

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Eureka have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (USGAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Eureka was incorporated as a town on April 18, 1856, under a special act of the legislature, reincorporated as city on February 19, 1874, and incorporated under a Freeholder's Charter on February 18, 1895. The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government and is governed by an elected mayor and five elected city council members. The City provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), streets and highways, public improvements, land use, building and housing standards, culture-recreation programs, parks and recreation areas, utilities, public transit, and administrative and fiscal services.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these basic financial statements present financial information for the City of Eureka (the primary government) and its component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the City's operations and data from these units are combined with data of the City. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the basic financial statements to emphasize their legal separateness from the City. Each blended component unit has a fiscal year end of June 30. The blended component units are included in the City's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and financial relationships with the City.

Blended Component Units

The following blended component units are included in the reporting entity as though they were part of the primary government. Separate financial statements for the blended component units are in file at the offices of the City of Eureka at 531 K Street, Eureka, California 95501.

EUREKA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Eureka Redevelopment Agency was created by the City Council and given the authority and responsibility to redevelop and upgrade blighted areas of the City. The City Council also functions as the Board of the Eureka Redevelopment Agency, and these board members are therefore authorized to transact business of the Agency. The City performs all administrative, budgeting, and accounting functions of the Agency. The Agency's operations are governmental in nature and, as such, have been included in the major Low and Moderate Income Housing, Redevelopment Debt Service, and Redevelopment Capital projects funds.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

EUREKA PUBLIC FINANCING AUTHORITY

The City created the Eureka Public Financing Authority to sell bonds and lend the proceeds of bond issues to Eureka Redevelopment Agency. The City Council also functions as the Board of the Eureka Public Financing Authority. The City performs all administrative, budgeting, and accounting functions of the Authority.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF EUREKA

The Housing Authority was created by the City of Eureka pursuant to the California Code. Board members are appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council. However, the accountability of the City for the Housing Authority does not extend beyond making the appointments. Additionally, the City does not provide any financial or administrative support for the Housing Authority.

Joint Ventures

HUMBOLDT/DEL NORTE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE AUTHORITY

The Hazardous Materials Response Authority was created as a separate legal entity by a joint powers agreement between the County of Del Norte, and the Cities of Eureka, Crescent City, Arcata, Blue Lake, Fortuna, Ferndale, Rio Dell, and Trinidad. The purpose of this joint venture is to pool resources of the participants to provide a united, coordinated, orderly, positive, and more effective means for aiding and assisting in the formulation, administration, implementation, and maintenance of an area-wide hazardous materials response team.

The Authority is governed by a board of directors composed of one member and an alternate appointed by each participant. The Authority adopts its own budget and has the power to incur debts, liabilities, or obligations. The City of Eureka is responsible for directing the operations of the Hazardous Materials Response Teams and for the accounting of the Authority. The Authority is recorded as a private purpose trust fund of the City. The Authority in turn reimburses the City for the costs of operation and accounting services. Upon commencement of the Authority, the participants agreed to contribute a proportionate share of the costs of operation based on population. The participants do not have an on-going equity interest in the Authority. However, the participants do share the operation costs of the Authority. At termination of the agreement, all surplus monies will be returned to the participants in proportion to the amounts received by the Authority; property shall be divided in a manner agreed upon by the participants. Complete financial statements for the Hazardous Materials Response Authority are on file at the offices of the City of Eureka at 531 K Street, Eureka, California 95501.

HUMBOLDT TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The Transit Authority was created as a separate legal entity by a joint powers agreement between the County of Humboldt and the Cities of Fortuna, Eureka, Arcata, Trinidad, and Rio Dell. The governing board consists of a city council member and an alternate member appointed from each participating city, as well as two board members and up to two alternate members appointed by the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

HUMBOLDT TRANSIT AUTHORITY (Continued)

The Authority is responsible for adopting its own budget and has the power to incur debts, liabilities, or obligations. On commencement of operations of the Authority, the County contributed 50 percent of the initial equity, and the participating cities jointly contributed 50 percent based upon population data. The participants do not have an on-going equity interest in the Authority. However, the participants do share operating costs of the Authority, and the current share of the City of Eureka is 25.6 percent. At termination of the agreement, all surplus monies will be returned to the participants in proportion to the amounts received; and property shall be divided in a manner agreed upon by the parties. Complete financial statements for Humboldt Transit Authority may be obtained at the offices of the Authority at 133 V Street, Eureka, California, 95501.

HUMBOLDT WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The Humboldt Waste Management Authority was created as a separate entity by a joint powers agreement between the County of Humboldt and the Cities of Arcata, Eureka, Blue Lake, Ferndale, and Rio Dell. The governing board consists of one director and one alternate appointed by each member of the Authority. The Authority is responsible for adopting its own budget and has the power to incur debts, liabilities, or obligations.

The Authority was formed in October 1999 for the purpose of providing economical coordination of solid waste management services and efficiently and fairly assuring against potential adverse effects of past solid waste management services within the service area. It is intended that the Authority shall develop and fund programs for the (A) Siting, permitting, developing, constructing, maintaining, operating, or contracting for the construction and/or from operation of disposal sites, transfer facilities and equipment, materials recovery facilities, waste-to-energy facilities, and/or solid waste landfills; (B) preparing and implementing an Integrated Waste Management Plan and other planning documents; (C) disposal of waste generated in the incorporated and unincorporated area of the County and the granting of franchises for waste hauling; (D) planning, implementing, and supervising programs which serve all or most jurisdictions, including facilities, special wastes, and recycling market development. The general purpose also includes establishment of pooled insurance and other financial mechanisms to provide for the safe closure and long-term post-closure maintenance of the Cummings Road Sanitary Landfill (when closed). This may include ownership and/or management of the landfill during the final stages of the landfill's active life, during closure, and thereafter. Upon dissolution, the remaining assets of the Authority, after payment of or adequate provision for all debts, liabilities, and obligations of the Authority, shall be divided among the members in accordance with a unanimous agreement among them or in proportion to the total tonnage of solid waste each member caused to be delivered to the transfer facility. Financial statements may be obtained at the Humboldt Waste Management Authority, located at 1059 West Hawthorne Street, Eureka, California 95501.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-wide Financial Statements

Charges for services

The City's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of governmental activities and business-type activities for the City, the primary government, accompanied by a total column. Fiduciary activities (either funds or component units) of the City are not included in these statements.

These basic financial statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the City's assets and liabilities, including capital assets, as well as infrastructure assets, and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Certain types of transactions are reported as program revenues for the City in three categories:

- Charges for services
- Operating grants and contributions
- Capital grants and contributions

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regards to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement on Net Assets have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the Statement of Activities, internal service fund transactions have been eliminated; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated, also interfund services provided and used are not eliminated. The following interfund activities have been eliminated:

- Due to, Due from other funds
- Advances to, Advances from other funds
- Transfers in, Transfers out

The City applies all applicable GASB pronouncements (including all NGGA Statements and Interpretations currently in effect) as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB) of the committee on Accounting Procedure. The City applies all applicable FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-wide Financial Statements(Continued)

Fund financial statements

Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in net assets as presented in these statements to the net assets presented in the government-wide financial statements.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or “current financial resources” measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

Revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after fiscal year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the City, are property tax, sales tax, special assessments, intergovernmental revenues, other taxes, interest revenue, rental revenue, and certain charges for services. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred.

Deferred revenues arise when potential revenues do not meet both the “measurable” and “available” criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when the government receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods when both revenue recognition criteria are met or when the government has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

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.

The reconciliation of the Fund Financial Statements to the Government-wide Financial Statements is provided to explain the differences created by the integrated approach of GASB Statement No. 34.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary fund financial statements

Proprietary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Assets, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets, and a Statement of Cash Flows for all proprietary funds.

Columns representing internal service funds are also presented in these statements. However, internal service fund balances and activities have been combined with the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Net Assets. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Fund Net Assets presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which liability is incurred.

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as nonoperating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as nonoperating expenses.

Fiduciary fund financial statements

Fiduciary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Net Assets. The City's fiduciary funds are accounted for according to the nature of the fund. The City has two such funds which are accounted for using "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are the proprietary funds explained above. The one Agency fund of the City does not use or have a measurement focus.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected 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 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (Continued)

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General fund** is the government'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 **Housing fund** is used to account for all housing funds of the City, including: the proceeds of Community Development Block grants, as required by federal regulations; reimbursement of block grant economic development loans ("program income"); rental rehabilitation state grant funds; Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) for loans of federal and state grant funds; and local housing to operate as a revolving loan fund. Funding sources for the housing loan programs include grants and loan repayments.

The **Low and Moderate Income Housing fund** is a Redevelopment Agency Fund established pursuant to California Redevelopment Law to account for the deposit of twenty percent of tax increment revenues received by the Redevelopment Agency. The funds are to be used to increase and improve the community's supply of low and moderate income housing.

The **Redevelopment Debt Service fund** accounts for three project areas of the Agency. The project areas are: Century III Phase I; Century III Phase II; and Eureka Tomorrow. Tax increment revenues are used to: repay City advances, to repay loans from the Eureka Public Financing Authority, for the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund, twenty percent set aside required by state law, and for other legitimate redevelopment activities, such as administration and tax collection fees.

The **Redevelopment Capital Projects fund** is used to account for capital improvements of the Redevelopment Agency which are financed by proceeds of tax allocation bonds, bank loans, and City advances. The Agency has three capital project areas: Century III Phase I; Century III Phase II; and Eureka Tomorrow.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Water fund** is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the City's water utility. Revenues are primarily user charges. Rates are set periodically by the City Council.

The **Wastewater fund** is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the City's sewer utility.

The **Harbor fund** is used for administration and operation of the Humboldt Bay Harbor.

The **Building fund** is used for administration of construction regulation programs, building code enforcement, and public information programs.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (Continued)

The **Transit** fund is used for administration and operation of the Eureka Transit System and Dial-a-Ride/Lift program, as well as the City's share of a county-wide transit system.

The **Golf** fund is used for the administration of the Municipal Golf Course.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Internal service funds account for data processing, fleet management services, risk management, and redevelopment administration to other departments or agencies of the government on a cost reimbursement basis. Transactions for interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

The pension trust fund accounts for the activities of the public safety employees retirement system, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified public safety employees.

The private-purpose trust fund accounts for the activities of the Humboldt Del Norte Hazard Materials Response Authority.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Recognition of Interest Liability

Interest expenditures on long-term debt are recognized when payment is due. Proprietary fund interest expense is recognized as the liability is incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The City pools its available cash for investment purposes. The City considers pooled cash and investment amounts, with original maturities of three months or less, to be cash equivalents.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", highly liquid market investments with maturities of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value. Market value is used as fair value for those securities for which market quotations are readily available.

Under provisions of the City's investment policy, the City may invest in any instruments authorized by Section 53601 of the California Government Code.

The City participates in an investment pool managed by the State of California titled Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) which has invested a portion of the pool funds in Structured Notes and Asset-backed Securities. LAIF's investments are subject to credit risk with the full faith and credit of the State of California collateralizing these investments. In addition, these Structured Notes and Asset-backed Securities are subject to market risk as to change in interest rates.

Monies held by bond trustees are invested, as followed by California Government Code Section 53601 (1), in accordance with the provisions of the respective bond indentures involved.

During the fiscal year, the City may have held Structured Notes. Structured Notes are debt securities (other than Asset-backed Securities) whose cash-flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options. They are issued by corporations and government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). These securities could be called prior to maturity, depending on changes in interest rates.

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the City considers each fund's share in the cash and investments pool to be cash and cash equivalents, including cash with fiscal agents.

2. Receivables and payables

Advances to other funds

For governmental fund types, noncurrent portions of long term interfund loans receivable are equally offset by a fund balance reservation which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" since they are not a component of net current assets. Current portions of long term interfund loans receivable are considered "available spendable resources."

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (Continued)

3. Inventory and prepaid items

Inventories of supplies are expended when purchased because the amounts are not considered to be material. Inventory of land held for resale is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2006 are recorded as prepaid items.

4. Restricted Assets

Fiscal agents acting on behalf of the city hold investment funds arising from the proceeds of long-term debt issuances. The funds may be used for specific capital outlays or for the payment of certain bonds, certificate of participation, or tax allocation bonds and have been invested only as permitted by specific State statutes or applicable City ordinance, resolution, or bond indenture.

Use of Restricted and Unrestricted Net Assets

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the City's policy is to apply restricted net assets first.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost was not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. City policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting capital assets at \$5,000 including infrastructure. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Water system	20-50 years
Sewer system	15-50 years
Buildings	30-50 years
Improvements-not buildings	20-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Infrastructure	15-50 years

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 34 which requires the inclusion of infrastructure capital assets in local governments' basic financial statements. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, the City has included infrastructure acquired or constructed in the Basic Financial Statements.

The City defines infrastructure as the basic physical assets that allow the City to function. The assets include streets, sewer, and park lands. Each major infrastructure system can be divided into subsystems. For example the street system can be subdivided into pavement, curb and gutters, sidewalks, medians, streetlights, landscaping, and land. These subsystems were not delineated in the basic financial statements. The appropriate operating department maintains information regarding the subsystems.

Interest accrued during capital assets construction, if any, is capitalized for the business-type funds as part of the asset cost.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (Continued)

6. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-side 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.

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 of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount. Issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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

8. Net Assets

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt – This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

Restricted Net Assets – This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted Net Assets – This amount is all net assets that do not meet the definition of "invested in capital assets, net of related debt" or "restricted net assets."

Fund Financial Statements

Reservations of fund balances of governmental funds are created to either satisfy legal covenants, including State laws, that require a portion of the fund balance be segregated or identify the portion of the fund balance not available for future expenditures. Designations of fund balances represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (Continued)

9. Property Taxes

Property taxes in the State of California are administered for all local agencies at the county level, and consist of secured, unsecured, and utility tax rolls. The following is a summary of major policies and practices relating to property taxes.

Property Valuations – are established by the Assessor of the County of Humboldt for the secured and unsecured property tax rolls; the utility property tax rolls are valued by the State Board of Equalization. Under the provisions of Article XIII A of the State Constitution (Proposition 13 adopted by the voters on June 6, 1978) properties are assessed at 100% of full value. From this base of assessment, subsequent annual increases in valuation are limited to a maximum of 2%. However, increases to full value are allowed for property improvements or upon change in ownership. Personal property is excluded from these limitations, and is subject to annual reappraisal.

Tax Levies – are limited to 1% of full value which results in a tax rate of \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation, under the provisions of Proposition 13. Tax rates for voter-approved indebtedness are excluded from this limitation.

Tax Levy Dates – are attached annually on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. Taxes are levied on both real and unsecured personal property as it exists at that time. Liens against real estate, as well as the tax on personal property, are not relieved by subsequent renewal or change in ownership.

Tax Collections – are the responsibility of the county tax collector. Taxes and assessments on secured and utility rolls which constitute a lien against the property, may be paid in two installments: The first is due on November 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by December 10; and the second is due on March 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes do not constitute a lien against real property unless the taxes become delinquent. Payment must be made in one installment, which is delinquent if not paid by August 31 of the fiscal year. Significant penalties are imposed by the county for late payments.

The County of Humboldt levies, bills, and collects property taxes and special assessments for the City. Property taxes levied are recorded as revenue when received, in the fiscal year of levy, due to the adoption of the “alternate method of property tax distribution”, known as the Teeter Plan, by the City and the County of Humboldt. The Teeter Plan authorizes the Auditor/Controller of the County of Humboldt to allocate 100 percent of the secured property taxes billed, but not yet paid. The County of Humboldt remits tax monies to the City in three installments as follows:

50 percent remitted in December
45 percent remitted in April
5 percent remitted in June

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. New Accounting Pronouncements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 46

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 46, "*Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34*". This Statement is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. This Statement requires that limitations on the use of net assets imposed by enabling legislation be reported as restricted net assets. A legally enforceable enabling legislation restriction is one that a party external to the City – such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary can compel a government to honor. Implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 did not have an impact on the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, but required additional disclosure related to restricted net assets.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 44

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 44, "*Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section*". This Statement is effective for the City for the fiscal period beginning after June 15, 2005. This Statement enhances and updates the statistical section that accompanies a local government's basic financial statements to reflect the significant changes that have taken place in the government. The statistical section comprises schedules presenting trend information about revenues and expenses, trend information about the government's significant revenue source, outstanding debt, economics and demographics, and operating information. Implementation of GASB Statement No. 44 did not have an impact on the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, but required additional disclosures in the statistical section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

NOTE 2 RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance of total governmental funds and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. Each element of the reconciliation is explained in detail on the face of the statement.

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances of total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Each element of the reconciliation is explained in detail on the face of the statement.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 3 STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary information

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all funds of the City. Appropriations include amounts encumbered at fiscal year-end as these encumbrances are not reappropriated in the following year. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Legally adopted budgetary appropriations are enacted at the departmental level for current operating expenditures, with separate appropriations for capital and other projects, debt service, reserves, transfers and contingencies. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations at these control levels. Amendments to the budget at the legal appropriation level must be approved by City Council. Amendments to the budget at less than the legal appropriation level may be made by management.

Project-length financial plans are adopted for capital and other projects. Appropriations for these projects are included in the annual appropriated budgets for each of the applicable funds. Unspent project amounts are included in the annual budgets of subsequent years until project completion.

Budgetary financial statements include revenues and expenditures which are presented in accordance with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (USGAAP).

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration. Encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations.

There was an excess of expenditures over appropriations in the Special Fire Special Revenue Fund (a nonmajor fund) in the amount of \$6,330 and the Public Financing Authority Debt Service Fund in the amount of \$97,499.

C. Deficit fund equity

Major fund

The Redevelopment Debt Service fund had a deficit fund balance of \$13,929,851 as of June 30, 2006. This is a result of interfund advances made to the Redevelopment Agency to finance capital projects and administration.

Nonmajor funds

The Capital Improvements Special Revenue Funds had deficit balance at June 30, 2006 of \$244,569.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2006 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 18,711,777
Restricted cash and investments with fiscal agents	3,946,434
Restricted cash and investments	648,947
Fiduciary funds:	
Cash and investments	1,344,766
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 24,651,924</u>

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2006 consist of the following:

Petty cash	\$ 4,155
Deposits with financial institutions	663,815
Investments	23,983,954
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 24,651,924</u>

A. Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the Entity's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the City of Eureka (City) by the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the City, rather than the general provisions of the California government Code or the City's investment policy.

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
Bankers Acceptances	180 days	40%	None
Certificates of Deposits	180 days	20%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2 years	30%	None
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	None
State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool)	N/A	Unlimited	\$40,000,000
Medium Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Money Market Funds	N/A	Unlimited	None
Passbook Savings and Money Market Accounts (Insured)	None	Unlimited	None
U.S Treasury Obligations	None	Unlimited	None
U.S. Government Agency Issues	None	Unlimited	None
Repurchase Agreements	30 days	10%	None
Mortgage pass-through and asset backed securities	5 years	20%	None

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy. The table below identifies the Investment types that are authorized for investments held by bond trustee. The table also identifies certain provisions of these debt agreements that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	None	None	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	None	None
Commercial Paper	270 days	None	None
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	None	None
Investment Contracts	None	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool)	None	None	None
Certificates of Deposit with Banks and Savings and Loans	None	None	None
Municipal Obligations	None	None	None

C. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments (including investments held by bond trustee) to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the City's investments by maturity:

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

C. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Investment Type	Totals	Remaining maturity (in months)					
		12 Months or Less	13-24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	60 Months	Over 60 Months
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 2,074,526	\$ 1,093,219	\$ 485,469	\$ 192,438	\$ 303,400	\$ -	\$ -
Money Market Funds	17,099	17,099					
Federal agency securities	10,640,330	4,137,916	882,930	2,366,418	2,864,103	388,963	
Corporate medium term notes	3,561,731	1,124,335	1,818,220	384,351	234,825		
Commercial paper	1,100,000	1,100,000					
State investment pool	2,643,834	2,643,834					
Held by bond trustee:							
Money market funds	1,916,861	1,916,861					
State investment pool	2,029,573	2,029,573					
Total	\$ 23,983,954	\$ 14,062,837	\$ 3,186,619	\$ 2,943,207	\$ 3,402,328	\$ 388,963	\$ -

D. Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

The City has no investments (including investments held by bond trustees) that are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations (to a greater degree than already indicated in the information provided above).

E. Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the City's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

Investment Type	Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt From Disclosure	Rating as of Fiscal Year End			
				AAA	AA	A	Not Rated
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 2,074,526	N/A	\$ 2,074,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Money Market Funds	17,099	N/A		17,099			
Federal agency securities	10,640,330	N/A		10,640,330			
Corporate medium term notes	3,561,731	N/A			804,723	2,757,008	
Commercial paper	1,100,000	N/A			550,000	550,000	
State investment pool	2,643,834	N/A					2,643,834
Held by bond trustee:							
Money market funds	1,916,861	N/A		1,916,861			
State investment pool	2,029,573	N/A					2,029,573
Total	\$ 23,983,954		\$ 2,074,526	\$ 12,574,290	\$ 1,354,723	\$ 3,307,008	\$ 4,673,407

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

F. Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total City investments are as follows:

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Reported Amount</u>
FHLMC	Federal agency securities	\$ 3,041,690
FNMA	Federal agency securities	3,720,175
Federal Home Loan Bank	Federal agency securities	3,374,616

The City has no specific Investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total investments by reporting unit (governmental activities, business type activities, fiduciary funds, major funds, nonmajor funds in the aggregate, etc.)

G. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the government unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2006, \$1,440,960 of the City's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in collateralized accounts as required by the California Government Code. As of June 30, 2006, City investments in the following investment types were held by the same broker-dealer (counterparty) that was used by the City to buy the securities:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Reported Amount</u>
U.S. treasury notes	\$ 2,074,526
Federal agency securities	10,640,330
Corporate medium term notes	3,561,731
Commercial paper	1,100,000

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment in State Investment Pool

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of fiscal year end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Accrued Interest</u>	<u>Inter- Governmental</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Governmental funds:				
General	\$ 1,088,667	\$ 3,167	\$ 1,705,918	\$ 2,797,752
Housing	66,445	11,537		77,982
Low & Moderate Income Housing		46,373		46,373
Redevelopment Debt Service		9,954	122,120	132,074
Redevelopment Capital Projects		37,820	20,600	58,420
Nonmajor	11,615	16,511	864,971	893,097
Internal Service allocation	5,079	37,097		42,176
Total - governmental funds	<u>\$ 1,171,806</u>	<u>\$ 162,459</u>	<u>\$ 2,713,609</u>	<u>\$ 4,047,874</u>

Governmental funds report unearned revenues in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenues recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At June 30, 2006 the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Other	\$ 3,811
Interest	39,401
Taxes	<u>850,634</u>
Total unearned revenues	<u>\$ 893,846</u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES (Continued)

	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Accrued Interest</u>	<u>Inter- Governmental</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Enterprise funds:				
Water	\$ 775,359	\$ 33,705	\$ -	\$ 809,064
Wastewater	766,864	39,587		806,451
Transit		1,810	7,956	9,766
Harbor	33,602			33,602
Building	7,294	4,298		11,592
Golf		1,583		1,583
	<u>\$ 1,583,119</u>	<u>\$ 80,983</u>	<u>\$ 7,956</u>	<u>\$ 1,672,058</u>
Total - Enterprise funds				

Receivables of the Water and Wastewater funds are reported net of nominal uncollectible amounts in the amount of \$15,000 each.

Notes and Loans Receivable

The following schedule summarizes notes and loans receivable as of June 30, 2006:

Housing fund loans	\$ 2,811,752
Low/moderate income housing fund notes receivable	3,747,495
Redevelopment capital projects fund notes receivable	<u>570,963</u>
Total notes receivable, Governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,130,210</u>

These notes and loans represent amounts loaned to individuals and businesses to assist in the elimination of blight and/or assist in purchasing or rehabilitation of residences or businesses.

NOTE 6 INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Current interfund balances arise in the normal course of business and are expected to be repaid shortly after the end of the fiscal year. Normally these balances occur as a result of expenditures/ expenses being paid prior to receiving revenue which causes a deficit in pooled cash.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2006 is as follows:

A. Due to/ from other fund

	<u>Due from</u>			<u>Total due from</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>	
<u>Due to</u>				
Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 51,968	\$ 696,471	\$ -	\$ 748,439
Harbor fund			1,012,860	1,012,860
	<u>\$ 51,968</u>	<u>\$ 696,471</u>	<u>\$ 1,012,860</u>	<u>\$ 1,761,299</u>
Total due to				

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 6 INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

B. Advances to/from other fund

Advances from other funds include the amounts of long-term advances from City funds to the Redevelopment Agency for project financing. Interest accrues on these advances at a variable rate based on current earnings for the City as a whole. At the end of the fiscal year, unpaid interest is added to the principal of the advances. These advances are represented by notes which are secured by Redevelopment Agency revenues, and are payable on demand. Also, during 1994-95 the General Fund borrowed \$199,930 from the Housing special revenue fund, for payment of a lease obligation. The City is repaying the advance over a twenty-year period with interest.

	Payable Fund			Total Advances Receivable
	General	Redevelopment Debt Service	Harbor	
<u>Receivable Fund</u>				
Water	\$ -	\$ 429,024	\$ -	\$ 429,024
Wastewater		9,119,967	30,677	9,150,644
General		4,721,175		4,721,175
Housing	122,520			122,520
Total advances payable	<u>\$ 122,520</u>	<u>\$ 14,270,166</u>	<u>\$ 30,677</u>	<u>\$ 14,423,363</u>

C. Interfund transfers

	Transfers in			Total Transfers out
	General	Low & Moderate Income Housing	Redevelopment Capital Projects	
<u>Transfers out</u>				
General fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Redevelopment debt service fund		774,381	5,083,179	5,857,560
Nonmajor governmental funds	349,524			349,524
Total transfers in	<u>\$ 349,524</u>	<u>\$ 774,381</u>	<u>\$ 5,083,179</u>	<u>\$ 6,207,084</u>

	Transfers in (continued)			Total Transfers out
	Nonmajor Governmental	Proprietary	Redevelopment Debt Service	
<u>Transfers out</u>				
General fund	\$ 8,144	\$ 157,530	\$ 1,508,000	\$ 1,673,674
Redevelopment capital projects		2,444,676		2,444,676
Total transfers in	<u>\$ 8,144</u>	<u>\$ 2,602,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,118,350</u>
Total transfers in/out				<u>\$ 10,325,434</u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 6 INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

C. Interfund transfer (Continued)

Interfund transfers are made on a routine basis for project expenditures and interfund debt service payments.

NOTE 7 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2005	Transfers and Adjustments	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2006
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 4,042,899	\$ -	\$ 100,700	\$ -	\$ 4,143,599
Infrastructure	23,922,864				23,922,864
Construction in progress	11,068,912	(6,755,264)	4,099,764		8,413,412
Artwork		86,795			86,795
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>39,034,675</u>	<u>(6,668,469)</u>	<u>4,200,464</u>		<u>36,566,670</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	8,836,662	4,897,460			13,734,122
Improvements other than buildings	11,433,956	(2,699,443)			8,734,513
Machinery and equipment	11,580,575	(549,417)	899,627	(10,375)	11,920,410
Infrastructure	61,004,660	4,507,318			65,511,978
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>92,855,853</u>	<u>6,155,918</u>	<u>899,627</u>	<u>(10,375)</u>	<u>99,901,023</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	\$ (3,978,478)	\$ -	\$ (186,602)	\$ -	\$ (4,165,080)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,848,630)	2,085,583	(213,697)		(976,744)
Machinery and equipment	(6,957,361)	(778,115)	(583,794)	10,375	(8,308,895)
Infrastructure	(44,975,409)	(794,917)	(1,433,701)		(47,204,027)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(58,759,878)</u>	<u>512,551</u>	<u>(2,417,794)</u>	<u>10,375</u>	<u>(60,654,746)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>34,095,975</u>	<u>6,668,469</u>	<u>(1,518,167)</u>		<u>39,246,277</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 73,130,650</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,682,297</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,812,947</u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 7 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2005	Transfers and Adjustments	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2006
Business-type Activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 8,835,741	\$ -	\$ 2,190,845	\$ -	\$ 11,026,586
Construction in progress	11,670,447	(3,066,005)	1,591,975		10,196,417
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	20,506,188	(3,066,005)	3,782,820		21,223,003
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	\$ 10,143,782	\$ 534,524	\$ -	\$ -	10,678,306
Improvements other than buildings	34,231,236	172,528			34,403,764
Machinery and equipment	46,029,356	2,285,017			48,314,373
Infrastructure	4,950,741	76,782			5,027,523
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	95,355,115	3,068,851			98,423,966
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(3,996,929)		(196,321)		(4,193,250)
Improvements other than buildings	(14,504,840)	(2,846)	(860,714)		(15,368,400)
Machinery and equipment	(26,803,147)		(1,095,523)		(27,898,670)
Infrastructure	(99,217)		(56,453)		(155,670)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(45,404,133)	(2,846)	(2,209,011)		(47,615,990)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	49,950,982	3,066,005	(2,209,011)		50,807,976
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 70,457,170	\$ -	\$ 1,573,809	\$ -	\$ 72,030,979

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 38,167
Public safety	190,809
Community development	159,967
Community services	2,569
Culture-recreation	127,092
Public works	109,392
Unallocated	1,789,798
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 2,417,794

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 7 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Business-type activities	
Water	\$ 292,946
Wastewater	1,442,372
Transit	86,823
Harbor	368,237
Golf	11,971
Building	<u>6,662</u>
Total depreciation expense-business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 2,209,011</u></u>

Construction commitments

The City has active construction projects as of June 30, 2006. The following schedule summarizes these contractual commitments.

Commitments and contracts for capital projects:	
Harbor improvements	\$ 429,960
Street/sidewalk construction and maintenance	1,048,364
Water system improvements	752,261
Sewer system improvements	1,224,281
Miscellaneous projects	<u>173,354</u>
Total construction contracts	<u><u>\$ 3,628,220</u></u>

NOTE 8 OPERATING LEASES

Operating Leases

The City leases (as lessee) equipment and real estate under operating leases. Total costs for such leases were \$49,656 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 34,897
2008	31,492
2009	30,328
2010	26,800
2011	26,800
2012-2015	<u>85,280</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 235,597</u></u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 8 OPERATING LEASES (Continued)

Operating Leases (Continued)

The City leases (as lessor) office facilities, hangar facilities, tidelands, oyster beds, buildings, and Wharf facilities under operating leases to various entities and individuals. Total revenues from these leases for fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 were \$296,151. Future estimated revenues from these leases are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 135,170
2008	135,170
2009	115,863
2010	107,590
2011	98,398
2012-2016	363,391
2017-2021	6,000
2022-2025	5,000
Total	<u>\$ 966,582</u>

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT

A. Changes in long-term debt

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2005	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2006	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Revenue bonds payable, net	\$ 15,250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,250,000	\$ -
Capital leases	493,652	399,946	149,637	743,961	135,309
Net pension obligation	1,810,012	(239,305)	425,000	1,145,707	
Compensated absences	824,000	571,360	576,800	818,560	545,700
Total governmental activities	\$ 18,377,664	\$ 732,001	\$ 1,151,437	\$ 17,958,228	\$ 681,009
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds payable, net	\$ 16,129,754	\$ 10,107,350	\$ 8,278,386	\$ 17,958,718	\$ 550,063
Intergovernmental loan payable	2,526,304		60,599	2,465,705	63,325
Compensated absences	103,118	108,482	72,180	139,420	82,873
Total business-type activities	\$ 18,759,176	\$ 10,215,832	\$ 8,411,165	\$ 20,563,843	\$ 696,261

B. Governmental activities

2003 Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, issued by Eureka Public Financing Authority (Authority), in the amount of \$15,250,000. Of the total bonds issued, \$13,741,887 were refunding the Authority's \$13,140,000 outstanding 1993 Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, \$817,188 were used to pay off a Six Rivers National Bank loan of \$750,000, used to assist in paying the local share of the cost of construction of a harbor deepening project, and

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

B. Governmental activities (Continued)

the remainder was used to fund reserve accounts established under loan agreements between the Authority and the Eureka Redevelopment Agency (Agency) and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. The bond issue consisted of the following: \$15,250,000 serial bonds carrying interest rates of 4.00% to 4.80% and maturing in annual increments of \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000 with maturity dates of November 1 each year from 2012 through 2023. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$15,250,000.

The refunding was completed during the 2003-04 fiscal year and the Agency reduced its total debt service payments by \$256,613 and obtained an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt) of \$259,198.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on and pledge of all the amounts payable by the Agency and the Authority pursuant to loan agreements between the Agency and the Authority, and other revenues specified in the indenture. Each loan agreement is secured by a first pledge of and lien on the incremental tax revenues received by the Agency from redevelopment project areas. Each loan is additionally secured by a first and exclusive pledge of and lien upon all of the money held in the Reserve Account established with respect to the related loan. These bonds are payable solely from the revenues discussed in this paragraph and are not secured by the general taxing power of the City of Eureka.

Future minimum debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended <u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$ -	\$ 678,342	\$ 678,342
2008		678,342	678,342
2009		678,342	678,342
2010		678,342	678,342
2011		678,342	678,342
2012-2016	4,250,000	3,057,301	7,307,301
2017-2021	6,410,000	1,841,802	8,251,802
2022-2024	4,590,000	335,323	4,925,323
	<u>\$ 15,250,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,626,136</u>	<u>\$ 23,876,136</u>

Capital Leases

During fiscal year 2001-02, the City entered into lease purchase agreements for an aerial fire truck (\$492,246), an upgrade to the Police computer equipment (\$104,469), and a digital copier (\$40,553). During fiscal year 2003-04, the City entered into a lease purchase agreement for financial software (\$310,000). During fiscal year 2005-06, the City entered into a capital lease for the purchase of a fire truck valued at \$399,946. The new lease also refunds the remaining portion of the old fire truck lease in the amount of \$77,346. The fire truck is being constructed and therefore the first payment on the new lease is due 7/07. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, and therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. As of June 30, 2006, the City had a balance of \$743,961 under capital leases.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Capital Leases (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2006.

Fiscal Year(s) Ending June 30	Amount
2007	\$ 149,572
2008	155,720
2009	155,720
2010	85,948
2011	85,948
2012-2014	<u>257,844</u>
Minimum lease payments	890,752
Amount representing interest	(146,791)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$ 743,961</u></u>

C. Business-type Activities

On September 26, 1996, the City and Redevelopment Agency jointly entered into a loan and operation contract with the California Department of Boating and Waterways for the purpose of repairing and refurbishing the Eureka Boat Basin. The loan of \$2,750,000 is payable at 4.5% interest over 30 years. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$2,465,705.

Future minimum debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ 63,325	\$ 110,957	\$ 174,282
2008	66,175	108,107	174,282
2009	69,153	105,129	174,282
2010	72,265	102,017	174,282
2011	75,517	98,765	174,282
2012-2016	431,720	439,690	871,410
2017-2021	538,001	333,409	871,410
2022-2026	670,447	200,963	871,410
2027-2029	479,102	43,744	522,846
	<u><u>\$ 2,465,705</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,542,781</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,008,486</u></u>

1973 Municipal Harbor Improvement Bonds due in annual installments of \$35,000 to \$105,000 through July 1, 2014; interest at 6.75%. Used to build a fish plant and dock facilities in Humboldt Bay. These bonds are payable exclusively from the revenues of an enterprise comprising the City's municipal harbor, and are secured by a lien and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$765,000.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

C. Business-type Activities (Continued)

Future minimum debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ 65,000	\$ 49,444	\$ 114,444
2008	70,000	44,888	114,888
2009	75,000	39,993	114,993
2010	80,000	34,763	114,763
2011	85,000	29,194	114,194
2012-2015	390,000	54,338	444,338
	<u>\$ 765,000</u>	<u>\$ 252,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,017,620</u>

1998 Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds due in annual installments of \$325,000 to \$410,000 through September 1, 2005; interest at 3.8% to 4.1%. (Nominal interest rate 4.047040%). Proceeds were used to defease \$4,835,000 of outstanding 1980 Wastewater Revenue Bonds, which were issued to finance the local share of the cost of construction of a wastewater treatment facility. The bonds were issued net of an original issue discount which is being amortized over the life of the bonds. The Current year amortization was \$246 and the remaining unamortized portion as of June 30, 2006 was \$0.

The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006, net of unamortized discount was \$0.

On April 18, 2000, June 25, 2002 and May 20, 2003 the City, along with other California cities, entered into installment purchase agreements with the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA), a joint exercise of powers agency which issued bonds to finance and refinance certain public capital improvements of the program participants and to pay the costs incurred in issuing the bonds.

CSCDA Water and Wastewater Revenue Bonds (Pooled Financing Program), Series 2000A principal amount of \$7,995,000, due in annual installments of \$190,000 to \$590,000 through April 1, 2026; interest at 4.40% to 5.75%. Used to finance various Water Utility projects. These bonds are payable exclusively from the revenues of the City's Water Utility, and are secured by a lien and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$0.

The 2000A CSCDA bonds were defeased in the amount of \$7,605,000 through the issue of the CSCDA 2005C Wastewater Revenue Bonds.

CSCDA Wastewater Revenue Bonds(Pooled Financing Program), Series 2005C principal amount of \$8,110,000, due in annual installments through April 1, 2026; interest rates at 2.60% to 5.00%. Proceeds were used to advance refund the City's CSCDA 2000A Water and Wastewater Revenue Bonds. These bonds are payable exclusively from the City's Wastewater, and are secured by a lieu and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$8,110,000.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

C. Business-type Activities (Continued)

CSCDA Water Revenue Bonds (Pooled Financing Program), Series 2006A principal amount of \$1,795,000, due in annual installments through April 1, 2032; interest rates at 3.00% to 5.00%. Proceeds were used to finance various Water System Projects. The bonds are payable solely from the revenue of the City's Water Utilities and are secured by a lien and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$1,795,000.

CSCDA Water Revenue Bonds (Pooled Financing Program), Series 2002B principal amount of \$3,625,000, due in annual installments of \$131,938 to \$254,286 through April 1, 2028; interest rates at 4.00% to 5.25%. Proceeds were used to finance various Water Utility projects. These bonds are payable exclusively from the revenues of the City's Water Utility, and are secured by a lien and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$3,365,000.

CSCDA Wastewater Revenue Bonds (Pooled Financing Program), Series 2003A principal amount of \$4,040,000 due in annual installments of \$233,339 to \$264,989 through April 1, 2029; interest rates at 2.00% to 5.25%. Proceeds were used to finance various Wastewater Utility projects. These bonds are payable exclusively from the revenues of the City's Wastewater Utility, and are secured by a lien and pledge of such revenues. The bonds are not secured by the taxing power of the City of Eureka. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2006 was \$3,730,000.

Future debt service requirements of the CSCDA bonds to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	2005C CSCDA Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ 270,000	\$ 330,678	\$ 600,678
2008	295,000	323,111	618,111
2009	305,000	314,785	619,785
2010	310,000	305,865	615,865
2011	325,000	296,015	621,015
2012-2016	1,775,000	1,305,844	3,080,844
2017-2021	2,135,000	929,464	3,064,464
2022-2026	2,695,000	349,624	3,044,624
Subtotal	\$ 8,110,000	\$ 4,155,386	\$ 12,265,386
Plus Premium	193,718		193,718
	<u>\$ 8,303,718</u>	<u>\$ 4,155,386</u>	<u>\$ 12,459,104</u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

C. Business-type Activities (Continued)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2006A CSCDA Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ -	\$ 77,427	\$ 77,427
2008	45,000	76,113	121,113
2009	45,000	74,678	119,678
2010	50,000	73,075	123,075
2011	50,000	71,356	121,356
2012-2016	265,000	229,263	494,263
2017-2021	320,000	273,097	593,097
2022-2026	405,000	192,969	597,969
2027-2031	500,000	84,600	584,600
2032	115,000	2,587	117,587
Total	<u>\$ 1,795,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,165</u>	<u>\$ 2,950,165</u>

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	2002B CSCDA Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ 95,000	\$ 159,793	\$ 254,793
2008	95,000	155,992	250,992
2009	100,000	152,093	252,093
2010	105,000	147,993	252,993
2011	110,000	143,693	253,693
2012-2016	625,000	645,000	1,270,000
2017-2021	770,000	481,288	1,251,288
2022-2026	995,000	258,281	1,253,281
2027-2028	470,000	24,938	494,938
	<u>\$ 3,365,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,169,071</u>	<u>\$ 5,534,071</u>

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	2003A CSCDA Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	\$ 110,000	\$ 154,989	\$ 264,989
2008	110,000	152,513	262,513
2009	115,000	149,126	264,126
2010	115,000	145,389	260,389
2011	120,000	141,864	261,864
2012-2016	660,000	649,441	1,309,441
2017-2021	780,000	517,910	1,297,910
2022-2026	1,000,000	298,875	1,298,875
2027-2029	720,000	52,250	772,250
	<u>\$ 3,730,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,262,357</u>	<u>\$ 5,992,357</u>

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

C. Business-type Activities (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonded indebtedness as of June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Fiscal Year(s) Ended June 30,	Business-type			Governmental
	CSCDA Bonds	Harbor Bonds	Total	2003 EPFA Bonds
2007	\$ 1,197,887	\$ 114,444	\$ 1,312,331	\$ 678,342
2008	1,252,729	114,888	1,367,617	678,342
2009	1,255,682	114,993	1,370,675	678,342
2010	1,252,322	114,763	1,367,085	678,342
2011	1,257,928	114,194	1,372,122	678,342
2012-2016	6,154,548	444,338	6,598,886	7,307,301
2017-2021	6,206,759		6,206,759	8,251,802
2022-2026	6,194,749		6,194,749	4,925,323
2027-2031	1,851,788		1,851,788	
2032	117,587		117,587	
Total requirements	26,741,979	1,017,620	27,759,599	23,876,136
Plus premium	193,718		193,718	
Less interest	(9,741,979)	(252,620)	(9,994,599)	(8,626,136)
Total Bonds Payable June 30, 2006	<u>\$ 17,193,718</u>	<u>\$ 765,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,958,718</u>	<u>\$ 15,250,000</u>

D. Compensated absences

Employees may accumulate up to 30 days of vacation leave, except management employees, who may accumulate up to 44 days. Employees may accumulate an indefinite amount of sick leave. Vacation leave accrues at a rate determined by the employee's years of service and whether they work an 8-hour or 24-hour shift. The number of hours that accrue per month varies from 8 to 22. Vacation leave vests as it is accrued and unused vacation leave is payable upon retirement or termination. Compensation hours (executive leave) accrue for management and mid-management at 9 and 6 days per year, respectively. Compensation hours also accrue for police, fire and other specified employees in lieu of cash payments for overtime. A liability has been created to account for the accrued vacation and compensation leave in the government-wide financial statements. The City has in past liquidated compensated leave in the general fund and all the proprietary funds. Vested vacation pay is expensed as earned in the proprietary fund types. The City's liability for earned vacation and compensation pay consisted of the following amounts as of June 30, 2006:

Governmental Funds	\$761,778
Business-Type Funds	139,420
Internal Service Funds	<u>56,782</u>
	<u>\$957,980</u>

Sick leave accrues at a rate of 8 and 12 hours per month for 8 and 24 hour shift employees, respectively. Unused sick leave at termination is forfeited. At retirement, service length is increased when calculating retirement benefits from PERS. At June 30, 2006, the City's unrecorded liability for accrued sick leave totaled \$3,438,930.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 10 OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City of Eureka is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omission; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City participates in a public entity risk pool for workers' compensation, general liability and property insurance coverage. During fiscal year 2005-06 there were no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

The cost of claims exceeding risk pool and commercial insurance coverage for the last three fiscal years is as follows:

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Risk Management Fund			
Workers' Compensation Insurance			
Claims incurred prior to March 1, 1993	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Claims incurred after March 1, 1993	34,532	28,028	19,429
Claims deductibles	161,220	141,508	188,540
Liability Insurance			
Claims deductibles	110,462	96,130	138,281

B. Risk Pool Arrangements

The City is an associate member of the Redwood Empire Municipal Insurance Fund (REMIF), a public entity pool comprised of fifteen northern California charter and associate member cities. REMIF is organized under a Joint Powers Agreement pursuant to the California Government Code. The purpose of REMIF is to arrange and administer programs of insurance for the pooling of self-insured losses and to purchase excess insurance coverage.

For each of its insurance programs, REMIF has a multilevel risk sharing arrangement. Initially each individual charter or associate member city participating in a program assumes its own losses up to a predetermined deductible level. Losses and claims in excess of the deductibles and within REMIF's stated retention limits are paid out of a central pool maintained by REMIF. This central pool is funded by all of the cities participating in that program through premium assessments. REMIF purchases excess loss insurance policies (reinsurance) to provide coverage for losses and claims in excess of REMIF's stated retention limits up to specified amounts. Losses and claims ceded to reinsurers would represent a contingent liability to REMIF if the reinsurers were unable to meet their existing obligations under the reinsurance agreements. Losses and claims which surpass the limits of the excess of loss insurance policies are the responsibility of the individual city in which the loss or claim originates.

REMIF programs do not insure the City's losses resulting from events which occurred prior to the March 1, 1993, the date on which the City became an associate member of REMIF.

**CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006**

NOTE 10 OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

B. Risk Pool Arrangements (Continued)

The City of Eureka participates in the following three REMIF programs:

General Liability Insurance – Annual premiums are paid by the member cities and are adjusted retrospectively to cover costs. The City of Eureka self-insures for the first \$25,000 of each loss and pays 100% of all losses incurred under \$25,000. The City does not share or pay for losses of other cities under a range of between \$5,000 to \$25,000, depending on the entity's deductible amount. Participating cities then share in the next \$25,000 to \$500,000 per loss occurrence. Specific coverage includes comprehensive and general automotive liability, personal injury, contractual liability, professional liability, and certain other coverage. REMIF is a member of the California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority, which provides REMIF with an additional \$9,500,000 liability insurance coverage over and above REMIF retention level of \$500,000.

Worker's Compensation – Periodic deposits are paid by member cities and are adjusted retrospectively to cover costs. The City of Eureka is self-insured for the first \$10,000 of each loss and pays 100% of all losses incurred under \$10,000. The City does not share or pay for losses of other cities under \$10,000.

Losses of \$10,000 to \$300,000 are prorated among all participating cities. Losses in excess of \$300,000 are covered by excess insurance purchased by participating cities, as part of the pool, to State statutory limits.

Property Insurance – The City participates in REMIF's property insurance program. The annual deposits paid by participating member cities are based upon deductibility levels and are not subject to retroactive adjustments. The City of Eureka has a deductible level of \$10,000 and a coverage limit of \$60,000,000 declared value.

The following is a summary of the financial statements of REMIF as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006:

Total assets	\$ 16,195,404
Total liabilities	(12,196,575)
Members' equity	<u>\$ 3,998,829</u>
Total revenues	\$ 9,611,389
Total expenses	(8,861,588)
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 749,801</u>

Other Insurance Programs

The City maintains the following programs for exposure to losses which are not covered by REMIF:

General Liability Insurance – Losses incurred after February 28, 1993, are covered by REMIF, as described in Paragraph A above. For losses incurred prior to March 1, 1993, the City accrues its share of general liability based on an analysis of past experience.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 10 OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

B. Risk Pool Arrangements (Continued)

The City self-insures for \$100,000 per occurrence. The City's excess coverage is \$1,000,000 per occurrence with \$5,000,000 annual general aggregate coverage on the primary policy. The total excess liability provides \$10,000,000 coverage per occurrence or in the aggregate annually.

Worker's Compensation Insurance – Losses incurred after February 28, 1993, are covered by REMIF, as described in Paragraph A above. For losses incurred prior to March 1, 1993, the City accrued workers' compensation liability based on an actuarial evaluation of claims, which was accomplished during the year ended June 30, 1996. The City self-insures claims up to \$90,000 during the first payment year following the date of the accident, \$50,000 during the second payment year, and \$40,000 during the third and each subsequent payment year following the date of the accident resulting in injury. Excess worker's compensation insurance coverage is maintained with a limit of \$2,000,000 to protect against catastrophic losses.

Group Health and Benefits – On August 1, 2002 the City terminated a self-insured group health and benefit program for its employees and eligible dependents. The self-insured group health and benefits "tail" claims were paid through June 30, 2003. City employees choose from a number of benefit plans (dental, health, vision, life insurance, long-term disability, 125 plan medical and/or dependent care) available to them through the City using the monthly fringe benefit contribution from the City. Each plan requires an employee deductible amount and pays benefit percentages that vary depending on plan carrier.

NOTE 11 CLAIMS ADJUSTMENTS

The City maintains an internal service fund to account for general liability insurance, worker's compensation insurance, and group health and benefits insurance. The primary source of revenue for this fund consists of charges for services to the other funds of the City of Eureka. Claims liabilities are based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 10 and 30, which require that claims liabilities, including IBNR (incurred but not reported claims), be based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, using past experience adjusted for current trends and any other factors that would modify past experience. Claims liabilities include specific, incremental claim adjustment expenditures/expenses. Expenditures/expenses and liabilities may be estimated through a case by case review of all claims, the application of historical experience to the outstanding claims, or a combination of these methods. Estimates of IBNR losses are based on historical experience. Claims liability has not been accrued for risks of losses which have been transferred to the public entity risk pool (REMIF).

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 11 CLAIMS ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)

The following schedule presents changes in accrued claims payable for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005:

	General Liability Insurance	Worker's Compensation Insurance	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued claims payable, July 1, 2004	\$ 10,000	\$ 80,446	\$ 90,446
Provision for insured events payments	534,334	537,816	1,072,150
Payments made to public entity risk pool	(438,204)	(368,280)	(806,484)
Direct payments made by City	<u>(96,130)</u>	<u>(169,536)</u>	<u>(265,666)</u>
Accrued claims payable, June 30, 2005	10,000	80,446	90,446
Provision for insured events payments	603,975	791,427	1,395,402
Payments made to public entity risk pool	(464,042)	(583,458)	(1,047,500)
Direct payments made by City	(139,933)	(76,969)	(216,902)
Accrued claims payable, June 30, 2006	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 211,446</u>	<u>\$ 221,446</u>

NOTE 12 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PENSION PLANS

Local Employees' Retirement System (LERS):

Plan description

The City of Eureka is the administrator of a single-employer public employee retirement system (LERS) originally established by the City in accordance with the City charter and state statutes for the benefit of its employees. This plan was formally terminated June 30, 1984, when its only remaining participants were retired members and employees who did not elect to be covered by the state public employees' retirement system at August 24, 1969. The last active member retired in 1988. No separate annual financial report is prepared.

Members of the plan were given credit for service from their date of hire to the date of the plan termination. Active and retired members were given a one-time election to receive, in lieu of other benefits promised under the plan, a single-sum payment. The buy-out during fiscal year 1984-85 totaled \$9,513,214. There have been no additional buy-out payments since 1985.

LERS is included as part of the primary government and is included in the financial statements as a fiduciary fund. As of June 30, 2006, LERS membership consisted of 21 police and fire retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits.

Under LERS, after twenty-five years or more of service, in the aggregate, or upon reaching the age of sixty-five years, each covered employee was entitled to receive a yearly pension, in semi-monthly installments, equal to one-half the amount of salary attached to the rank which he/she may have held in the Fire or Police Department. Any employee who had not worked the full period of twenty-five years before reaching the age of sixty-five was entitled to have the amount of pension prorated according to the number of years worked in proportion to the period of twenty-five years of active service required for the pension provision.

**CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006**

NOTE 12 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Local Employee's Retirement System (LERS) (Continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies and plan asset matters

Basis of Accounting – The City of Eureka LERS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Methods Used to Value Investments – Investments are reported at fair value. Cash and Cash equivalents are reported at cost, which approximates fair value (see also Note 1, Section I). Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Mortgages are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. Investments that do not have an established market are reported as estimated fair value.

Contributions required and contributions made

The City's Municipal Code, Title III, Chapter 34, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefits provisions of the plan to the City Council.

Funding Policy – Actuarial determined funding policy provides for recommended period employer contributions for a projected forty-year cash flow under a thirty-year funding policy. During fiscal year 2005-06, contributions were not made in accordance with actuarially determined requirements. Contributions totaling \$425,000 were made to cover current benefits on a "pay as you go" basis. These contributions consisted of payments from the General Fund.

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation – The City's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to LERS for the 2005-06 fiscal year were as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$ (163,075)
Interest on net pension obligation	108,697
Adjustments to annual required contribution	<u>(186,529)</u>
Annual pension cost	(240,907)
Contributions made	<u>(425,000)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation	(665,907)
Net pension obligation, beginning of fiscal year	<u>1,811,614</u>
Net pension obligation, end of fiscal year	<u><u>\$ 1,145,707</u></u>

The annual required contribution for the fiscal year 2005-06 was determined as part of the June 30, 2005, actuarial valuation using the entry age actuarial cost method, with the determination of the initial unfunded actuarial liability as of June 30, 1998, and amortizing that value over the remaining portion of thirty years, with such thirty year period beginning with the date of the initial funding methods at July 1, 1975. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2005 for this initial liability was 15 years.

**CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006**

NOTE 12 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Local Employee's Retirement System (LERS) (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions included: (a) Rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of six percent per year; (b) projected salary increases of four percent per year attributable to inflation, and; (c) post-retirement mortality rates based on the 1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table, with a five-year setback for women. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments.

There was a material change in actuarial method for fiscal year 1997-98 used to determine the Net Pension Obligation. The major change in the calculations dealt with the actuarial required contribution (ARC) for each of the years prior to 1997. The prior number was calculated with the recommended annual contributions being used as the ARC. Such recommended amounts amortized all gains and losses over a period that ended on June 30, 2013. The current calculations are based on the required contributions under the entry age normal cost method, with the initial unfunded liability amortized over a period of forty years starting on July 1, 1974, actuarial experience gains and losses being amortized over fifteen years from the date of recognition, and gains and losses created due to a change in actuarial assumptions being amortized over thirty years. These are being amortized on a closed basis. There were no material changes in the actuarial assumptions nor benefit provisions.

Three year trend information

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
2004	\$ 482,843	88.02%	\$ 2,132,868
2005	-	100.00%	1,810,012
2006	-	100.00%	1,145,707

Schedules of Funding Progress of Employer Contributions for LERS are presented on page and are identified as required supplementary information.

Public Employees' Retirement System

Plan description

The City of Eureka contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustment, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by State statute and City ordinance. The California Public Employees' Retirement System issues a separate financial report which can be obtained by writing to PERS, Executive Office, 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

**CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006**

NOTE 12 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Public Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Funding policy

Active plan members are required by State statute to contribute seven percent (nine percent for safety employees) of their annual covered salary. Safety and Miscellaneous employees make their own contributions. The City employer is required to contribute for fiscal year 2005-06 at an actuarially determined rate of 16.026 percent for non-safety employees, 28.925 percent for police employees, and 29.216 percent for fire employees of annual covered payroll.

Annual pension cost

For fiscal year 2005-06, the City's annual pension cost of \$2,319,606 for PERS was equal to the City's required and actual contributions. The required contribution was determined as of the June 30, 2003 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8.25 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and (b) projected overall salary increases of 3.25 to 14.45 percent, 3.0 percent per year attributable to inflation and projected annual salary increases that vary by duration of service. The actuarial value of PERS assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a period of three years. PERS's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The unfunded liability for Safety Police and Fire personnel has a funding horizon of June 30, 2018, and for miscellaneous employees June 30, 2015.

Three year trend information

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Annual Pension Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Percentage of APC Contributed</u>	<u>Net Pension Obligation</u>
2004	\$ 478,061	100.0%	\$ -
2005	1,739,941	100.0%	
2006	2,319,606	100.0%	

Schedules of funding progress of employer contributions for PERS are presented on page 80 as required supplementary information.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 13 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The City offers its employees two deferred compensation plans in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 as follows:

Full-time employees

This plan is available to all City full-time employees and permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Participation in the plan is optional.

Part-time employees

This plan covers part-time employees, who in lieu of paying FICA, contribute 7.5 percent of their earnings as retirement benefits.

The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The City deducts deferred compensation from employee compensation and forwards it to the Plan's administrator on a semi-monthly basis. The City amended its plan in order to conform to the amendments of the Internal Revenue Code. The amendments provide that the assets of the Plan shall be held for the exclusive benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries, and the assets shall not be diverted for any other purposes.

The City has little administrative involvement, does not have custody of the assets, and does not perform the investing function. In addition, the City has no liability for any losses that may be incurred by the Plan.

NOTE 14 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The City booked prior period adjustments in the Governmental-wide Statement of Activities for the following purposes:

- A prior period adjustment in the amount of \$50,891 was made in the Statement of Activities, Business Type Activities and the Golf Major Enterprise Fund for construction in progress that was not capitalized in prior year.
- A prior period adjustment in the amount of (\$439,500) was made in the General Fund for an overstatement of accounts receivable in the prior year.
- A prior period adjustment in the amount of \$104,082 was made in the General Fund for an overstatement of accounts payable in the prior year.
- A prior period adjustment in the amount of \$ 195,071 was made in the major Governmental Redevelopment Agency Capital Projects Fund for an understatement of the cost of land held for sale.
- A prior period adjustment in the amount of \$591,656 was made in the Statement of Activities for corrections to capital assets, infrastructure, and depreciation.
- A prior period adjustment in the amount of (\$33,727) was made in the Equipment Operations internal service fund for corrections to capital assets and depreciation.

CITY OF EUREKA
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2006

NOTE 15 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Proposition 218, which was approved by the voters in November 1996, will regulate the City's ability to impose, increase, and extend taxes, assessments, and fees. Any new, increased, or extended taxes, assessments, and fees subject to the provisions of Proposition 218, require voter approval before they can be implemented. Additionally, Proposition 218 provides that these taxes, assessments, and fees are subject to the voter initiative process and may be rescinded in the future years by the voters.

The City is subject to other litigation arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of the City Attorney, there is no pending litigation which is likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

The City participates in Federal and State grant programs. These programs have been audited by the City's independent accountants in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and applicable State requirements. No cost disallowances were proposed as a result of these audits; however, these programs are still subject to further examination by the grantors and the amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time. The City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 16 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City Hall of the City of Eureka is undergoing a significant renovation and rehabilitation. The City is entering two municipal leases for the cost of the City Hall improvements. The total value of the leases is \$1,195,000. The annual minimum payments are \$151,565 which includes implicit interest rates of 4.69% and 4.01 %.