FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Activities	
Governmental Funds Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.	12
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Net Position	13
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	15
Proprietary Fund Statements:	
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund	
Net Position – Proprietary Funds	17
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	
Fiduciary Fund Statement	
Notes to the Financial Statements	21-46
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes to Fund Balances	
Budget and Actual – General Fund	47-48
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	
Schedule of Contributions	50
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	51
Auditors' Reports and Findings:	
Independent Auditors' 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	52
Independent Auditors' Report in Accordance with the State Compliance Audit Guide	53-54



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, 2019 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, 2019 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

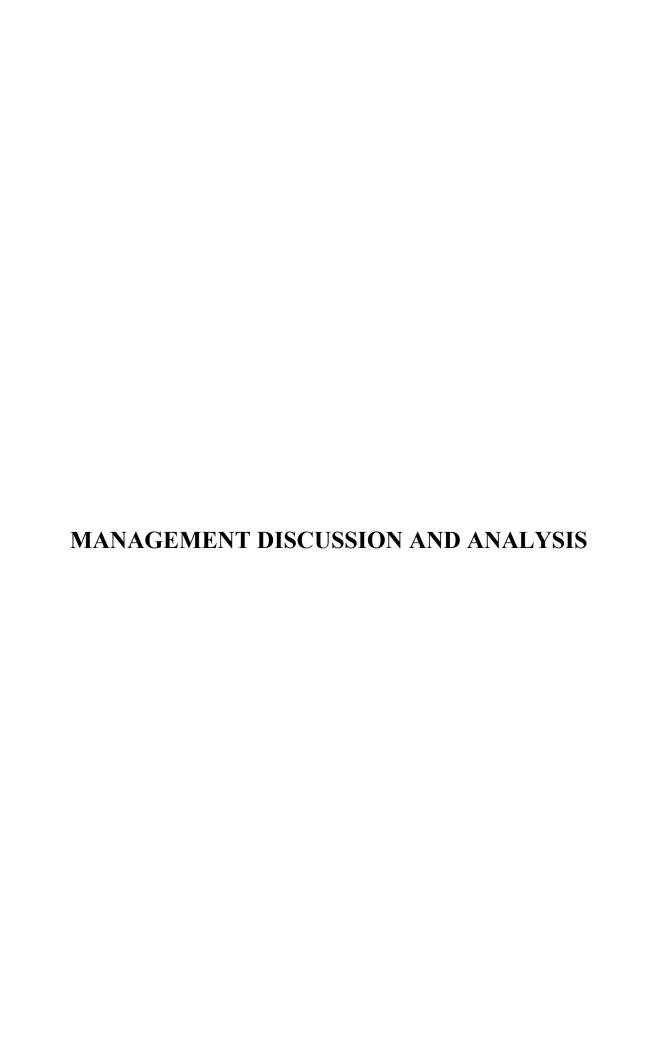
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information on pages 3 - 9 and 47-51 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic 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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2019 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.

Christensen, Palmer + Ambrose P.C.



INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion and analysis of Fruit Heights City's financial performance and activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following 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 2019	June 30 2018	June 30 2019	June 30 2018	June 30 2019	June 30 2018
Cash	\$ 2,352,641	\$ 2,204,885	\$ 4,527,837	\$ 4,120,192	\$ 6,880,478	\$ 6,325,076
Other assets	1,156,809	1,065,467	321,157	312,907	1,477,966	1,378,374
Capital assets	10,195,876	9,482,678	8,213,149	7,980,866	18,409,025	17,463,544
Total assets	13,705,326	12,753,030	13,062,143	12,413,965	26,767,469	25,166,994
Deferred outflows of resources	110,454	112,045	46,969	47,724	157,423	159,769
	13,815,780	12,865,075	13,109,112	12,461,689	26,924,892	25,326,763
Long-term liabilities	230,164	148,432	93,976	54,105	324,140	202,537
Other liabilities	448,298	192,213	281,300	249,547	729,598	441,760
Total liabilities Deferred inflows of	678,462	340,645	375,276	303,652	1,053,738	644,297
resources	1,047,692	1,168,137	521	36,277	1,048,213	1,204,414
Net position: Net investment in capital						
assets	10,195,876	9,482,678	8,213,149	7,980,866	18,409,025	17,463,544
Restricted	28,770	440,547	640,884	763,172	669,654	1,203,719
Unrestricted	1,864,980	1,433,068	3,879,282	3,377,722	5,744,262	4,810,789
Total net position	\$ 12,089,626	\$ 11,356,293	\$ 12,733,315	\$ 12,121,760	\$ 24,822,941	\$ 23,478,052

Analysis of Financial Position:

Governmental Activities:

The governmental activities have seen an increase to cash (restricted and unrestricted) of \$147,756. The City has invested its cash into capital assets and net capital assets has increased by \$713,198. Total assets including receivables, prepaids, and amounts due from other governments has increased by \$952,296.

Total liabilities for the governmental activities increased \$337,817, mostly due to 2019 construction on Nicholls Park and the purchase of two vehicles.

The total net position increased by \$733,333 of which \$713,198 was from the net investment in capital assets, while restricted amounts decreased by \$411,777, and unrestricted increased by \$431,912. 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 an increase to cash (restricted and unrestricted) of \$407,645 The City's new purchases, acquisitions, construction of capital assets, and contributed capital has exceeded depreciation expense by \$232,283. Total assets including receivables and prepaid expenses have increased by \$648,174.

Total liabilities for the business-type activities increased from the prior year by \$39,871, due to timing in various bill payments.

The total net position increased by \$611,555 of which \$232,283 was from the net investment in capital assets, the restricted amounts decreased by \$122,288, and the unrestricted net position increased by \$501,560. Overall the business-type activities net position has improved from the prior year.

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Governmental Activities and Business Type Activities

	Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	Total			
	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 242,386	\$ 352,596	\$ 2,143,124	\$ 2,078,505	\$ 2,385,510	\$ 2,431,101		
Grants and contributions:								
Operating	367,242	282,817	-	-	367,242	282,817		
Capital	99,546	6,690	146,402	37,451	245,948	44,141		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	875,079	853,295	-	-	875,079	853,295		
Sales taxes	928,825	720,842	-	-	928,825	720,842		
Other taxes	176,635	178,368	-	-	176,635	178,368		
Other	172,883	71,405	115,524	66,875	288,407	138,280		
Total revenues	2,862,596	2,466,013	2,405,050	2,182,831	5,267,646	4,648,844		
Expenses:								
General government	723,125	772,553	-	-	723,125	772,553		
Public safety	536,111	527,788	-	-	536,111	527,788		
Public works	683,814	344,004	-	-	683,814	344,004		
Parks and recreation	186,213	140,024	-	-	186,213	140,024		
Water	-	-	703,320	661,357	703,320	661,357		
Sewer	-	-	474,727	467,364	474,727	467,364		
Solid waste	-	-	348,182	335,006	348,182	335,006		
Storm sewer			267,266	328,917	267,266	328,917		
Total expenses	2,129,263	1,784,369	1,793,495	1,792,644	3,922,758	3,577,012		
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Change in net position	733,333	681,645	611,555	390,188	1,344,888	1,071,832		
Net position-beginning	11,356,293	10,674,648	12,121,760	11,731,572	23,478,053	22,406,220		
Net position-ending	\$ 12,089,626	\$ 11,356,293	\$ 12,733,315	\$ 12,121,760	\$ 24,822,941	\$ 23,478,052		

Governmental Activities

The net change in position for the governmental activities was \$733,333 which is more than the change in net position from 2018 by \$51,689. The reasons for the change are due to a revenue increase of \$396,583 and an expenditure increase of \$344,894.

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities increased net position by \$611,555, which is more than the results of operations in 2018 by \$221,367. The reason for the increase is an increase to revenues of \$222,219 and an increase in expenses of \$852.

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:	2019	2018	Change		
General					
Nonspendable	\$ 5,908	\$ 2,953	\$ 2,955		
Class C Roads	28,770	255,815	(227,045)		
Transportation tax	-	-	-		
Unassigned	332,325	329,377	2,948		
	367,003	588,145	(221,142)		
Capital Projects					
Impact Fees	-	172,232	(172,232)		
Transportation fees	-	-	-		
Trail Improvements	-	12,500	(12,500)		
Assigned	1,546,715	1,041,709	505,006		
	1,546,715	1,226,441	320,274		
Water					
Investment in Capital Assets	5,415,041	5,320,914	94,127		
Special Assessment	198,164	204,303	(6,139)		
Impact Fees	442,720	558,869	(116,149)		
Unrestricted	2,612,840	2,190,030	422,810		
	8,668,765	8,274,116	394,649		
Sewer Unrestricted	343,490	324,517	18,973		
Solid Waste Unrestricted	430,522	428,309	2,213		
Storm Water					
Investment in Capital Assets	2,798,108	2,659,952	138,156		
Impact Fees	-	-	-		
Unrestricted	323,796	289,118	34,678		
	3,121,904	2,949,070	172,834		
Internal Service	809,065	763,293	45,772		

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 original and final budget amounts include the following:

- Budgeted revenues for sales tax increased \$180,507.
- Total budgeted expenses before transfers increased \$95,632
- Budgeted transfers out increased by \$563,428

Actual General Fund revenues were \$134,863 below the final budget and \$45,644 above the original budget.

Actual General Fund expenses before transfers were \$289,738 below the final budget and \$194,106 below the original budget.

Major differences between <u>budgeted amounts and actual amounts</u> include the following:

- Class C Road revenues were \$294,683 less than budgeted.
- Roadway expenditures were \$104,965 less than budgeted.
- Law enforcement expenditures were \$97,964 less than budgeted.

Capital Assets

Fruit Heights City added \$1,154,713 in new capital assets in governmental activities during the fiscal year. The following assets were acquired or constructed: construction in progress of Nicholls Park \$593,161, vehicles of \$313,879, infrastructure of \$172,687, improvements of \$65,582, machinery and equipment of \$9,404, and \$1,267,635 of construction in progress was completed and transferred to infrastructure.

Fruit Heights City added \$447,216 in new business-type activity capital assets during the fiscal year. The following assets were acquired or constructed in the storm water fund: \$199,837 for completion of storm improvements, and \$177,196 construction in progress was completed and transferred to improvements. The following assets were acquired or constructed in the water fund: \$247,379 for completion of water improvements.

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

Long-Term Debt

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, 2019

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-type				
ASSETS	Activities	Activities	Total			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,323,871	\$ 3,886,953	\$ 6,210,824			
Restricted cash	28,770	640,884	669,654			
Accounts receivable	30,291	193,788	224,079			
Special assessments receivable	-	14,024	14,024			
Due from other governmental units	65,582	-	65,582			
Due from other governmental units - restricted	1,055,028	-	1,055,028			
Prepaid expenses	5,908	113,345	119,253			
Net pension asset	-	-	-			
Capital assets						
Land	1,135,873	98,783	1,234,656			
Construction in progress	593,161	-	593,161			
Water rights	988	16,115	17,103			
Buildings	1,238,312	-	1,238,312			
Infrastructure and Improvements	8,828,722	10,973,089	19,801,811			
Machinery and equipment	1,446,260	113,375	1,559,635			
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,047,440)	(2,988,213)	(6,035,653)			
Total capital assets, net	10,195,876	8,213,149	18,409,025			
TOTAL ASSETS	13,705,326	13,062,143	26,767,469			
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	110,454	46,969	157,423			
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	13,815,780	13,109,112	26,924,892			
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	371,592	96,270	467,862			
Accrued expenses	8,491	9,433	17,924			
Deposits	1,000	175,597	176,597			
Subdivider guarantee deposits	67,215	-	67,215			
Non-current liabilities:	,		,			
Due within one year	_	-	-			
Due in more than one year	230,164	93,976	324,140			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	678,462	375,276	1,053,738			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,040,763	-	1,040,763			
Related to pensions	6,929	521	7,450			
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,047,692	521	1,048,213			
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	10,195,876	8,213,149	18,409,025			
Restricted for:						
Class "C" roads	28,770	-	28,770			
Parks impact fees	-	-	-			
Water impact fees	-	442,720	442,720			
Special assessment	-	198,164	198,164			
Trail Improvements	-	-	, -			
•		2 050 202	5.544.060			
Unrestricted	1,864,980	3,879,282	5,744,262			

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

				Ne	et (Expense) Reve	nue and Chang	es in Net Position
			Program Reven	ues	Pri	mary Governm	ent
			Operating	Capital			
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 723,125	\$ 95,761	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (627,364)	\$ -	\$ (627,364)
Public safety	536,111	-	-	-	(536,111)	=	(536,111)
Highways and public improvements	683,814	143,893	301,660	85,051	(153,210)	=	(153,210)
Parks and recreation	186,213	2,732	65,582	14,495	(103,404)		(103,404)
Total governmental activities	2,129,263	242,386	367,242	99,546	(1,420,089)		(1,420,089)
Business-type activities:							
Water	703,320	940,903	-	111,089	-	348,672	348,672
Sewer	474,727	485,729	-	-	-	11,002	11,002
Solid waste	348,182	338,567	-	-	-	(9,615)	(9,615)
Storm water	267,266	377,925		35,313		145,972	145,972
Total business-type activities	1,793,495	2,143,124		146,402		496,031	496,031
Total primary government	\$ 3,922,758	\$2,385,510	\$ 367,242	\$ 245,948	(1,420,089)	496,031	(924,058)
	General reve	nues:					
	Property ta:	xes			875,079	-	875,079
	Sales taxes				928,825	-	928,825
	Fees-in-lie	ı of taxes			59,029	-	59,029
	Franchise t	ax			117,606	-	117,606
	Miscellane	ous			172,883	115,524	288,407
	Transfers in ((out)					
	Total gen	eral revenues	and transfers		2,153,422	115,524	2,268,946
	Change	e in net position	on		733,333	611,555	1,344,888
	Net position	- beginning			11,356,293	12,121,760	23,478,053
	Net position	- ending			\$ 12,089,626	\$ 12,733,315	\$ 24,822,941
	•						

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 343,700	\$ 1,757,436	\$ 2,101,136	
Accounts receivable	13,040	17,251	30,291	
Due from other governmental units	65,582	-	65,582	
Prepaid expenses	5,908	-	5,908	
Restricted assets:				
Restricted cash	28,770	-	28,770	
Due from other governmental units	1,055,028		1,055,028	
Total assets	\$1,512,028	\$ 1,774,687	\$ 3,286,715	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 27,556	\$ 227,972	\$ 255,528	
Accrued expenses	8,491	-	8,491	
Customer deposits	1,000	-	1,000	
Subdivision guarantee deposits	67,215		67,215	
Total liabilities	104,262	227,972	332,234	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,040,763		1,040,763	
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable - prepaid expenses	5,908	-	5,908	
Restricted for:				
Class "C" Roads	28,770	-	28,770	
Park impact fees	-	-	-	
Trail Improvements	-	-	-	
Assigned to:				
Capital projects fund	-	1,546,715	1,546,715	
Unassigned	332,325		332,325	
Total fund balances	367,003	1,546,715	1,913,718	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$1,512,028	\$ 1,774,687	\$ 3,286,715	

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Total fund balances - governmental funds:			\$ 1,913,718
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		593,161	
Water rights		988	
Buildings		1,238,312	
Improvements		8,828,722	
Machinery and equipment		140,230	
Accumulated depreciation		(2,275,167)	
			9,662,119
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.			640,428
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applies future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	to		(6,929)
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position to			110 454
applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.			110,454
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			(210,119)
Compensated absences			 (20,045)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 12,089,626

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes			
Property taxes	\$ 875,079	-	\$ 875,079
Sales taxes	752,828	175,997	928,825
Fees-in-lieu of taxes	59,029	-	59,029
Franchise tax	117,606	-	117,606
Licenses and permits	75,052	-	75,052
Intergovernmental	367,242	-	367,242
Charges for services	167,334	-	167,334
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-
Impact fees	-	14,495	14,495
Miscellaneous revenue	42,840	130,043	172,883
Total revenues	2,457,010	320,535	2,777,545
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	706,315	-	706,315
Public safety	385,604	-	385,604
Highways and public improvements	682,088	-	682,088
Parks and recreation	115,753	32,869	148,622
Capital outlay:			
General government	9,404	-	9,404
Highways and public improvements	87,636	-	87,636
Parks and recreation	41,352	617,392	658,744
Total expenditures	2,028,152	650,261	2,678,413
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	428,858	(329,726)	99,132
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	_	650,000	650,000
Transfers (out)	(650,000)		(650,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(650,000)	650,000	
Net change in fund balances	(221,142)	320,274	99,132
Fund balances - beginning of year	588,145	1,226,441	1,814,586
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 367,003	\$ 1,546,715	\$ 1,913,718

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, 2019

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.			\$	99,132
Construction in progress	\$	593,161		
Infrastructure		87,636		
Park improvements		65,582		
Buildings		-		
Machinery and equipment		9,404		
Depreciation expense		(221,560)		534,223
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.				22,886
Some revenues only represent long-term economic resources and are, therefore reported in the government-wide statement but, not in the fund financial statements. The amount of contributed capital is as follows	S			85,051
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)		(10,266)
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.				2,307
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	733,333
enange in new position of governmental activities			Ψ	733,333

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		Governmental- Activities				
		* *	Solid	Storm		Internal
<u>ASSETS</u>	Water	Sewer	Waste	Water	Total	Service Fund
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,452,494	\$ 334,884	\$ 430,394	\$ 500,547	\$ 3,718,319	\$ 391,369
Accounts receivable	77,867	45,856	31,240	38,825	193,788	-
Special assessments receivable	14,024	-	-	-	14,024	-
Prepaid water	113,345		-		113,345	<u> </u>
Total current assets	2,657,730	380,740	461,634	539,372	4,039,476	391,369
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	640,884	-	-	-	640,884	-
Net pension asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land	98,783	-	-	-	98,783	-
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water rights	16,115	-	-	-	16,115	-
Improvements	7,606,492	-	-	3,366,597	10,973,089	1 206 020
Machinery and equipment	113,375	-	-	(5(0,400)	113,375	1,306,030
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,419,724)			(568,489)	(2,988,213)	
Total noncurrent assets	6,055,925		-	2,798,108	8,854,033	533,757
Total assets	8,713,655	380,740	461,634	3,337,480	12,893,509	925,126
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	28,415			18,554	46,969	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	8,742,070	380,740	461,634	3,356,034	12,940,478	925,126
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	9,766	37,250	31,112	18,142	96,270	116,061
Compensated absences	6,190	-	-	3,243	9,433	-
Deposits	100			175,497	175,597	<u> </u>
Total current liabilities	16,056	37,250	31,112	196,882	281,300	116,061
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Net pension liability	59,193			34,783	93,976	
Total liabilities	75,249	37,250	31,112	231,665	375,276	116,061
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(1,944)	-	-	2,465	521	-
Cotal liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	73,305	37,250	31,112	234,130	375,797	116,061
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	5,415,041	_	_	2,798,108	8,213,149	533,757
Restricted - Special assessment	198,164	-	-	-	198,164	· -
Restricted - Impact fees	442,720	_	-	_	442,720	-
Unrestricted	2,612,840	343,490	430,522	323,796	3,710,648	275,308
Total net position	\$ 8,668,765	\$ 343,490	\$ 430,522	\$ 3,121,904	12,564,681	\$ 809,065
Adjustment for consolidation of Internal Service F	und related to I	Enterprise Fund	S		168,634	
Net position of business-type activit	ies				\$ 12,733,315	-
rici posmon of business-type activit	105				φ 12,/33,313	=

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	nterprise Fund	ls.	Governmental Type Activities					
	Water	Dus	Sewer		Solid Waste	Storm Water	Total	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUE Charges for service Other	\$ 916,357 23,441	\$	485,729	\$	338,567	\$ 377,925	\$ 2,118,578 23,441	\$ 152,000
Total operating revenue	939,798		485,729		338,567	377,925	2,142,019	152,000
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Operation and maintenance Sewage treatment	86,887		7,868 446,675		7,084	51,848	153,687 446,675	55,464
Source of supply	221,035		-		-	-	221,035	-
Power and pumping	18,429		-		-	-	18,429	8,806
Depreciation	153,251		-		-	61,681	214,932	75,982
Administrative expense	30,684		20,184		20,184	20,184	91,236	-
Salaries	110,090		-		-	55,458	165,548	-
Employee benefits	67,830		-		-	40,095	107,925	-
Waste collection	-		-		161,136	-	161,136	-
Waste disposal	-		-		159,778	20.000	159,778	-
Vehicle operation	38,000					38,000	76,000	
Total operating expenses	726,206		474,727		348,182	267,266	1,816,381	140,252
Operating income (loss)	213,592		11,002		(9,615)	110,659	325,638	11,748
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)								
Connection fees	1,105		_		_	_	1,105	_
Impact fees	59,257		-		-	23,572	82,829	-
Gain (loss) on sale of asset	-		-		-	-	-	27,025
Interest revenue	68,863		7,971		11,828	26,862	115,524	6,999
Interest expense								
Total non operating revenue								
and expenses	129,225		7,971		11,828	50,434	199,458	34,024
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	342,817		18,973		2,213	161,093	525,096	45,772
Transfers	_		_		_	_	-	_
Contributed capital	51,832		-			11,741	63,573	
Changes in net position Net position - beginning	394,649 8,274,116		18,973 324,517		2,213 428,309	172,834 2,949,070	588,669	45,772 763,293
Net position - ending	\$ 8,668,765	- \$	343,490	•	430,522	\$ 3,121,904		\$ 809,065
Not position - chaing	φ 0,000,703	—	J7J, 1 7U	Φ	730,322	ψ J,121,70 4	1	ψ 009,003
Adjustment to reflect the Enterprise Funds	ne consolidation	of In	ternal Serv	ice F	und activit	ies related to	22,886	
-	on .							-
Change in net assets of	business-type ac	tivit	ies				\$ 611,555	=

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	ı	Governmental Activities					
		ousiness-1 ype	Activities - Er Solid	Storm	<u> </u>	Internal	
	Water	Sewer	Waste	Water	Total	Service Fund	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from customers	\$ 938,776	\$ 486,918	\$ 339,740	\$ 375,494	\$ 2,140,928	\$ -	
Receipts from interfund services Payments to employees Payments to suppliers Payments for interfund services used	(106,424) (393,341) (68,684)	(452,684) (20,184)	(322,951) (20,184)	(54,399) (74,950) (58,184)	(160,823) (1,243,926) (167,236)	152,000 - 45,091 -	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	370,327	14,050	(3,395)	187,961	568,943	197,091	
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities							
Impact fee payback Transfers							
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities							
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities							
Receipts for impact fees Receipts for connection fees	59,257 1,105	-	-	23,572	82,829 1,105		
Proceeds from sale of assets Principal paid on capital debt Interest paid on capital debt Purchases of capital assets	- - (195,546)	-	-	- - (188,096)	(383,642)	7,759 - - (150,638)	
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(135,184)			(164,524)	(299,708)	(142,879)	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest and dividends received	68,863	7,971	11,828	26,862	115,524	6,999	
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	68,863	7,971	11,828	26,862	115,524	6,999	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	304,006	22,021	8,433	50,299	384,759	61,211	
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	2,789,372	312,863	421,961	450,248	3,974,444	330,158	
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 3,093,378	\$ 334,884	\$ 430,394	\$ 500,547	\$ 4,359,203	\$ 391,369	
Cash at June 30th							
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash	\$ 2,452,494 640,884	\$ 334,884	\$ 430,394 	\$ 500,547	\$ 3,718,319 640,884	\$ 391,369	
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,093,378	\$ 334,884	\$ 430,394	\$ 500,547	\$ 4,359,203	\$ 391,369	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by	E Water		Business-Type Sewer		Activities - Er Solid Waste		nterprise Fund Storm Water		dsTotal		Governmenta Type Activities Internal Service Fun	
Operating Activities:												
Operating income (loss)	\$	213,592	\$	11,002	\$	(9,615)	\$	110,659	\$	325,638	\$	11,748
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) decrease in prepaids (Increase) decrease in receivables Increase (decrease) in payables Increase (decrease) in compensated absences Increase (decrease) in pension liability Increase (decrease) in deposits		153,251 (5,655) (1,022) 6,495 443 3,223		- 1,189 1,859 - -		- - 1,173 5,047 - -		61,681 (3,931) 16,993 (589) 1,648 1,500		214,932 (5,655) (2,591) 30,394 (146) 4,871 1,500		75,982 - - 109,361 - -
Total adjustments		156,735		3,048		6,220		77,302		243,305		185,343
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	370,327	\$	14,050	\$	(3,395)	\$	187,961	\$	568,943	\$	197,091
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities: Contribution of capital assets	\$	51,832	\$	_	\$	_	\$	11,741	\$	63,573		
Contribution of capital assets	\$	51,832	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,741	\$	63,573	:	

BALANCE SHEET FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	Davis County Storm Water Coaliation				
Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governmental units	\$	99,917 -			
Total assets	\$	99,917			
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities: Accounts payable Deposits from other governments	\$	- 99,917			
Total liabilities	\$	99,917			

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 is 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.

Fiduciary Fund – The fiduciary fund accounts for the contributions and expenditures of the Davis County Storm water Coalition.

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, 2019, \$1,891,287 of the City's bank balances of \$2,542,406 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, 2019, 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	\$ 4,467,319	\$ -	- \$ 4,467,319	\$ -		
Total debt securities	\$ 4,467,319	\$ -	- \$ 4,467,319	\$ -		

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, 2019 fair value factor, as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer, to the City's average daily balance in the Fund.

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, 2019, 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	4,467,319	4,467,319				
	4,467,319	4,467,319				

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, 2019, the City's investments had the following quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings				
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated	
PTIF Investments	4,467,319				4,467,319	
	4,467,319				4,467,319	

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:
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Cash on deposit	\$ 2,511,982
Petty cash	278
Utility cash clearing	816
PTIF investment	4,467,319
Total cash and investments	\$ 6,980,395

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

Cash	\$ 6,210,824
Restricted cash	669,654
Coalition deposits on hand	99,917
Total cash and investments	\$ 6,980,395

NOTE 3 - DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	Governmental Activities	Enterprise Funds	Total
Receivables:			
Individual accounts	\$ 17,251	\$ 196,387	\$ 213,638
Special assessments	-	14,024	14,024
Sales tax	134,083	-	134,083
State grant	65,582	-	65,582
Transportation tax	10,731	-	10,731
Franchise tax	13,040	-	13,040
Property taxes - current	5,847	-	5,847
Property taxes - unavailable	854,531	-	854,531
Class C Roads	49,836	-	49,836
	1,150,901	210,411	1,361,312
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	_	(2,599)	(2,599)
Net total receivables & due from other			
governments	<u>\$ 1,150,901</u>	\$ 207,812	\$ 1,358,713
Statement of Net Position:			
Accounts receivable	\$ 30,291	\$ 193,788	\$ 224,079
Special assessments	-	14,024	14,024
Due from other governments	65,582	-	65,582
Due from other governments - restricted	1,055,028		1,055,028
	\$ 1,150,901	\$ 207,812	\$ 1,358,713

NOTE 3 – DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

	Accounts Payable Due To:							
		ther rnments	V	endors	,	Total	Re	ayable from estricted Assets
General Fund	\$	84	\$	27,470	\$	27,554		14
Capital Projects Fund	Ψ	-	Ψ	227,971	Ψ	227,971	4	26,701
Water Fund		-		9,765		9,765		8,102
Sewer Fund		37,251		-		37,251		_
Solid Waste Fund		-		31,112		31,112		-
Storm Water Fund		-		18,143		18,143		8,442
Internal Service Fund				116,061		116,061		
Total	\$	37,335	\$	430,522	\$	467,857	\$	43,259

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

DDIM A DV COVEDNIMENT	Balance	A 11'.'	(D.1.;)	Balance
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	June 30, 2018	Additions	(Deletions)	June 30, 2019
Nondepreciated Assets				.
Land	\$ 1,135,873	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,135,873
Construction in Progress	1,267,635	593,161	(1,267,635)	593,161
Water rights	988			988
Total nondepreciated assets	2,404,496	593,161	(1,267,635)	1,730,022
Depreciated Assets				
Buildings	1,238,312	-	-	1,238,312
Infrastructure	6,484,423	1,440,322	-	7,924,745
Improvements	838,395	65,582	-	903,977
Vehicles	1,147,799	313,879	(155,648)	1,306,030
Machinery and equipment	130,826	9,404	<u> </u>	140,230
Total depreciated assets	9,839,755	1,829,187	(155,648)	11,513,294
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(587,083)	(34,424)	-	(621,507)
Infrastructure	(941,984)	(144,287)	-	(1,086,271)
Improvements	(411,810)	(36,630)	-	(448,440)
Vehicles	(707,966)	(75,982)	11,675	(772,273)
Machinery and equipment	(112,730)	(6,219)	-	(118,949)
Total	(2,761,573)	(297,542)	11,675	(3,047,440)
Net assets depreciated	7,078,182	1,531,645	(143,973)	8,465,854
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,482,678	\$ 2,124,806	\$ (1,411,608)	\$ 10,195,876

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Balance			Balance
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	June 30, 2018	Additions	(Deletions)	June 30, 2019
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				
Nondepreciated Assets				
Land	\$ 98,783	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,783
Construction In Progress	177,196	-	(177,196)	-
Water rights	16,115			16,115
Total nondepreciated assets	292,094		(177,196)	114,898
Depreciated Assets				
Improvements-nonbuilding				
Water system	6,904,057	247,379	-	7,151,436
Irrigation water system	455,059	-	-	455,059
Storm water system	2,989,561	377,033	-	3,366,594
Equipment				
Water system	111,037	-	-	111,037
Sewer system	2,338		<u> </u>	2,338
Total depreciated assets	10,462,052	624,412		11,086,464
Less accumulated depreciation				
Improvements-nonbuilding				
Water system	(2,070,806)	(138,600)	-	(2,209,406)
Irrigation water system	(111,176)	(9,101)	-	(120,277)
Storm water system	(506,809)	(61,681)	-	(568,490)
Equipment				
Water system	(82,152)	(5,550)	-	(87,702)
Sewer system	(2,338)		<u></u> _	(2,338)
Total	(2,773,281)	(214,932)		(2,988,213)
Net assets depreciated	7,688,771	409,480		8,098,251
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 7,980,865	\$ 409,480	\$ (177,196)	\$ 8,213,149
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE				
	Governmental	Business		
	Types	Types	Totals	
General government	\$ 34,423	\$ -	\$ 34,423	
Public Safety	150,507	-	150,507	
Highways and public improvements	-	-	-	
Parks	36,630	-	36,630	
Internal service	75,982	<u>-</u>	75,982	
Water	-	153,251	153,251	
Storm water		61,681	61,681	
TOTAL	\$ 297,542	\$ 214,932	\$ 512,474	

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

Summary of Denemes by Syste.	111			
System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percent per year of service	COLA**
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years any age	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
• •		25 years any age*	1 , ,	•
		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, 2019 are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems

	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System 111 - Local Government Division Tier 2	N/A	15.54%	1.15%
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, 2019, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

		Employer	E	Employee
System	(Contributions	Cont	ributions
Noncontributory System	\$	63,214		N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System		18,486		_
Total Contributions	\$	81,700	\$	_

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>

At June 30, 2019, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$304,095.

	(Meas	uremer	it Dai	te): Decem	ber 31, 2018		
	Net Per Asso			t Pension Liability	Proportionate Share	Proportionate Share December 31, 2017	Change (Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	300,271	0.0407770%	0.0409432%	0.0001662%
Tier 2 Public Employees System				3,824	0.0089296%	0.0090631%	0.0001335%
	\$		\$	304,095	:		

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018 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, 2019, we recognized pension expense of \$96,838. At June 30, 2019, 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		Inf	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	3,889	\$	6,390	
Changes in assumptions		41,184		69	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		63,729		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		6,765		991	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		41,856			
Total	\$	157,423	\$	7,450	

\$41,856 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, 2018. 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 Deferred	
	Outflows (Inflows)	
Year ended December 31,	of Resources	
2019	\$	48,442
2020		20,579
2021		8,081
2022		30,207
2023		107
Thereafter		701

Actuarial assumptions:

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 3.25 - 9.75 percent, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return 6.95 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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2016.

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 and is applied consistently to each defined benefit pension plan. 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%	6.15%	2.46%		
Debt Securities		20%	.40%	0.08%		
Real Assets		15%	5.75%	0.86%		
Private Equity		9%	9.95%	0.89%		
Absolute Return		16%	2.85%	0.46%		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0%	0.00%	0.00%		
Totals		100%		4.75%		
	Inflation			2.50%		
	Expected arithmetic	nominal return		7.25%		

The 6.95% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.50%, a real return of 4.45% that is net of investment expense.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95 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 6.95 percent from 7.20 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 6.95 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 (5.95 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95 percent) than the current rate:

System		 Decrease 5.95%)	 count Rate 6.95%)	Increase 7.95%)
	contributory System 2 Public Employees	\$ 615,393	\$ 300,271	\$ 37,857
Sys	· ·	 15,321	 3,824	(5,048)
<u>T</u>	otal	\$ 630,714	\$ 304,095	\$ 32,809

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.

Fruit Heights City participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems:

- 401(k) Plan
- 457(b) Plan
- Roth IRA 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	 2019	 2018	 2017
Employer Contributions	\$ 19,118	\$ 19,728	\$ 19,165
Employee Contributions	7,520	9,880	8,340
457 Plan			
Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Employee Contributions	-	856	520
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	-	650	-

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, 2019, 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, 2019 was \$29,478.

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND CHARGES FOR SERVICES

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the interfund charges for services were as follows:

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

Water	
fund	\$ 38,000
Storm water fund	38,000
General fund - roads	38,000
General fund - parks	 38,000
	\$ 152,000

General Fund charges for services administrative cost share charged to:

Water fund	\$	23,880
Solid waste fund		13,380
Storm water fund		13,380
Sewer fund		13,380
	\$	64,020
	Ψ	01,020

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND CHARGES FOR SERVICES (Continued)

General fund building costs share charged to:

Water	
fund	\$ 6,804
Solid waste fund	6,804
Storm water fund	6,804
Sewer fund	 6,804
	\$ 27,216

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.

Restricted for Water Impact Fees - 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.

<u>Restricted for Trail Improvements</u> - This represents amounts donated by residents for improvement of the trail system.

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

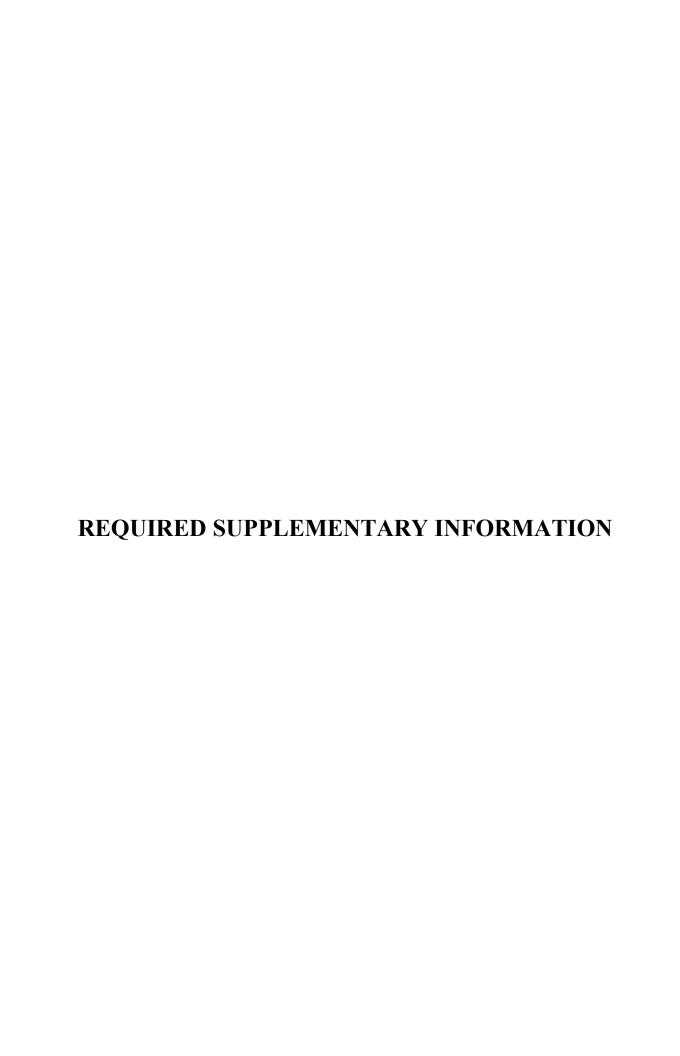
The proprietary fund Statement of Net Position includes a reconciliation between *net position - total enterprise funds* and *net position of business-type activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The description of the sole element of that reconciliation is "Adjustment 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	\$ 47,099
Internal receivable representing costs in excess of charges to business type activities - current year	22,886
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>	\$ 69,985

NOTE 14 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

As of June 30, 2019, no balances existed between funds.

During the 2019 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 2019 and committed in 2019. The amount of this transfer was \$650,000.



FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES TO FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance	
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Taxes:					
Property taxes	\$ 884,741	\$ 884,741	\$ 875,079	\$ (9,662)	
Fees-in-lieu taxes	55,000	55,000	59,029	4,029	
Franchise tax - cable rent	60,100	60,100	117,606	57,506	
Sales tax	600,000	780,507	752,828	(27,679)	
Total taxes	1,599,841	1,780,348	1,804,542	24,194	
Licenses and permits:					
Business licenses and permits	1,000	1,000	4,525	3,525	
Building permits	55,000	55,000	69,209	14,209	
Excavation fee	500	500	1,318	818	
Total licenses and permits	56,500	56,500	75,052	18,552	
Intergovernmental:					
Class "C" roads	538,539	538,539	243,856	(294,683)	
State grants	-	-	65,582	65,582	
Local Option Tax	54,700	54,700	57,804	3,104	
State liquor allotment				. <u>-</u>	
Total intergovernmental	593,239	593,239	367,242	(225,997)	
Charges for services:					
Subdivision and engineering fees	7,000	7,000	14,804	7,804	
Inspection fees	30,500	30,500	58,562	28,062	
Building rent	27,216	27,216	27,216	-	
Administrative services	64,020	64,020	64,020	-	
Park fees	2,500	2,500	2,732	232	
Total charges for services	131,236	131,236	167,334	36,098	
Fines and forfeitures				·	
Other revenues:					
Interest earnings	10,000	10,000	25,410	15,410	
Miscellaneous	20,550	20,550	17,430	(3,120)	
Total other revenues	30,550	30,550	42,840	12,290	
Total revenues	\$ 2,411,366	\$ 2,591,873	\$ 2,457,010	\$ (134,863)	

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance Favorable	
Expenditures	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Current:					
General government:					
Mayor and council	47,500	47,500	39,927	7,573	
Executive	142,350	142,350	137,316	5,034	
City Treasurer	69,375	69,375	65,187	4,188	
City Recorder	54,518	60,150	58,992	1,158	
Professional and technical services	40,000	40,000	32,745	7,255	
City Hall operations	20,500	20,500	13,081	7,419	
Emergency preparedness	3,000	3,000	338	2,662	
Non-departmental	253,436	307,436	285,034	22,402	
Elections	600	600	41	559	
Planning and zoning	76,440	82,440	83,058	(618)	
Total general government	707,719	773,351	715,719	57,632	
Public safety:					
Law enforcement	237,000	237,000	139,036	97,964	
Fire protection	220,000	220,000	220,000	-	
Protective inspection	24,850	24,850	26,568	(1,718)	
Total public safety	481,850	481,850	385,604	96,246	
Roadways:					
Roads	336,150	336,150	263,335	72,815	
Class "C" Roads	538,539	538,539	506,389	32,150	
Total roadways	874,689	874,689	769,724	104,965	
Parks and recreation:					
Parks	154,500	184,500	153,777	30,723	
Recreation	3,500	3,500	3,328	172	
Total parks and recreation	158,000	188,000	157,105	30,895	
Total expenditures	2,222,258	2,317,890	2,028,152	289,738	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	189,108	273,983	428,858	(154,875)	
Other financing sources (uses)					
Appropriation of fund balance	-	479,003	-	479,003	
Transfers (out)	(189,108)	(752,536)	(650,000)	(102,536)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(189,108)	(273,533)	(650,000)	376,467	
Net change in fund balance	_	450	(221,142)	221,592	
Fund balance - beginning of year	588,145	588,145	588,145		
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 588,145	\$ 588,595	\$ 367,003	\$ 221,592	

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

JUNE 30, 2019

with a measurement date of December 31, 2018 Last 10 fiscal years*

		No	ncontributory System	Fier 2 Public Employees System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2019		0.0407770%	0.0089296%
	2018		0.0409432%	0.0090631%
	2017		0.0389707%	0.0090449%
	2016		0.0385280%	0.0072274%
	2015		0.0366420%	0.0098102%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	2019	\$	300,271	\$ 3,824
	2018	\$	179,384	\$ 799
	2017	\$	250,240	\$ 1,009
	2016	\$	218,010	\$ (16)
	2015	\$	159,108	\$ (297)
Covered employee payroll	2019	\$	349,016	\$ 104,535
	2018	\$	348,292	\$ 88,643
	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	2019		86.03%	3.66%
	2018		51.5%	0.90%
	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	2019		87.0%	90.8%
- -	2018		91.9%	97.4%
	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 three years prior.

FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2019

with a measurement date of December 31, 2018 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%
	2018	64,440	64,440	-	348,891	18.47%
	2019	63,214	63,214	-	349,822	18.07%
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%
	2018	15,831	15,831	-	104,772	15.11%
	2019	18,486	18,486	-	118,957	15.54%

^{*} 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, 2019

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(hanges	111	Assumption	me.
Changes	111	1 Looumput	<i>,</i> 113.

The assumptions	s and metho	ds used to	calculate t	the total	pension	liability	remain u	ınchanged	from the
prior year.									





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, 2019, 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 30, 2019.

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.

Christensen, Palmer + Ambroxe 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, 2019.

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
Cash Management
Impact Fees

Fruit Heights City did not receive any major assistance programs from the State of Utah during the year ended June 30, 2019.

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, 2019.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control 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 30, 2019 Ogden, UT