	118.198
Prepaid items		_	272 559	_	072 550	118,198
Deferred charges		—	273,558	—	273,558	—
Restricted assets:						411 405
Cash for health insurance		_		_		411,495
Cash held by fiscal agent			2,374,717	—	2,374,717	—
Temporary investments		189,706	_	—	189,706	—
Long-term investments		80,426,857	—	—	80,426,857	—
Capital assets:						
Not being depreciated		51,841,210	48,481,601	—	100,322,811	
Being depreciated, net	-	45,810,812	154,344,315		200,155,127	302,836
Total assets	-	220,185,183	255,203,039	(43,369,914)	432,018,308	3,699,835
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		2,194,495	4,424,209	_	6,618,704	124,211
Retainage payable		754,967	1,158,813	_	1,913,780	
Accrued payroll and payroll liabilities		570,822	745,758	_	1,316,580	954,261
Accrued interest payable		68,949	427,255	_	496,204	
Deposit payable		1.210	339.025	_	340.235	9,750
Unearned revenue		472,207		_	472,207	3,978
Internal balances		41,969,914	140,000	(42,109,914)		5,770
Due to:		41,707,714	140,000	(42,10),914)		
Student groups						109,365
Noncurrent liabilities:						107,505
Internal balances			1.260.000	(1,260,000)		
Long-term debt due within one year		1.974.096	3,260,658	(1,200,000)	5,234,754	_
Long-term debt due in more than		1,974,090	5,200,058	_	5,254,754	_
one year		3,911,366	36,033,848		20.045.214	
Total liabilities	-			(42 260 014)	39,945,214	1 201 565
i otai nadinties	-	51,918,026	47,789,566	(43,369,914)	56,337,678	1,201,565
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets		92,388,803	164,239,596	_	256,628,399	302,836
Unrestricted		75,878,354	43,173,877	_	119,052,231	2,195,434
Not a solition	-					
Net position	\$	168,267,157	207,413,473		375,680,630	2,498,270

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2014

Functions/programs		Expenses	Charges for services	Program revenues Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
Current:					
General government	\$	4,772,656	11,923	—	_
Public safety		5,228,759	1,865	889,099	_
Public works		6,782,357	_	_	750,144
Parks, culture, and recreation		3,669,574	215,397	93,653	_
Community support		1,046,944	_	_	_
Education		4,683,947	_	_	_
Interest on long-term debt	_	185,188		556,752	
Total governmental activities	_	26,369,425	229,185	1,539,504	750,144
Business-type activities:					
Electric		18,003,696	18,825,315	284,787	1,599,683
Water		2,599,758	2,208,261	83,013	715,948
Wastewater		2,053,962	2,082,266	62,614	5,518,691
Solid waste		2,238,173	1,817,012	73,711	
Ports and harbors		6,404,553	6,426,534	544,785	
Airport		798,887	480,846	12,207	
Housing	_	462,721	244,973	10,343	
Total business-type activities		32,561,750	32,085,207	1,071,460	7,834,322
Total primary government	\$	58,931,175	32,314,392	2,610,964	8,584,466
Component unit:	-				
Unalaska City School District	\$				
General revenues:					
Property taxes					
Personal property taxes					
General sales tax					
Raw seafood sales tax					
Other taxes					
Fisheries tax					
Payment in lieu of taxes					

Payment in lieu of taxes Grants not restricted to specific programs Gain/loss on disposal of capital assets Investment earnings Support from City of Unalaska Other

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position, beginning of year, as adjusted

Net position, end of year

	xpense) revenue an	<u> </u>	
P	rimary government	t	Component
Conominantal	Business-		Unit Unalaska
Governmental activities	type activities	Total	City School District
activities	activities	10001	District
\$ (4,760,733)	_	(4,760,733)	_
(4,337,795)	—	(4,337,795)	—
(6,032,213)	—	(6,032,213)	—
(3,360,524)	—	(3,360,524)	_
(1,046,944)	—	(1,046,944)	—
(4,683,947) 371,564	_	(4,683,947) 371,564	_
(23,850,592)		(23,850,592)	
	2,706,089	2,706,089	_
—	407,464	407,464	—
—	5,609,609	5,609,609	—
—	(347,450)	(347,450)	—
—	566,766	566,766	—
—	(305,834)	(305,834)	_
	(207,405)	(207,405)	
	8,429,239	8,429,239	
(23,850,592)	8,429,239	(15,421,353)	
			(7,135,911)
3,469,071	_	3,469,071	_
1,740,518	_	1,740,518	_
12,553,826	_	12,553,826	_
4,449,921	—	4,449,921	—
118,323	_	118,323	_
8,956,377	—	8,956,377	—
769,794	—	769,794	
1,364,265	—	1,364,265	4,549,119
4,775	—	4,775	2 152
741,672	_	741,672	2,152 2,796,196
121,005		121,005	146,600
980,230	(980,230)		
35,269,777	(980,230)	34,289,547	7,494,067
11,419,185	7,449,009	18,868,194	358,156
156,847,972	199,964,464	356,812,436	2,140,114
\$ 168,267,157	207,413,473	375,680,630	2,498,270

Governmental Funds

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2014

Assets		General Fund	1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	Equipment Capital Project Fund	Total nonmajor funds	Total governmental funds
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,604,020	_	_	_	1,604,020
Temporary investments		27,596,349	—	—	—	27,596,349
Receivables, net:		1 500				1 500
General Interest		1,588 163,472	—	—	—	1,588 163,472
Taxes		1,619,559	581,877	_	12,431	2,213,867
Intergovernmental		8,276,378		_		8,276,378
Due from other funds			3,379,375	7,981,206	13,714,043	25,074,624
Inventories		660,924	—	—	—	660,924
Restricted assets:		100 70 6				100 70 4
Temporary investments Advances to other funds		189,706 1,400,000	—	—	—	189,706 1,400,000
Long-term investments		80,426,857	_	_	_	80,426,857
Total assets	\$	121,938,853	3,961,252	7,981,206	13,726,474	147,607,785
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	-					
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	308,963	6,192	667,066	1,212,274	2,194,495
Retainage payable			—	645,215	109,752	754,967
Accrued payroll liabilities Customer deposits		570,822 1,210		—	—	570,822 1,210
Due to other funds		67,044,538		_		67,044,538
Unearned revenues	-			472,207		472,207
Total liabilities	-	67,925,533	6,192	1,784,488	1,322,026	71,038,239
Deferred inflows of resources: Unavailable revenue – taxes		8,318,919	2,500	_	_	8,321,419
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:		660.004				((0.024
Inventories Advances to other funds		660,924 1,400,000	_	_	_	660,924 1,400,000
Committed:		1,400,000				1,400,000
Emergency operations		13,000,000	_	_	_	13,000,000
Compensated absences		1,000,000	_	—	_	1,000,000
Capital projects		300,000	3,952,560			4,252,560
Assigned Unassigned		238,900 29,094,577	—	6,196,718	12,404,448	18,840,066 29,094,577
Total fund balances	-		2 052 560	6 106 719	12 404 448	
Total fund balances	-	45,694,401	3,952,560	6,196,718	12,404,448	68,248,127
Total liabilities, deferred						
inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	121,938,853	3,961,252	7,981,206	13,726,474	147,607,785
	Ψ	121,750,055	5,701,252	7,501,200	13,720,174	111,001,100

Reconciliation of Net Position between the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

 Amounts reported as fund balances on the governmental funds balance sheet 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 	\$ 68,248,127 97,652,022
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in funds:	
Shared fisheries business tax	3,307,022
Shared fisheries resource landing tax	4,890,289
Real property	60,384
Personal property	56,224
Sales taxes	 7,500
	 8,321,419
Interest payable on long-term debt and capital leases are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(68,949)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
General obligation bonds	(4,665,000)
Premium on general obligation bonds	(32,958)
Compensated absences	(1,187,504)
	(5,885,462)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 168,267,157

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended June 30, 2014

		General Fund	1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	Equipment Capital Project Fund	Total nonmajor funds	Total governmental funds
Revenues:	_					
Taxes:						
General sales	\$	8,255,697	4,129,080		169,049	12,553,826
Seafood sales	ψ	4,449,921	4,129,000		10,04)	4,449,921
Real property		3,450,865	_	_	_	3,450,865
Personal property		1,713,124	_	_	_	1,713,124
Other		118,323	_	_	_	118,323
Intergovernmental:		110,525				110,525
Fisheries business tax		4,377,934		_		4,377,934
Fisheries resource landing tax		6,974,887	_	_	_	6,974,887
Payments in lieu of taxes		769,794		_		769,794
Corrections contract		762,050		_		762,050
Debt reimbursement		827,547		_		827,547
Other		1,584,967	_	748,100	2.044	2,335,111
Charges for services		229,185			2,044	229,185
Investment income		741,672		_		741,672
Other revenues		121,005	_	_		121,005
Total revenues	_	34,376,971	4,129,080	748,100	171.093	39,425,244
Total revenues	-	34,370,771	4,129,000	740,100	171,075	57,425,244
Expenditures: Current:						
General government		4,457,151	_	_	_	4,457,151
Public safety		4,943,951	_	_	_	4,943,951
Public works		5,544,709	_	_	_	5,544,709
Parks, culture, and recreation		2,614,746	_	_	_	2,614,746
Community support		890,166	_	_	156,778	1,046,944
Education		4,022,494	_	_	_	4,022,494
Debt service:						
Principal		755,000	_	_	_	755,000
Interest		211,541	_	_	_	211,541
Capital projects	_			7,096,095	921,229	8,017,324
Total expenditures	_	23,439,758		7,096,095	1,078,007	31,613,860
Excess revenues over expenditures	_	10,937,213	4,129,080	(6,347,995)	(906,914)	7,811,384
Other financing sources (uses): Proceeds from sale of assets Transfers in		8,823 7,809,560		950,000	1,900,000	8,823 10,659,560
Transfers out	_	(4,545,618)	(2,150,000)	(2,202,654)	(1,156,909)	(10,055,181)
Net other financing sources (uses)		3,272,765	(2,150,000)	(1,252,654)	743,091	613,202
Net change in fund balances	-	14,209,978	1,979,080	(7,600,649)	(163,823)	8,424,586
Fund balances, beginning of year		31,484,423	1,973,480	13,797,367	12,568,271	59,823,541
Fund balances, end of year	\$	45,694,401	3,952,560	6,196,718	12,404,448	68,248,127
	-					

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2014

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds	\$	8,424,586
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:		
Capital outlay		8,017,324
Transfer of capital assets from business-type activities Carrying value of capital assets disposed of		375,851 (4,048)
Depreciation expense		(3,449,508)
		4,939,619
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources and are deferred in the funds – change in: Shared fisheries business tax		(650,369)
Shared fisheries resource landing tax		(1,746,075)
Real and personal property tax		45,600
Special assessments		(270,795)
	_	(2,621,639)
The issuance of long-term debt and accrual of compensated absences 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 effects 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:		
Principal repayments		755,000
Change in compensated absences		(104,734)
Amortization of deferred amounts	_	6,592
		656,858
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:		
Accrued interest payable		19,761
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	11,419,185
	_	

General Fund

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

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Original budget	Final budget	Actual amount	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
Revenues:					
Taxes:					
General sales	\$	7,600,000	7,600,000	8,255,697	655,697
Seafood sales		5,278,000	5,278,000	4,449,921	(828,079)
Real property		3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,865	865
Personal property		1,540,000	1,540,000	1,713,124	173,124
Other		55,000	55,000	118,323	63,323
Intergovernmental:					
Fisheries business tax		4,400,000	4,400,000	4,377,934	(22,066)
Fisheries resource landing tax		4,900,000	4,900,000	6,974,887	2,074,887
Payments in lieu of taxes		611,868	611,868	769,794	157,926
Corrections contract		630,000	630,000	762,050	132,050
Debt reimbursement		827,546	827,546	827,547	1
Other		1,316,163	1,422,717	1,584,967	162,250
Charges for services		265,400	303,825	229,185	(74,640)
Investment income		1,000,000	1,000,000	741,672	(258,328)
Other revenues		82,500	82,500	121,005	38,505
Total revenues		31,956,477	32,101,456	34,376,971	2,275,515
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government		4,792,681	5.234.083	4,457,151	776,932
Public safety		5,231,484	5,349,422	4,943,951	405,471
Public works		5,854,748	5,935,354	5,544,709	390,645
Parks, culture, and recreation		2,809,989	2,863,558	2,614,746	248,812
Community support		889,026	889,026	890,166	(1,140)
Education		4,029,640	4,029,640	4,022,494	7,146
Debt service:					
Principal		755,000	755,000	755,000	
Interest		233,313	233,313	211,541	21,772
Total expenditures	_	24,595,881	25,289,396	23,439,758	1,849,638
Excess of revenues over					
expenditures		7,360,596	6,812,060	10,937,213	4,125,153
-		<u> </u>	<u>, </u>	<u>, , </u> _	· <u>····</u>
Other financing sources (uses):		100.000	100.000	0.000	(01 177)
Proceeds from the sale of assets		100,000	100,000	8,823	(91,177)
Transfers in		1,200,000	1,200,000	7,809,560	6,609,560
Transfers out	_		(911,455)	(4,545,618)	(3,634,163)
Net other financing uses		1,300,000	388,545	3,272,765	2,884,220
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	\$	8,660,596	7,200,605	14,209,978	7,009,373
Fund balances, beginning of year	-			31,484,423	
Fund balances, end of year				\$ 45,694,401	

1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund balances - Original and Final Budget and Actual

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Bud	lget			Variance with final budget positive
	_	Original	Final		Actual	(negative)
Revenues: Taxes:						
General sales	\$	3,800,000	3,800,000		4,129,080	329,080
Total revenues	_	3,800,000	3,800,000		4,129,080	329,080
Expenditures						
Excess of revenues over expenditures		3,800,000	3,800,000		4,129,080	329,080
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers out	_	(2,150,000)	(2,150,000)		(2,150,000)	
Net change in fund balance	\$_	1,650,000	1,650,000	3	1,979,080	329,080
Fund balances, beginning of year				_	1,973,480	
Fund balances, end of year				\$	3,952,560	

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2014

Assets	_	Electric	Water	Wastewater	Solid waste	Ports and harbors	Other proprietary funds	Total
Current assets:	<u>^</u>							
Cash Accounts receivables (net of	\$	—	—		—	150	_	150
allowance for uncollectibles)		1.366.718	194.096	163.741	135.929	693,708	140,642	2,694,834
Assessments receivable		_	2,190	31,129		_		33,319
Accounts receivable –		151 200	715.040	0.071.460	22.451	267.444		2 020 512
Intergovernmental Due from General Fund		451,200 6,722,793	715,948 4,641,019	2,371,469 2,706,277	32,451 8,373,716	367,444 16,570,721	2,955,388	3,938,512 41,969,914
Inventories		718.800	277.533	43,674	52,112	10,570,721	2,955,588	1.092.119
Deferred charges		273,558				_	_	273,558
Total current assets	-	9,533,069	5,830,786	5,316,290	8,594,208	17,632,023	3,096,030	50,002,406
Noncurrent assets:								
Restricted assets:								
Cash held by fiscal agent		2,372,217	_	—	_	2,500	_	2,374,717
Capital assets, net	-	58,354,981	14,809,997	23,783,626	17,512,431	79,673,070	8,691,811	202,825,916
Total noncurrent assets	_	60,727,198	14,809,997	23,783,626	17,512,431	79,675,570	8,691,811	205,200,633
Total assets	_	70,260,267	20,640,783	29,099,916	26,106,639	97,307,593	11,787,841	255,203,039
Liabilities								
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Retainage payable Accrued payroll and payroll liabilities Accrued interest Bonds and loans payable Advances from General Fund Customer deposits	_	1,302,344 119,066 281,298 365,704 919,682 140,000 246,317	738,141 113,642 120,031 — — 	1,412,709 846,887 105,430 2,376 43,461 28,939	526,464 97,010 — — 10,067	259,841 59,430 129,688 59,175 2,297,515 	184,710 19,788 12,301 — — 	$\begin{array}{c} 4,424,209\\ 1,158,813\\ 745,758\\ 427,255\\ 3,260,658\\ 140,000\\ 339,025\end{array}$
Total current liabilities		3,374,411	996,682	2,439,802	633,541	2,805,649	245,633	10,495,718
Noncurrent liabilities: Bonds and loans payable Advances from General Fund Accrued landfill closure and post closure costs	_	27,095,983 1,260,000		134,897	4,649,929	4,153,039		31,383,919 1,260,000 4,649,929
Total noncurrent liabilities		28,355,983		134.897	4.649.929	4.153.039		37,293,848
Total liabilities	-	31,730,394	996,682	2,574,699	5,283,470	6,958,688	245,633	47,789,566
Net Position	-							
		20 221 204	14 002 050	22 212 604	17 022 020	72 052 294	9 546 014	164 220 506
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted		29,321,804 9,208,069	14,083,858 5,560,243	22,213,604 4,311,613	17,022,030 3,801,139	73,052,286 17,296,619	8,546,014 2,996,194	164,239,596 43,173,877
Total net position	\$	38,529,873	19,644,101	26,525,217	20,823,169	90.348.905	11,542,208	207,413,473
rotar net position	پ ا	30,329,013	19,044,101	20,323,217	20,023,109	90,340,903	11,342,208	207,413,473

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position

Year ended June 30, 2014

	Electric	Water	Wastewater	Solid waste	Ports and harbors	Other proprietary funds	Total
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$ 18,825,315	2,208,261	2,082,266	1,817,012	6,426,534	725,819	32,085,207
Total operating revenues	18,825,315	2,208,261	2,082,266	1,817,012	6,426,534	725,819	32,085,207
Operating expenses: Operations General and administrative Landfill closure and postclosure care costs Depreciation and amortization	13,298,534 1,125,533 	1,226,190 465,774 902,277	1,163,280 368,197 516,980	1,413,089 297,936 140,240 386,907	2,326,991 1,159,029 2,690,347	652,439 127,256 481,913	20,080,523 3,543,725 140,240 7,079,886
Total operating expenses	16,525,529	2,594,241	2,048,457	2,238,172	6,176,367	1,261,608	30,844,374
Operating income (loss)	2,299,786	(385,980)	33,809	(421,160)	250,167	(535,789)	1,240,833
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Intergovernmental revenue Interest expense	284,787 (1,478,167)	83,013 (5,517)	62,614 (5,505)	73,711 (1)	544,785 (228,186)	22,550	1,071,460 (1,717,376)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(1,193,380)	77,496	57,109	73,710	316,599	22,550	(645,916)
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	1,106,406	(308,484)	90,918	(347,450)	566,766	(513,239)	594,917
Capital contributions Transfer of capital assets to governmental activities Transfers in Transfers out	1,599,683 (127,729) 4,511,218	715,948 (124,348) (4,260,710)	5,518,691 (123,774) 	(499,468)	34,400	(389,819)	7,834,322 (375,851) 4,545,618 (5,149,997)
Change in net position	7,089,578	(3,977,594)	5,485,835	(846,918)	601,166	(903,058)	7,449,009
Net position, beginning of year, as adjusted	31,440,295	23,621,695	21,039,382	21,670,087	89,747,739	12,445,266	199,964,464
Net position, end of year	\$ 38,529,873	19,644,101	26,525,217	20,823,169	90,348,905	11,542,208	207,413,473

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended June 30, 2014

	<u>-</u>	Electric utility	Water utility	Wastewater	Solid waste	Ports and harbors	Other enterprise funds	Total enterprise funds
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Payments for refunds of deposits Payments to employees Payments to vendors	\$	18,897,142 (1,082,646) (2,338,835) (12,293,877)	2,176,575 — (969,856) (614,323)	2,082,756 — (761,884) (863,469)	1,816,368 	6,112,271 (1,017,969) (2,606,641)	707,031 (286,051) (466,140)	31,792,143 (1,082,646) (6,277,926) (17,554,859)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	_	3,181,784	592,396	457,403	202,628	2,487,661	(45,160)	6,876,712
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities: Cash received from other governments Transfers out Transfers in	-	72,134 	(4,260,710)		(499,468)	422,538 	(389,819)	494,672 (5,149,997) 4,545,618
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital and related financing activities	-	4,583,352	(4,260,710)		(499,468)	456,938	(389,819)	(109,707)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Interest payments on long-term obligations Principal payments on long-term debt obligations Repayment of capital projects advances from General Fund Acquisition and construction of capital assets Capital contributions	_	(1,496,037) (870,000) (140,000) (3,611,930) 1,327,778	(5,517) (2,547,462) 	(5,506) (43,461) (8,337,116) 5,499,258	(1) (1,759,074) 	(233,688) (190,000) (1,439,264)	 (79,701) 	(1,740,749) (1,103,461) (140,000) (17,774,547) 6,827,036
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	_	(4,790,189)	(2,552,979)	(2,886,825)	(1,759,075)	(1,862,952)	(79,701)	(13,931,721)
Change in cash and due from General Fund		2,974,947	(6,221,293)	(2,429,422)	(2,055,915)	1,081,647	(514,680)	(7,164,716)
Cash and due from other funds, beginning of year		3,747,846	10,862,312	5,135,699	10,429,631	15,489,224	3,470,068	49,134,780
Cash and due from other funds, end of year	\$	6,722,793	4,641,019	2,706,277	8,373,716	16,570,871	2,955,388	41,970,064
Reconciliation to balance sheet: Cash and cash equivalents Due from other funds	\$	6,722,793	4,641,019	2,706,277	8,373,716	150 16,570,721	2,955,388	150 41,969,914
Cash and due from General Fund, June 30, 2014	\$	6,722,793	4,641,019	2,706,277	8,373,716	16,570,871	2,955,388	41,970,064

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Electric utility	Water utility	Wastewater	Solid waste	Ports and harbors	Other enterprise funds	Total enterprise funds
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for)								
operating activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$	2,299,786	(385,980)	33,809	(421,160)	250,167	(535,789)	1,240,833
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by								
(used for) operating activities:								
Depreciation and amortization		2,101,462	902,277	516,980	386,907	2,690,347	481,913	7,079,886
Intergovernmental payments made on behalf		212,653	83,013	62,614	73,711	122,798	22,550	577,339
Amortization of landfill			—	—	140,240	—	—	140,240
Changes in assets and liabilities that provided by (used for) cash:								
Accounts receivable		120,670	(34,740)	(20,882)	(1,007)	(314,263)	(21,087)	(271,309)
Assessments receivable			7,980	22,649	_	_	_	30,629
Inventories		(46,662)	61,506	1,028	39,244	_	_	55,116
Accounts payable		(396,531)	(55,813)	(159,999)	(18,662)	(279,650)	13,318	(897,337)
Accrued payroll and payroll liabilities		21,895	19,079	2,481	2,992	18,262	(8,364)	56,345
Customer deposits	_	(1,131,489)	(4,926)	(1,277)	363		2,299	(1,135,030)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	3,181,784	592,396	457,403	202,628	2,487,661	(45,160)	6,876,712
Schedule of noncash capital and noncapital and related financing activities: Acquisition and construction of capital assets through accounts and retainages	_							
payable	\$	1,017,512	726,139	1,391,664	490,401	170,230	145,797	3,941,743
Transfer of capital assets to governmental activities		127,729	124,348	123,774	72 711	122 708	22 550	375,851
Intergovernmental payments made on behalf		212,653	83,013	62,614	73,711	122,798	22,550	577,339

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting Entity

The City of Unalaska, Alaska (the City), was incorporated in 1942 as a first class city and operates under a Council – Manager form of government. The City provides a variety of services including police and fire protections; electric, water, wastewater, and solid waste services; port harbor and airport terminal services; the construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure; and recreational activities and cultural events.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these basic financial statements present the City and its component unit (an entity for which the City is considered to be financially accountable). The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the City.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – Unalaska City School District

The Unalaska City School District (School District) is responsible for elementary and secondary education within the City's jurisdiction. The members of the School District's governing board are elected by registered voters of the City. However, the School District is fiscally dependent upon the City because the City Council approves the School District's budget, levies taxes to finance operations (if necessary), and must approve any debt issuances.

Complete financial statements of the School District can be obtained from the Unalaska City School District, P.O. Box 570, Unalaska, Alaska 99685.

(b) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the total columns in the statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. 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 Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary 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 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 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 government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 45 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.

Property tax, sales tax, licenses, and interest are susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the City and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants, including capital grants, recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

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 1% *Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund* accounts for special projects financed by a percentage of sales tax revenues generated.
- The *Equipment Capital Project Fund* accounts for the construction costs of paving the City's roadways.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *Electric Utility Fund* accounts for the operations of the City-owned Electric Utility.
- The *Water Utility Fund* accounts for the operations of the City-owned Water Utility.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

- The *Wastewater Utility Fund* accounts for the operations of the City-owned Wastewater Utility.
- The Solid Waste Fund accounts for the operations of the City-owned landfill.
- The *Ports and Harbors Fund* accounts for operations at six marine facilities at the International Port of Dutch Harbor.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds – account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects).

Capital Project Funds – account for the acquisition of fixed assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary funds.

Proprietary Funds - account for business-type activities.

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 government's various utility functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers 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 enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Other operating income consists primarily of late fees on unpaid balances and connection fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the applicable system. Operating expenses for enterprise 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.

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

(d) Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

1. Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition. In proprietary funds, the City considers changes in amounts due to/from other funds as cash

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

and cash equivalent transactions on the statement of cash flows because the proprietary funds are able to withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

There are no statutory limitations on the type of investments allowed; however, there are policies in place listing accepted investment vehicles as noted below:

- a. obligations of the United States and of an agency or instrumentality of the United States;
- b. certificates of deposit; those over FDIC insurance limit must be secured by eligible collateral;
- c. repurchase and agreements secured by obligations of the Treasury of the United States and obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States, including agency MBS. A Master Repurchase Agreement must be signed with the bank or dealer, before repurchase agreements are entered into;
- d. the Alaska Municipal League Investment Pool, Inc. made in accordance with the terms of that Pool's "Common Investment Agreement"; and in accordance with AS 37.23.010-37.23.900;
- e. commercial paper and other short-term taxable instruments that, at the time of investment, maintain the highest rating by at least two nationally recognized rating services;
- f. obligations of a corporation domiciled in the United States or obligations of a municipality if the obligations are rated BBB or higher by at least one nationally recognized rating service at the time of investment; this includes asset-backed securities (ABS); and
- g. money market funds in which the securities of the funds consist of obligations listed in this section and otherwise meet the requirements of this investment policy.

Investments shall not be purchased through the use of leveraged funds.

Collateralization is required on two types of investments: certificates of deposit over FDIC insurance limit and repurchase agreements. In order to anticipate market changes and provide a level of security for all monies, the collateralization level is 102% of market value of principal and accrued interest.

All investments are recorded at fair value when quoted market prices are available. Changes in fair value are included as a component of investment income. The City's budget ordinance requires that all investment income be recorded in the General Fund unless state or federal laws, regulations, or grant conditions require otherwise.

The City's budget ordinance requires that all investment earnings that are not legally or contractually required to be recorded in a specific fund must be recorded in the General Fund. The amount of investment earnings that would have otherwise been assigned to other funds is not known.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

2. Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "internal balances" on the statement of net position and as "advances to/from other funds" in the fund level financial statements. In the fund level financial statements, advances between funds are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable, available financial resources.

All outstanding current balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds" in the fund level financial statements. These balances represent the numerous transactions that occur during the course of operations between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. On the statement of cash flows for proprietary funds, these are treated as cash and cash equivalent transactions.

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for doubtful receivables. The allowance for doubtful receivables is an estimate of the amount uncollectible based on past experience.

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed by an appraisal company. Assessment notices are mailed on or before March 31. Tax bills are mailed on or before June 30. The first half of the payment is due in August and the second half is due in October. Personal property supplemental and involuntary tax rolls are not eligible for two payment dates and are due in full in August. Penalties and interest are assessed the day after the due date.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the weighted average method. The costs of governmental and proprietary fund inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

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

4. 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 and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$50,000 (amount not rounded) in governmental funds and \$10,000 (amount not rounded) in proprietary funds and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. All capital assets are reported including those purchased or acquired before June 30, 1980. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets or capital assets received in exchange are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation or exchange. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized on general government capital assets.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

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

All capital assets acquired or constructed for general governmental and School District purposes are reported as expenditures in the fund that finances the asset acquisition.

Property and equipment acquired by proprietary funds are reported in those funds at cost or at estimated fair market value at time of donation.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Utility distribution system and improvements	20-40 years
Buildings and improvements	20–40 years
Motor vehicles and motorized equipment	5–10 years
Furniture, machinery, and equipment	5–10 years
Dock and improvements	20–40 years

5. Deposits Payable

The General Fund holds a customer deposit of \$1,210 to cover damage or additional costs incurred by the City in leasing its recreational facilities.

The Airport Fund holds refundable customer deposits of \$10,000 to cover damage or additional costs incurred by the City in its leasing operations.

The Housing Fund holds refundable customer deposits of \$18,834 to cover damage to its rental properties.

The Electric Utility Fund, Water Utility Fund, Waste Water Utility Fund, and the Solid Waste Fund hold refundable customer deposits of \$246,317, \$24,868, \$28,939, and \$10,067, respectively, to cover equipment held by customers and in the event of nonpayment of utility bills.

6. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused annual leave benefits. All annual leave 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. During 2014 and in prior years, the General Fund has liquidated the liability for compensated absences.

7. 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

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective-interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses or expenditures in the period incurred in accordance with the guidance of GASB 65. As discussed in footnote (1)(d)11, the City implemented GASB 65 effective July 1, 2013 and accordingly, the financial statements have been restated to present bond issuance costs that were previously deferred as expenses in proprietary funds and the entitywide financial statements.

In the governmental fund financial statements bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, are recognized 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 uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The government currently does not have any items that qualifies for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from five sources: real property taxes, personal property taxes, sales taxes, shared fisheries business taxes, and shared fisheries resources landing taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

9. Fund Equity

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The City itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

10. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is reported in three categories; net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

11. Recently Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

On July 1, 2013, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. Issued in March 2012, this Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The City adopted Statement 65 during 2014 and there was no significant impact upon adoption. Equity amounts as of July 1, 2013 were adjusted for the retrospective charge-off of bond issuance costs of \$207,066 for the business-type activities, consisting of \$155,888 and \$51,178 for the Electric and Ports and Harbor funds, respectively.

The City is currently reviewing its accounting practices to determine the potential impacts on the financial statements for GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting for Pensions*. Issued in June 2012, this Statement provides guidance for employers offering defined benefit pensions through plans administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements. It replaces certain requirements related to plan trusts in Statement No. 27 *Accounting for Pension by State and Local Governmental Employers*, as well as the requirements of Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*. This Statement establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit pensions, this Statement identifies the methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. This Statement is effective for the City's financial statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. The impact on adoption of this statement is expected to be material.

(2) Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

(a) Budgetary Information

City

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds except the Capital Projects Funds, which adopt project-length budgets. Governmental funds with adopted annual budgets include the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Enterprise funds are financed through user charges related to providing goods and services to the general public and have annually adopted operating budgets and project length capital budgets.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. Budgetary control is exercised at the function level as stated and presented in the ordinance adopting the budget. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budget amounts between expenditure categories within any function; however, any supplemental appropriations that amend the total expenditures of any function or fund require a City ordinance. Reported budgeted amounts are as originally adopted or as amended by ordinance.

The City Council made supplemental budgetary appropriations throughout the year, the majority of which were increases in the Capital Project Funds related to major construction projects. Other supplemental budgetary appropriations in other funds were not considered material.

The City's original budget document is available from the City at P.O. Box 610, Unalaska, Alaska 99685-0610 or on the Web at: www.unalaska-ak.us.

Project budgets are adopted for various Capital Project Funds based on the lives of the construction projects. Expenditure authority is limited to the actual revenue and transfers in.

School District

The adopted School Operating Fund budget is submitted to the City for approval of the local appropriation, then to the State of Alaska, Department of Education and Early Development for review to determine compliance with Alaska statutes and Department regulations.

(b) Equity

Net Position Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted — net position and unrestricted — net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted — net position to have been depleted before unrestricted — net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes, the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The city council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The city council has by resolution authorized the finance director to assign fund balance, including removal and modification of assigned amounts. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

The following table shows the composition of the fund balance of the governmental funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014:

	_	General Fund	1% Sales tax	Equipment capital project	Total nonmajor funds
Nonspendable:					
Inventories	\$	660,924	—	_	—
Advances to other funds	-	1,400,000			
Total nonspendable	_	2,060,924			
Committed:					
Emergency operations		13,000,000	—		
Capital projects		300,000	3,952,560	—	
Compensated absences	_	1,000,000			
Total committed	_	14,300,000	3,952,560		
Assigned:					
Purchases on order		238,900	—	—	
Capital projects		—	—	6,196,718	12,218,185
Community support	_				186,263
Total assigned	_	238,900		6,196,718	12,404,448
Unassigned	_	29,094,577			
Total fund balance	\$_	45,694,401	3,952,560	6,196,718	12,404,448

(3) Detailed Notes on All Funds

(a) Cash and Investments

The City maintains a cash and investment pool for use by all funds.

Deposits

At June 30, 2014, the City's carrying amount of bank deposits was \$1,602,620 and the bank balance was \$2,586,904. The \$984,284 difference represents outstanding checks and other reconciling items.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the City's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2014, the City's deposits were covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the City's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the City, and thus had no deposits that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City's investment policy limits the City's investment portfolio to maturities of less than five years.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of an investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The City is authorized by City Council resolution to invest in, and is restricted to, the following types of securities:

- (1) obligations of the United States and of an agency or instrumentality of the United States;
- (2) certificates of deposit; those over \$100,000 must be secured by eligible collateral;
- (3) repurchase and agreements secured by obligations of the Treasury of the United States and obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States;
- (4) the Alaska Municipal League Investment Pool, Inc. made in accordance with the terms of that Pool's "Common Investment Agreement"; and in accordance with AS 37.23.010-37.23.900;
- (5) commercial paper and other short-term taxable instruments that, at the time of investment, maintain the highest rating by at least two nationally recognized rating services;
- (6) obligations of a corporation domiciled in the United States or obligations of a municipality if the obligations are rated AA or higher by at least one nationally recognized rating service at the time of investment; and
- (7) money market funds in which the securities of the funds consist of obligations listed in investment policy and otherwise meet the requirements of the investment policy.

At June 30, 2014, the City corporate bonds were rated as follows:

Investment	Standard & Poor's	Moody's Investor Service
Domestic corporate bonds	AAA to A	Aaa to A2
Foreign corporate bonds	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa1
Asset-backed securities		Aaa

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Investments

As of June 30, 2014, the City has the following investments and maturities:

	Investment maturities (in years)							
	Fair value	Less than 1	1 – 2	2-3	3 – 5	More than 5		
AML Investment Pool \$	27.786.055	27,786,055	_	_	_	_		
Wells Fargo money market	632,120	632,120	_	_	_	_		
U.S. government obligations	60,448,038	5,371,250	30,136,568	24,940,220	_	_		
Corporate bonds	8,809,945		6,777,325	2,032,620	_	_		
Mortgage/asset-backed								
securities	6,199,664	_	287,350	735,154	3,327,060	1,850,100		
Private debt obligations	4,337,090	2,045,690		2,291,400	_	_		
\$	108,212,912	35,835,115	37,201,243	29,999,394	3,327,060	1,850,100		

Reconciliation of cash and investments to the amounts on the statement of net position is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents:		
Petty cash	\$	1,550
Demand deposits		1,362,620
Time certificates of deposits	-	240,000
Total cash	\$	1,604,170
Investments:		
Temporary investments	\$	27,596,349
Temporary investments – restricted		189,706
Long-term investments	-	80,426,857
	\$	108,212,912

The Alaska Municipal League Investment Pool, Inc. (AMLIP) represents the City's share of ownership in the pool rather than ownership of specific securities. AMLIP is considered to be an external investment pool as defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. AMLIP is not SEC-registered and is unrated. Regulatory oversight of the pool is established by Alaska Statute 37.23. The law sets forth numerous requirements regarding authorized investments and reporting. The pool is incorporated in the State of Alaska as a nonprofit corporation and reports to a board of directors. Alaska Statute 37.23.050 requires the retention of an investment manager.

The manager is required to produce monthly disclosure statements on the pool. The pool also has retained an investment adviser who monitors the performance of the investment manager to ensure compliance with investment policies. All participation in the pool is voluntary. The pool must maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 90 days or less, and only purchase instruments having remaining maturities of 397 days or less. On a monthly basis, the investments in the pool are reviewed for fair value by an independent pricing service. As of June 30, 2014, the fair value of the investments in the pool approximates amortized cost and is equal to the value of pool shares.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

(b) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	_	Balance June 30, 2013	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Governmental activities: Capital assets, not being					
depreciated: Land Construction in	\$	31,147,603	_	_	31,147,603
progress	_	13,053,455	8,017,324	(377,172)	20,693,607
Total	_	44,201,058	8,017,324	(377,172)	51,841,210
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings		56,685,297	—	—	56,685,297
Infrastructure Machinery and		33,986,250	_	—	33,986,250
equipment	-	8,389,230	753,022	(107,667)	9,034,585
Total	_	99,060,777	753,022	(107,667)	99,706,132
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings		(25,216,339)	(1,397,393)	_	(26,613,732)
Infrastructure Machinery and		(19,145,705)	(1,486,458)	—	(20,632,163)
equipment	_	(6,187,387)	(565,657)	103,619	(6,649,425)
Total	_	(50,549,431)	(3,449,508)	103,619	(53,895,320)
Total capital assets, being					
depreciated, net	-	48,511,346	(2,696,486)	(4,048)	45,810,812
Governmental-type activities, net	\$_	92,712,404	5,320,838	(381,220)	97,652,022

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

	_	2013	Increases	Decreases	2014
Business-type activities:					
Capital assets, not being					
depreciated:					
Land	\$	3,309,476	—	—	3,309,476
Construction in					
progress	_	28,263,892	20,126,142	(3,217,909)	45,172,125
Total	_	31,573,368	20,126,142	(3,217,909)	48,481,601
Capital assets, being					
depreciated:					
Buildings		59,893,040	81,007	_	59,974,047
Infrastructure		145,687,409	2,320,667	(512,722)	147,495,354
Machinery and					
equipment	_	21,543,060	14,510		21,557,570
Total	_	227,123,509	2,416,184	(512,722)	229,026,971
Less accumulated					
depreciation for:					
Buildings		(12,916,944)	(1,640,797)	—	(14,557,741)
Infrastructure		(49,970,894)	(4,535,653)	—	(54,506,547)
Machinery and					
equipment	-	(4,714,932)	(903,436)		(5,618,368)
Total	_	(67,602,770)	(7,079,886)		(74,682,656)
Total capital					
assets, being					
depreciated, net	-	159,520,739	(4,663,702)	(512,722)	154,344,315
Business-type					
activities, net	\$	191,094,107	15,462,440	(3,730,631)	202,825,916

Depreciation expense was charged to the departments and functions of the primary government as follows:

General government	\$ 278,687
Public safety	214,009
Public works	1,223,968
Parks, culture, and recreation	1,071,391
Education	 661,453
Total – governmental	
activities	\$ 3,449,508

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Business-type activities:		
Electric	\$	2,101,462
Water		902,277
Ports and harbors		516,980
Solid waste		386,907
Wastewater		2,690,347
Airport		300,245
Housing	_	181,668
Total – business-type		
activities	\$	7,079,886

Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (*c*)

Current interfund receivables and payables are shown as "Due from other funds" or "Due to other funds" in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Position and as internal balances in the statement of net position. These balances at June 30, 2014 were as follows:

Receivable	Payable General Fund
1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	\$ 3,379,375
Equipment Capital Project Fund	7,981,206
Nonmajor governmental funds	13,714,043
Electric	6,722,793
Water	4,641,019
Wastewater	2,706,277
Solid waste	8,373,716
Ports and harbors	16,570,721
Nonmajor enterprise funds	2,955,388
	\$ 67,044,538

The outstanding balances between funds result from cash being held in a central treasury in the General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Interfund receivables and payables that are not current are shown and are also included in internal balances on the statement of net position. These balances at June 30, 2014 were as follows:

	_	Advances to	Advances from
General Fund	\$	—	1,400,000
Enterprise funds:			
Electric utility:			
Current portion		140,000	—
Long-term portion	_	1,260,000	
	\$	1,400,000	1,400,000

On April 27, 2004, the City Council approved a long-term advance from the General Fund to the Electric Utility Fund in the amount of \$2,800,000 to be paid back in twenty annual installments, interest free. Payments are due on May 1 of each year.

A summary of transfers between funds of the City for the year ended June 30, 2014 is as follows:

_				Transfers out				
Transfers in	General Fund	1% Sales Tax	Major Equipment Capital	Nonmajor Gov. Funds	Water	Solid Waste	Nonmajor Ent. Funds	Total Transfers In
General Fund \$	_	1,200,000	302,654	1,156,909	4,260,710	499,468	389,819	7,809,560
Major Equipment								
Capital	_	950,000	_	_	_	_	_	950,000
Non-major Gov.								
Funds	_		1,900,000	—	_	_	_	1,900,000
Major Enterprise								
Funds:								
Ports and								
Harbors	34,400	_	—	—	_	_	_	34,400
Electric	4,511,218							4,511,218
_	4,545,618	2,150,000	2,202,654	1,156,909	4,260,710	499,468	389,819	15,205,178

A summary of significant transfers are as follows:

- The General Fund transferred \$34,400 to the Ports and Harbors Enterprise Fund for capital additions.
- The General Fund transferred \$4,511,218 to the Electric Enterprise Fund for capital additions.
- The 1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund transferred \$1,200,000 to the General Fund for capital additions.
- The 1% Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund transferred \$950,000 to the Major Equipment Capital Project Fund for capital additions.
- The Major Equipment Capital Project Fund transferred \$302,654 of unexpended appropriations to the General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

- The Major Equipment Capital Project Fund transferred \$1,900,000 of unexpended appropriations to the Street Paving non-major Capital Project Fund.
- The Street Paving non-major Capital Project Fund transferred \$1,156,909 of unexpended appropriations to the General Fund.
- The Water Enterprise Fund transferred \$4,260,710 of unexpended capital appropriations to the General Fund.
- The Solid Waste Enterprise Fund transferred \$499,468 of unexpended capital appropriations to the General Fund.
- The Housing non-major Enterprise Fund transferred \$389,819 of unexpended capital appropriations to the General Fund.

(d) Operating Leases

On June 30, 1981, the City and Ounalashka Corporation signed a 30-year lease with two 10-year renewal options for land at the Spit Dock. The first 10-year renewal option was entered into on July 1, 2011. Lease payments are \$3,144 per month with the amount to be reevaluated every five years.

On July 6, 1983, the City and the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities entered into a 40-year lease (ADA-05248) for the land for the Airport Terminal. Annual payments of \$7,308 are due July 6 each year and the rental rate is not subject to change until January 1, 2016. This lease expires on July 6, 2023.

On July 1, 2013, the City and the United Methodist Ministries entered into a 3-year lease for land for a community ballpark at a rate of \$6,000 per year.

On October 2, 1992, the City and North Pacific Fuel entered into a lease agreement for office space for the Port and Harbor Offices. The lease was renewed for one year in October 2013 at a rate of \$2,613 per month.

On January 3, 1996, the City and the State of Alaska Department of Transportation entered into a 40-year lease (ADA-07158) for the Amaknak Fire Station land. Annual payments of \$3,173 are due January 1 each year, ending January 2, 2035.

On November 12, 1999, the City entered into a sublease agreement with Delta Western Fuel for a weather station. Lease payments are \$100 monthly and ended on June 30, 2014.

On May 1, 2000, the City and Ounalashka Corporation entered into a 25-year lease with five 5-year renewal options for land at the Light Cargo Dock. Lease payments are \$4,838 per month with the amount to be reevaluated every 5 years. The next evaluation is in 2015.

On July 1, 2005, the City and Ounalashka Corporation agreed on an easement grant for a marine bollard. The terms of this agreement require a payment of \$675 for 10 years, one-half payable on execution of the agreement and the remaining one-half is to be paid at the end of the fifth year of the easement term.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

On January 1, 2009, the City and the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities entered into a 3-year land use permit (ADA-08620) for the airport long-term parking land. Annual payments of \$1,882 are due January 1 each year.

Rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2014 was \$159,360.

The future commitment for operating lease payments is as follows:

2015	\$	114,124
2016		113,786
2017		107,786
2018		107,786
2019		107,786
2020 - 2024		410,106
2025 - 2029		20,700
2030 - 2034		15,863
2035 - 2039	-	6,345
	\$	1,004,282

(e) Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds: The City issues general obligation bonds to provide monies for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City. These bonds generally are issued as serial bonds with equal amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

	_	Principal balance
Governmental activities:		
General obligation bonds:		
2005 school bonds issued on March 22, 2005 for \$3,295,000, interest rates of 2.50% to 4.25% due in semiannual installments of \$30,000 to \$405,000 to 2020, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	\$	2,205,000
2009 II school bonds issued on March 1, 2009 for \$4,470,000, interest rates of 1.32% to 4.75% due in semiannual installments of \$370,000 to \$535,000 to 2019, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority		2 460 000
Bond Bank Authority	-	2,460,000
Total	\$	4,665,000

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Other debt: The City issues other debt instruments in connection with its business-type activities. Other debt balances are as follows:

	_	Principal balance
Business-type activities:		
2009 Revenue bonds issued in 2009 for \$25,000,000, interest rates of 3.00% to 5.75%, due in semiannual installments of \$625,000 to \$1,825,000, to 2034, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	\$	23,070,000
2010 Series A (tax-exempt) General Obligation Harbor Improvement Bond issued in 2010 for \$2,270,000, interest rates of 2% to 5% due in semiannual installments of \$180,000 to \$440,000 to 2021, payable to the	·	. ,
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority 2010 Series B (taxable Build America Bond) General Obligation Harbor Improvement Bond issued in 2010 for \$2,730,000, interest rates of 5.993% to 6.341% due in semiannual installments of \$255,000 to		1,530,000
 \$355,000, to 2030, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority 2010A (tax-exempt) Electric Utility Revenue Bond issued in 2010 for \$2,015,000, interest rates of 2% to 4% due in annual installments of 		2,730,000
 \$195,000 to \$255,000, to 2019, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority 2010B (taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond – direct payment) Electric Utility Revenue Bond issued in 2010 for \$3,365,000, interest rates of 4.925% to 5.432% due in annual installments of \$265,000 to \$350,000, to 2030, payable to the Alaska Municipal Bond 		1,410,000
Bank Authority Port – Amount payable to United States Corps of Engineers for City		3,365,000
portion of breakwater improvement (no defined repayment terms)		2,097,013
 Wastewater – loans: 1997 1.50% Alaska Clean Water Act loan payable in annual installments over 20 years 1997 1.50% Alaska Clean Water Act loan payable in annual installments over 20 years 		22,567 155,791
Total	\$	34,380,371

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2014	Due within one year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
B	\$ 5,420,000	_	(755,000)	4,665,000	780,000
Premium on bonds	39,550	1 212 727	(6,592)	32,958	6,592
Compensated absences	1,082,771	1,212,727	(1,107,994)	1,187,504	1,187,504
Governmental activity long-term					
liabilities	\$ 6,542,321	1,212,727	(1,869,586)	5,885,462	1,974,096
Business-type activities- Bonds payable:					
Revenue bonds Revenue bonds –	\$ 23,735,000	—	(665,000)	23,070,000	695,000
tax-exempt	1,615,000	—	(205,000)	1,410,000	215,000
RZED Revenue bonds -					
taxable	3,365,000	—	—	3,365,000	—
GO Bonds – tax-exempt	1,720,000	_	(190,000)	1,530,000	195,000
BAB GO Bonds – taxable	2,730,000	—	—	2,730,000	—
Premium on bonds	279,390		(15,184)	264,206	15,184
Total bonds					
payable	33,444,390	—	(1,075,184)	32,369,206	1,120,184
Other contracts and loans:					
Loans	221,819	—	(43,461)	178,358	43,461
Payable to corps of engineers Accrued landfill closure and	2,097,013	_	_	2,097,013	2,097,013
postclosure care costs	5,028,111	140,240	(518,422)	4,649,929	
Compensated absences	371,690	455,354	(414,054)	412,990	412,990
Business-type activity –					
long-term liabilities	\$ 41,163,023	595,594	(2,051,121)	39,707,496	3,673,648

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

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

		Governmental activities				
		Principal	Interest	Total		
Year(s) ending June 30:						
2015	\$	780,000	203,113	983,113		
2016		815,000	168,493	983,493		
2017		850,000	133,825	983,825		
2018		890,000	98,313	988,313		
2019		925,000	59,200	984,200		
2020 - 2024	_	405,000	17,213	422,213		
	\$ _	4,665,000	680,157	5,345,157		

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities bonds are as follows:

		Electric			
	_	Principal	Interest	Total	
Year(s) ending June 30:					
2015	\$	910,000	1,445,692	2,355,692	
2016		940,000	1,406,167	2,346,167	
2017		990,000	1,360,167	2,350,167	
2018		1,035,000	1,311,892	2,346,892	
2019		1,085,000	1,261,342	2,346,342	
2020 - 2024		6,205,000	5,447,229	11,652,229	
2025 - 2029		7,805,000	3,636,812	11,441,812	
2030 - 2034	_	8,875,000	1,265,759	10,140,759	
	\$	27,845,000	17,135,060	44,980,060	

			Ports and harbors	
	_	Principal	Interest	Total
Year(s) ending June 30:				
2015	\$	195,000	230,999	425,999
2016		200,000	225,149	425,149
2017		210,000	217,149	427,149
2018		220,000	208,749	428,749
2019		225,000	199,949	424,949
2020 - 2024		1,285,000	833,648	2,118,648
2025 - 2029		1,570,000	418,131	1,988,131
2030 - 2034	_	355,000	22,511	377,511
	\$	4,260,000	2,356,285	6,616,285

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

The \$2,097,013 payable to the U.S. Corps of Engineers for the Breakwater Improvement Project has been excluded from the schedule above as the timing of payment has not been determined.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities other contracts and loans are as follows:

		Other proprietary funds		
		Principal	Interest	Total
Year(s) ending June 30:				
2015	\$	43,461	2,676	46,137
2016		43,461	2,024	45,485
2017		43,461	1,371	44,832
2018		43,461	719	44,180
2019		4,513	68	4,581
2020 - 2023	_			
	\$	178,357	6,858	185,215

Build America Bond

The City has a \$2,730,000 taxable Build America Bond (2010 Series B General Obligation Harbor Improvement Bond). The City will be reimbursed for 35% of the interest associated with this bond by the U.S. Treasury through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond

The City has a \$3,365,000 taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond (2010B Electric Utility Revenue Bond). The City will be reimbursed for 45% of the interest associated with this bond by the U.S. Treasury through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Loans

On October 4, 2013, the City was approved for an \$8,788,200 loan from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for a landfill phase II expansion. As of January 12, 2015, \$557,843 has been requested but has not been received.

On June 28, 2013, the City was approved for an \$8,566,600 loan from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for a wastewater treatment plant upgrade. As of January 12, 2015, \$2,649,500 has been requested but has not been received.

On July 23, 2012, the City was approved for a \$5,000,000 loan from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for a new water treatment plant. As of January 12, 2015, no funds were drawn on the loan.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

(4) **Other Information**

(a) Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, third-party liability, and errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance. The City's insurance is on a per-occurrence basis.

The City currently participates in the Alaska Public Entity Insurance (APEI) pool, which covers property and contents, general, auto liability, law enforcement legal liability, errors and omissions, earthquake and flood, marine, and workers compensation. APEI is a public entity risk pool that reinsurers risk above certain levels, thereby relieving the members of the need for additional assessments. The Association's bylaws provide for the assessment of supplemental contributions from members in the event that losses and expenses for any coverage year exceed the annual contributions and income earned on such contributions for the year. The Association made no supplemental assessments during the year ended June 30, 2014.

Claims on insurance have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three years.

(b) Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its current landfill when it stops accepting solid waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the landfill for thirty years after closure. To properly account for these estimated closure and postclosure care costs, the City is recording as an operating expense in each period an amount based on landfill capacity used each year of operation. During 2014, the estimated closure and postclosure care costs were reevaluated and adjusted to reflect conditions as of June 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2014, the City has an accrued liability associated with these estimated closure and postclosure care costs of \$4,649,929, based on the use of 53% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. It is estimated the City will recognize additional \$4,498,439 of expense and liability between July 2014, and the year 2051, the date the landfill is expected to reach full capacity. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all the closure and postclosure care functions in 2014. Actual costs of closure and postclosures care may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in laws and regulations.

Alaska state law requires that the City provide financial assurances annually for the closure and postclosure care of the landfill. Currently, no assets of the City are restricted for payment of closure and postclosure care costs. Future inflation costs and additional costs that might arise from changes in closure and postclosure requirements (due to change in technology or more rigorous environmental regulations, for example) may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users, taxpayers, or both.

(c) Contingencies

Under the terms of state and federal grants, periodic audits may be performed by funding agencies and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could require reimbursement to the grantor agencies.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

In the normal course of its activities, the City is involved in various claims and pending litigation.

Management believes that the outcome of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraphs will not have a material adverse affect on the financial statements of the City. Accordingly, no provision for losses has been recorded.

In June 2011, the federal government, through the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sued the City and the State of Alaska alleging numerous violations of the Clean Water Act (CWA) related to certain operations of the City's wastewater treatment plan under its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The City completed settlement negotiations with the EPA, DOJ, and the State of Alaska, which resulted in a negotiated consent decree. Under the consent decree, the City must pay a civil penalty of \$340,000 for alleged past CWA violations, which the City paid in July 2012. The remaining obligations under the consent decree require phased construction of various upgrades to the City's wastewater over a period of three plus years with an upgraded wastewater treatment plant required to begin operations by December 31, 2015. Construction costs are estimated to be about \$28 million.

(d) Commitments

Encumbrances outstanding at year-end, including purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies, are reported as committed or assigned fund balances in the governmental funds. Outstanding encumbrances at June 30, 2014 were as follows:

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	\$ 238,900
Equipment Capital Project Fund	2,336,232
Other nonmajor governmental funds	9,386,621
Total governmental funds	11,961,753
Proprietary funds:	
Electric Fund	5,109,966
Water Fund	8,233,290
Wastewater Fund	11,216,456
Ports and Harbor Fund	1,632,478
Solid Waste Fund	358,950
Other nonmajor proprietary funds	270,730
Total proprietary funds	26,821,870
Total	\$ 38,783,623

(e) Retirement Commitments

Alaska Public Employee Retirement System (PERS)

Retirement Plans: All full-time employees and certain permanent part-time employees of the City participate in the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). In addition to the pension plan, the system also administers a postemployment healthcare benefit plan.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: PERS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The City's contributions are recognized when due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. All plan investments are reported at fair value or estimated fair market value.

Plan Description: The City contributes to the Alaska Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), which includes both a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension and postemployment healthcare plans administered by the Commissioner of Administration and the Alaska Retirement Management Board (ARMB). There are currently 160 employers participating in PERS, including the State of Alaska and 159 political subdivisions and public organizations. PERS provides retirement benefits including disability and death benefits and postemployment healthcare to plan members and beneficiaries. The authority to establish and amend benefit provisions is assigned to the ARMB. The PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PERS. This report may be obtained from the system at Pouch C, Juneau, AK 99811.

Benefits vest with five years of credited service. Employees enrolled prior to July 1, 1986 with five or more years of credited service are entitled to annual pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age 55 or early retirement age 50. For employees enrolled after June 30, 1986, but before July 1, 2006, the normal and early retirement ages are 60 and 55, respectively. Employees with 30 or more years of credited service may retire at any age and receive a normal benefit.

Retirement benefits are calculated by multiplying the average monthly compensation (AMC) times credited PERS service times the percentage multiplier. The AMC is determined by averaging the salaries earned during the five highest (three highest for Police/Fire members or members hired prior to July 1, 1996) consecutive payroll years. Members must earn at least 115 days of credit in the last year worked to include it in the AMC calculation. The PERS pays a minimum benefit of \$25 per month for each year of service when the calculated benefit is less.

The percentage multipliers for police/fire personnel are 2.00% for the first ten years of service and 2.50% for all service over 10 years. The percentage multipliers for all other participants are 2.00% for the first 10 years, 2.25% for the next 10 years, and 2.50% for all remaining service earned on or after July 1, 1986. All service before that date is calculated at 2.00%.

Postemployment healthcare benefits are provided without cost to all members first enrolled before July 1, 1986. Members first enrolled after June 30, 1986 and who have not reached age 60 may elect to pay for major medical benefits.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Pension benefits are adjusted each year based upon increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the prior year. The increase in the benefits is 75% of the CPI increase up to a 9% maximum for recipients who are at least age 65 or on disability or 50% of the increase up to a 6% maximum for recipients who are at least age 60 but under age 65 or who have been receiving benefits for at least five years. Starting at age 65, or at any age for those employed before July 1, 1986, a retired employee who remains in Alaska is eligible for an additional allowance equal to 10% of the base benefit or \$50 a month, whichever is greater.

Postretirement Pension Adjustments: Postretirement pension adjustments (PRPAs) are granted annually to eligible benefit recipients when the consumer price index (CPI) increases during the preceding calendar year. PRPAs are calculated by multiplying the recipient's base benefit, including past PRPAs, times:

- (a) 75% of the CPI increase in the preceding calendar year or 9%, whichever is less, if the recipient is at least 65 or on PERS disability; or
- (b) 50% of the CPI increase in the preceding calendar year or 6%, whichever is less, if the recipient is at least 60, or has been receiving benefits for at least five years.

Ad hoc PRPAs, up to a maximum of 4%, may be granted to eligible recipients who first entered the PERS before July 1, 1986 if the CPI increases and the financial condition of the fund will permit an increase. In a year where an ad hoc PRPA is granted, eligible recipients will receive the higher of the two calculations.

Funding Policy: Active PERS members are required to contribute 6.75% (2.00% pension cost and 4.75% postemployment healthcare cost) of their annual covered salary and the City is required to contribute at an actuarial determined rate; the current rate is 35.68% (18.38% pension cost and 17.30% postemployment healthcare cost). The legislature capped the employer rate at 22.00%, with the State of Alaska contributing an on behalf payment for the difference between actuarial required contribution and the cap. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the ARMB.

Annual Pension and OPEB Cost: The City's annual pension cost for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 was \$595,930, \$558,276, and \$610,215, respectively, and was equal to the City's required contributions for each year. The City's annual OPEB cost for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 was \$636,273, \$721,862, and \$743,107, respectively, and was equal to the City's required contributions for each year. The State of Alaska contributed \$1,532,981 on behalf of the City. The contribution has been reported as revenue and expenditures/expenses in the General Fund and enterprise funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2014

Alaska Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) – Defined Contribution Plan

The State of Alaska Legislature approved SB 141 to create the PERS Tier IV for employees hired after July 1, 2006 or for employees converting from the PERS Tier I, II, or III defined benefit plans. The plan is administered by the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, and benefit and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The Alaska Retirement Management Board may also amend contribution requirements. Included in the plan are individual pension accounts, retiree medical insurance plan, and a separate Health Reimbursement Arrangement account that will help retired members pay medical premiums and other eligible medical expenses not covered by the medical plan.

Employees are required to contribute 8% of their annual covered salary, and the City is required to make the following contributions:

	Others Tier IV	Police/fire Tier IV
Individual account	5.00%	5.00%
Health reimbursement arrangement (HRA)*	3.00	3.00
Retiree medical plan	0.48	0.48
Occupational death and disability benefits	1.14	0.20
	9.62%	8.68%

* HRA – AS 39.30.370 requires that the employer contribute "an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the employer's average annual employee compensation." For actual remittance, this amount is calculated as a flat rate for each full-time or part-time employee per pay period.

The City is also levied an amount to amortize the PERS defined benefit plan unfunded liability. This amount is based on the PERS defined contribution plan covered payroll at a rate of approximately 12.5%.

Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and vest 25% per year in employer contributions. The City and employee contributions to PERS including the HRA contributions for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were as follows:

	_	2014	2013	2012
Defined contribution				
plan contributions	\$	433,838	384,707	313,356
Defined benefit unfunded liability	_	649,266	576,903	458,468
	\$	1,083,104	961,610	771,824

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Combining Balance Sheet

June 30, 2014

1
l jor s
,431
,043
,474
,274
,752
,026
,448
,474
a 1 24 5 29 2 4

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Bed Tax	Capital p	orojects	
		Special Revenue Fund	Road to LSA	Street paving	Total nonmajor funds
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$	169,049	_	2 044	169,049
Intergovernmental revenue	_			2,044	2,044
Total revenues		169,049		2,044	171,093
Expenditures: Current:					
Community support		156,778	—	—	156,778
Capital projects			542,351	378,878	921,229
Total expenditures		156,778	542,351	378,878	1,078,007
Excess (deficiency) revenues over expenditures		12,271	(542,351)	(376,834)	(906,914)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in		_	_	1,900,000	1,900,000
Transfers out				(1,156,909)	(1,156,909)
Net other financing sources (uses)				743,091	743,091
Net change in fund balances		12,271	(542,351)	366,257	(163,823)
Fund balances, beginning of year	_	173,992	837,238	11,557,041	12,568,271
Fund balances, end of year	\$	186,263	294,887	11,923,298	12,404,448

Bed Tax Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund balance - Budget and Actual

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Final budget	Δ	ctual amount	Variance with final budget positive (negative)
Revenues:	-	I mai buuget			(negative)
Taxes	\$	170,000		169,049	(951)
Expenditures: Community support	-	156,778		156,778	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		13,222		12,271	(951)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in	-				
Net change in fund balance	\$	13,222		12,271	(951)
Fund balance at beginning of year	-			173,992	
Fund balance at end of year			\$	186,263	

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2014

Assets		Airport	Housing	Total
Current assets: Accounts receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles) Due from General Fund	\$	136,388 1,650,928	4,254 1,304,460	140,642 2,955,388
Total current assets		1,787,316	1,308,714	3,096,030
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets, net	_	3,762,746	4,929,065	8,691,811
Total noncurrent assets Total assets	\$	3,762,746 5,550,062	4,929,065 6,237,779	8,691,811 11,787,841
Liabilities				
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Retainage payable Accrued payroll and payroll liabilities Customer deposits	\$	168,033 19,788 8,399 10,000	16,677 	184,710 19,788 12,301 28,834
Total current liabilities	_	206,220	39,413	245,633
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	_	3,616,949 1,726,893	4,929,065 1,269,301	8,546,014 2,996,194
Total net position	\$	5,343,842	6,198,366	11,542,208

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position

Year ended June 30, 2014

	_	Airport	Housing	Total
Operating revenues: Charges for services	\$	480,846	244,973	725,819
Total operating revenues	_	480,846	244,973	725,819
Operating expenses: Operations General and administrative Depreciation and amortization		498,642 300,245	153,797 127,256 181,668	652,439 127,256 481,913
Total operating expenses	_	798,887	462,721	1,261,608
Operating loss	_	(318,041)	(217,748)	(535,789)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Intergovernmental revenue	_	12,207	10,343	22,550
Net nonoperating revenues	_	12,207	10,343	22,550
Loss before capital contributions and transfers		(305,834)	(207,405)	(513,239)
Transfers in	_		(389,819)	(389,819)
Change in net position		(305,834)	(597,224)	(903,058)
Net position, beginning of year	_	5,649,676	6,795,590	12,445,266
Net position, end of year	\$	5,343,842	6,198,366	11,542,208

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended June 30, 2014

		Airport	Housing	Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Payments to employees Payments to vendors	\$	457,525 (142,052) (344,092)	249,506 (143,999) (122,048)	707,031 (286,051) (466,140)
Net cash used for operating activities		(28,619)	(16,541)	(45,160)
Cash flows from noncapital and related financing activities: Transfers out			(389,819)	(389,819)
Net cash used for noncapital and related financing activities			(389,819)	(389,819)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(72,902)	(6,799)	(79,701)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(72,902)	(6,799)	(79,701)
Change in cash and due from General Fund		(101,521)	(413,159)	(514,680)
Cash and due from other funds, beginning of year	_	1,752,449	1,717,619	3,470,068
Cash and due from other funds, end of year	\$	1,650,928	1,304,460	2,955,388
Reconciliation to balance sheet: Cash and due from General Fund, June 30, 2014	\$	1,650,928	1,304,460	2,955,388
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used for operating activities: Operating loss Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for operating activities:	\$	(318,041)	(217,748)	(535,789)
Depreciation and amortization Intergovernmental payments made on behalf Changes in assets and liabilities that provided by (used for) cash:		300,245 12,207	181,668 10,343	481,913 22,550
Accounts receivable Customer deposits Accounts payable Accrued payroll and payroll liabilities	_	(23,321) (879) 1,170	2,234 2,299 14,197 (9,534)	(21,087) 2,299 13,318 (8,364)
Net cash used for operating activities	\$	(28,619)	(16,541)	(45,160)
Schedule of noncash capital and noncapital and related financing activities: Acquisition and construction of capital assets through accounts and retainages payable Intergovernmental payments made on behalf	\$	145,797 12,207	10,343	145,797 22,550

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statistical Section

June 30, 2014

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Unalaska's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Table of Contents

	Page(s)
Financial Trends	61–67
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	68–73
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant sources of revenue.	
Debt Capacity	74–78
These schedules presents information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	79–80
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	81-83
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources: The City's comprehensive annual financial reports for the previous 10 years, District files, and public records from various local and state agencies.

Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

						Fiscal year en	ded June 30				
	_	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Governmental activities: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	78,163 54,473	80,110 	80,437 66,810	77,882 72,154	74,518 	78,951 60,934	85,914 69,731	84,763 	87,329 69,518	92,389
Total governmental activities	\$	132,636	138,830	147,247	150,036	158,668	139,885	155,645	149,771	156,847	168,267
Business-type activities: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted	\$	63,230 21,804	68,192 18,384	72,205 20,840	79,963 28,144	67,851 	86,670 54,362	114,909 29,195	125,055 45,100	154,863 	164,240
Total business-type activities	\$	85,034	86,576	93,045	108,107	118,953	141,032	144,104	170,155	199,965	207,413
Primary government: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total primary government activities	\$ 	141,393 	148,302 	152,642 — 87,650 240,292	157,845 — 100,298 258,143	142,369 — 135,252 277,621	165,621 	200,823 	209,818 	242,192 	259,411

Table 1

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

					Fiscal year end	led June 30				
	 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenses:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 3,942	3,668	3,718	4,023	4,025	3,982	4,191	4,123	4,439	4,773
Public safety	4,166	4,129	4,228	4,660	4,515	4,577	4,477	4,269	5,003	5,229
Public works	5,903	5,508	5,608	6,332	6,128	6,347	6,369	6,746	6,595	6,782
Parks, culture, and recreation	2,260	2,327	2,466	3,232	2,955	3,073	3,146	3,208	3,494	3,670
Community support	771	841	776	797	853	843	1,626	932	1,258	1,047
Education support	3,667	3,975	4,102	4,234	4,473	4,438	3,828	4,736	4,483	4,683
Interest on long-term debt	 218	261	168	281	275	349	265	431	149	185
Total governmental activities expenses	 20,927	20,709	21,066	23,559	23,224	23,609	23,902	24,445	25,421	26,369
Business-type activities										
Electric	7,322	10,257	10,014	12,851	10,547	13,955	13,745	16,757	16,973	18,004
Water	1,814	1,862	1,950	2,199	1,987	2,072	2,227	2,248	2,372	2,600
Wastewater	1,380	1,438	1,494	1,622	1,532	3,947	1,748	4,408	5,504	2,054
Solid waste	1,680	3,029	2,061	2,014	1,722	1,814	1,986	2,093	2,220	2,238
Ports and harbors	3,289	3,426	3,360	3,915	4,063	1,620	4,418	2,299	1,815	6,404
Airport	689	636	568	652	784	894	777	787	840	799
Housing	 231	227	266	304	233	227	355	736	528	463
Total business-type activities expenses	 16,405	20,875	19,713	23,557	20,868	24,529	25,256	29,328	30,252	32,562
Total primary government expenses	\$ 37,332	41,584	40,779	47,116	44,092	48,138	49,158	53,773	55,673	58,931
Program revenues:										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 77	18	_	10	13	65	12	9	66	12
Public safety	88	236	305	77	85	29	54	8	3	2
Public works	_	_	_	_	_	_	—		_	—
Culture and recreation	206	117	_	194	219	204	183	201	222	215
Operating grants and contributions	928	1,077	926	923	1,275	1,703	1,604	1,620	1,635	1,540
Capital grants and contributions	 134	189		5		63	760	21	59	750
Total primary government activities										
program revenues	 1,433	1,637	1,231	1,209	1,592	2,064	2,613	1,859	1,985	2,519

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal year ended June 30										
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business-type activities:											
Charges for services:											
Electric	\$	7,760	10,196	10,911	12,867	11,611	10,488	12,847	18,295	17,390	18,825
Water		2,224	2,177	2,233	2,013	1,937	1,870	2,020	2,215	2,323	2,208
Wastewater		890	922	908	1,199	1,365	1,334	1,456	1,815	1,898	2,082
Solid waste		851	1,002	955	1,115	1,165	1,111	1,331	1,555	1,630	1,817
Ports and harbors		4,210	4,421	4,425	4,938	3,681	3,986	5,545	5,459	5,785	6,427
Airport		316	305	333	399	425	488	458	457	472	481
Housing		243	244	236	201	190	157	127	184	238	245
Capital grants and contributions		419	69	1,189	4,748	2,582	1,162	6,608	4,545	22,721	1,072
Operating grants and contributions							213	1,421	995	1,065	7,834
Total business-type activities program revenues		16,913	19,336	21,190	27,480	22,956	20,809	31,813	35,520	53,522	40,991
Total primary government program revenues	\$	18,346	20,973	22,421	28,689	24,548	22,873	34,426	37,379	55,507	43,510
Net (expense) revenue:											
Governmental activities	\$	(19,494)	(19,072)	(19,835)	(22,350)	(21,632)	(21,545)	(21, 289)	(22,586)	(23,436)	(23,850)
Business-type activities		508	(1,539)	1,477	3,923	2,088	(3,720)	6,557	6,192	23,270	8,429
Total primary government net expense	\$	(18,986)	(20,611)	(18,358)	(18,427)	(19,544)	(25,265)	(14,732)	(16,394)	(166)	(15,421)
General revenues and other changes in net position:											
Governmental activities:											
Taxes:											
Property taxes	\$	3,976	3,971	4,176	4,288	4,257	4,296	4,630	4,750	4,987	5,210
General sales tax		7,724	9,034	9,292	11,042	10,361	8,863	10,755	13,960	13,272	12,554
Raw seafood sales tax		3,874	4,188	4,077	4,690	4,044	3,594	5,372	5,261	4,784	4,450
Other taxes		271	229	204	239	266	56	158	87	102	118
Fisheries tax			_	9,384	8,971	9,079	7,094	7,378	9,324	11,422	8,956
Grants not restricted to specific programs		8,240	7,487				632	811	1,232	1,436	1,364
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets		190	(14)	105	179	80	(6)				4
Investment earnings		1,554	1,839	4,166	5,266	5,618	2,650	1,603	1,067	436	742
Other		552	1,266	1,639	1,584	2,033	1,326	920	611	878	891
Transfers Extraordinary item		(3,708)	(2,734)	(4,790)	(11,120)	(7,493) 2,019	(25,781)	5,459	(19,580)	(6,805)	980
•							2,724	27.086			
Total governmental activities		22,673	25,266	28,253	25,139	30,264	2,724	37,086	16,712	30,512	35,269
Business-type activities: Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets		66	4	_	6	19	(39)			16	
Investment earnings		3	10	6		102	57	_	_	10	_
Other		76	156	195	13	102		1,974	_		_
Transfers		3,708	2,734	4,790	11,120	7,493	25,781	(5,459)	19,580	6,805	(980)
Extraordinary item						1,135		(3,457)			()00)
Total business-type activities		3,853	2,904	4,991	11,139	8,759	25,799	(3,485)	19,580	6,821	(980)
Total primary government	\$	26,526	28,170	33,244	36,278	39,023	28,523	33,601	36,292	37,333	34,289
Change in net position:											
Governmental activities	\$	3,179	6,194	8,418	2,789	8,632	(18,821)	15,797	(5,874)	7,076	11,419
Business-type activities	-	4,361	1,365	6,468	15,062	10,847	22,079	3,072	25,772	30,091	7,449
	¢			14,886	17,851	19,479	3,258	18,869	19,898	37,167	18,868
Total primary government	3	7,540	7,559	14.880	17.851	19.479	1.478	18.809	19.898	3/.10/	18.808

Table 2

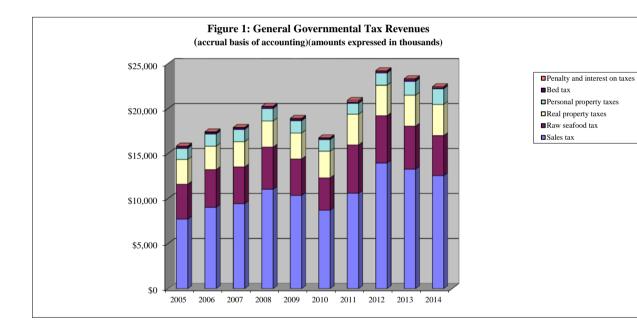
Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal year	 Sales tax	Raw seafood tax	Real property taxes	Personal property taxes	Bed tax	Penalty and interest on taxes	Total
2005	\$ 7,724	3,874	2,768	1,207	179	92	15,844
2006	9,034	4,188	2,607	1,364	162	67	17,422
2007	9,447	4,077	2,813	1,360	160	58	17,915
2008	11,042	4,690	2,905	1,383	210	29	20,259
2009	10,361	4,044	2,893	1,364	172	94	18,928
2010	8,713	3,594	2,967	1,282	150	56	16,762
2011	10,598	5,372	3,416	1,214	157	159	20,916
2012	13,960	5,261	3,389	1,361	170	87	24,228
2013	13,272	4,784	3,446	1,541	189	102	23,334
2014	12,554	4,450	3,469	1,741	118	118	22,450



Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General fund (after GASB 54): Nonspendable	\$ _	_	_	_	_	_	2,316	2,282	2,091	2,061
Committed Assigned Unassigned							34,500 264 10,603	20,300 190 12,509	14,300 333 14,760	14,300 239 29,094
General fund(prior to GASB 54): Reserved Unreserved	3,274 33,327	3,039 38,363	2,972 45,360	2,924 44,554	2,736 49,012	3,581 35,014	_	_	_	
Total general fund	\$ 36,601	41,402	48,332	47,478	51,748	38,595	47,683	35,281	31,484	45,694
All other governmental funds (after GASB 54): Committed Assigned Unassigned	\$ 						3,000 13,488 (78)	3,000 19,491 —	28,339	3,953 18,601 —
All other governmental funds (prior to GASB 54): Reserved Unreserved, reported in:	3,339	1,653	_	_	2,795	3,918	_	_	_	_
Special revenue funds Debt service funds Capital projects funds	4,236 	6,242 2,900	9,391 2,808	13,111 	16,450 	3,249 				
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 11,444	10,795	12,199	18,390	24,857	17,267	16,410	22,491	28,339	22,554

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

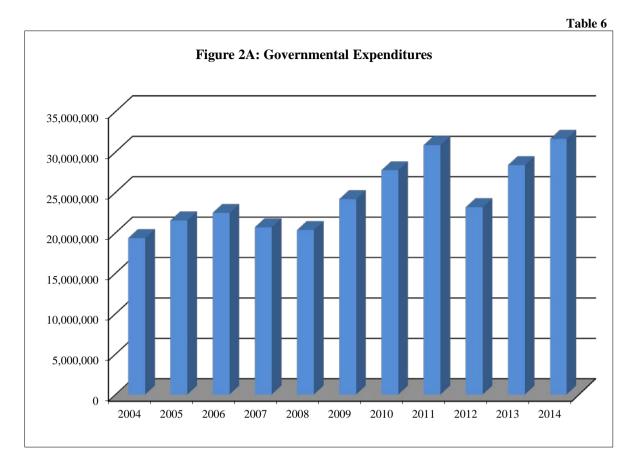
Last Ten Fiscal Years

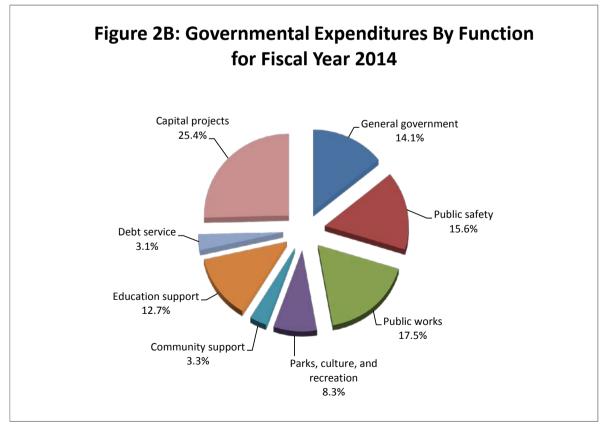
(Modified accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenues:										
Taxes	\$ 15,738	17,421	17,901	20,232	19,514	16,763	20,901	24,018	23,191	22,286
Intergovernmental	9,708	9,637	11,122	10,699	12,307	12,742	10,747	11,127	13,197	16,047
Changes for services	372	372	304	281	317	298	250	210	290	229
Investment income	1,554	1,839	4,166	5,266	5,618	2,650	1,603	1,067	436	742
Other	 105	78	82	85	79	206	99		104	121
Total revenues	 27,477	29,347	33,575	36,563	37,835	32,659	33,600	36,422	37,218	39,425
Expenditures:										
General government	3,431	3,483	3,604	3,549	3,937	4,013	`	3,917	4,291	4,457
Public safety	3,967	3,770	3,909	3,807	4,228	4,308	4,237	4,030	4,707	4,944
Public works	4,096	4,140	4,510	4,743	5,016	5,203	5,143	5,132	5,275	5,545
Parks, culture, and recreation	1,764	1,799	1,956	2,053	2,101	2,139	2,194	2,233	2,440	2,615
Community support	766	841	777	797	853	843	920	932	1,258	1,046
Education support Debt service:	2,919	3,253	3,379	3,511	3,750	3,736	3,828	4,024	3,822	4,023
Principal	285	321	347	363	379	771	823	834	720	755
Interest	225	262	242	224	237	337	325	397	165	212
Other	46	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Capital projects	 4,026	4,593	1,955	1,286	3,753	6,379	9,795	1,664	5,695	8,017
Total expenditures	 21,525	22,462	20,679	20,333	24,254	27,729	27,265	23,163	28,373	31,614
Excess of revenues over expenditures	 5,952	6,885	12,896	16,230	13,581	4,930	6,335	13,259	8,845	7,811
Other financing sources (uses):										
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	227	226	4,648	—	-	-	-	-
Refunding bonds issued	3,319	-	-	-	-	255	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent	(3,272)	_	—	_	_	(248)	_	—	_	_
Transfers in	1,754	2,052	831	3,753	6,905	13,206	11,683	15,681	15,358	6,353
Transfers out	(5,462)	(4,784)	(5,621)	(14,872)	(14,398)	(38,987)	(6,224)	(35,261)	(22,163)	(5,748)
Other	 245					102	8		9	9
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (3,416)	(2,732)	(4,563)	(10,893)	(2,845)	(25,672)	5,467	(19,580)	(6,796)	614
Net change in fund balance	\$ 2,536	4,153	8,333	5,337	10,736	(20,742)	11,802	(6,321)	2,049	8,425
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	5.2%	6.6%	5.7%	3.9%	4.1%

Table 5





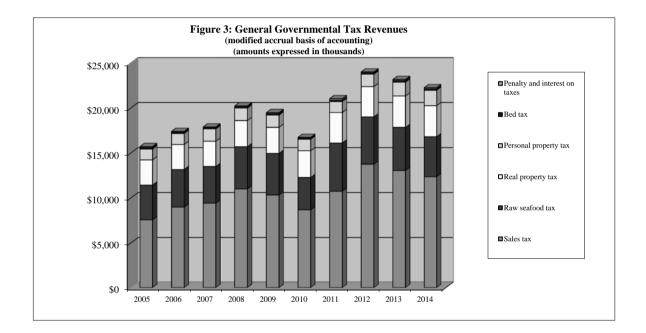
General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

			Raw seafood	Real property	Personal				
Fiscal year Sales tax		Sales tax	tax	taxes	property taxes	Bed tax	on taxes	Total	
2005	\$	7,598	3,874	2,788	1,207	179	92	15,738	
2006		9,012	4,188	2,779	1,214	162	67	17,422	
2007		9,447	4,077	2,813	1,360	160	58	17,915	
2008		11,042	4,690	2,905	1,383	210	29	20,259	
2009		10,368	4,619	2,892	1,367	172	93	19,511	
2010		8,713	3,594	2,967	1,282	150	56	16,762	
2011		10,772	5,372	3,384	1,214	157	159	21,058	
2012		13,790	5,261	3,364	1,367	170	87	24,039	
2013		13,084	4,784	3,494	1,539	189	102	23,192	
2014		12,385	4,450	3,451	1,713	169	118	22,286	



Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amount expressed in thousands)

	Real pr	operty	Personal	property	То	tal	Ratio of	
Fiscal year	Assessed value	Estimated value	Assessed value	Estimated value	Assessed value	Estimated value	assessed value to estimated	Total direct tax rate
2005	235,921	268,092	101,591	115,444	337,512	383,536	88	11.78
2006	235,911	291,248	103,313	127,547	339,224	418,795	81	11.78
2007	238,939	324,687	115,906	156,124	354,845	480,811	74	11.78
2008	246,322	328,429	117,384	156,512	363,706	484,941	75	11.78
2009	284,432	320,884	125,775	141,894	410,207	462,778	89	10.50
2010	329,903	378,069	122,778	140,704	452,681	518,773	87	10.50
2011	321,616	382,876	132,439	157,665	454,055	540,541	84	10.50
2012	330,239	393,142	134,744	160,410	464,983	553,552	84	10.50
2013	330,908	376,032	161,341	183,342	492,249	559,374	88	10.50
2014	367,166	410,517	177,979	198,993	545,145	609,510	89	10.50

Table 8

Table 9

CITY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA

Property Tax Rates

All Governments

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Total city millage rate (1)
Fiscal year ending:	
2005	11.78
2006	11.78
2007	11.78
2008	11.78
2009	10.50
2010	10.50
2011	10.50
2012	10.50
2013	10.50
2014	10.50

(1) The rate is per thousand dollars of assessed value. There are no restrictions or mandates on the rate nor is there a separate component for debt service.

Note: There are no overlapping governmental units.

Table 10

CITY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA

Principal Real Property Taxpayers

June 30, 2014 and 2005

Alaska Department of Labor can no longer give out any information related to employers in Alaska due to federal regulations.

Principal Electric Utility Customers

June 30, 2014 and 2006

			2014			2006*	
Taxpayer	1	Receipts from customer	Rank	Percentage of total electric utility customers billed	 Receipts from customer	Rank	Percentage of total electric utility customers billed
American President Lines	\$	4,525,147	1	24%	\$ 1,957,151	1	19%
Horizon Lines, LLC		2,979,210	2	16	1,070,717	3	10
City of Unalaska		1,596,823	3	8	1,181,967	2	11
Kloosterboer		869,813	4	5	_	_	_
Dutch Harbor Acquisitions		690,805	5	4	_	_	_
Safeway		645,237	6	3	507,355	5	5
North Pacific Fuel		523,321	7	3	461,612	6	4
Alaska Ship Supply		516,187	8	3	299,363	9	3
Unalaska City School		490,565	9	3	316,463	7	3
Coastal Transportation		458,078	10	2	_	_	_
Harbor Crown		_	_	_	672,326	4	6
Pacific Stevedoring, Inc.		_	_	_	301,660	8	3
Alaska Commercial Company	_		—		 203,484	10	2
	\$	13,295,186		71%	\$ 6,972,098		66%

* Information not available prior to FY06 due to software conversion

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total tax levy	Current tax collections	Percent of levy collected	Delinquent tax collections	Total tax collections (1)	Percent of total tax collections to tax levy	Outstanding delinquent taxes	Percent of delinquent taxes to tax levy
2005	3,976	3,966	99.7	10	3,976	100.0		—
2006	3,996	3,983	99.7	11	3,994	99.9	2	0.1
2007	4,180	4,167	99.7	9	4,176	99.9	4	0.1
2008	4,284	4,278	99.9	4	4,282	100.0	2	_
2009	4,307	4,260	98.9	2	4,262	99.0	45	1.0
2010	4,299	4,249	98.8	6	4,255	99.0	44	1.0
2011	4,645	4,622	99.5	8	4,630	99.7	15	0.3
2012	4,760	4,689	98.5	59	4,748	99.7	12	0.3
2013	4,986	4,948	99.2	_	4,948	99.2	38	0.8
2014	5,141	5,090	99.0	_	5,090	99.0	51	1.0

Table 12

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amounts expressed in thousands, except per capital amount)

Fiscal year	-	Governmental activities General obligation bonds	Business Type activities Ports and harbors fund GO bonds	Electric fund revenue bonds	Nonmajor funds ADEC loans	Total primary government	Percentage of personal income	Per capita
2005	\$	5,498	443	_	570	6,511	4% \$	1,515
2006		5,176	_	_	526	5,702	4	1,447
2007		4,830	_		483	5,313	3	1,445
2008		4,467	_		439	4,906	3	1,382
2009		8,558	_	25,000	396	33,954	22	9,272
2010		7,796	5,000	25,000	352	38,148	24	8,718
2011		6,974	4,815	30,380	309	42,478	24	9,734
2012		6,186	4,635	29,560	265	40,646	21	8,515
2013		5,460	4,450	28,715	222	38,847	19	8,893
2014		4,698	4,260	27,845	178	36,981	*	7,800

* Data unavailable or incomplete

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amounts expressed in thousands, except per capital amount)

Fiscal year	General obligation bonds	Percentage of estimated actual taxable value of property	Per capita
2005	5,498	1.43% \$	1,279
2006	5,176	1.24	1,314
2007	4,830	1.00	1,313
2008	4,467	0.92	1,258
2009	8,558	1.85	2,337
2010	7,796	1.50	1,782
2011	6,974	1.29	1,598
2012	6,186	1.12	1,288
2013	5,460	0.98	1,242
2014	4,698	0.77	985

Direct Governmental Activities Debt (1)

June 30, 2014

Jurisdi	ction	Outstanding debt	Percentage applicable to City of Unalaska		Amount applicable to City of Unalaska	
Direct: City of Unalaska		\$ 4,697,958	100%	\$	4,697,958	
		 	(****)			

(1) Direct debt is long-term debt and does not include long-term liabilities such as internal advances, accrued landfill closure costs, or compensated absences.

Note: There are no overlapping governmental units.

Table 16

CITY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA

Legal Debt Margin Information June 30, 2014

There is no legal debt margin for municipalities in the State of Alaska.

Pledged-Revenue Coverage

Electric Fund

Fiscal year	_	Operating revenues	Operating expenses (1)	Income from operations	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage (2)
2010	\$	10,488,583	10,147,247	341,336		169,547	169,547	201%
2011		13,100,085	12,323,458	776,627	_	1,003,389	1,003,389	77
2012		18,526,613	13,340,157	5,186,456	820,000	1,859,007	2,679,007	194
2013		17,389,996	13,523,054	3,866,942	845,000	1,510,417	2,355,417	164
2014		18,825,315	14,424,067	4,401,248	870,000	1,478,167	2,348,167	187

Operating expenses exclude depreciation and payments in lieu of tax (PILT).
 Rates are required to generate net revenues equal to or greater than 135% times annual debt payments.

* The revenue bond was issued January 8, 2009 and there were no payments during fiscal year 2009.

Demographic Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Calendar year	Unalaska population (1)	Aleutians west region personal income (amounts expressed in thousands) (2)	Aleutians west region per capita personal income (2)	Unalaska school enrollment (3)	Aleutians west region unemployment (4)
2005	4,297	150,950	28,120	398	5.7
2006	3,940	156,600	32,103	386	5.6
2007	3,678	155,597	33,318	388	5.3
2008	3,551	166,328	36,127	403	5.6
2009	3,662	156,852	33,668	403	7.3
2010	4,376	159,644	28,791	407	6.9
2011	4,364	175,274	31,845	412	7.8
2012	4,768	195,082	35,525	414	9.1
2013	4,364	202,105	36,673	415	8.8
2014	4,737	*	*	407	*

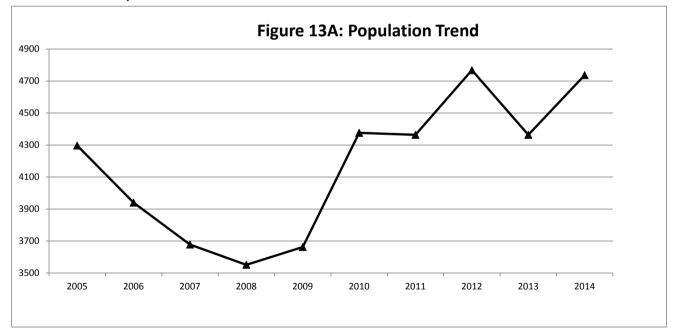
* Data unavailable or incomplete.

 Source – Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development
 Source – U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Statistics are kept for the region, not for the City of Unalaska.

(3) Source – Unalaska City School District: Official fall count of calendar year.

(4) Source - Alaska Department of Labor: Statistics are kept for the region, not for

the City of Unalaska.



Principal Employers

Alaska Department of Labor can no longer give out any information related to employers in Alaska due to new federal regulations.

Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal year											
Function	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
General government:												
Council	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96		
Manager	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Administration	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Clerk	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Finance	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50		
IS	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Planning	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Public safety:	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00		
Correction	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Fire protection	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Public works:												
Public works administration	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00		
Streets and roads	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50		
Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Vehicle department	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00		
Building maintenance	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.35	8.35	8.78		
Parks, culture, and recreation:												
Community center	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00		
Libraries	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Community pool	4.38	4.63	4.63	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Public utilities administration	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Electric	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.00		
Water	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.33	4.66	5.00		
Wastewater	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	4.00	4.50		
Ports and airport	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.00		
Solid waste	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.50	4.50		
Total employees	154.84	154.84	154.84	153.63	153.63	153.63	154.63	156.31	156.47	159.74		

Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fiscal	vear				
Function	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Police:										
Custodies	391	395	443	420	337	320	257	6	5	5
Fire:										
Fire response	40	19	22	36	24	37	50	42	29	21
Burn permits	121	117	150	145	159	116	129	99	65	65
Fire safety	42	27	29	45	31	26	41	15	17	20
EMS:										
EMS ambulance Calls	267	320	208	176	191	107	147	184	131	113
Public works:										
Building permits issued	22	32	29	43	28	55	34	18	14	27
Parks, culture, and recreation:										
Community Center admissions	73,146	79,340	113,971	84,904	72,532	84,134	72,889	89,178	42,747	43,161
Aquatic center attendance	*	*	*	*	18,500	19,072	14,631	18,348	11,950	13,219
CC & aquatic center volunteer hours	2,823	4,710	4,303	1,175	2,280	1,334	1,908	1,731	1,693	975
Library volunteer hours	*	*	*	*	840	410	733	667	766	116
Library circulation	96,632	107,079	130,823	144,999	197,743	208,749	211,841	239,936	267,630	196,852
Library attendance	*	*	*	*	110,960	115,735	113,439	105,931	138,955	91,252
Electric:										
Power generated MW	31,107	33,185	33,491	31,443	35,705	30,060	37,998	46,958	43,742	47,019
Water:										
Water produced (MG)	1,213	1,161	1,208	1,042	1,093	971	1,090	1,204	1,262	1,153
Daily pumping capacity (MGD)	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total daily capacity (MGD)	10	10	5.5-13	5.5-13	13	12	12	12	12	12
Wastewater:										
Average daily treatment (MG)	0.57	0.48	0.53	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.56	0.55	0.43	0.43
Solid waste:										
Tons of waste collected	8,671	9,533	8,496	6,702	6,785	6,061	6,442	7,128	7,484	7,232
Cubic yards of waste collected	*	*	*	*	9,234	8,637	8,978	10,625	10,678	10,910
Ports and harbors:										
UMC vessel calls	533	458	437	520	407	334	237	577	655	751
UMC wharfage tons	448,078	444,338	465,491	464,549	286,698	363,038	338,029	479,630	356,032	498,098
Airport:										
Passengers	59,941	58,618	57,654	58,431	53,624	52,613	55,135	53,698	*	*
* Data unavailable or incomplete										

* Data unavailable or incomplete

Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal year									
Function	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public safety:										
Police:										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:										
Stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Response vehicles	8	8	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
EMS:										
Ambulances	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public works:										
Miles of public roads	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	43.9
Miles of paved roads	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.5
Street lights	107	107	107	179	179	179	179	179	179	245
Flashing/cautionary lights	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	15
Number of bridges	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	10
Parks, culture and recreation:										
Community Center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Library	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parks	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Swimming Pool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electric:										
Number of city owned power plants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of sub-stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water:										
Wells	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Surface water treatment facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miles of water lines	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Number of connections	593	598	555	599	599	599	599	599		582
Wastewater:										
Sanitary sewers MH's	352	352	352	353	353	353	353	353	353	367
Miles of sewer lines	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0
Lift stations	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Solid waste:										
Landfills	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ports and harbors:										
Dock facilities - lineal feet of docking:										
Unalaska Marine Center (UMC)	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051
Spit Dock facility	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,975	2,400	2,400
Light Cargo Dock	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Small Boat Harbor	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232
CEM Small Boat Harbor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,919	5,919	5,919
									-	