FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and City Council Fruit Heights City, Utah

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Fruit Heights City (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Fruit Heights City, as of June 30, 2017 and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information on pages 3-9 and 46 - 50 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Christensen, Palmer & Amprose P.C.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2017 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

December 15, 2017



INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion and analysis of Fruit Heights City's financial performance and activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the City's Basic Financial Statements. The Basic Financial Statements includes three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are comprised of the Statement of Net Position, and the Statement of Activities. These two statements provide a broad overview of the City's finances. The Statement of Net Position shows the overall net position of the City. Increases and decreases in net position are one indicator of the City's overall financial condition. The Statement of Activities helps to identify functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and other general revenues (governmental activities) along with other functions that are intended to recover all or most of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). Fruit Heights City's business type activities are sewer, water, solid waste and storm water.

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about individual major funds and not the City as a whole. A fund is a group of related accounts that the City uses to keep track of specific resources that are segregated for a specific purpose. Some funds are required by law to exist, while others are established internally to maintain control over a particular activity. All of the City's funds are divided into two types. The two types are Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Fruit Heights City has two governmental funds. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. All of the City's activities are reported in the General Fund unless there is a compelling reason to report an activity in some other fund type. The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Fruit Heights City has four Proprietary Funds. The Enterprise Funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Fruit Heights City has four Enterprise Funds, the water fund, the sewer fund, the solid waste fund and the storm water fund. An internal service fund is presented in a separate column in the Proprietary Fund financial statements. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

There are several differences between Government-Wide and Fund Statements. Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements, but are not reported on the governmental fund statements. Capital outlays result in capital assets on the government-wide statements, but are expenditures on the governmental fund statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	Business-type Activities		otal
	June 30 	June 30 	June 30 2017	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
Cash	\$ 2,655,926	\$ 2,202,781	\$ 3,913,734	\$ 4,593,138	\$ 6,569,660	\$ 6,795,919
Other assets	1,062,487	1,029,230	305,703	307,242	1,368,190	1,336,472
Capital assets	8,457,080	8,120,526	7,908,801	7,346,916	16,365,881	15,467,442
Total assets	12,175,493	11,352,537	12,128,238	12,247,296	24,303,731	23,599,833
Deferred outflows of resources	98,517	81,659	41,722	34,686	140,239	116,345
	12,274,010	11,434,196	12,169,960	12,281,982	24,443,970	23,716,178
Long-term liabilities	194,986	173,243	75,943	66,154	270,929	239,397
Other liabilities	255,003	463,073	352,620	738,583	607,623	1,201,656
Total liabilities	449,989	636,316	428,563	804,737	878,552	1,441,053
Deferred inflows of resources	1,149,373	850,960	9,825	6,873	1,159,198	857,833
Net position: Net investment in capital						
assets	8,457,080	8,120,526	7,908,801	7,346,916	16,365,881	15,467,442
Restricted	398,332	570,473	738,646	1,270,275	1,136,978	1,840,748
Unrestricted	1,819,236	1,255,921	3,084,125	2,536,020	4,903,361	3,791,941
Total net position	\$ 10,674,648	\$ 9,946,920	\$ 11,731,572	\$ 11,153,211	\$ 22,406,220	\$ 21,100,131

Analysis of Financial Position:

Governmental Activities:

The governmental activities have seen an increase to cash (restricted and unrestricted) of \$453,145. The City has invested its cash into capital assets as the net capital assets has increased by \$336,554. Total assets including receivables, prepaids, and amounts due from other governments has increased by \$822,956.

Total liabilities for the governmental activities decreased by \$186,327, mostly due to 2016 construction related accounts payable, being paid off by year end.

The total net position increased by \$727,728 of which \$336,554 was from the net investment in capital assets, while restricted amounts decreased by 172,141, and unrestricted increased by \$563,315. Overall the governmental activities net position has improved from the prior year.

Analysis of Financial Position (continued):

Business-Type Activities:

The business-type activities have seen a decrease to cash (restricted and unrestricted) of \$679,404. The City's new purchases, acquisitions, construction of capital assets, and contributed capital has exceeded depreciation expense by \$561,887. Total assets including receivables and prepaid expenses have decreased by \$119,058.

Total liabilities for the business-type activities decreased from the prior year with a net decrease of \$376,174, mostly due to a large increase to construction related accounts payable and customer deposits in 2016.

The total net position increased by \$578,361 of which \$561,885 was from the net investment in capital assets, the restricted amounts decreased by \$531,629, and the unrestricted net position increased by \$548,105. Overall the business-type activities net position has improved from the prior year.

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Governmental Activities and Business Type Activities

Changes in Net Position

	Government	tal Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	June 30 2017	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	June 30 2016		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 386,451	\$ 422,047	\$ 2,106,576	\$ 2,012,169	\$ 2,493,027	\$ 2,434,216		
Grants and contributions:								
Operating	278,577	200,043	-	-	278,577	200,043		
Capital	12,265	18,955	68,661	106,112	80,926	125,067		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	867,757	866,463	-	-	867,757	866,463		
Sales taxes	679,696	620,621	-	-	679,696	620,621		
Other taxes	167,964	158,695	-	-	167,964	158,695		
Other	52,248	52,915	42,732	31,398	94,980	84,313		
Total revenues	2,444,958	2,339,739	2,217,969	2,149,679	4,662,927	4,489,418		
Expenses:								
General government	742,266	650,725	-	-	742,266	650,725		
Public safety	396,907	395,801	-	-	396,907	395,801		
Public works	400,682	440,248	-	-	400,682	440,248		
Parks and recreation	177,375	191,100	-	-	177,375	191,100		
Water	-	-	613,178	612,406	613,178	612,406		
Sewer	-	-	465,824	452,364	465,824	452,364		
Solid waste	-	-	306,452	326,893	306,452	326,893		
Storm sewer			254,154	256,033	254,154	256,033		
Total expenses	1,717,230	1,677,874	1,639,608	1,647,696	3,356,838	3,325,570		
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Change in net position	727,728	661,865	578,361	501,983	1,306,089	1,163,848		
Net position-beginning	9,946,920	9,285,055	11,153,211	10,651,228	21,100,131	19,936,283		
Net position-ending	\$ 10,674,648	\$ 9,946,920	\$ 11,731,572	\$ 11,153,211	\$ 22,406,220	\$ 21,100,131		

Governmental Activities

The net change in position for the governmental activities was \$727,728 which is more than the change in net position from 2016 by \$65,863. The significant reasons for the change is due to increases to sales taxes of \$59,075 and Class C roads of \$78,534 along with increases in General Government expenses of \$91,541.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities increased net position by \$578,361, which is more than the results of operations in 2016 by \$76,378. The reason for the increase is from an increase to revenues of \$68,290 and a decrease to expenses of \$8,088.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

The table below illustrates the fund balances in each fund, separated into the fund balance types with a two year comparison:

	Fund Balance		
Fund:	2017 2016		Change
General			
Nonspendable	\$ 5,306	\$ 4,981	\$ 325
Class C Roads	235,169	395,702	(160,533)
Transportation tax	-	13,129	(13,129)
Unassigned	251,729	445,558	(193,829)
	492,204	859,370	(367,166)
Capital Projects			
Impact Fees	163,163	174,771	(11,608)
Transportation fees	208,198	168,335	39,863
Assigned	1,246,723	585,970	660,753
	1,618,084	929,076	689,008
Water			
Investment in Capital Assets	5,457,910	5,286,582	171,328
Special Assessment	190,974	152,426	38,548
Impact Fees	547,672	800,688	(253,016)
Unrestricted	1,805,857	1,353,665	452,192
	8,002,413	7,593,361	409,052
Sewer Unrestricted	304,693	287,329	17,364
Solid Waste Unrestricted	423,018	423,646	(628)
Storm Water			
Investment in Capital Assets	2,450,891	2,060,334	390,557
Impact Fees	-	317,161	(317,161)
Unrestricted	451,908	409,294	42,614
	2,902,799	2,786,789	116,010
Internal Service	669,096	595,970	73,126

General Fund Budgets

Fruit Heights City prepares its budget according to state statutes. The General Fund Budget was adjusted during the year.

Significant variations between <u>original and final budget</u> amounts include the following:

- Budgeted revenues for building permits decreased \$35,000.
- Total budgeted expenses increased by \$274,650.

Actual General Fund revenues were \$157,862 below the final budget and \$187,612 below the original budget.

Actual General Fund expenses before transfers were \$582,896 below the final budget and \$307,946 below the original budget.

Major differences between budgeted amounts and actual amounts include the following:

- Property taxes for \$108,529 less than budgeted.
- Class C Road expenditures were \$373,440 less than budgeted.

Capital Assets

Fruit Heights City added \$589,212 in new capital assets in governmental activities during the fiscal year. The following assets were acquired or constructed: furniture for \$7,799, construction in progress of roads and parks of \$557,789, and vehicles of \$23,624.

Fruit Heights City added \$747,968 in new business-type activity capital assets during the fiscal year all of which was construction in progress in the water fund and storm water funds of \$308,321, and \$439,647 respectively.

For more detail on capital assets please see the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

The City paid off its only debt of \$150,000 in special assessment debt in 2016. Other long-term liabilities on the financial statements are related to employee compensation such as accrued vacation leave and pension liabilities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of Fruit Heights City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or any other matters related to the City's finances should be addressed to Fruit Heights City, 910 South Mountain Road, Fruit Heights City, Utah 84037.



FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

	Primary Government						
	Governmental	Business-type					
ASSETS	Activities	Activities	Total				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,096,763	\$ 3,175,088	\$ 5,271,851				
Restricted cash	559,163	738,646	1,297,809				
Accounts receivable	28,347	178,629	206,976				
Special assessments receivable	-	24,627	24,627				
Due from other governmental units	973,365	-	973,365				
Due from other governmental units - restricted	55,473	-	55,473				
Prepaid expenses	5,302	102,447	107,749				
Net pension asset	-	-	-				
Capital assets							
Land	1,135,873	98,783	1,234,656				
Construction in progress	877,073	1,221,350	2,098,423				
Water rights	988	16,115	17,103				
Buildings	1,238,312	-	1,238,312				
Infrastructure and Improvements	6,583,011	9,026,546	15,609,557				
Machinery and equipment	1,107,927	113,375	1,221,302				
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,486,104)	(2,567,368)	(5,053,472)				
Total capital assets, net	8,457,080	7,908,801	16,365,881				
TOTAL ASSETS	12,175,493	12,128,238	24,303,731				
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	98,517	41,722	140,239				
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	12,274,010	12,169,960	24,443,970				
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	176,768	175,626	352,394				
Accrued expenses	9,335	9,897	19,232				
Deposits	400	167,097	167,497				
Subdivider guarantee deposits	68,500	-	68,500				
Non-current liabilities:	,		,				
Due within one year	-	-	_				
Due in more than one year	194,986	75,943	270,929				
TOTAL LIABILITIES	449,989	428,563	878,552				
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4.406.006		1 10 6 70 6				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,126,706	-	1,126,706				
Related to pensions	22,667	9,825	32,492				
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,149,373	9,825	1,159,198				
NET POSITION							
Net investment in capital assets	8,457,080	7,908,801	16,365,881				
Restricted for:							
Class "C" roads	235,169	-	235,169				
Parks impact fees	163,163	-	163,163				
Impact fees	-	547,672	547,672				
Special assessment	-	190,974	190,974				
Unrestricted	1,819,236	3,084,125	4,903,361				
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 10,674,648	\$ 11,731,572	\$ 22,406,220				

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

			Program Reven		et (Expense) Reve Pri	nue and Chango mary Governmo	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services		Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 742,266	\$ 94,690	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (647,576)	\$ -	\$ (647,576)
Public safety	396,907	_	-	-	(396,907)	-	(396,907)
Highways and public improvements	400,682	288,116	278,577	-	166,011	-	166,011
Parks and recreation	177,375	3,645		12,265	(161,465)		(161,465)
Total governmental activities	1,717,230	386,451	278,577	12,265	(1,039,937)		(1,039,937)
Business-type activities:							
Water	613,178	983,180	-	50,140	-	420,142	420,142
Sewer	465,824	480,240	-	-	-	14,416	14,416
Solid waste	306,452	301,449	-	-	-	(5,003)	(5,003)
Storm water	254,154	341,707		18,521		106,074	106,074
Total business-type activities	1,639,608	2,106,576		68,661		535,629	535,629
Total primary government	\$ 3,356,838	\$2,493,027	\$ 278,577	\$ 80,926	(1,039,937)	535,629	(504,308)
	General rever						
	Property tax				867,757	-	867,757
	Sales taxes				679,696	-	679,696
	Fees-in-lieu				61,932	-	61,932
	Franchise t				106,032	-	106,032
	Miscellane				52,248	42,732	94,980
	Transfers in (out)					
	Total gen	eral revenues	and transfers		1,767,665	42,732	1,810,397
	Change	e in net positio	on		727,728	578,361	1,306,089
	Net position ·	- beginning			9,946,920	11,153,211	21,100,131
	Net position ·	- ending			\$ 10,674,648	\$ 11,731,572	\$ 22,406,220

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

ASSETS	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 493,638	\$ 1,375,461	\$ 1,869,099		
Accounts receivable	11,958	16,389	28,347		
Due from other governmental units	973,365	-	973,365		
Prepaid expenses	5,306	-	5,306		
Restricted assets:					
Restricted cash	187,802	371,361	559,163		
Due from other governmental units	55,473		55,473		
Total assets	\$1,727,542	\$ 1,763,211	\$ 3,490,753		
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 30,397	\$ 145,127	\$ 175,524		
Accrued expenses	9,335	-	9,335		
Customer deposits	400	-	400		
Subdivision guarantee deposits	68,500		68,500		
Total liabilities	108,632	145,127	253,759		
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,126,706		1,126,706		
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable - prepaid expenses	5,306	-	5,306		
Restricted for:					
Class "C" Roads	235,169	-	235,169		
Park impact fees	-	163,163	163,163		
Transportation tax/fees	-	208,198	208,198		
Assigned to:					
Capital projects fund	-	1,246,723	1,246,723		
Unassigned	251,729		251,729		
Total fund balances	492,204	1,618,084	2,110,288		
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$1,727,542	\$ 1,763,211	\$ 3,490,753		

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

Total fund balances - governmental funds:			\$ 2,110,288
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Land	\$	1,135,873	
Construction in progress		877,073	
Water rights		988	
Buildings		1,238,312	
Improvements		6,583,011	
Machinery and equipment		130,826	
Accumulated depreciations		(1,853,030)	
			8,113,053
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of the vehicle and equipment fund to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Fund are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.			570,443
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applies	to		
future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.			(22,667)
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position to	hat		
applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.			98,517
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds, but they are reported in the Statement of Net Position.			
Net pension liability			(175,307)
Compensated absences			 (19,679)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 10,674,648

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

REVENUES	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes			
Property taxes	\$ 867,757	\$ -	\$ 867,757
Sales taxes	679,696	-	679,696
Fees-in-lieu of taxes	61,932	-	61,932
Franchise tax	106,032	-	106,032
Licenses and permits	65,148	-	65,148
Intergovernmental	278,577	-	278,577
Charges for services	146,156	175,147	321,303
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-
Impact fees	-	12,265	12,265
Miscellaneous revenue	30,193	22,055	52,248
Total revenues	2,235,491	209,467	2,444,958
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	690,085	107	690,192
Public safety	396,907	-	396,907
Highways and public improvements	273,847	-	273,847
Parks and recreation	149,973	-	149,973
Capital outlay:			
General government	-	-	-
Highways and public improvements	395,236	137,267	532,503
Parks and recreation		33,085	33,085
Total expenditures	1,906,048	170,459	2,076,507
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	329,443	39,008	368,451
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	-	650,000	650,000
Transfers (out)	(696,609)		(696,609)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(696,609)	650,000	(46,609)
Net change in fund balances	(367,166)	689,008	321,842
Fund balances - beginning of year	859,370	929,076	1,788,446
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 492,204	\$ 1,618,084	\$ 2,110,288

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:				
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			\$	321,842
Construction in progress	\$	557,789		
Infrastructure	·	-		
Park improvements		-		
Buildings		-		
Machinery and equipment		7,799		
Depreciation expense		(184,295)		381,293
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of the vehicle and equipment fund to individual funds. The net loss of certain activities of the Internal Service Fund is reported with governmental activities.				36,563
Some revenues only represent long-term economic resources and are, therefore reported in the government-wide statements but, not in the fund financial statements. The amount of contributed capital is as follows	S			-
The Statement of Activities includes the net pension benefit (ex from the adoption of GASB 68, which is not included in the financial statements.	•	e)		(13,677)
Some governmental fund expenditures reflect payments related to prior periods. Such amounts should not be included in the government-wide Statement of Activities as they related to prior periods.				1,707
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	727,728
change in her position of governmental activities			Ψ	121,120

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

		Governmental- Activities				
		· ·	Solid	Storm		- Internal
<u>ASSETS</u>	Water	Sewer	Waste	Water	Total	Service Fund
Current assets:	.			.	.	
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 1,666,004	\$ 294,557	\$ 417,578	\$ 698,300	\$ 3,076,439	\$ 326,313
	69,442	45,419	31,118	32,650	178,629	-
Special assessments receivable	24,627	-	-	-	24,627	-
Prepaid water	102,443				102,443	-
Total current assets	1,862,516	339,976	448,696	730,950	3,382,138	326,313
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	738,646	-	-	-	738,646	-
Net pension asset	2	-	-	2	4	-
Land	98,783	-	-	-	98,783	-
Construction in progress	775,174	-	-	446,176	1,221,350	-
Water rights	16,115	-	-	_	16,115	-
Improvements	6,572,138	_	-	2,454,408	9,026,546	-
Machinery and equipment	113,375	_	_	, , , <u>-</u>	113,375	977,101
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,117,675)		_	(449,693)	(2,567,368)	
Total noncurrent assets	6,196,558			2,450,893	8,647,451	344,027
Total assets	8,059,074	339,976	448,696	3,181,843	12,029,589	670,340
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	25,333			16,389	41,722	
otal assets and deferred outflows of resources	8,084,407	339,976	448,696	3,198,232	12,071,311	670,340
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	24,183	35,283	25,678	90,482	175,626	1,244
Compensated absences	5,938	-		3,959	9,897	-,
Deposits	100	_	_	166,997	167,097	_
Total current liabilities	30,221	35,283	25,678	261,438	352,620	1,244
Noncurrent liabilities:						_
Net pension liability	45,842	-	-	30,101	75,943	
Total liabilities	76,063	35,283	25,678	291,539	428,563	1,244
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	5,931			3,894	9,825	
otal liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	81,994	35,283	25,678	295,433	438,388	1,244
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	5,457,910	-	-	2,450,891	7,908,801	344,027
Restricted - Special assessment	190,974	-	-	-	190,974	-
Restricted - Impact fees	547,672	-	-	-	547,672	-
Unrestricted	1,805,857	304,693	423,018	451,908	2,985,476	325,069
Total net position	\$ 8,002,413	\$ 304,693	\$ 423,018	\$ 2,902,799	11,632,923	\$ 669,096
adjustment for consolidation of Internal Service F	und related to l	Enterprise Fund	ls		98,649	_
Net position of business-type activit	ies				\$ 11,731,572	_
inci position of dusiness-type activit	168				\$ 11,/31,3/2	=

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		D~!		. 44	::4: F	•40	niao E I	la.			ernmental Type
		Busin			ness-Type Activities - En Solid			S		-	ctivities nternal
	Water	5	Sewer		Waste	7	Water		Total		vice Fund
OPERATING REVENUE	•										
Charges for service	\$ 891,871	\$	480,240	\$	301,449	\$	341,707	\$	2,015,267	\$	160,000
Other	90,374								90,374		
Total operating revenue	982,245		480,240		301,449		341,707		2,105,641		160,000
OPERATING EXPENSES											
Operation and maintenance	77,590		4,689		3,714		50,437		136,430		61,098
Sewage treatment	-		441,255		-		-		441,255		-
Source of supply	203,428		-		-		-		203,428		-
Power and pumping	24,199		-		-		-		24,199		6,611
Depreciation	136,993		-		-		49,088		186,081		68,363
Administrative expense	30,960		19,880		19,880		19,880		90,600		-
Salaries	85,704		-		-		56,698		142,402		_
Employee benefits	50,867		-		-		38,051		88,918		-
Waste collection	-		-		131,775		-		131,775		-
Waste disposal	-		-		151,083		-		151,083		-
Vehicle operation	40,000						40,000		80,000		-
Total operating expenses	649,741		465,824		306,452		254,154		1,676,171		136,072
Operating income (loss)	332,504		14,416		(5,003)		87,553		429,470		23,928
NONOPERATING REVENUE											
(EXPENSES)	025								025		
Connection fees Impact fees	935		-		-		18,521		935		-
Gain (loss) on sale of asset	50,140		-		-		18,321		68,661		-
Interest revenue	25 472		2 0 4 9		4,375		0.026		42 722		2,589
Interest revenue Interest expense	25,473		2,948		4,373		9,936		42,732		2,389
Total non operating revenue											
and expenses	76,548		2,948		4,375		28,457		112,328		2,589
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	409,052		17,364		(628)		116,010		541,798		26,517
	,		,		()		,		,		
Transfers Contributed capital			-		- -		- -		-		46,609 -
Changes in net position	409,052		17,364		(628)		116,010		541,798		73,126
Net position - beginning	7,593,361		287,329		423,646		2,786,789		341,790		595,970
Net position - ending	\$ 8,002,413	\$	304,693	\$	423,018	\$ 2	2,902,799			\$	669,096
Adjustment to reflect the	ne consolidation	of Inte	ernal Serv	ice F	und activit	ies re	elated to				
Enterprise Funds									36,563	-	
Change in net assets of	business-type ac	tivitie	S					\$	578,361	_	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		Governmental Activities					
			Solid	storm		Internal	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	<u>Water</u>	Sewer	Waste	Water	<u>Total</u>	Service Fund	
Receipts from customers	\$ 987,507	\$ 479,931	\$ 300,996	\$ 346,299	\$ 2,114,733	\$ -	
Receipts from interfund services Payments to employees Payments to suppliers	(81,704) (806,528)	(448,793)	(286,341)	(53,826) (30,108)	(135,530) (1,571,770)	160,000 - (66,962)	
Payments for interfund services used	(70,960)	(19,880)	(19,880)	(59,880)	(170,600)		
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	28,315	11,258	(5,225)	202,485	236,833	93,038	
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities							
Impact fee payback Transfers						46,609	
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities						46,609	
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Receipts for impact fees Receipts for connection fees	50,140 935	-	-	18,521	68,661 935	-	
Proceeds from sale of assets Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	
Purchases of capital assets	(308,321)			(439,646)	(747,967)	(23,624)	
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(257,246)			(421,125)	(678,371)	(23,624)	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest and dividends received	25,473	2,948	4,375	9,936	42,732	2,589	
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	25,473	2,948	4,375	9,936	42,732	2,589	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(203,458)	14,206	(850)	(208,704)	(398,806)	118,612	
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	2,608,108	280,351	418,428	907,004	4,213,891	207,701	
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 2,404,650	\$ 294,557	\$ 417,578	\$ 698,300	\$ 3,815,085	\$ 326,313	
Cash at June 30th							
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash	\$ 1,666,004 738,646	\$ 294,557	\$ 417,578	\$ 698,300	\$ 3,076,439 738,646	\$ 326,313	
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,404,650	\$ 294,557	\$ 417,578	\$ 698,300	\$ 3,815,085	\$ 326,313	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	I Water			Business-Type Sewer		Activities - Ento Solid Waste		terprise Fund Storm Water		ls Total		Governmental Type Activities Internal Service Fund	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by													
Operating Activities:													
Operating income (loss)	\$	332,504	\$	14,416	\$	(5,003)	\$	87,553	\$	429,470	\$	23,928	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) decrease in prepaids		136,993 (1,458)		-		-		49,088		186,081		68,363	
(Increase) decrease in preparts (Increase) decrease in receivables		5,162		(309)		(453)		(1,408)		(1,458) 2,992		-	
Increase (decrease) in payables		(448,986)		(2,849)		231		58,380		(393,224)		- 747	
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		516		(2,017)		-		646		1,162		-	
Increase (decrease) in pension liability		3,484		_		_		2,226		5,710		_	
Increase (decrease) in deposits		100		-		-		6,000		6,100		-	
Total adjustments		(304,189)		(3,158)		(222)		114,932		(192,637)		69,110	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	28,315	\$	11,258	\$	(5,225)	\$	202,485	\$	236,833	\$	93,038	
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:													
Contribution of capital assets	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance*. Accordingly, the City has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements and codified accounting standards issued by GASB. Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The following is a summary of the more significant policies and is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report. These policies, as presented, should be viewed as an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

A. Reporting Entity

Fruit Heights City was incorporated in the State of Utah. The City operates under a Council/Mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: Public safety, public utilities, highways and streets, social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

In defining the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards board (GASB).

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the government's operations. They are reported as part of the primary government and blended with the appropriate funds. Under GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government and the following component units:

Fruit Heights City Municipal Building Authority. The Fruit Heights City Municipal Building Authority's governing board is appointed by the government's governing body. The City created a building authority in the form of a non-profit corporation under the Utah Municipal Building Authority Act for the purpose of acquiring, improving, or extending one or more projects, as defined in the Act, and to finance their costs on behalf of the City in accordance with the procedures and subject to limitations of the Act. There was no activity in the current year.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The City's basic financial statements consist of both government-wide statements and fund statements. The government-wide statements focus on the City as a whole, while the fund statements focus on individual funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements present information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. Primary government activities are distinguished between *governmental* and *business-type* activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position presents the City's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Net position are restricted when constraints placed upon them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 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 within a specific function. The City does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the City are recorded in individual funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is used to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. Statements are provided for *governmental funds* and for *proprietary funds*. For governmental and proprietary funds, the emphasis is on *major funds*, with each displayed in a separate column.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund -This fund is the principal operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Capital Projects Fund - This fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the construction of major capital projects.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

Sewer Fund - The sewer fund is used to account for operations of the sewer system, (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Water Fund -The water fund is used to account for operations of the water system, (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Solid Waste Fund - The solid waste fund is used to account for operations of the solid waste system, (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Storm Water Fund - The storm water fund is used to account for operations of the storm water system, (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Internal Service Fund - The internal service fund is used to account for the operating costs of vehicles and equipment charged to the other departments or funds. The internal service fund primarily benefits the governmental funds and is included as part of governmental-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The net profit or loss on the internal service fund operations is allocated to the functions that benefited from the goods or services provided on the basis of their proportionate benefit. This technique is commonly known as the look-back approach to internal service fund consolidations on the government-wide financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Taxes and fees are recognized in the year in which the related sales or other activity has occurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are prepared and reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred.

Proprietary funds separate operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses normally arise from providing goods and services in connection with the fund's normal ongoing operations. The principal sources of operating revenues for the proprietary funds are charges to customers for goods and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative overhead expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues or expenses are recorded as non-operating.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments to the General Fund by various enterprise funds for providing administrative and billing services for such funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances/Net Position

The following are the City's significant policies regarding recognition and reporting of certain assets, liabilities, and equity.

Cash & Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date.

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

Inventories

No significant inventories are maintained by the City; therefore none are reflected in these statements.

Restricted Assets

Certain resources set aside as reserves in accordance with council resolutions and State statutes are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are not capitalized in the governmental funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures.

Capital assets are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000.

Infrastructure capital assets which are newly constructed are capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense in the related program. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances/Net Position (Continued)

Buildings 30-50 years Equipment 5-10 years Improvements 10-50 years Infrastructure 25-40 years

Deferred Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has only one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred contributions and differences between projected and actual earnings on its pension plan assets.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has only two types of item reported under this category. *Unavailable revenue- property taxes* are reported as deferred inflows of resources since they are recognized as receivables before the period for which the taxes are levied. Deferred inflows related to pensions are also reported in this category.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide statements, long-term debt obligations are reported as liabilities.

The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources in the governmental fund financial statements.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Utah Retirement Systems Pension Plan (URS) and additions to/deductions from URS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by URS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances/Net Position (Continued)

Equity

Fund financial statements:

In February 2009, GASB issued Statement No. 54 on Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The statement is effective for years beginning after June 15, 2010. The statement applies only to governmental fund financial statements and not to government-wide statements or proprietary fund statements. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements. The governmental fund balances may be classified as follows:

- a. Non-spendable Fund balances that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted fund balance Fund balances are reported as restricted when they are constrained by externally imposed legal restrictions, by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation, or restrictions set by creditors, grantors, or contributors.
- c. Committed fund balance Fund balances are reported as committed when the Council formally designates the use of resources by ordinance or resolution for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council likewise formally changes the use.
- d. Assigned fund balance Fund balances are reported as assigned when the City Council or Management intends to use funds for a specific purpose. Normally funds are assigned by the appropriation process of setting the budget. Additionally, funds in special revenue, debt service, and capital project funds are by their nature assigned to the purpose of those respective funds.
- e. Unassigned fund balance Fund balances in the general fund are reported as unassigned when they are neither restricted, committed, nor assigned. They may be used for any governmental purpose.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed unless City Council has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances/Net Position (Continued)

Equity

Government-wide statements:

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets- Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

It is City's policy to first apply restricted resources when the expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

E. Revenues and Expenditures

The following are the City's significant policies related to recognition and reporting of certain revenues, expenditures, and interfund activity.

Revenue Availability

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are considered to be "available" when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current year. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met. All other revenues, including sales taxes, are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end.

Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards (SGAS) No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions, defines a non-exchange transaction as one in which "a government either gives value to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange." For property taxes, at January 1 of each year (the assessment date), the City has the legal right to collect the taxes, and in accordance with the provisions of the new statement, has now recorded a receivable and a corresponding deferred revenue for the assessed amount of those property taxes as of January 1.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances/Net Position (Continued)

Expenditure Recognition

In governmental funds, expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures, and proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, the City generally uses restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for both the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end. Encumbrance accounting is not used by the City.

Summary of City Budget Procedures and Calendar

- 1. The City Council can amend the budget to any extent, provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance.
- 2. Budgets are required by the State of Utah for both the General and Capital Project Funds.
- 3. Each year the City publishes a separate budget document prepared according to this legal level of control.
- 4. The City's budget is a Financial Plan of all estimated revenues and all appropriations for expenditures. Revenues and Expenditures must balance for the funds required by the State Code as indicated in item 2 above.
- 5. A tentative budget is presented by the Mayor to the City Council by the first regularly scheduled council meeting in May. The tentative budget is reviewed and tentatively adopted by the Council no later than June 22.
- 6. The tentative budget is a public record and is available for inspection at the City offices for at least ten days prior to adoption of the final budget.
- 7. Notice of public hearing on adoption of the final budget is published seven days prior to the public hearing.
- 8. The public hearing on the tentatively adopted budget is held no later than June 22. Final adjustments are made to the tentative budget by the Council after the public hearing.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 9. Occasionally the City Council will exercise their option to open the budget to indicate additional financing sources that become available.
- 10. The final budget is adopted by ordinance before June 22 and a copy of the budget certified by the Budget Officer is filed with the State Auditor within thirty days of adoption.
- 11. In connection with budget adoption:
 - a. An annual tax ordinance establishing the property tax rate is adopted before June 22.
 - b. The City Treasurer is to certify the property tax rate to the County Auditor before June 22.
- 12. Budgets for the General and Capital Projects Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Summary of Action Required for Budget Changes:

The Council may, by resolution, transfer unexpended appropriations from one department to another department within the same fund. The budget appropriation for any department may be reduced by resolution.

Fund budgets may be increased by resolution after a public hearing.

G. Contributions

Certain proprietary fund types receive contributions for aid in construction from various sources. With the adoption of GASB No. 33, these contributions that were formerly credited directly to contributed capital accounts are now reflected as non-operating revenue.

H. Compensated Absences

City policy provides for vested or accumulated vacation leave. All compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements. A liability for these amounts are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

J. Restricted Resources

The City's policy is to use restricted resources first to fund appropriations when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

Deposits & Investments

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as time deposits. Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed as "Cash and Cash Equivalents' which also includes cash accounts that are separately held by some of the City's funds. Deposits are not collateralized nor are they required to be by State statute.

The City follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah Code*, Section 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. This Act requires the depositing of city funds in a "qualified depository".

The Act defines a "qualified depository" as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2017, \$88,559 of the City's bank balances of \$384,162 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the state, and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The City follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah Code*, Title 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of City funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments for the City's funds and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the City to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; obligations, other than mortgage derivative products, issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises (U.S. Agencies) such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae); bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Money Management Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurers' Investment Fund.

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer and is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act (*Utah Code*, Title 51, Chapter 7). The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses of the PTIF, net of administration fees, are allocated based upon the participant's average

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

Fair Value of Investments

The City measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

At June 30, 2017, the City had the following recurring fair value measurements.

	Fair Value Measurements Using								
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Investments by fair value level									
Debt securities:									
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 6,246,491	\$ -	- \$ 6,246,491	\$ -					
Total debt securities	\$ 6,246,491	\$ -	- \$ 6,246,491	\$ -					

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt and equity securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches:

- U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, and Commercial Paper: quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active;
- Corporate and Municipal Bonds: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets;
- Money Market, Bond, and Equity Mutual Funds: published fair value per share (unit) for each fund;
- Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund: application of the June 30, 2017 fair value factor, as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer, to the City's average daily balance in the Fund; and,

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Money Management Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits, and fixed rate corporate obligations to 270 days - 15 months or less. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in obligations of the United States Treasury; obligations issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises; and bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

the State to 5 years. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding 3 years.

As of June 30, 2017, the City's investments had the following maturities:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)				
Investment Type	_Fair Value_	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10	
PTIF Investments	6,246,491	6,246,491				
	6,246,491	6,246,491				

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act, as previously discussed.

At June 30, 2017, the City's investments had the following quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings					
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated		
PTIF Investments	6,246,491				6,246,491		
	6,246,491	_			6,246,491		

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to 5-10% depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio.

Custodial credit risk (investments) – For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The City's investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund has no custodial credit risk.

Cash on hand and on deposit:

Cash on deposit	\$ 322,892
Petty cash	277
PTIF investment	6,246,491
Total cash and investments	\$ 6,569,660

Cash and investments are included in the accompanying combined statement of net position as follows:

Cash	\$ 5,271,851
Restricted Cash	1,297,809
Total cash and investments	\$ 6,569,660

NOTE 3 - DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	Governmental Activities	Enterprise Funds	Total	
Receivables:				
Individual accounts	\$ 16,389	\$ 181,228	\$ 197,617	
Special assessments	-	24,627	24,627	
Sales tax	135,307	-	135,307	
Franchise tax	11,958	-	11,958	
Property taxes - current	7,328	-	7,328	
Property taxes - unavailable	830,730	-	830,730	
Class C Roads	55,473	-	55,473	
	1,057,185	205,855	1,263,040	
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles		(2,599)	(2,599)	
Net total receivables & due from other				
governments	\$ 1,057,185	\$ 203,256	\$ 1,260,441	
Statement of Net Position:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 28,347	\$ 178,629	\$ 206,976	
Special assessments	-	24,627	24,627	
Due from other governments	973,365	-	973,365	
Due from other governments - restricted	55,473		55,473	
	\$ 1,057,185	\$ 203,256	\$ 1,260,441	

NOTE 3 – DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

	Accounts Payable Due To:							
		other rnments	V	endors		Total	Re	ble from stricted assets
General Fund	\$	4,285	\$	26,112	\$	30,397	\$	8,105
Capital Projects Fund		-		145,126		145,126		145,126
Water Fund		-		24,183		24,183		23,343
Sewer Fund		36,851		132		36,983		-
Solid Waste Fund		-		25,678		25,678		-
Storm Water Fund		-		90,482		90,482		89,405
Internal Service Fund				1,244		1,244		
Total	\$	41,136	\$	312,957	\$	354,093		\$265,979

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

cupital assets activity for the year ended value 30	Balance June 30,			Balance June 30,
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	2016	Additions	(Deletions)	2017
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
Nondepreciated Assets				
Land	\$ 1,135,873	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,135,873
Construction In Progress	319,284	557,789	-	877,073
Water rights	988			988
Total nondepreciated assets	1,456,145	557,789		2,013,934
Depreciated Assets				
Buildings	1,238,312	-	-	1,238,312
Infrastructure	5,934,880	-	-	5,934,880
Improvements	648,131	-	-	648,131
Vehicles	953,477	23,624	-	977,101
Machinery and equipment	123,027	7,799		130,826
Total depreciated assets	8,897,827	31,423		8,929,250
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(518,237)	(34,423)	-	(552,660)
Infrastructure	(696,345)	(118,698)	-	(815,043)
Improvements	(353,580)	(25,615)	-	(379,195)
Vehicles	(564,712)	(68,363)	-	(633,075)
Machinery and equipment	(100,572)	(5,559)		(106,131)
Total	_(2,233,446)_	(252,658)		(2,486,104)
Net assets depreciated	6,664,381	(221,235)		6,443,146
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,120,526	\$ 336,554	\$ -	\$ 8,457,080

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Balance			Balance
	June 30,			June 30,
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	2016	Additions	(Deletions)	2017
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				
Nondepreciated Assets				
Land	\$ 98,783	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,783
Construction In Progress	473,383	747,967	-	1,221,350
Water rights	16,115			16,115
Total nondepreciated assets	588,281	747,967		1,336,248
Depreciated Assets				
Improvements-nonbuilding				
Water system	6,117,079	-	-	6,117,079
Irrigation water system	455,059	-	-	455,059
Storm water system	2,454,407	-	-	2,454,407
Equipment				
Water system	111,038	-	-	111,038
Sewer system	2,338	-	-	2,338
Total depreciated assets	9,139,921	<u> </u>		9,139,921
Less accumulated depreciation				
Improvements-nonbuilding				
Water system	(1,814,317)	(122,342)	-	(1,936,659)
Irrigation water system	(92,973)	(9,101)	-	(102,074)
Storm water system	(400,605)	(49,088)	-	(449,693)
Equipment				
Water system	(71,054)	(5,550)	-	(76,604)
Sewer system	(2,338)			(2,338)
Total	(2,381,287)	(186,081)		(2,567,368)
Net assets depreciated	6,758,634	(186,081)		6,572,553
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 7,346,915	\$ 561,886	\$ -	\$ 7,908,801

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description:

Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions though the Utah Retirement Systems. The Utah Retirement Systems are comprised of the following pension trust funds:

Defined Benefit Plans

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System); is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system.
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system.

The Tier 2 Public Employees System became effective July 1, 2011. All eligible employees beginning on or after July 1, 2011, who have no previous service credit with any of the Utah Retirement Systems, are members of the Tier 2 Retirement System.

The Utah Retirement Systems (Systems) are established and governed by the respective sections of Title 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. The Systems' defined benefit plans are amended statutorily by the State Legislature. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Title 49 provides for the administration of the Systems under the direction of the Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems are fiduciary funds defined as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. URS is a component unit of the State of Utah. Title 49 of the Utah Code grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms. URS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing Utah Retirement Systems, 560 E. 200 S., Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or visiting the website: www.urs.org.

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Benefits Provided:

URS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are as follows:

Summary of Benefits by System

Final Average System Salary		Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percent per year of service	COLA**	
•	·	age engine for benefit			
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years any age	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%	
		25 years any age*			
		20 years age 60*			
		10 years age 62*			
		4 years age 65			
Tier 2 Public Employees					
System	Highest 5 years	35 years any age	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%	
		20 years age 60*			
		10 years age 62*			
		4 years age 65			

^{*} with actuarial reductions

Contributions:

As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2017are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems

	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System 111 - Local Government Division Tier 2	N/A	14.91%	1.78%
Noncontributory System 15 - Local Government Division Tier 1	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only 211 - Local Government	N/A	6.69%	10.00%

^{**} All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Tier 2 rates include a statutory required contribution to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans.

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

	Employer		Employee
System	Contributions	Co	ntributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 63,449		N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System	11,480		_
Total Contributions	\$ 74,929	\$	_

Contributions reported are the URS Board approved required contributions by System. Contributions in the Tier 2 Systems are used to finance the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 Systems.

<u>Pension Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

Change

(Decrease)

0.0004427%

0.0018175%

At June 30, 2017, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$251,249.

(Measurement Date): December 31, 2016

						-	
	Net Per Ass			et Pension Liability	Proportionate Share	Proportionate Share December 31, 2015	
Noncontributory System Tier 2 Public Employees	\$	-	\$	250,240	0.0389707%	0.0385280%	
System				1,009	0.0090449%	0.0072274%	
	\$	-	\$	251,249	_		

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, we recognized pension expense of \$94,316. At June 30, 2017, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		In	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	5,436	\$	7,647	
Changes in assumptions		34,453		8,237	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		55,995		16,608	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		6,350		-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		38,002			
Total	\$	140,236	\$	32,492	

\$38,002 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2016. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Net	Net Deferred	
	Outflor	ws (Inflows)	
Year ended December 31,	of R	Resources	
2017	\$	21,601	
2018		21,818	
2019		26,025	
2020		(13)	
2021		23	
Thereafter		288	

Actuarial assumptions:

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.60 percent
Salary increases	3.35 - 10.35 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.20 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were developed from actual experience and mortality tables, based on gender, occupation and age, as appropriate, with adjustments for future improvement in mortality based on Scale AA, a model developed by the Society of Actuaries.

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2013.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Expected Return Arithmetic Basis					
Asset Class		Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return			
Equity Securities		40%	7.06%	2.82%			
Debt Securities		20%	0.80%	0.16%			
Real Assets		13%	5.10%	0.66%			
Private Equity		9%	11.30%	1.02%			
Absolute Return		18%	3.15%	0.57%			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0%	0.00%	0.00%			
Totals		100%		5.23%			
	Inflation	·		2.60%			
	Expected arithmetic 1	nominal return		7.83%			

The 7.20% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.60%, a real return of 4.60% that is net of investment expense.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate was reduced to 7.20 percent from 7.50 percent from the prior measurement period.

NOTE 5 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset and Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.20 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated used a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

System		 Decrease (6.20%)	_	Discount te (7.20%)		 Increase 3.20%)
	Noncontributory System	\$ 518,331	\$	250,240		\$ 26,532
	Tier 2 Public Employees System	 6,868		1,009	_	(3,448)
	Total	\$ 525,199	\$	251,249	_	\$ 23,084

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

Defined Contribution Savings Plans:

The Defined Contribution Savings Plans are administered by the Utah Retirement Systems Board and are generally supplemental plans to the basic retirement benefits of the Retirement Systems, but may also be used as a primary retirement plan. These plans are voluntary tax-advantaged retirement savings programs authorized under sections 401(k), 457(b) and 408 of the Internal Revenue Code. Detailed information regarding plan provisions is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

Farr West City participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems:

- 401(k) Plan
- 457(b) Plan

Employee and employer contributions to the Utah Retirement Defined Contribution Savings Plans for fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows:

401(k) Plan	2017		2016		2017 2016		2015
Employer Contributions	\$	19,165	\$	18,085	\$ 17,572		
Employee Contributions		8,340		7,020	7,020		
457 Plan							
Employer Contributions		-		-	-		
Employee Contributions		520		400	-		

NOTE 6 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The only post-employment benefit offered by the City is health insurance for eighteen (18) months following termination. Employees covered and eligible are all employees who were covered by the insurance during employment. The participant is required to pay 100% of the premiums. The City is not required to contribute and therefore incurs no expense.

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Fruit Heights City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance.

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage in aggregate amounts sufficient to protect against all reasonably foreseeable liability risks. Specific liability policies purchased include automobile, general liability, property, bond (employee dishonesty), treasurer, public officials and officers, excess liability, and workman's compensation. As of June 30, 2017, there is no anticipation of unpaid claims. Therefore, a liability is not accrued. Settlement amounts have not exceeded coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

NOTE 8 - AMOUNT TO BE PROVIDED FOR COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time which would be paid if employees terminated employment June 30, 2017 was \$29,576.

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND CHARGES FOR SERVICES

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the interfund charges for services were as follows:

Internal Service Fund - vehicle and equipment operating costs charged to:

Water fund	\$ 40,000
Storm water fund	40,000
General fund - roads	40,000
General fund - parks	40,000
	\$ 160,000

General Fund charges for services administrative cost share charged to:

Water fund	\$	24,460
Solid waste fund		13,380
Storm water fund		13,380
Sewer fund		13,380
	Ф	(1,600
		64,600

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND CHARGES FOR SERVICES (Continued)

General fund building costs share charged to:

Water fund	\$ 6,500
Solid waste fund	6,500
Storm water fund	6,500
Sewer fund	 6,500
	\$ 26,000

NOTE 11 - RESTRICTIONS OF FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION

<u>Restricted for Park Impact Fees</u> - This represents park impact fees collected and restricted for park improvements.

<u>Restricted for Water Impact Fees</u> - This represents impact fees collected and restricted for water improvements.

<u>Restricted for Class "C" Road</u> - This represents the excess of Class "C" Road funds received over the amount spent.

<u>Restricted for Special Assessment</u> - This represents amounts assessed to residents for pressurized irrigation system, collected and held for repayment of loan.

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

Lien date	Jan. 1
Taxing entity notifies the county of date, time, and place of public hearing	Mar. 1
Budget officer of the entity prepares and files with the City Council a tentative budget for the next fiscal year	1 st scheduled council meeting in May
County auditor sends valuation certified tax rate and levy worksheets to each taxing entity	Jun. 8
Taxing entity must adopt a proposed tax rate, certify the rate and levy, and submit to the county auditor	Before Jun. 22
Taxing entity adopts a final tax rate if there is no increase in certified tax rate	Jun. 22

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR (Continued)

Taxing entity adopts final budget if there is no	Jun. 22
increase in certified tax rate	
Copy of the budget is submitted to state auditor within 30 days	
of adoption Payment and delinquency date	Nov. 30

NOTE 13 - EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES

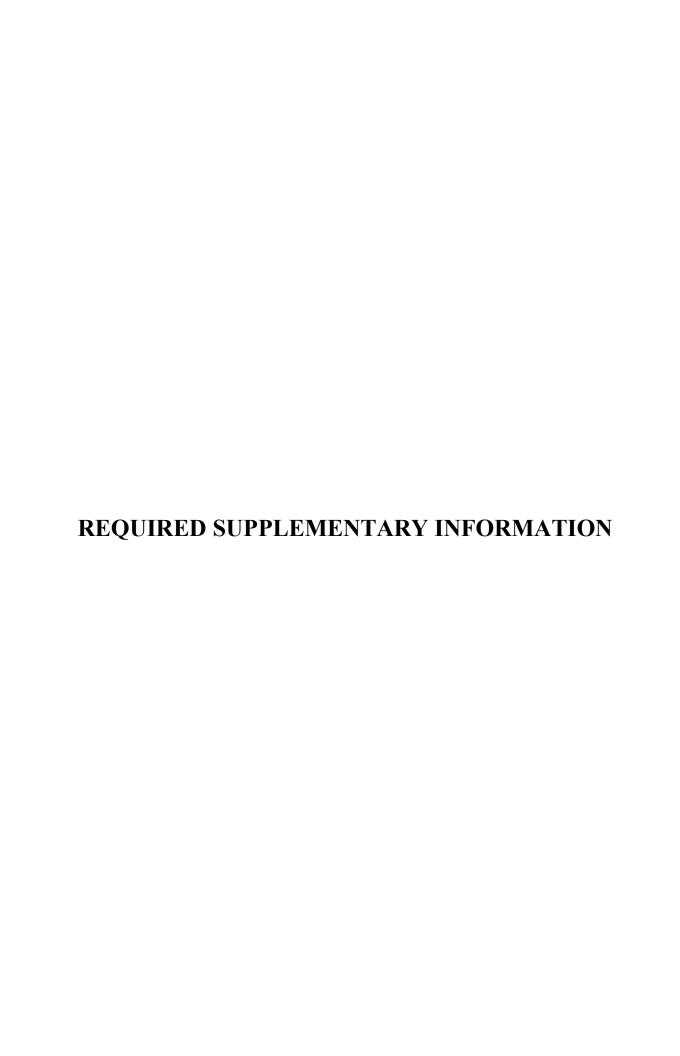
The proprietary fund Statement of Net Position includes a reconciliation between *net position - total enterprise funds* and *net position of business-type activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The description of the sole element of that reconciliation is "Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Internal receivable representing charges in excess of cost to business type activities - prior years	\$ 62,086
Internal receivable representing costs in excess of charges to business type activities - current year	36,563
Interfund borrowing to cover expenditures in excess of revenues and available cash.	
Net adjustment to increase <i>net position - total enterprise funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - business-type activities</i>	\$ 98,649

NOTE 14 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

As of June 30, 2017 no balances existed between funds.

During the 2017 year a transfer was made from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund in order for those resources to be available for the capital project expenses incurred in 2017 and committed in 2018. The amount of this transfer was \$650,000. An additional \$46,609 was transferred to the Internal Service Fund from the General Fund.



FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES TO FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance	
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues					
Taxes:					
Property taxes	\$ 829,789	\$ 829,789	\$ 867,757	\$ 37,968	
Fees-in-lieu taxes	50,000	50,000	61,932	11,932	
Franchise tax - cable rent	95,000	100,000	106,032	6,032	
Sales tax	628,000	628,000	679,696	51,696	
Total taxes	1,602,789	1,607,789	1,715,417	107,628	
Licenses and permits:					
Business licenses and permits	3,500	3,500	4,090	590	
Building permits	85,000	50,000	60,638	10,638	
Excavation fee	1,000	1,000	420	(580)	
Total licenses and permits	89,500	54,500	65,148	10,648	
Intergovernmental:					
Class "C" roads	510,877	510,877	226,904	(283,973)	
State grants	-	-	-	-	
Local Option Tax	51,837	51,837	51,673	(164)	
State liquor allotment	3,750				
Total intergovernmental	566,464	562,714	278,577	(284,137)	
Charges for services:					
Subdivision and engineering fees	12,000	12,000	8,239	(3,761)	
Inspection fees	45,000	45,000	43,672	(1,328)	
Building rent	26,000	26,000	26,000	-	
Administrative services	64,600	64,600	64,600	-	
Park fees	2,500	2,500	3,645	1,145	
Total charges for services	150,100	150,100	146,156	(3,944)	
Fines and forfeitures			_		
Other revenues:					
Interest earnings	4,000	8,000	9,399	1,399	
Miscellaneous	10,250	10,250	20,794	10,544	
Total other revenues	14,250	18,250	30,193	11,943	
Total revenues	\$ 2,423,103	\$ 2,393,353	\$ 2,235,491	\$ (157,862)	
10001101000	Ψ 2, 123,103	Ψ 2,575,555	Ψ 2,233,171	Ψ (137,002)	

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance
Expenditures	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (<u>Unfavorable</u>)
Current:				
General government:	47.700	47.700	44 205	2 205
Mayor and council Executive	47,700	47,700	44,305	3,395
City Treasurer	145,800 61,700	155,600 66,200	147,877 64,695	7,723 1,505
City Recorder	13,970	13,970	13,832	1,303
Professional and technical services	35,000	37,000	39,077	(2,077)
City Hall operations	55,350	55,350	36,460	18,890
Emergency preparedness	8,500	4,750	154	4,596
Non-departmental	257,200	263,700	252,667	11,033
Elections	3,800	600	45	555
Planning and zoning	63,080	85,080	90,973	(5,893)
Total general government	692,100	729,950	690,085	39,865
ç ç				
Public safety: Law enforcement	152 750	159 750	154,659	4,091
Fire protection	153,750 254,630	158,750 254,630	218,995	35,635
Protective inspection	30,600	27,600	23,253	4,347
Total public safety	438,980	440,980	396,907	44,073
Total public salety	430,900	440,360	390,907	44,073
Roadways:				
Roads	366,337	360,337	281,646	78,691
Class "C" Roads	510,877	760,877	387,437	373,440
Total roadways	877,214	1,121,214	669,083	452,131
Parks and recreation:				
Parks	203,400	194,200	148,863	45,337
Recreation	2,300	2,300	1,110	1,190
Total parks and recreation	205,700	196,500	149,973	46,527
Total expenditures	2,213,994	2,488,644	1,906,048	582,596
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures	209,109	(95,291)	329,443	(424,734)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Appropriation of fund balance	_	884,300	_	884,300
Transfers (out)	(209,109)	(789,109)	(696,609)	(92,500)
Transiers (out)	(20),10)	(705,105)	(070,007)	(72,300)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(209,109)	95,191	(696,609)	791,800
Net change in fund balance	-	(100)	(367,166)	367,066
Fund balance - beginning of year	703,422	703,422	859,370	
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 703,422	\$ 703,322	\$ 492,204	\$ 367,066

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

JUNE 30, 2017

with a measurement date of December 31, 2016 Last 10 fiscal years*

		Noncontributory System		Tier 2 Public Employees System	
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2017		0.0389707%		0.0090449%
	2016		0.0385280%		0.0072274%
	2015		0.0366420%		0.0098102%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	2017	\$	250,240	\$	1,009
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2016	\$	218,010	\$	(16)
	2015	\$	159,108	\$	(297)
Covered employee payroll	2017	\$	333,649	\$	74,175
	2016	\$	326,470	\$	46,702
	2015	\$	159,108	\$	(297)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)					
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	2017		75.0%		1.36%
	2016		66.8%		-0.03%
	2015		52.1%		0.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as apercentage of the					
total pension liability	2017		87.3%		95.1%
- ·	2016		87.8%		100.2%
	2015		90.2%		103.5%

^{*} In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is only for the current year and two years prior.

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2017

with a measurement date of December 31, 2016 Last 10 fiscal years*

	June 30th	Actuarial Determined Contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered employee payroll	Contribution as a percentage of covered employee payroll
Noncontributory System	2014	49,891	49,891	-	288,555	17.29%
	2015	60,198	60,198	-	325,921	18.47%
	2016	60,557	60,557	-	327,868	18.47%
	2017	63,449	63,449	-	343,525	18.47%
Tier 2 Public Employees System*	2014	8,659	8,659	-	61,891	13.99%
	2015	5,783	5,783	-	38,709	14.94%
	2016	9,476	9,476	-	63,556	14.91%
	2017	11,480	11,480	-	76,996	14.91%

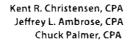
^{*} Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems. Tier 2 systems were created effective July 1, 2011.

Paragraph 81.b of GASB 68 requires employers to disclose a 10-year history of contributions in RSI. Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative issues.

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2017

Changes in Assumptions:

The following actuarial assumption changes were adopted January 1, 2016. The assumed investment return assumption was decreased from 7.50% to 7.20% and the assumed inflation rate was decreased from 2.75% to 2.60%. With the decrease in the assumed rate of inflation, both the payroll growth and wage inflation assumptions were decreased by 0.15% from the prior year's assumption.





Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

To the Mayor and City Council Fruit Heights, Utah

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Fruit Heights City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Fruit Heights City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2017

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Fruit Heights City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christenson, Palmer + Ambrose P.C.



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and on Internal Controls Over Compliance in Accordance With the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide

To the Mayor and City Council Fruit Heights City

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE

We have audited Fruit Heights City's compliance with the general program compliance requirements described in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide for the year ended June 30, 2017.

The general compliance requirements applicable to Fruit Heights City are identified as follows:

Budgetary Compliance Fund Balance Utah Retirement Systems Compliance Restricted Taxes and Related Revenues Open and Public Meetings Act Treasurers' Bond

Fruit Heights City did not receive any major assistance programs from the State of Utah during the year ended June 30, 2017.

Management's Responsibility

Compliance with the requirements referred to above is the responsibility of the City's management.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide. Those standards and the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a material effect on the City and its major programs occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion

In our opinion, Fruit Heights City complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2017.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal coutrol over compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses in internal control over compliance. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christensen Palmer + Ambrose P.C.

December 15, 2017